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Diplomová práce

# **The Development of Written English in British and American Qualities from the 20th Century to the Present**

Vývoj psané angličtiny v britském a americkém seriózním tisku od 20. století po současnost

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## Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že svoji diplomovou práci na téma **The Development of Written English in British and American Qualities from the 20th Century to the Present/** *Vývoj psané angličtiny v britském a americkém seriózním tisku od 20. století po současnost* jsem vypracoval/a samostatně pouze s použitím pramenů a literatury uvedených v seznamu citované literatury.

Prohlašuji, že v souladu s § 47b zákona č. 111/1998 Sb. v platném znění souhlasím se zveřejněním své diplomové práce, a to v nezkrácené podobě - v úpravě vzniklé vypuštěním vyznačených částí archivovaných ... fakultou elektronickou cestou ve veřejně přístupné části databáze STAG provozované Jihočeskou univerzitou v Českých Budějovicích na jejich internetových stránkách, a to se zachováním mého autorského práva k odevzdanému textu této kvalifikační práce. Souhlasím dále s tím, aby toutéž elektronickou cestou byly v souladu s uvedeným ustanovením zákona č. 111/1998 Sb. zveřejněny posudky školitele a oponentů práce i záznam o průběhu a výsledku obhajoby kvalifikační práce. Rovněž souhlasím s porovnáním textu mé kvalifikační práce s databází kvalifikačních prací Theses.cz provozovanou Národním registrem vysokoškolských kvalifikačních prací a systémem na odhalování plagiátů.

V Českých Budějovicích dne .....

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Podpis .....

## **Abstract**

This diploma thesis deals with the discourse analysis of written English in British and American broadsheets. Since the journalistic style and linguistic means have always been a matter of change, the goal of this thesis is to define the development of English language in the British and American quality newspapers during a particular period of time, more precisely, from the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present.

The author of the thesis will focus herself on the character of the journalistic style, the means typically used within journalism, further she will describe the notion '*Broadsheet*' and finally she will consider the linguistic differences between British and American English in this particular press media.

The analytical part of the diploma thesis is dedicated to the study of four individual corpuses of British and American qualities articles. These articles were taken from the front pages only; six are from the 20<sup>th</sup> century and another six from the broadsheets published in 21<sup>st</sup> century.



## **Anotace**

Tato diplomová práce se zabývá diskurzivní analýzou psané angličtiny v britském a americkém kvalitním tisku. Jelikož novinářský styl a jazykové prostředky v něm užívané, podléhají neustálým změnám, cílem této diplomové práce bude definovat vývoj anglického jazyka v britském a americkém kvalitním tisku od 20. století po současnost.

Autor této práce se zaměří na charakteristiku novinářského stylu, jazykové prostředky, které jsou v něm často používané a dále se bude zabývat popisem pojmu '*Broadsheet*' (kvalitní tisk). V neposlední řadě posoudí hlavní lingvistické rozdíly mezi britskou a americkou angličtinou v těchto médiích.

Praktická část této práce bude věnována výzkumu jednotlivých korpusů daných novinových článků. Tyto články byly použity pouze z předních stran tiskovin, jedná se celkem o šest článků z 20. století a dalších šest ze seriózního tisku, jež byly publikovány v 21. století.

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## **Introduction**

### **The Aim of the Diploma Thesis**

The subject of this diploma thesis is to compare the linguistic differences on the stylistic, morphological and lexical level of English in the British and American quality newspapers, so called broadsheets. Since a language, not only English, is an element that succumbs to a constant development and changes, this thesis is going to prove that such alterations (understand linguistic) have been appearing also since the 20<sup>th</sup> century in British and American English.

For such sort of linguistic investigation of British and American English and the newspaper media, it is necessary to take into consideration the stylistic, morphological and lexical side of the language and the particular writing style of the broadsheets. The linguistic research involves the changes in vocabulary, most frequent word-formation processes (compounding, derivation, borrowing, etc.), and grammatical differences. Typical features of individual notions of the word-formation processes will be discussed, in a more detailed way, later in this thesis.

Another significant aspect that influences the world of written media is the stylistics and for this reason I decided to take account of the functional stylistics, more precisely the particular style of the journalistic stylistics, which has been developing over the past hundred years as well. As for the stylistics, basic terms will be presented and later in the analytical part, they will be demonstrated on particular examples of the British and American broadsheets. I will analyse the amount of passive, active and participle clauses, appearance of ellipsis, metaphors, informal expressions, personification, etc.

This diachronic approach should examine, supported by evidence, the statement that British and American written English, concretely the linguistic aspect of English in the broadsheets has changed during the period of time involving the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## Structure of the Diploma Thesis

This Diploma Thesis is structured in two main parts, one that deals with the theory and second that involves the analytical part. Within the theoretical part a special attention is paid to the definition, theories and terminology. The author is precisely describing the characteristics of the newspaper and its language, English stylistics and linguistics. The second part is focused on the practical research. Basically, the analytical research of this thesis describes the concrete changes, differences and development of English on concrete examples of the quality newspapers. The research is based on the analysis of the newspaper articles from the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century. I will occupy myself with a comparison of four different corpora – six articles are taken from the newspaper (name of the particular papers are to be found within **Chapter 1.6**) dealing with, for instance, the sink of the Titanic and the beginning of the Second World War, while the another six deal with the current political issues.

The investigation of the writing style as well as the usage of vocabulary and grammar, in these articles was done to examine and compare the differences that might have occurred in the language of the British and American qualities over the past decades.

Next part of the research is constituted of an interview with a journalist who was questioned to share his experience and opinion on the linguistic matter mentioned above. The interview was taken with respect to the given topic and is linked with the analytical part of this thesis. Since the journalist expressed his opinion in the matter of linguistic and stylistic change of British English over the past years, the interview should reflect the research and support the output of this thesis. One more interview, referring to the development of American English, should have been carried out, unfortunately, the cooperation could not have been established in the end and for that reason I was not able to add this part to my thesis,

Conclusion is the final part of my diploma thesis, where all findings obtained by this research are presented to summarize the whole investigation and outputs.

Last but not least, the bibliography, incorporating all sources used for this research, alongside with the appendix, containing the newspaper articles, are to be found at the very end of the thesis.

## **THEORETICAL PART**

### **1. Newspapers Characteristics and Terminology**

Before starting the investigation of the British and American broadsheet linguistics and writing style, I would like to begin with an introduction of several basic terms referring to the newspapers. This chapter deals with the definition of spoken and written language and its differences to set a clear border between those two, describes the written news reporting, the fundamentals of journalism, the characteristics and function of the quality newspapers and last but not least the development of the broadsheets.

#### **1.1. Differences between Spoken and Written Language**

The language of any nation of the world can be performed either through spoken or written discourse or both. In this thesis, I will analyse only the written form of English, for several reasons. Even if the spoken form is considered to be the primary language, the written discourse tends to be more precise and complex. Usually, the speech is a matter of different linguistic organization in comparison to the written discourse. Written language happens to be of a higher quality, more coherent, cohesive and formal, containing many 'elegant' linguistic means in the stylistically sophisticated and complex sentences. Why is that?

In the spoken language we distinguish many kinds of speaking. Let me name, for instance, an informal conversation among friends or a formal business talk or presentation. According to the target group and, obviously, one's level of education, we choose the adequate sort of communication that is comprehensible for the addressee and an appropriate sort of channel. When we speak, we tend to produce words that are rather in the centre of our own vocabulary and we usually do not build very complicated sentences, when talking off-the-cuff. In spoken language and so in the human communication we can use gestures and body language, so called non-verbal communication that helps us express our thoughts at the moment of speaking. Sometimes it can happen that the performers of the conversation slip to a rather informal way of talking. Swan (2005:293-294) defines the informal style as a type of discourse used in more familiar environment and in informal situations (e.g. *when*

*talking to a friend writing a letter to a family*). In my opinion, the reasons for that certainly vary, but it can be that they feel comfortable with each other or they basically are not able to notice each grammatical or stylistic deflection they make during the process of speaking.

Between the conversational interactions and building the sequences of written sentences is a significant difference. Written language, on the contrary to the spoken one, is perceived to be more elaborated and sophisticated and not so dynamic and time-bound. I identify myself with Leech's opinion (1982:139) that the written texts tend to be more explicit, not too repetitive and commonly more fluent than a spoken language. Partly, it is because the writing can be rephrased several times, since we can think about what we write or what we want to write and we can also use many sources to support our text with evidence, footnotes, etc., which makes the written form even more valuable. Also opposite to the spoken interaction, the writers also use such vocabulary that would rather stay in a periphery during a face-to-face communication. The linguistic means in a written text happen to be very manifold. Noble and distinguished words, alongside with the archaic vocabulary are being used to present and produce a highly elegant style of writing. Brown and Yule (1983:15-17) introduce that spoken language lacks the complex sentences and contains a lot of incomplete ones, only few passive constructions occur in comparison to the written language, where passive voice is widely used. The writing is among others also stylistically more balanced than the speech. This may be connected with the level of education, erudition and time and effort developed while being in the process of writing.

Since the written language is commonly seen as of a higher quality and diversity than the spoken one, it is often a subject of studying and usually it may serve for the linguistic codification purposes. I agree with Crystal, who states:

Written formulations, such as contracts, are usually required to make agreements legally binding. Historical documents, ancient inscriptions, original manuscripts, first editions, sacred writings, and other such material are given a kind of respect which is rarely accorded to speech (though archives of recorded sounds are beginning to introduce a balance). (Crystal, 2003:291)

Further Crystal says that written English provides the standard that society values (cf. Crystal, 2003). Written English is the subject of linguistic exploration in this Diploma Thesis.

## 1.2. Definition of the Quality Newspapers

This chapter is dedicated to the terminology concerning quality newspapers. It introduces the basic terms and definitions connected to the qualities, also called broadsheets, which are considered to be serious printed media that occur periodically (daily or weekly publications), commenting on current political topics and informing people about the recent events at home or about world's issues. In this chapter I will present some key terms connected to the broadsheets with a focus on the visual format and common content of the British and American quality newspapers.

According to the Oxford Dictionaries, the definition of broadsheet is as follows: “*A newspaper with large format, regarded as more serious and less sensationalist than tabloids*” (cf. Oxford Dictionaries).

The statement “a large format” is entirely corresponding with the reality. The broadsheets, in fact, dispose with the measures that can, at some point, cause also difficulties when reading it on public places like, for instance, on a bus (**Figure 1**). According to the newspapers.co.uk, the broadsheet measures can be approximately even 750 mm in width x 600 mm in height, whereas a tabloid or a compact format that has been currently very popular in the UK, (e.g. The Times changed the format from broadsheet to a compact format, cf. Newspapers.co.uk.) makes 430 mm x 280 mm.



**Figure 1**

Talking about the format, it is essential, for several reasons, to point out some basic features that has changed over the time. Two of these reasons could involve the invention of radio and television, which has had a crucial impact on the quality press. According to Ruß-Mohl and Bakičová (2005:133), it is obvious that as a consequence of these new trends it came to a revolution in the printed media, especially the daily



news are now more visually well worked-out, containing large pictures, charts etc. I am not hesitant to state that the broadsheets have had to reflect these trends when changing the design to stay competitive at the market.

Newspaper publishing is a highly elaborated institution, which, as generally known, closely cooperates with experts on sociology and psychology of the readers and so, the front page of the newspaper, is something, particularly the publishers spend time thinking about. The design of the front page is strictly controlled by fix rules that state the information where a given article has to be situated. For instance, the leading article is put in the upper part of the front page, since it captures the attention of most readers, in contrary to the bottom part of the page (cf. Ruß-Mohl and Bakičová, 2005).

Also the reader's attention is caught through a black and white or coloured pictures and through noticeable highlights printed in bold. The American scientists (Poynter-Institute in Florida), examining the behaviour of several readers and found out that 49% of the readers begin to perceive the front page through the colour picture. The black and white version appeals only 35% of the readers (Ruß-Mohl, Bakičová, 2005:134).

Similar to what was mentioned above, could be stated about the headings. The purpose of heading is to attract the reader and to sell the product. Ruß-Mohl and Bakičová (2005:135) announce that the most important headline (article) is so called 'opener' as it is used in the journalistic slang.

The content of the serious newspapers is usually very contrastive to the tabloids, since the serious newspaper deals with topics related to politics, economics, domestic and world's events, issues and happenings. In contrary to the quality newspaper, the tabloids deal rather with shocking issues, which attract most of the audience in order to sell as much as possible. Since the tabloid analysis is not the subject of this diploma thesis, only the quality newspaper will be discussed more in detail in the following chapters.

### **1.3. Function of the Qualities**

Newspapers, as mentioned in the previous chapter, are supposed to inform the public, share the opinions and comment on the current happening in the domestic and international sphere. The points of view of individual journalists or reporters should be

as objective as possible, especially in the quality papers; to preserve the seriousness and quality of the printed press. Nevertheless, the objectivity has also vanished many times in the past and the newspapers became a powerful means of informational abuse. Even George Orwell demonstrates this issue in his book *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and warns that the language happens to be the most powerful tool in the society.

The aim of the broadsheets is thus to provide the readers with relevant issues which are to be found in different sections within the paper, e.g. News, Comment, Culture, Business, Money, Life & Style, Travel, Environment, Tech, TV, Sport, etc., each of these sections are further divided into certain sub-sections that gives detailed items of information to a particular topic. Under the 'News' section are, for instance, situated topics like UK/US, World, Development, Politics, Media, Society and the like. The function of the quality newspaper is, especially, to provide the society with truthful news and support the democracy when providing the citizens with information about government and politics. This was already important to Thomas Jefferson, the author of the *Declaration of Independence*, who wrote: "[...] were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter" (cf. Stephens, History of Newspaper).

Among the most important function of journalism, the media and mass communication experts ordinarily count the following subjects (Raß-Mohl and Bakičová, 2003:21):

- Informing

The basic function of the media is informing the public about the recent and topical issues. It is generally expected that the media are bringing such topics that can help us in a decision making process in our social dual role as a market participants and citizens at the same time.

- Formulating and Publishing

The media expresses certain factual contents and matters, meaning that they are turning these issues into a public subject. Ideally the media are supposed to function as a warning system and, metaphorically said, as a watchdog of the democracy.

- Agenda Setting

This term can be explained as the attention of the media on few subjects and events, which are just under the spotlight of the public.

- Criticism and Control

Three main pillars of the Democracy - executive, legislative and jurisdictional - are being constantly criticized and controlled by the media. The public considers media as a fourth state power.

- Entertainment

The readers are also expecting a portion of humour, which shows us a round through the weekdays, and offer us some amusement.

- Education

The educational function of the media is rather receding these days, but it is still an important function that should not be forgotten and omitted.

- Socialization and ‘Supervision’

The media socializes and supervises people and so influences their view on the environment and their acting in it. Media is a highly powerful means with an immense impact on people that has been also misused by several politicians or public active persons over the time.

- Integration

Last but not least, the integration plays a significant role within the public media. It builds bridges between different worlds and areas of life and helps to support and prevent diversity.

#### **1.4. Quality Newspaper Audience (Target Group)**

When analysing the newspaper its style and language a question on who the audience is should be considered as essential, so that a complex picture of the whole analysis could be done. This chapter deals with the matter of readership of the quality newspapers. Data as age, gender, education and social background were collected to explain who actually counts to the qualities readers. These data are contrasted with the survey of readership of tabloid papers, to convey an exact and accurate analysis of the broadsheets audience.

As it is valid at any product, even the newspaper publishers keep in mind, that the more they know the customers the more they sell. For this reason, many readership surveys, containing varieties of demographical data, have been carried out over the course of time. In the United Kingdom, the National Readership Survey is responsible for collecting those facts and figures. NRS designed a table of six different profiles of the British readers (see **Table 1**) to study the newspaper readership according to the social classes. NRS has carried out many newspapers circulation and readership surveys that are also used for this thesis to analyse the British qualities readers and readership.

**Table 1**

Profile of British Readers		
Group	Description	% of population (NRS 2012 - 13)
A	Higher managerial, administrative and professional	4
B	Intermediate managerial, administrative and professional	22
C1	Supervisory, clerical and junior managerial, administrative and professional	27
C2	Skilled manual workers	22
D	Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers	16
E	State pensioners, casual and lowest grade workers, unemployed with state benefits only	9

It is generally known that qualities are rather read among citizens, having a higher or college education and regular income, explicitly said, among those of the elite and upper middle class. These are marked as AB and C1 in the **Table 1**. Also this is a frequent definition of many broadsheets. On the contrary, it is widely accepted that the tabloids tend to wake the interest rather among the lower middle classes and working unskilled or unemployed classes C2DE (**Table 1**). For supporting these statements I made an effort to find some concrete facts and figures that would confirm what is mentioned above.

According to the data from NRS, overtaken from newspaperinnovation.com we can find out that the four very popular broadsheets in the UK – *The Guardian*, *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Independent* are predominantly read by those in the

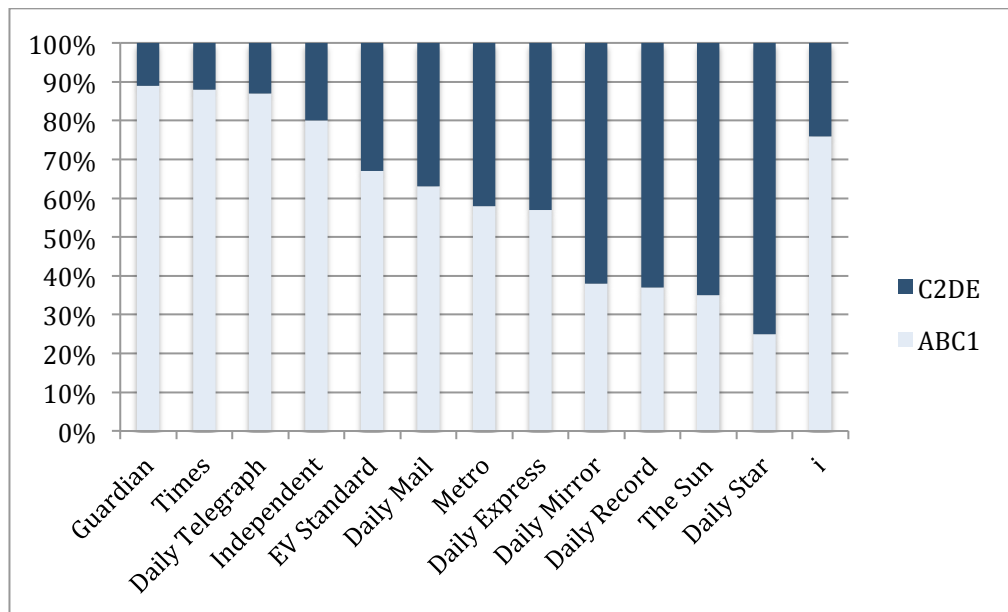
ABC1 social classes, which confirms the statements about the broadsheets audience. To support this statement with other facts and figures, let me introduce **Table 2** that was taken from the *Newsworks - The Times* (Newsworks).

**Table 2**

Daily readership Source: NRS Oct 13 - Mar 14	Readership 000s	Cover %	Profile %
All Adults	1116	2,16	100
Men	643	2,55	57,62
Women	473	1,79	42,38
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	105	1,31	9,41
25-34	102	1,19	9,14
35-44	154	1,88	13,8
45-54	216	2,46	19,35
55-64	206	2,91	18,46
65+	334	3,04	29,93
<b>Social Class</b>			
AB Adults	714	5,22	63,98
ABC1 Adults	980	3,55	87,81
ABC1C2 Adults	1083	2,79	97,04
C1 Adults	266	1,91	23,84
C2 Adults	103	0,92	9,23
DE Adults	32	0,25	2,87

However, as we can see in **Table 3**, which shows the UK Newspaper readership in 2012, a considerable group of British readers, who belong to the ABC1 classes, are keen readers of tabloids as well. This is not to be seen vice versa though. Only a small number of those belonging to C2DE classes do buy quality newspapers, and rather choose the tabloid ones. Interesting is to say that some sorts of tabloids are more popular to the C2DE classes, whereas the ABC1 has different tabloid favourites. The upper and middle classes usually opt for *The London Evening Standard*, *The Daily Mail* or *The i*, whereas the lower classes rather decide for *The Daily Star*, *The Sun* or *The Daily Record*.

**Table 3**



To summarize this we can state that British elite, the upper middle and the middle classes are those who buy quality newspapers but count to the tabloids audience as well. On the contrary to this, the lower and working classes belong mainly to the tabloids readers and only a negligible number of them would buy a broadsheet.

This overview is important for the research of this thesis, since it is essential to realize that the quality newspapers are read by educated elite groups of the given population and so they usually dispose with a high level of the Standard written English, where complex sentences and sophisticated vocabulary are used. This refers to the sociolinguistic and stylistic features, which are important to be considered before starting the analysis of the development of written English in the British and American broadsheets.

### **1.5. Characteristic Features of the Journalistic Language and Style**

In this chapter, the characteristics of the journalistic writing style are going to be analysed. It is no surprise that from the linguistic point of view, there are differences in the newspaper style of writing in comparison, for example, to fiction, poetry or another kinds of writing. The newspaper articles have got particular rules and stylistics. Fowler (1991:1) describes journalistic writing process as follows: “*The journalists collect facts,*

reports them objectively, and the newspaper presents them fairly and without bias, in language which is designed to be unambiguous, undistorting and agreeable to readers”.

I would like to emphasize that the stylistics of the quality newspaper is characterized by a highly formal and polite style. After all, Leech’s (1982:146) investigation declares that formality, politeness and impersonality appears in the newspaper alongside with another typical features as complex sentences, polysyllabic and distinguished vocabulary (e.g. *investigate*), passive constructions, news written in third person singular or indirect speech. On the following lines, it will be considered what the integral parts of this style are and what the most characteristic and frequent features of it are. If we ask a journalist how he or she would describe the style of the language they use in their newspaper articles, they would call it with a general notion ‘*journalese*’.

What is *journalese* and what are its features? David Crystal (2003:382) provides a brief insight into the journalistic style and describes the *journalese* within several basic points. He emphasizes that the writing style is typical of its way of collecting information. Writing an article, the journalists are at first focused on several distinctive linguistic features of news reporting. The stylistic sequence of collecting news, so called 5 key W’s, is as follows – who, when, where, what, how and why. This is widely accepted as the integral part of news writing and is connected with the ‘lead paragraph’, which is discussed later in this chapter. Further features that describe the *journalese* may differ according to the character of the newspaper (i.e. *broadsheets*, *tabloids*). Talking about the qualities, there are several elements that appear in it and define the sort of writing. For instance, it is the way the headlines are designed to catch the attention of the reader, the way the ‘lead paragraphs’ are written or the way the sources, time and place indicators are put into or aside the text.



Figure 2

Crystal (2003: 382) also pays attention to the headline, which is drawing attention to the story and so it is usually critical and summarizing. Characteristic for the headline font is the evergreen of the brief telegraphic style. It can be a short sentence or a headword that shall attract the reader, it means that it shall give a clue, what the article is about, but it must not say too much to discourage the reader from reading the whole text. What is interesting, from the linguistic point of view, is the use of connotations, emotionally coloured vocabulary, to get the dramatic and dynamic, sometimes even shocking impression. Determiners and auxiliary verbs are rather omitted and often the phrasal verbs and idiomatic expressions are chosen, since they are brief, accurate and save the space. Talking about verbs, it is essential to point out that multiple non-finite verb constructions do not appear so often in the headline in contrary to the finite verbs, which are shorter in length and so they save the space. Further element that can be observed is the fact that the journalists prefer the simple tenses instead of the continuous tenses that refer to the present and infinitives that refer to the future.

Another feature of the journalistic stylistics is the shape of so called lead paragraphs (**Figure 2**). This sort of paragraph is an opening paragraph of the news story and usually co-occurs with the headline. This paragraph summarizes the main idea of the article that follows. When reading, the reader may just skim the text and can get the general.

Last but one feature is the manner of referring to the sources. Crystal (2003:382) points out these:

- The Source is given byline or built into the text (e.g. *Reuters, The official said...*)
- The participants are categorized (e.g. *American Actor James Franco*)
- Explicit time and place locators (e.g. *In Brussels yesterday*)
- The facts and figures (e.g. *14 people killed*)
- The direct and indirect quotations (e.g. *The Queen 'surprises the nation' says expert, Expert says the Queen surprised the nation*)

The terms mentioned above are in general perceived as key factors that appear in newspaper articles. They are very frequent, not limiting the publication work of the journalists.



*“There is not one, but number of ‘journalese’ that can be found between the pages of the daily and weekly press; and while they do have a certain amount in common, their overall style are very different”*, Crystal and Davy (1969:173) say.

Regarding the linguistic viewpoint, it is necessary to add that each kind of broadsheet publisher disposes with its own distinctive style of writing, called *journalese*, and another story is the different way of spelling, graphic visualization and use of vocabulary in certain collocation, which is expressively called ‘*house style*’. *“Once a publication or channel has opted for a particular style, it tends to stay with it, and imposes it vigorously on its material”*, Crystal explains (Crystal 2003: 380).

The newspaper is a very influential institution that has to be taken into consideration within the linguistic study, because, may we like it or not, it has its share in codification of language and puts forward what is the modern Standard English. More detailed analysis of individual linguistic – lexical, semantic, syntactic and stylistic phenomena, appearing especially in the front-page articles, will be carried out later in this thesis, within the analytical part.

## **1.6. Development of the British and American Quality Newspaper**

The history of newspapers may seem quite long, even if the first news were not written and printed, but circulated rather by word of mouth. Still we can find the roots of journalism already in the ancient Rome and China, where a sophisticated system of circulating written news had been created for a daily handwritten news sheets, which were then posted by the government in the Roman Forum from the year 59 B.C. to at least A.D. 222, informing about political happenings, trials and similar subjects. The newspaper, anyway, did not circulated smoothly throughout the world until the times of Johann Gutenberg (around 1447/8), the inventor of press, as Mitchell Stephens reports (cf. History of Newspapers).

The British newspaper appeared first in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, to be exact in 1621 under the name ‘*Courants*’ and might have been shaped and influenced by its ancestors in Germany or Amsterdam as Ford and Emery states (1954:6). English essayists like Daniel Defoe or Swift and others contributed to the newspapers around the 1700’s, where also ballad news was presented (cf. Ford and Emery, 1954).

The American newspapers, established in the former British colonies, appeared in 1690 and were printed in Boston (Stephens, History of Newspapers). This indicates that even if the printing press was invented much earlier, the English and American newspaper did not function until then. Both, British and American newspapers were hindered, more or less, by the government-imposed censorship, taxes and other restrictions up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but since then the newspapers enjoyed the reciprocal freedom, which has continued until the present, as stated in Encyclopaedia Britannica.

In 1704, in America, The Boston News-Letter, which is supposed to be the second printed newspaper developed out of a handwritten paper that was distributed by the postmaster of the town, John Campbell, filled primarily with the reports on English and European politics, taken from London papers, this newsletter survived for 72 years (cf. Ford and Emery, 1954). Most of the papers that originated around that time were usually careful about not to offend the colonial authorities and so it remained until 1721, when the New England Courant was first printed by James Franklin, who later faced some political issues and was put in jail and his publishing had to be forbidden. His younger brother started the publishing activity, took over the Pennsylvania Gazette in 1729 and made it to the extraordinary papers in the colonies, which helped him fasten his career as a politician (cf. Stephens, History of Newspapers).

Necessary to add that the new electric devices enabled the printing and the circulation of the newspapers has been rising rapidly. According to Stephens, over 200 titles of newspapers circulated in the time, when Jefferson assumed the presidency in 1801 in the United States and thanks to the new presses it was possible in 1851 to print 18.000 copies an hour in comparison to 125 copies an hour with the old Gutenberg printing press.

The publishers of the newspaper in England and in the United States occupied themselves with different topics. In the US, issues like the abolition of slavery and the Civil War dominated during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century and also many runaway slaves, being active in the abolitionist movement, published their contributions on these topics. I could name, for example, Frederick Douglass, who counts also among the most important American authors.

In course of the 19<sup>th</sup> century a significant number of American universities established the first graduate programs in journalism, emphasizing the Columbia

University in New York City, where Joseph Pulitzer financially supported this program (Encyclopaedia Britannica), so during the 20<sup>th</sup> century the journalism kept developing further all over the world and became what it is today.

For the purposes of this thesis, I decided to consider the quality newspapers only and made an effort to examine the English and American archives to be able to find the recognized titles. I managed to collect *The Daily News* – London & Manchester, Tuesday, April 1912; *The Daily Telegraph* – London, Friday, September 1, 1939; *The Daily Telegraph* – London, Thursday, August 24, 1939; *The New York Times* – New York, Tuesday, April 16, 1912; *The New-York Tribune* – New-York, Saturday, April 20, 1912; *The New-York Tribune* – New-York, Sunday, April 21, 1912.

As this research is comparative, based I used broadsheets from the 21<sup>st</sup> century, concretely *The Times* – Monday, January 27, 2014; *The Times* – Wednesday, May 28, 2014; *The Guardian* – Wednesday, July 24, 2013; *The New York Times* – Monday, February 25, 2008; *The New York Times* – Friday, October 19, 2012 and *The New York Times* – Saturday, October 20, 2012 in order to be able to compare and analyse them. All of these are to be found in the appendix of this thesis. Let me introduce a brief history of the above mentioned newspapers as a conclusion of this chapter.

John Walter founded the Times on January 1, 1785 as *The Daily Universal Register*, with a publishing place in London. The Times belongs to the oldest and most influential newspapers next to The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph and has long been recognized as one of the world's greatest newspapers according to Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Continuing in England, The Daily News was first published in 1845. The newspapers are notable also for the fact that Charles Dickens was its publisher, however the newspaper ceased in 1920 (Britannica, vol. 19, 1911:559).

The Guardian was founded by John Edward Taylor in 1821 and its focus was to promote the liberal interests under its original name '*The Manchester Guardian*'. It gained a significant popularity under the editorship of CP Scott, who held this post from 1872 until 1929. The daily newspaper became recognized and moved to London in 1964. The family retained the running of the company until 1984. The Guardian is now owned by The Guardian Media Group and changed its format to Berliner on 2005 (cf. Guardian Media Group).

If we move now to the US, I would like to introduce the beginnings of *The New-York Tribune* that was founded by Horace Greeley in 1841. In 1924 The New-York Tribune merged with the *New York Herald* and formed a new publication under the name The New York Herald Tribune that ceased in 1966 (cf. *Chronicling America*). Last but not least, The New York Times to be mentioned. Henry Jarvis Raymond was the founder of the world's famous newspaper and published the first issue on September 16<sup>th</sup>, 1851. The newspaper, in the broadsheet format, is active ever since (cf. *New York Times*).

## **2. Definition of the Basic Lexical Terms**

This Diploma thesis aims to analyse the change and development of English lexicon, used in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America, over the past one hundred years. Concretely, this diachronic research will examine the development of English vocabulary in British and American qualities, as has been stated before, on the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in comparison to the present use of the British and American vocabulary. To be able to analyse and comment on this topic, it is more than essential to examine the word-formation processes that the English vocabulary has gone through and so this chapter will provide a brief overview of how new English lexemes are arising and coming into use, more precisely, what sort of the word-formation processes contribute to the extension of the English lexicon.

Since the analysis of the British and American standard written English of the quality newspapers creates an integral part of this research, the following lines will be focused on the analysis of individual processes that have an impact on the forming of new words.

### **2.1. Word Formation Processes**

The scope of linguistics is a considerably wide study that involves a lot of sub-disciplines, which are related to each other and provide us with a complex image of how a given language functions. The linguistics is a scientific field that embraces a number of another linguistic fields as, for example, phonetics and phonology, etymology, morphology, syntax, pragmatics or lexicology. In this chapter we will take a closer look at the area of lexicology, which deals with the word-formation process.

There have been plenty of linguists, who have occupied themselves with the process of the formation of new lexemes. Nevertheless, not many of these numerous theories and researches come to the same results and conclusions. The process of word formation is referred to a constant flux and as Bauer puts it (Bauer 1983:6): “*There is no one body of accepted doctrine on the subject, so researchers are largely having to make up their own theory and procedures as they go along*”.

However, we will lean on several theories examined by a German linguist Hans Merchand and Prof. Dr. Ingo Plag, whose linguistic studies of lexicon extensions have been accepted worldwide. Though even their theories slightly differs from one another at least from the viewpoint of the division of individual processes. Merchand (Štekauer 2000:30) considered among others also the grammatical or non-grammatical syntagmas when talking about the word forming:

1. Word formed as grammatical syntagmas
  - a) Compounding
  - b) Prefixation
  - c) Suffixation
  - d) Derivation
  - e) Back-derivation/Back-formation
2. Word formed not as grammatical syntagmas
  - a) Expressive Symbols
  - b) Blending
  - c) Clipping
  - d) Word-manufacturing
  - e) Rime and Ablaut Geminatation

In contrast to this, Plag (cf. 2002) perceives the division of these processes in a slightly different way, which we could simply summarize as follows:

1. Derivation
2. Compounding
3. Conversion

#### 4. Quantitative Changes (clipping, abbreviations and acronyms, back-derivation/back-formation, blending)

As I identify myself with Plag, I chose his division of word-formation processes for the needs of my research.

Even though there is always a minute dissimilarity in the characterization and division of the word-formation process, these theories have still similar fundamentals they build these theories upon. This helps us to understand the basic notions ‘compounding’ or ‘derivation’ as concrete processes with typical features and rules of word forming.

Apart of these theories, we should also take into consideration that the semantic shift (it involves e.g. *metonymy*, *metaphor*, *amelioration*, etc.) also has an impact on the development of the vocabulary and so, will also be an area of interest of the following chapters.

##### 2.1.1. Compounding

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002:1644), “*A Compound base, is one composed of two (occasionally more) smaller bases*”. Put another way, a compound is a lexical unit that consists of at least two or more separate bases which function grammatically and syntactically as one single word. Compounding, along with the process of derivation, belong to the most productive processes of forming a new word. The notions ‘*lexical unit*’ and ‘*base*’ are used intentionally to prevent the ambiguity of the terms ‘*word*’ or ‘*stem*’, since they can refer to other lexical and grammatical processes. Under the notion ‘*stem*’ we usually understand that it deals with the inflectional morphology (Bauer 1983:6) and similarly, the notion ‘*word*’ can cause several misunderstanding when talking about lexicology. A lexical unit can be built, in fact, of several words whereas the meaning still stays of one. This is supported by the existence of idiomatic expressions, which are the evidence to this statement.

As mentioned above, we have to be very careful when examining such a complex study that linguistic, undoubtedly, is and we cannot be any less cautious when it comes to the compounding. Why so? If we analyse the lexical units, we might face several

issues before we can surely state that a lexical unit is a compound. Let me demonstrate this on two examples where the uncertainty might arise: (1) *'blackboard* and *'greenhouse* vs. (2) *black 'board* and *green 'house*. In the first example, the meaning consists of the two lexemes, so called free morphemes, which can function as full words separately. Though, put together as they are in the first example, they create one lexical unit bearing one specific meaning as same as the example *greenhouse*. The examples (2) demonstrate, how different free morphemes can stand together not forming a compound though. A *'black board*' will remain of a meaning that a board can be black, green or even red and a *green house* is simply a modification of the noun *'house*', as well.

The positioning of the stress gives us a piece of advice on what kind of process we deal with. The position of the stress at these examples helps us to distinguish between a compound (where the stress is placed on the beginning of the compound word) and a free combination of two or more arbitrary words (where the stress is put on the second component).

Concerning the orthography, the compound may be hyphenated, open or written as one word, but in any of these cases, from the semantic point of view, the meaning has to be global. From the grammatical point of view, as has been previously stated, the first element of the compound cannot further modify the second element, the head of the expression, i.e. *'greenhouse*' would not be greener or *'high-school*' could not be higher. If the lexical unit is not identified as a compound, it may be one of the following – free combination, multiple-word term, idiom or derivation.

Very important feature of the compounds is their hyponymy relationship between the individual components. They are referred to as endocentric compounds, meaning that the AB is a kind of B as Merchand (cf. 1969) puts it. This means that a *'doghouse*' is not a kind of a dog, but is specifies the kind of the house. Where there is no such a relationship, we usually call these exocentric compounds (i.e. *white-collar* or *sunset*).

According to the Huddleston and Pullum (2002:1647 – 1656), compounds are further distinguished as noun-centred (e.g. *handbag*), verb-centred (e.g. *handshake*) or adjective-centred (e.g. *crystal-clear*), where a hyponymy or hyperonymy relationship is to be seen.

## Noun-centred compound

A noun-centred compound is a kind of a compound, where the noun is the centre or, let me say, the head of the compound. The noun-centred compounds can be created of nouns, adjectives and verbs. Other kinds of noun-centred compounds involve also bahuvrihi and other categories of the first base. The compound can either be right or left-headed, which means that, e.g. the right constituent is the integral part of it, which brings us back to what we call endocentric, since the head is inside. Should it be inside of the compound, we are talking about an exocentric compound then (Plag 2002:185-186). Bahuvrihi<sup>1</sup> kind of compound is used to denote the features of and individual of a thing and so the expressions like ‘*loudmouth*’, ‘*birdbrain*’, etc. came to existence. Last but not least, there are other categories, which help shape the form of the compound. These are, for example, prepositions connected to the noun via hyphen. To make these statements clear enough, let me summarize this according to Huddleston and Pullum (2002:1647 – 1656) and see the examples below.

### Noun-centred compound:

- Noun – noun (e.g. *ashtray*, *goldfish*, *handbag*)
- Adjective – noun (e.g. *blackbird*, *grandmother*)
- Verb – noun (e.g. *swearword*, *swimsuit*)
- Bahuvrihi (e.g. *lazybones*, *redskin*)
- Other categories (e.g. *after-effect*, *off-chance*)

According to Plag (2002:185), the noun-noun compounds belong to the most common type of compound in English.

### Adjective-centred compounds

Adjective-centred compounds are those, which similarly to the first case, have their central element created by an adjective, which stands in most cases on the second position. These sorts of compounds usually function as intensifiers to some state or action as we will see on the latter examples.

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<sup>1</sup> From Sanskrit, meaning ‘having much rice’ (Huddleston and Pullum 2002:1651).



According to Hddleston and Pullum (2002:1656-1660) the adjective-centred compounds, in general, tend to connect with nouns, adjectives, verbs and its verbal categories, i.e. gerund-participle, past participle constructions, etc. or as any other kind of compound they also can use other categories for the word-formation.

Adjective-centred compound:

- Noun – adjective (e.g. *headstrong*, *brick-red*)
- Adjective – adjective (e.g. *bitter-sweet*)
- Verb – adjective (e.g. *easy-going*, *safety-tested*)
- Other forms (e.g. *a hands-on approach*)

Verb-centred compounds

Last but not least, verb-centred compounds also appear in the English lexicon, even if the frequency of their formation is not such high as, for instance, in the case of noun or adjective compounds (cf. *ibid.* 2002:1660). Yet they are of a high importance though, since they are able to bond with nouns, deverbal nouns, prepositions or adjectives. This subsection is rather a complicated one, since the verb-centred compounds also tend to be formed rather by a backformation (*a ghostwriter – to ghostwrite*, etc.) or conversion process, which is predominantly usual for noun compounds.

Verb-centred compound:

- Noun - verb (e.g. *baby-sit*)
- Noun – deverbal noun (e.g. *brainstorming*)
- Preposition – verb (e.g. *input*)
- Verb - verb (e.g. *blow-dry*)

### **2.1.2. Derivation**

In this subchapter a process of derivation will be brought to a discussion, more precisely, it will be examined how the process of derivation functions and what kind of criteria it has to fulfil to be reckoned as a derivation and not as inflection. From this, it is obvious that also a brief overview of the process of inflection will be considered, so

that it is demonstrated that the inflection has nothing in common with the word-formation process and may be often mistaken in this regard.

Lyons states that: “*Derivation is the morphological process that results in the formation of new lexemes*” (1977:522). How is this done though?

With the help of native or foreign affixes, we are able to create brand new words that can belong to any of the open or closed word class. Necessary to say that from the linguistic point of view, we distinguish the open and close word classes, where the first one is permanently going through a transition and modification and so has a huge impact on the development of the given language. The notion ‘*an open word class*’ in linguistics means that the parts of speech, belonging to this class, are able to accept or create new morphemes. They can be nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. So basically, the words that have the ability to carry a meaning, while this semantic meaning can be extended, derived or changed.

In the previous chapters, it was mentioned, how compounds are produced through a composition of individual parts of speech. Contrary to the compounds the derivation uses significant number of affixes that are further divided into prefixes, infixes and suffixes. We speak about prefixation if the prefix is given before the base. Infixation is used when a component is given between two bases, and finally, suffixation is referred to when a suffix is added to the end of the base. In comparison to compounding, the derivation is also rather complicated sort of word-formation process, although it disposes with a clear and limited rules and criteria, it can be sometimes very demanding to distinguish between an old native word and an affix. On the following lines, it will be presented what kind of affixes exist in English and which, if any, carry also some lexical meaning on their own. Last but not least, the origin of the affixes will be examined as well.

First of all, let me explain the difference between inflection and derivation, so that no ambiguity is done and we can then ultimately focus on the derivation. Inflection is a morphological, grammatical process that does not produce new lexemes, but the grammatical variants of the given one. It enables the speaker to express different morphological categories like number, tense or person. The grammatical or functional morphemes, if you like, can be further divided into free ‘*functional*’ and bound ‘*inflectional*’. Free morphemes contain functional words (e.g. *and, the, to*, etc.), whereas

the bound, also called inflectional demonstrate the grammatical function. The grammatical endings are a frequent demonstration of this statement. In a sentence e.g. 'He goes out', the ending '-es' is a bound grammatical morpheme and refers to third person, singular.

What is obvious now is the fact that not every suffix has to refer to a process of inflection. In contrary to what has been stated in the previous paragraph, let me introduce the lexical morphemes, which are often referred to as semantic morphemes. Lexical morphemes distinguish also between bound and free morphemes, but the difference is that both the bound and the free morphemes carry a certain meaning (e.g. *table, dark, go*). The bound morphemes are related to prefixes (e.g. *re-, dis-, un-*), suffixes (e.g. *-ly, -able, -logy*) and unique prefixation coming from Old English (e.g. *fri-, cran-*).

The affixes within the word-formation process dispose with quite a significant power, since they can influence the stress of the arising word and may even alter the current word-class of the given item. Affixes can be analysed from many points of view. We can examine the level of their productivity (i.e. *productive, non-productive*), origin (e.g. Old English: *be-, fore-, mid-*, French: *dis-, mis-*, etc.), stress impact (e.g. influence on stress: *-ity, -ionalist, -ify*, etc.) or semantic classification (e.g. negative semantics: *a-, dis-*; ameliorative: *eu-, ortho-*; time/order: *ex-, fore-*, etc.).

I identify myself with the statement that derivation is an integral part of the study of founding of new words, as Huddleston and Pullum (2002:1666) put it and it represents the core of the word-formation process in English, which reflects even the outputs of this thesis.

### **2.1.3. Conversion**

Another process in this continuous exploration of the word forming in English is conversion, also referred to as zero-derivation. On the following lines, a concise characterization of this process including a number of examples and the author's perception will be provided to introduce even this word-formation process in English. So far, I have examined the compounding and derivation as major word-formation processes, but necessary to say that even conversion is broadly used for its ability to

create a new word from perhaps each kind of lexical item. The result is not only a new word with a slight change in the semantic meaning, but also in a change of the word class. When establishing a new lexeme and meaning through conversion, no addition of affixes is included (e.g. *to walk* vs. *a walk*, *to talk* vs. *a talk* or *narrow* vs. *to narrow*). An evidence for this is the statement of Crystal (cf. *ibid.* 2003), who explains that in the process of conversion, lexemes are forced to change their word class without the addition of an affix.

Vital to add here that this would not be possible without the development of English, more precisely Old English, from syntactic to analytic kind of language, i.e. that the complicated system of grammatical endings, so called inflection system, vanished and the language continued to simplify its grammar. Because of this, we are able to take the advantage of the process of conversion and easily contribute to the lexicon of English language and fill in the potential lexical gaps.

Plag (2002:22) suggests that conversion is in fact a kind of a derivation and belongs to one of the two sub-divisions called affixation and non-affixation. Put another way, conversion is, in his opinion, involved in the non-affixation category, since it does not accept any affixes, but still the words are perceived as derivations for their alteration of part of speech.

I have to admit that this claim is logical, but I do not identify myself with it entirely for several reasons. The semantic meanings of the verbs '*to derive*' and '*to convert*' (meaning '*to transfer*') are not synonymous intentionally, because both of them shall denote a different action. '*To derive*' a meaning from an existing word means we have to add affixes and sometimes also change the orthography and pronunciation, while '*to convert*' means only to transfer the meaning without any modifications done to the current form of the lexeme. For this reason I would approach both processes separately without mixing them up even though Plag's explanation sounds logical in many ways.

### 2.1.4. Quantitative Changes

The chapter ‘Quantitative Changes’ is dedicated to last but one word-formation processes, which is highly productive these days. Quantitative changes are further subdivided into clipping, abbreviations and acronyms, back-formation/back-derivation and blending. These processes usually shape the language even in the viewpoint of formality and informality of the vocabulary as we will have the opportunity to observe later in this chapter.

Some linguists strive against the claim that most of what is referred to as a quantitative change within the word-formation process is in reality not a process of forming new words, but rather a form-reduction procedure (cf. Štekauer, 2000:114) that do not enrich the vocabulary (e.g. ‘*a lab*’ is still *a laboratory* and a ‘*bus*’ is still coming from *an omnibus*). On one hand, form-reduction theory is fairly interesting and provides the linguists with concrete facts and figures supporting this statement; on the other hand, all previously mentioned word-formation processes create new words on already existing fundamentals. Although, for instance, clipping, abbreviations and acronyms or blending usually do not shift the word’s part of speech to another, I perceive them as new words that can, over a particular course of time, replace the original word and so, in my opinion, they can be viewed as processes that impact the word-formation. Let me introduce the individual processes within the term quantitative changes briefly below.

#### 2.1.4.1. Clipping

According to Bauer (2002:233) clipping refers to a process whereby a lexeme is shortened while still retaining the same meaning and the same form class. This is, undoubtedly, the basic characteristic of clipping and there is a whole range of examples to back up this opinion. Let me introduce several subcategories of clipping with examples to demonstrate how this process, in fact, functions.

Clipping is, as mentioned above, a shortened form of a given expression. Since a word can be shortened through numerous possible manners let me introduce ‘plain clipping’ and ‘embellished clipping’ as Huddleston and Pullum (2002:1635-1636) call

it. Plain clipping is further divided into final, initial, final plus initial and medial<sup>2</sup>, and shape new words by cutting off some parts of the given lexeme. Embellished clipping is used, as the name indicates, to shorten and also ameliorate and decorate the diminutives through adding a suffix to the root.

Plain Clipping:

- Final (e.g. *microphone* -> *mike*, *demonstration* -> *demo*)
- Initial (e.g. *telephone* -> *phone*)
- Final plus initial (e.g. *refrigerator* -> *fridge*)
- Medial (e.g. *spectacles* -> *specs*)

Embellished clipping:

- -y: *mum* -> *mummy*
- -o: *weird* -> *weirdo*
- -s: *Debbie* -> *Debs*

As we can see from the examples, this way of word forming also affect the formal and informal side of the vocabulary and is to be found especially in tabloids, magazines, and fiction. The usage of clippings can be observed frequently in spoken language among different social groups since it may dispose with specific sort of expressivity.

#### **2.1.4.2. Abbreviations, Initialisms and Acronyms**

Other very frequent and popular ways of word forming are processes we refer to as abbreviations, initialisms and acronyms. These kinds of word-formation processes are plentifully used, especially nowadays. Abbreviations, initialisms and acronyms are processes that de facto do not really form the brand new words, but are rather of an economical importance in written and spoken language. First, let me introduce the difference between an abbreviation, initialism and acronymy to set the clear borderline.

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<sup>2</sup> The names of the clipping subcategories may differ according to individual linguists, but meaning remains.

From a linguistic point of view, an abbreviation is a process of shortening in which usually the first few letters of a given lexeme are cut off from the rest of the word. So, we can shorten many of the official expressions, for instance, the ‘*Bachelor of Arts*’ to ‘*BA*’ or the word sequence ‘*frequently asked questions*’ to ‘*FAQ*’ in order to save space. As Plag (2002:161) puts it: “*Abbreviations are most commonly formed by taking initial letters of multiword sequences to make up a new word*” and continues: “*Apart from words composed of initial letters, one can also find abbreviations that incorporate non-initial letters.*”

This utterance is certainly true in a way, however, it is not complete, in my opinion, and I would suggest that abbreviation is rather a hyperonym to the hyponymy terms acronymy and initialism. Only then, we can clearly state the differences among those terms. When considering the abbreviations as a superordinate term, it can be further subdivided into an acronym, which is characteristic for its pronunciation as one word even though the acronym is usually based on the sequence of initial letters (e.g. *NATO*, *ASAP*, *RADAR*), but can be made also from the first syllables (e.g. *Inc.*), and into an initialism, which feature is not only a separate pronunciation but also the constitution, since it sometimes involves the non-initial letters as well (e.g. *FBI*, *CIA*, *DVD*).

Of course, the abbreviation, acronym and initialism would deserve a wider discussion since it is a complex and complicated process as you may agree, but for the purposes of this diploma thesis, we will stay at this limitation only.

#### **2.1.4.3. Back-formation/Back-derivation**

Another well-known process of word forming is called back-formation or sometimes back-derivation and is based on dropping a suffix or prefix from the original word in order to fill the structural and semantic gaps. From the readings I have done, it is essential to add that mostly verbs are being a result of this word-formation process, which means that nouns or adjectives come first. This shall be definitely supported by concrete evidence. I decided to cite Bauer (2002:230), who explains that: “[...] *the great majority of back-formation in English are verbs*” and supports it with Pennanen’s (1975:217) research giving an exact figure of 87 %.

A presentation of some examples will demonstrate how the process of back-formation works in reality, but before I mention these, let me introduce a lucid formula below that Bauer (2002:231) presents in his book and in my opinion clearly displays this process.

Formation:  $X + A = Y$

Back-formation:  $Y - A = X$

An example of this process could be the origin of the word '*edit*' that was derived from the word '*editor*' or I would name the lexeme '*baby-sit*' that comes from the compound '*baby-sitter*'. It might make an impression that back-formation is a clearly set up process that is based on dropping off the suffixes. However, as any other word-formation process, even this procedure is not that obvious, as it might seem, especially from the etymological point of view. Very often it is uneasy to trace if the noun or verb was created first.

#### **2.1.4.4. Blending**

Last but one of the above mentioned processes that affect the English lexicon are a process of blending. As the very name indicates, it is a combination of two different lexemes, which put together, creates a new full word. I would like to emphasize that it has nothing in common with the compounding, as you will see on the following lines.

Compounding is a rather complicated way of combining words together in order to create another word with a fix meaning that can only be understood as a sum of both of these lexemes. Nevertheless, when forming a compound, the lexemes are not being cut into parts, for this is the process of blending.

Blending is basically an unpredictable shortening of two or more lexemes that are connected to each other, but it is nor abbreviation nor clipping or derivation. As Huddletson and Pullum (2002:1636) put it, blending is the formation of a word form a sequence of two bases with a certain reduction of one or both at the boundary between them. This is to be observed, for instance, in '*smog*' from '*smoke*' plus '*fog*'.



This kind of process is very popular, usually to be seen mainly in the tabloids or magazines, where certain innovative and dynamic approach to the reader is expected. Also among different social groups, blending is a frequent and creative way of expressing and creating new words for its particular power to attract the attention of others. So, we can get encountered with such neologisms even on social media as Facebook or Twitter.

From what has been discussed above, probably, not many linguists would say that the word-formation processes are items of a particular simplicity. Not only the issue of classification referring to the etymology of the words, for the complexity and diversity of a language that always brings up many ambiguities and makes it difficult to make a decision, whether a given lexeme is a compound or not, if so, what kind of category it belongs to, etc. There are many ways and viewpoints of analysing compounds, derivation, conversion and the rest of the word-formation processes in English, but this thesis is limited in this characterization and definition since it is not the main aim of this diploma thesis, but it should be perceived rather as an introduction and definition of basic terms which are important for making the research comprehensible.

### **3. Stylistic Terms and Theory**

Jeffries and McIntyre (2010:1) define stylistics as a sub-discipline of linguistics, which deals with the analysis of style in language. According to David Crystal and Derek Davy, stylistics is concerned with varieties of language that differs according to the speaker, regional dialects and social situation (Crystal and Davy, 1969:3). I would like to emphasize that stylistics, among others, deals with the formality and expressivity of the text and also differs according to its target group, as it will be demonstrated later in this thesis. Different vocabulary is being used for different kind of reader.

Stylistics dates back to the time of Aristotle's classical rhetoric and poetic, which was, as generally known, among the first philosophers who were concerned with the style of the spoken and written language. In the beginning, stylistics was rather considered to be a discipline of Philosophy, which later changed and nowadays we count it to applied linguistics since it deals with linguistic matters applied in practice (e.g. *in literature, newspapers, magazines, etc.*) The Russian Formalism, along with the

Prague School in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, also influenced the development of stylistics and so the fundamentals of modern stylistics have been laid (Jeffries and McIntyre, 2010:1).

Stylistic gives the piece of information regarding the subjectivity or objectivity of the given text. It further informs the reader about the style of the text he or she is going to read. It might be an advertisement, news, tabloid article, message and so on and so forth. Individual articles may consist of formal or informal style, where formality is usually defined by a precise choice of standard English, which is set into long complex and compound sentences and which may contain many technical, archaic or Latin words in it. Quotations or references belong to the frequent means in such articles. On the contrary, non-standard, colloquial or sometimes also vulgar vocabulary, neologisms, regionalisms, phrasal verbs or words spoken only by a certain group of people (e.g. *idiolect, jargon, slang* and the like) can define the informal writings.

These unique styles of literary texts help us, not only, to distinguish between different authors, but also between the sorts of literary genres. According to the style of the text, the readers distinguish what kind of papers they read. Talking about the functional style, we can distinguish among a wide range of sub-styles, e.g. journalistic style, which possesses such stylistic means as newspaper style, magazines or tabloids. Each of this group focuses on its own target group. The statistics done by the media say that higher educated audience reads the quality newspapers whereas the interest for tabloids is to be found rather among the lower-educated classes. The style of such articles differs in length of the sentences, in the choice of vocabulary and in the level of formality or expressivity, which was mentioned earlier (**Figure 5**) and will be discussed more in detail throughout this thesis.

### **3.1. Scope and Aims of Stylistics**

The discipline of stylistics cannot stand apart of other related linguistic disciplines since language has been constantly and permanently changing. There are many elements that affect the past and current shape of the vocabulary, grammar and syntax. It is obvious that any linguistic area that is also somehow affected by these changes influences stylistics at the same time. These disciplines include etymology, lexicology,

sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and many others. They simply cooperate and correlate with each other.

The scope of stylistics is a narrower term within linguistics that is focused only on the style of either spoken or written language. Stylistics, as mentioned above, leans on other correlation linguistic disciplines and reflects their outputs in its own study of the language. It is rather an uneasy issue to find a definition of the stylistics that would be entirely embraced by all linguists, or let us call it rather an approach to the stylistic analysis instead of definition. Even though these definitions and approaches differ, there are many linguists who claims that the stylistic and sociolinguistics are an integral part of the study of a language, but unfortunately, they are being omitted in English classes:

*“In general, schools only scratch at the surface of the problem, they provide a certain amount of tuition in letter-writing and essay-composition, as these are normally part of the syllabus for O-level examinations, but other uses of language are almost completely ignored”, (Crystal and Davy, 1969:8).*

Nevertheless, even if there have been discussions about the exact scope of stylistics, I decided to mention Crystal’s point of view on this complex topic. He advises that he perceives stylistics as a branch of linguistics which studies the features of situational distinctive uses of language, he calls them varieties, and continues that stylistics tries to establish principles capable of accounting for particular choices that is made by a single person or any kind of social group at the time of the discourse (Crystal, 1991:332).

Fowler rather avoids the term ‘*style*’ and replaces it with the sociolinguistic term ‘*register*’, which is in his opinion a distinctive use of language that executes a particular communicative function in a particular situation (1996:191). Put another way, the term register usually refers to the social situation setting, but we have to consider the idiolect as well since it relates to the ability of expressing of the individual, representing a certain social group regarding the choice of vocabulary and grammar.

Halliday (cf. 1978) examines his approach to sociolinguistics on three stylistically significant features, namely field, tenor and mode, where field relates to what is going to be spoken or written about, tenor rather analyses the role of the participants of the

discourse and their relationship and mode refers to the communication channel which is demonstrated on the examples presented below:

Field: e.g. *News reporting*

Tenor: e.g. *The reporter and the audience, formal*

Mode: e.g. *Spoken, via TV or written via newspaper, etc.*

As we can see now, the aim of stylistics is deep and various. The main aim of the stylistics is to help the speaker or writer to make the correct choice of vocabulary in a particular setting. It is important to be aware of the variations of the language and of the fact that it is necessary to change the style according to the register, current field, tenor and mode, which influences even our choice of connotative or denotative expressions, level of formality or informality, etc., which is intuitive for a native speaker, but very difficult for foreigners.

### **3.2. Definition of the Basic Stylistic Terms**

Some basic linguistic terms were mentioned above, since they will be later taken a deeper look at within the analytical part. This thesis also handles with the stylistic analysis of the British and American broadsheets, and so, I consider the introduction of several stylistic means to be as important as the previous terms presented in the preceding chapters. Since there are many of stylistic means within linguistics, I decided to mention only those which appeared in less or more frequency in the research materials.

#### **3.2.1. Boosters and Intensifiers**

At first, I would like to introduce two stylistic means that might appear in the newspapers, the so-called '*boosters*' and '*intensifiers*'. As the names indicate, these function as tools that strengthen the meaning of the information presented in the newspaper article. Boosters and intensifiers are particularly used in the tabloid newspaper since they dispose with the ability to slightly intensify the content of the report, and so, they often attract the reader. As Urbanová (2008:80) describes, using a

booster (e.g. *really, fairly, etc.*) in the text can make the article more dynamic and emotionally coloured. Usually, boosters serve for such a reporting, where the reporters intend to share their opinion or emotional point of view. Even if there are boosters to be found in the quality newspapers, they should not appear too often. Boosters are analysed later in the analytical part. Urbanová (2008:81-82) further explains that there is another stylistic means, called '*intensifier*'. From the semantic point of view, it is used to intensify the meaning from different perspectives. Urbanová introduces six of them as follows:

- 1) Empathizers and Emphasizers (e.g. *you know, you see*)
- 2) Assurances (e.g. *certainly, of course, definitely*)
- 3) Agreement/ Understanding (e.g. *exactly, absolutely*)
- 4) Degree of a Certain Quality (e.g. *very, terribly, bloody*)
- 5) Subjectivity of Judgment and Opinion (e.g. *I think, I mean*)
- 6) Topicalisation (e.g. *in fact, the point is, nevertheless*)

In the research, boosters and intensifiers are analysed together for they do not differ significantly from one another.

### **3.2.2. Ellipsis**

To continue the naming of the stylistic means appearing in the newspapers, it is essential to present the ellipsis, which is frequently used in both the headlines and the articles. As Biber, Conrad and Leech define it (2002:457), ellipsis is an "*omission of clause or phrase elements that can be reconstructed from the context*". Put another way, an ellipsis is a stylistic means that allow the author the cut off certain pieces of the sentence while the meaning still can be guessed from the context. An example is '*Harry can ride a bike and Lisa a horse*'.

This is widely used especially in the written news media since the reporters, as generally known, are limited with the lack of space. In general, we could say that headlines are usually underlying the process of ellipsis, but it is not always this case. Some articles, as it is to be seen in the practical part are longer full sentences, whereas

other headlines are constituted with the help of the ellipsis. Later in this thesis, I will analyse concrete items found in the newspaper of the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### 3.2.3. Personification

This sub-chapter provides a short definition of personification, which is sometimes also called '*prosopoeia*'. This stylistic means usually appears in the literary text, especially in the fables and fairy tails, to express the feelings and features of things that are not alive. So, we can get encountered with phrases like '*the sun smiles*' or '*the fox said*'. Paxon (1994:1) defines personification as a literal figure "*through which a human identity or face is given to something not human*". Personification also emerges sometimes as a stylistic means in the newspapers to provide the reader with a metaphoric comparison, and so the reporters make the story more dynamic and elegant (e.g. '*The ship rushed to rescue the people aboard*'). See other examples representing personification in the analytical part of this thesis.

### 3.2.4. Expressiveness and Metaphor

Expressiveness is, according to Urbanová (2002:76), expressed by the presence of elements indicating the subjective attitude. The expressiveness shows us the level of speaker's involvement in the conversation, the bias in the journalistic style or the point of view of the narrator in the literary style, as she introduces in the following example: "*Press and radio commentators opine that the prime minister made a fool of himself in Syria and achieved nothing of substance in Israel*".

Metaphor is another stylistic means used in the literary and journalistic world. I identify myself with the definition of Oxford Dictionaries that says: "*Metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable*" (cf. Oxford Dictionaries).

#### **4. Main Discrepancies between British and American English**

In this part I will pay attention to the general differences in British and American English. All these dissimilarities will be discussed in **Sub-chapters 4.1. – 4.3.**, where I occupied myself with the study of the vocabulary, spelling and grammatical level of British and American English. My exploration is backed up by particular viewpoints of English linguists. The general linguistic, i.e. the morphological, stylistic and lexical overview that was provided earlier within the theoretical part, will be a fundamental to my research.

British and American English differ from each other in many respects. These dissimilarities were not always present in the English language as we take a deep look into the history of the English language. The founding fathers of America, among whom also educated people and authors were represented (e.g. *Thomas Jefferson*, etc.), brought the former Standard English to the New Foundland. However, since numerous conflicts between the fathers and new land persisted (e.g. *taxation without representation*), the inhabitants of the new continent did not only desire the independence from Britain, but they also required their own language with its own vocabulary and grammar, not only for the reason that there were words (e.g. *senate*), which in England did not even exist (cf. Algeo, 2001). From that time on, the American English developed apart from English, even though, as Witherspoon (Mathews, 1931:15) puts it: “[...] *the language of Great-Britain is the pattern on which we form ours*”. The dissimilarities and features in the development of both languages are reflected in the following sub-chapters and in my research.

##### **4.1. Vocabulary Discrepancies**

British and American vocabulary is, in general, very similar and as stated above; the American English is for sure based on the British. Yet, there are differences that cannot be ignored. Noah Webster (cf. Mathews, 1931), a lexicographer and American reformer of the American English spelling, wrote down the Americanisms and created so the famous American Dictionary, published in 1828, where also vocabulary like ‘*senate*’, ‘*congress*’ or ‘*court*’ found their place. On the following lines, the most frequent

examples of such differences are presented. Crystal (2003:309) summarizes them as follows:

<u>British</u>	<u>American</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>American</u>
<i>Aeroplane</i>	<i>Airplane</i>	<i>Nail varnish</i>	<i>Nail polish</i>
<i>Arse</i>	<i>Ass</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Zero</i>
<i>Bill (money)</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>Newsagent</i>	<i>Newsdealer</i>
<i>Biscuit</i>	<i>Cookie</i>	<i>Pavement</i>	<i>Sidewalk</i>
<i>Bill (restaurant)</i>	<i>Check</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Mail</i>
<i>Driving licence</i>	<i>Driver's license</i>	<i>Pants</i>	<i>Underpants</i>
<i>Flat</i>	<i>Apartment</i>	<i>State school</i>	<i>Public school</i>
<i>Football</i>	<i>Soccer</i>	<i>Sweets</i>	<i>Candy</i>
<i>French window</i>	<i>French doors</i>	<i>Swiss roll</i>	<i>Jelly roll</i>
<i>Garden</i>	<i>Yard</i>	<i>Spirit</i>	<i>Liquor</i>
<i>Gasoline</i>	<i>Petrol</i>	<i>Tube</i>	<i>Subway</i>
<i>Holiday</i>	<i>Vacation</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Check</i>
<i>Hoarding</i>	<i>Billboard</i>	<i>Tights</i>	<i>Pantyhose</i>
<i>Ice</i>	<i>Ice cream</i>	<i>Trainers</i>	<i>Sneakers</i>
<i>Jumper</i>	<i>Sweater</i>	<i>Trade union</i>	<i>Labor union</i>
<i>Lift</i>	<i>Elevator</i>	<i>Trolley</i>	<i>Shopping cart</i>
<i>Mum</i>	<i>Mom</i>	<i>Underground</i>	<i>Subway</i>
<i>Motorcar</i>	<i>Car, automobile</i>	<i>Wardrobe</i>	<i>Closet</i>
<i>Marrow</i>	<i>Squash</i>	<i>WC</i>	<i>Rest room</i>
<i>Noughts and crosses</i>	<i>Tic-tac-toe</i>	<i>Zebra crossing</i>	<i>Crosswalk</i>

Examples of the vocabulary differences, taken from the research, support the statements mentioned above (British comes first):

*Motorway vs. highway*  
*Nappy vs. diaper*  
*Maths vs. math*

*Fifth form vs. 10<sup>th</sup> grade*  
*Managing director vs. Chief Executive*

#### **4.2. Spelling Discrepancies**

Similar to the vocabulary, there are also spelling differences between these two languages that are worth mentioning. I consulted the Oxford Dictionaries alongside with Crystal (2003:307) to provide some examples below. The spelling differs mainly in consonants doubling, writing *-re* (BrE) instead of *-er* (AmE), *-our* (BrE) instead of *-or* (AmE), the consonant 's' instead of 'z' in some words, *-ogue* (BrE) instead of *-og*



(AmE), and many others. Let me provide some items to demonstrate the British/American writing.

<u>British</u>	<u>American</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>American</u>
<i>Analyse</i>	<i>Analyze</i>	<i>Fuelled</i>	<i>Fueled</i>
<i>Archaeology</i>	<i>Archeology</i>	<i>Fulfil</i>	<i>Fullfil</i>
<i>Cantaloupe</i>	<i>Cantaloup</i>	<i>Kilogramme</i>	<i>Kilogram</i>
<i>Catalogue</i>	<i>Catalog</i>	<i>Pyjamas</i>	<i>Pajamas</i>
<i>Centre</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Practice</i>	<i>Practise</i>
<i>Chilli</i>	<i>Chili</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Program</i>
<i>Colour</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Theatre</i>	<i>Theater</i>
<i>Counsellor</i>	<i>Conselor</i>	<i>Traveller</i>	<i>Traveler</i>
<i>Dialogue</i>	<i>Dialog</i>	<i>Woollen</i>	<i>Woolen</i>
<i>Encyclopaedia</i>	<i>Encyclopedia</i>		

Examples of the spelling differences, taken from the research, support the statements mentioned above (British version comes first):

*Armoured* vs. *armored*

*Mobilisation* vs. *mobilization*

*Centrepont* vs. *centerpoint*

*Rumours* vs. *rumors*

*Analysing* vs. *analyzing*

*Travelling* vs. *traveling*

### 4.3. Grammar Discrepancies

So far, the vocabulary and spelling were discussed to distinguish British English from the American, but there are nuances in the area of grammar, too. These differences contain use of auxiliary verbs, frequency in usage of subjunctive, past participles of irregular verbs and many others. Leech, Hundt, Mair and Smith (2009:255) introduce that the American tend to use ‘*do-support*’, which is not so regular in British (e.g. ‘*Do you have*’ vs. ‘*Have you got*’). Americans are also more likely to use the subjunctive than the Britons do, whereas the Britons use Present Perfect more often than Americans (cf. Leech, Hundt, Mair and Smith, 2009). Very visible change is to be observed in the instance of ‘*got*’. The Americans tend to use the form ‘*gotten*’ in past participle instead of ‘*got*’, which is chosen by the Britons.

Examples of the grammatical difference, taken from the research, support the statements mentioned above:

*“**He’s got** a good pair of lungs on him, that’s for sure,” said William (The Guardian, Wednesday, July 24, 2013).*

*“These **have** no doubt **been got** into the boats as soon as it became apparent that the great liner could not remain afloat” (The Daily News, Tuesday, April 16, 1912).*

## ANALYTICAL PART

The thesis has dealt with the theoretical part of this research so far, to clarify all basic linguistic terms that appear within the analytical research. In the practical analysis, I will specifically examine the broadsheets from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which were explicitly mentioned in **Chapter 1.6**. I created a corpus of three British and three American samples of front pages from the 20<sup>th</sup> century and another three British and three American from the 21<sup>st</sup> century to study the linguistic phenomena, which might have produced some changes over the past hundred years.

The following chapters deal with the practical research only, where British and American newspapers will be analysed both individually and mutually.

First, I will analyse only the 20<sup>th</sup> century British and American broadsheet front pages. Further, I will focus on the analysis of the British and American broadsheets that appeared in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and in the end of this chapter I will compare these two periods reciprocally, which will provide us with the data referring to continuous development of the British and American quality newspapers.

Second, I will consider the development of the British 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century quality newspapers, which will be followed with the analysis of the American 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century broadsheets. Put another way, it means that the British development from the 20<sup>th</sup> century until the 21<sup>st</sup> century will be carried out separately from the American development and vice versa.

Third, I will also mention several differences between the British and American qualities concerning the density of the text, number of pictures used, number of words within an article, etc. This is not the primary focus of this research, but it rather helps to make the portrait complete.

All of those changes or similarities will be analysed in detail and commented to, immediately within the given chapters. The British and American broadsheet development is, of course, provided with concrete instances discovered and overtaken from the corpus I created by myself. To make this research transparent as much as possible, several facts and figures will be visually organized into several charts, reflecting the research I accomplished.

Last but not least, the analytical part takes advantage of an interview related to this topic, carried out with Mr Oliver Mann. The dialogue is introduced to provide this thesis with an outer perspective.

## 5. Linguistic Means Analysis of the 20th Century Broadsheets

This chapter deals with the comparison of the outputs of my research referring to the differences in linguistic means of the newspaper articles of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. First, I will consider the morphological and stylistic similarities and differences and will comment on concrete examples. Later in this chapter, a comparison of lexicological means used in the corpus of the 20<sup>th</sup> century articles will follow.

### 5.1. Comparison of the British and American Morpho-stylistic Means

In this research, I examined different features of British and American English that appeared in the British and American newspapers. As for the morphological point of view, I studied the frequency of passive and active voice and the participle clauses. This also refers to the stylistics, since passive constructions are demonstrating the formality of the articles (cf. Leech, 1982:146). Apart from the morphological point of view, examination of the stylistic features as, for instance, the number of informal expressions, contracted forms, the presence of the personification and metaphor and, among others, also the usage of ellipsis will be considered.

In **Table 4**, individual elements of the morphological and stylistic research are to be found in the left column. Horizontal columns contain the names of the British (on the left) and American (on the right) newspapers and the number of individual occurrences.

**Table 4**

**Morpho-stylistic Analysis of the 20th Century Broadsheets**

Analysis	The Daily Telegraph August 24, 1939	The Daily Telegraph September 1, 1939	The Daily News April 16, 1912	New-York Tribune April 20, 1912	New-York Tribune April 21, 1912	The New York Times April 16, 1912
Passive Voice	12	14	12	7	9	10
Active Voice	19	13	28	39	28	21
Participle Clauses	16	7	10	14	11	10
Boosters/ Intensifiers	2	0	7	9	8	9
Ellipsis	0	0	3	14	4	5
Personification	11	3	9	3	6	3
Expressivity/ Metaphor	3	2	4	2	2	4
Phrasal Verbs	1	4	3	5	1	3
Direct Speech	1	0	0	1	2	0
Contracted Forms	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informal Expressions	0	0	0	0	0	0

Considering the results, it has to be admitted that the passive voice is more frequent in the British newspapers. However, the occurrence of the passive constructions in the American newspaper is not negligible as well. It may seem that there is a significant usage of the active voice, but it must be taken account of the number of participle clauses appearances for they tend to substitute the passive. If we count the passive and participle clauses together, in the British newspapers these occurrences are higher than in the American newspapers, where the active voice is apparently more popular. Even though the American newspapers contain more active constructions, the formality of the articles maintained in both corpuses.

Examples (fragments of sentences from the newspapers):

**Passive constructions:**

*Titanic had been sunk; the admission was made; passengers were picked up; passengers had been saved; official statement was broadcast; the terms had not been communicated; etc.*

**Participle clauses:**

*After hitting the iceberg; carrying more than 1400 passengers'; as having been rejected, judging by the strengths; clinging to the bottom; etc.*

**Active constructions:**

*Vincent Astor calls; the admission followed; the officials have been optimistic; etc.*

The research showed that American reporters are keen on boosters and intensifiers which may also indicate the subjective colouring of the article. The British newspapers rather lack such expressions, and so, in comparison of those two, the British tend to be a little bit more neutral.

Examples:

*Confidently asserted, vital interests, terrible loss of life, large number of, doomed liner, utterly, however, far to great faith, obviously, surely, gigantic ship, etc.*

Another subject of examination was the number of ellipsis. Here, I can state that the ellipsis appeared in much higher frequency in the American newspapers, whereas in the British were only three appearances to be discovered.

Examples:

<i>866 rescued</i> (passengers)	<i>until the last he sent</i> (boat)
<i>picked up after 8 hours</i> (passengers)	<i>probably 1250 perish</i> (passengers)
<i>the Virginian</i> (liner)	<i>says German ship disregarded</i> (operator)
<i>the Parisian</i> (liner)	<i>until the last he sent</i> (boat)

Both the British and American newspapers contain several instances of personification, expressivity and metaphor. For their particular similarities, several examples, which were present in the articles, are introduced at once within this part.

Examples:

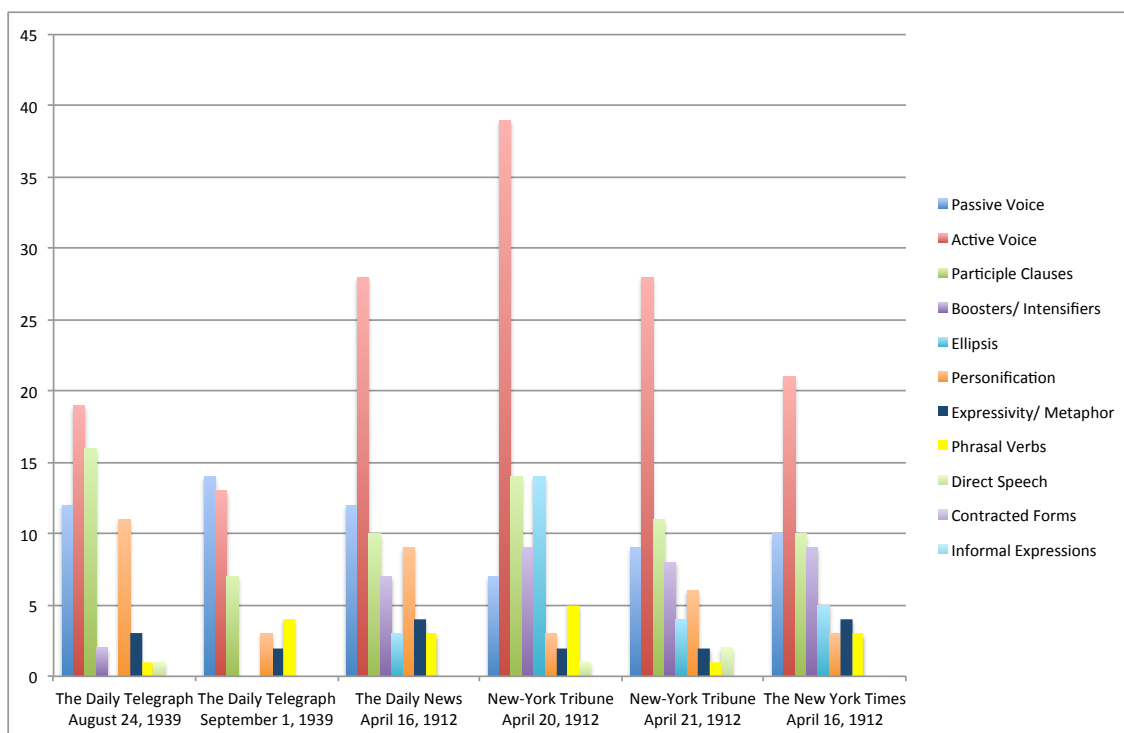
*Head of the line aboard* (captain)  
*Huge steamer* (steamship/ liner)  
*Sister ship* (similar ship produced probably by the same company)  
*Damned fool* (ignoring operators)  
*Battling with the icy water* (drowning passengers)  
*Olympic could establish communication* (Olympic = ship)

Talking about the usage of the phrasal verbs, contracted forms or direct speech, it is left to state, that these are of a negligible frequency in the British and American articles from the 20<sup>th</sup> century (**Table 4**). As was mentioned in the theoretical part, phrasal verbs, direct speech and contracted forms usually do not appear in the quality newspapers since such means rather indicate to the informal discourse.

For a comprehensible overview, see **Table 5**, where all outputs are presented in various colours and reflect all similarities and differences regarding the morpho-stylistic means of the 20<sup>th</sup> century UK and USA newspapers, which were discussed within this chapter.

The 20<sup>th</sup> century articles did not contain a single piece of informal expressions and it supports the statements that quality newspapers, targeted on the educated audience, do not prefer the usage of such stylistic means, but rather the journalists report on a high level of Standard English (cf. Crystal, 2003).

**Table 5**



## 5.2. Comparison of the British and American Word-formation Processes

Discrepancies in the British and American lexicology were discussed in the previous chapters of this thesis. This sub-chapter is to provide the concrete examples including facts and figures concerning the word-formation processes that were most common during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, both in the American and British newspapers, as it is to be found in **Table 6** below.

**Table 6**

**Word-formation Analysis of the 20th Century Broadsheets**

Analysis	The Daily Telegraph August 24, 1939	The Daily Telegraph September 1, 1939	The Daily New; April 16, 1912	New-York Tribune April 20, 1912	New-York Tribune April 21, 1912	The New York Times April 16, 1912
<b>Compounding</b>	7	5	11	7	4	6
<b>Derivation</b>	44	27	22	48	39	25
<b>Conversion</b>	33	17	25	28	28	20
<b>Back-Formation</b>	0	0	1	0	1	1
<b>Clipping</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Blending</b>	0	2	1	0	1	0
<b>Abbreviation</b>	1	0	5	1	2	3

The research proved that derivation, conversion and compounding belong to the most popular and frequent producers of the new words. Clipping, blending, abbreviation or back-formation are processes that deserve also a special attention, but they did not appear very often in the 20<sup>th</sup> century qualities, and for that reason I decided to present the examples on the first named major processes in particular. Several examples are demonstrated below.

Examples:

**Compounding:**

<i>Iceberg</i>	<i>Vice-president</i>	<i>Life belt</i>	<i>Russian-</i>
<i>Lifeboats</i>	<i>Firs-class</i>	<i>Starboard</i>	<i>German</i>
<i>Steamship</i>	<i>Maiden-voyage</i>	<i>Broadcast</i>	<i>Afternoon</i>
<i>Anything</i>	<i>Railway</i>	<i>Time-limit</i>	

**Derivation:**

<i>Officially</i>	<i>Strengthen</i>	<i>Determination</i>	<i>Successfully</i>
<i>Indirectly</i>	<i>Exchange</i>	<i>Conclusion</i>	<i>Wireles</i>
<i>Singly</i>	<i>Ambassador</i>	<i>Disappeared</i>	
<i>Adjustment</i>	<i>Presence</i>	<i>Statement</i>	
<i>Neutrality</i>	<i>Replay</i>	<i>Authorship</i>	

**Conversion:**

<i>Call</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Hand</i>	<i>Alarm</i>
<i>Report</i>	<i>Clear</i>	<i>List</i>	<i>Battle</i>
<i>Room</i>	<i>Message</i>	<i>Board</i>	<i>Change</i>



*Return*

*Water*

**Abbreviation:**

S.O.S.

Mrs

CQD

Mr

Col.

a.m.

Maj.

**Blending:**

Also

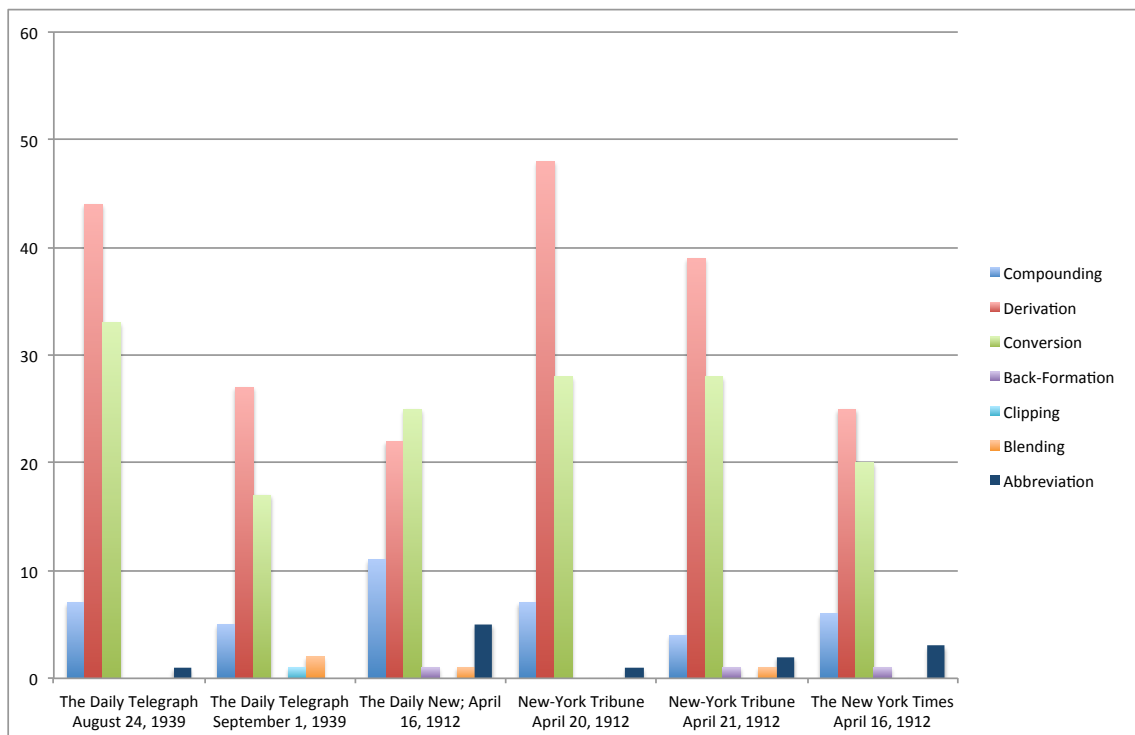
**Clipping:**

Radio

Almost

A summary of the word-formation processes that were observed in the research materials is clearly organized in the chart (**Table 7**) below. The research indicates that the American newspapers contained even more items of derivation and conversion than the British newspapers. Compounding appears almost on the same level in the newspapers of both nationalities.

**Table 7**



## 6. Overview of the Linguistic Means Differences in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century

The previous two chapters serve as a basis for the further research referring to the summary of the main linguistic varieties of the British and American English in course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which will be discussed on the following lines.

Returning to the stylistics and morphology, the research produced several interesting facts and figures. We can see that the usage of the passive voice is more likely to be observed in the British Newspapers, since the occurrence in American broadsheets is 32% lower than in the British papers. The occurrence of the participle clauses is almost on the same level, the British newspapers contain slightly lower number than American, but the difference makes only 6%. Speaking about the active voice, the yellow column in **Table 8** demonstrates that the usage of active constructions is to be observed more often in the American quality newspapers, where the appearance is of 47% higher. In comparison to the passive voice, the occurrences of active constructions are frequent in both British and American broadsheets.

On the basis of these outputs several questions come into one's mind. Why is the preference of the passive voice and participle constructions superior to the active voice usage in case of the British newspapers? It is very difficult to reveal the correct answers on certain linguistic development tendencies, but shall I share my opinion, I would suggest that if we consider the British and American history, in the USA there used to be a struggle concerning the control that the UK had over the Americans in the former British colonies. The American constitution rebelled against this dependence and the citizens demanded, among others, the freedom of speech. Since the passive constructions use typically indefinite or not alive agents, the active constructions allow the speaker to step into foreground. Some may also consider the passive voice to be more artificial and unnatural than the active, as we will have the opportunity to observe later in the interview.

According to the usage of boosters and intensifiers, we may believe that the reporters of the American broadsheets created more dynamic articles than the colleagues in the UK, because the occurrences of these linguistic devices is almost 3 times higher comparing it to the few expressions found in the British qualities. This output can refer to the question of competition and market. Boosters help to attract the attention of the reader. The more the boosters and intensifiers are used the more the readers may be

attracted and the more the newspaper can earn. While the British newspapers might have intended to attract the royals and elite classes readers only, in the USA the intensifiers could serve to attract most of the population, which is a question of business.

The American newspaper articles also differ in number of ellipses. Using the data from **Table 8**, it can be stated that the ellipses occur way more in the American than in the British qualities. The increase is more than 7 times higher. As it was stated in previous chapters, ellipsis is a space-saving means. It would be interesting to carry out a research of how much space the journalists in the American quality newspaper were given, to be able to make an objective comment on these outputs.

Concerning the personification, expressivity and metaphor they all are present in the research materials in a significant number, but even here a difference is to be observed. Personification in the British newspapers is much more frequent than in the American qualities, where there is a decrease of 48% if compared to the British newspapers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Expressivity and metaphors are almost on the same level. The results showed that the occurrences are 11% higher in the British written news media, and so it can be stated that the dynamics and colouring of the articles differ only slightly.

Phrasal verbs were to be explored in both the British and the American broadsheets. Higher frequency was observed in the American quality newspapers, where the difference proved to be 13% higher. Though, in general, the total number of occurrences of phrasal verbs was low, as it can be seen in the chart. The usage of phrasal verbs is rather being omitted and synonymous expressions are preferred.

Direct speech appeared minimally in the historical quality newspapers if I compare the British and American occurrences with each other, the direct speech was rather to be found in the American broadsheets, with a significant increase. In comparison to the British broadsheets, the direct speech is 3 times more common in the American papers.

As mentioned in the theoretical part, contracted forms and informal expressions should be strictly omitted in formal writings and this is reflected even in the research of the 20<sup>th</sup> century broadsheets, since no occurrence of the contracted forms and informal vocabulary was observed.

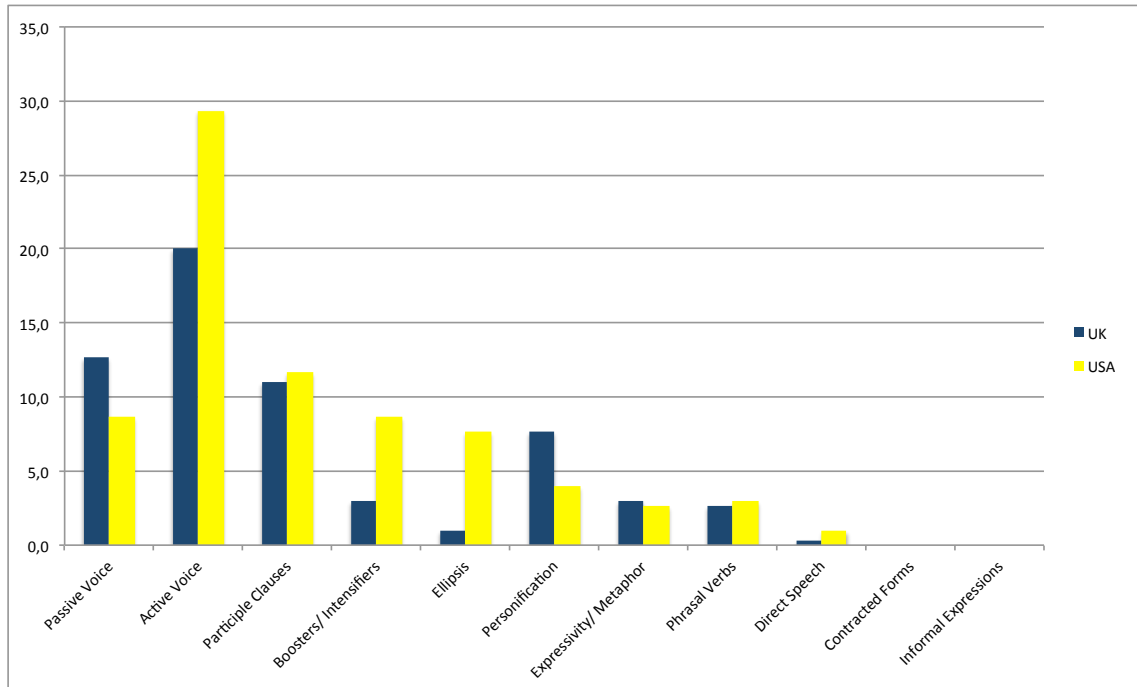
From the lexical point of view, compounding, derivation and conversion belong to the most popular tools of creating new words and the facts and figures demonstrate that in both the British and American qualities, the usage of these in the news writing is very frequent. To be exact, the compounding was more frequent in the British newspapers. The presence of compounding in the American papers was 26% lower, whereas derivation was rather to be observed in the American broadsheets. While the usage of derivation increased of 20% in American qualities, conversion remained on an equally frequency. As already stated, English is an analytical language and for this reasons, it is obvious that both the British and the American are likely to take advantage of this character of the language. Back-formation or blending was found only in an insignificant amount. Occurrences of back-formation, even though the presence was enormously low, were twice higher in the American quality newspapers in comparison to the British. Speaking about clipping, no items of this word-formation process were observed in the American broadsheets.

Interesting is that the number of abbreviations explored in the articles equals, and refers mainly to addressing ladies, gentlemen or employees (e.g. *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, *Maj.*, etc.). In an average, there is no dissimilarity in the usage of abbreviations in the British and American papers since the number of occurrences equals. Oxford Dictionaries introduce the differences in punctuation concerning the abbreviations, but the reason for that is missing (cf. Oxford Dictionaries). How did this discrepancy arise would be an interesting subject of another research.

See the **Tables 8** and **9** for a short overview of the differences mentioned in this chapter.

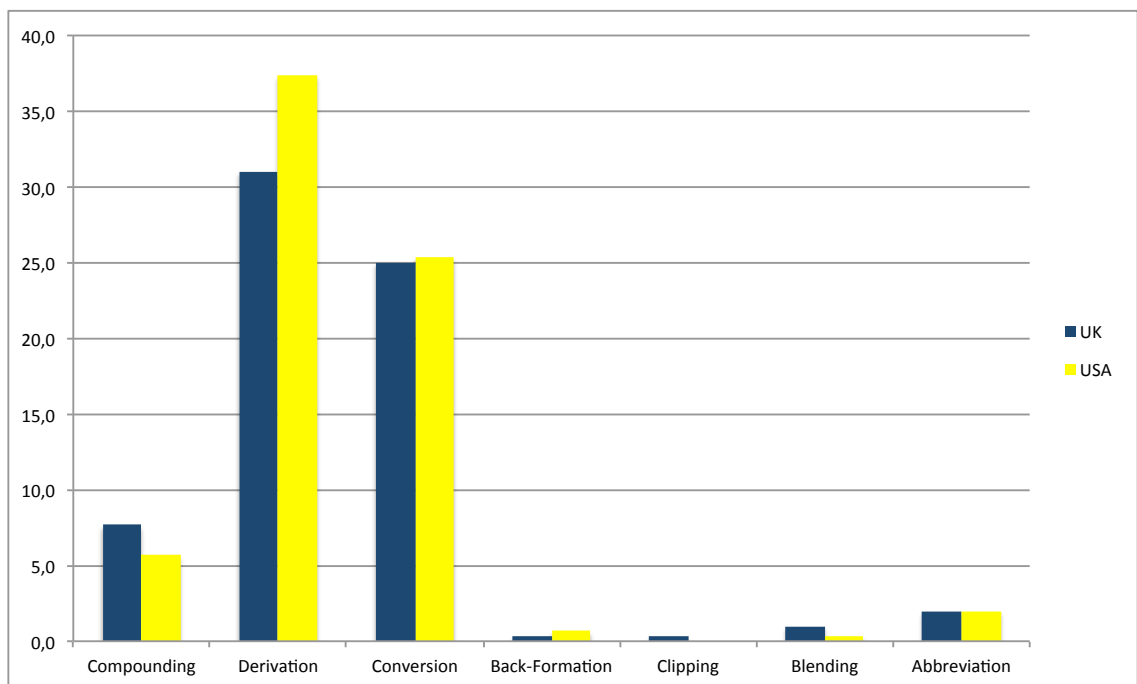
## Comparison of the Morpho-stylistic Means in the British and American 20<sup>th</sup> Century Broadsheets

Table 8



## Comparison of the Word-formation Processes in the British and American 20<sup>th</sup> Century Broadsheets

Table 9



## 7. Linguistic Means Analysis of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Broadsheets

In the previous chapters I dealt with the comparison of the 20<sup>th</sup> century newspapers, both of the British and the American origin. In this chapter I will analyse the main differences referring to morphology, stylistics and lexicology of the 21<sup>st</sup> century broadsheets only. To maintain the cohesion of the research, I will again examine the morphological and stylistic side at first. The latter analysis will be dedicated to the lexicology.

### 7.1. Comparison of the British and American Morpho-stylistic Means

The subject of this and the following sub-chapter is the analysis of the status quo of the 21<sup>st</sup> century linguistic means. Again, concrete occurrences in numbers will be demonstrated to support the outputs of this research. This research is essential to be carried out alongside with the analysis of the 20<sup>th</sup> century broadsheets, so that the diachronic research and the final output referring to the development of the British and American English in the quality newspapers could be accomplished.

Should we discuss the quantity of the passive constructions and participle clauses, they appear in a lower number than the active voice. Even if the participle clauses are added to the passive constructions (see **Table 10**), they do not exceed the amount of active voice appearances. Below, several examples are presented.

**Table 10**

**Morpho-stylistic Analysis of the 21st Century Broadsheets**

Analysis	The Times January 27, 2014	The Times May 28, 2014	The Guardian July 24, 2013	The New York Times October 20, 2012	The New York Times October 19, 2012	The New York Times February 25, 2008
Passive Voice	7	4	6	5	2	5
Active Voice	37	34	57	30	30	34
Participle Clauses	22	9	10	18	15	13
Boosters/ Intensifiers	7	8	10	5	4	5
Ellipsis	0	1	2	3	2	1
Personification	11	1	0	1	5	4
Expressivity/ Metaphor	2	5	3	7	7	1
Phrasal Verbs	2	2	4	2	2	0
Direct Speech	0	4	13	3	1	3
Contracted Forms	1	1	10	0	0	3
Informal Expressions	2	2	2	2	1	0

Examples (sentences fragments taken from the newspapers):

**Passive construction:**

*Dangers were considered; schemes were included; workers are not offered; democrats were consumed by; she was told; the polling was conducted; schemes were exaggerated; the duchess was discharged; the son was securely strapped; the town is crushed; he was elected; etc.*

**Participle clauses:**

*Echoing in conversation; reprising a line; pension reform launched in November; sitting president; shake-up of the industry planned by ministers; reforms previously rejected; benefits of collective schemes, saying that they sound too good; falling pension; as assumed; cradling the third in line to the throne; retirement vary, depending on; born on Monday weighting 8lbs; etc.*

**Active constructions:**

*They can build, critics warn, when they retire, pensioners see, studies have suggested, they add, pensioners don't have, the party lost, Clegg battles, he felt, it suggested, he shouldn't, I have made, etc.*

Boosters and intensifiers, which have an impact on a connotative colouring of given words, as previously mentioned in the theoretical part, appear in a slightly higher amount in the British articles than in the others, but still the presence is relatively high in both the British and the American news. The function is to make the article more dynamic. However, boosters and intensifiers should not substitute the objectivity of the main news, using the modifiers of the reporter, expressing his or her opinion on given topic or strengthening or weakening of the meaning.

Examples:

*Repeatedly, totally, wrongly, certainly, reprehensible, humiliating results, damaging poll, very clear, too great, however, in particular, seriously, too good to be true, very special, very emotional, increasingly bloody, etc.*

Ellipsis is a stylistic means that occurs rather sporadically in the 21<sup>st</sup> century or more precisely in the articles that were analysed. Necessary to remind, that only the main articles of the front pages are examined and the occurrence of ellipsis in other articles can differ. Nevertheless, the subject of this research is the analysis of main articles and the results show that ellipsis is recognized rather as a lateral stylistic means in the present-day English.

Examples:

*he has been persuaded he shouldn't stay* (in the party)

*the third in line to the throne* (successor)

*he was 6* (years old)

*seized by rebels* (the town, citizens)

*kills dozens* (of people, of citizens, etc.)

Let me now continue with the analysis of personification, expressivity and metaphor which found their place also in the articles of the present-day. Similar to the boosters, they help to shape the final message of the article. Metaphors may also influence the connotation of the given text. The means of metaphor and personification can function both, negatively and positively. The occurrences in my research are more frequent in the American newspapers, but the difference is not radical.

Examples:

*Airstrike kills*

*Jubilation turned to horror*

*Airstrikes sent fountains of dust and rubble skyward*

*Burrowing into bureaucratic weeds*

*Head of the firm*

*They offered a far more textured portrait of the management style that he might bring to the presidency*

*Dirt-under-the-fingernails*



*Lib Dems swamped by new round of infighting*

*Clagg battles with rumours*

*They allow workers to pool their pots*

Phrasal verbs, direct speech or contracted forms alongside with the informal expressions were not expected to be found in a higher occurrence, however, mainly the British articles dispose with quite a numerous appearance of these morphological elements. Essential to add that *The Times* article, dealing with the new born son of the royal couple, increased the amount of direct speech, where also contracted forms and phrasal verbs appear in their discourse. Such interviews lead to the tabloidization of the quality newspapers.

Examples on phrasal verbs:

*get back to*

*rattle off*

*drive off*

*end up with*

*look after*

*smooth out*

*catch up*

*stand down*

*set apart*

*break off*

Examples on direct speech:

*“Lord Oakeshott’s actions are totally inexcusable and unacceptable,” Dr Cable said.*

*Her husband agreed: “It’s very special.”*

*“He has got a good pair of lungs on him, that’s for sure,” said William.*

*“Done that,” he said, triumphantly.*

*“Yes he was very good,” said Kate.*

*“God is great,” said a rescuer, cradling the baby in his arms.*

*[...] Commissioner by calling to say, “I like No. 14” and rattling off the answer.*

Examples on contracted forms:

*Shouldn't, he's got, he's quite heavy, it's very special, pensioners don't have, I'm, it's not, I've got the best protection, etc.*

Examples on informal expressions:

*A far-reaching pre-selection **shake-up***

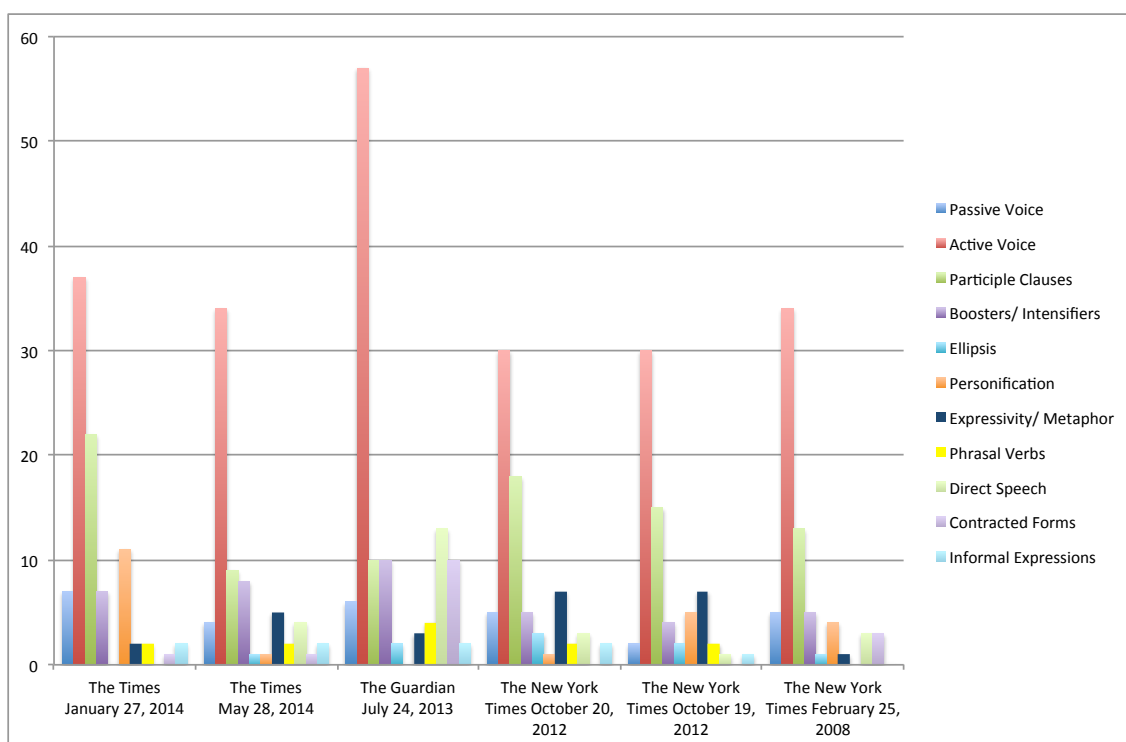
*I know how long **you guys** have been standing out there*

***You guys** can all get back to normal*

And another occurrences as ***quit, totally, it feels like, nappy, prod, big, score, etc.***

Again as it was in the preceding chapters, the **Table 11** presents an overview of the individual findings, analysed it this part.

**Table 11**



## 7.2. Comparison of the British and American Word-formation Processes

To follow the linguistic means research of the 21<sup>st</sup>, I introduce the main discrepancies or development tendencies in the word-formation processes in the British

and American written news media. Exact number of individual occurrences is displayed in **Table 12** within this section. Later in this sub-chapter, again a chart (**Table 13**) is presented to summarize the main similarities or discrepancies.

**Table 12**

**Word-formation Analysis of the 21st Century Broadsheets**

Analysis	The Times January 27, 2014	The Times May 28, 2014	The Guardian July 24, 2013	The New York Times October 20, 2012	The New York Times October 19, 2012	The New York Times February 25, 2008
Compounding	14	2	5	19	8	2
Derivation	38	36	23	41	31	37
Conversion	37	16	44	43	33	38
Back-Formation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clipping	0	2	1	0	0	0
Blending	2	2	1	2	0	0
Abbreviation	1	2	4	2	0	3

Derivation is, no doubt, the major word-formation process in both varieties of English, as we can see in the analysis results. This statement confirm, among others, even Huddleston and Pullum (**Sub-chapter 2.1.2**). Conversion follows the derivation’s lead with a significant number of converted expressions. As for the compounding, the research confirmed that even compounding belongs to a popular means of forming new lexemes in the newspaper reporting. In fact, compounding is very useful for English journalists in particular, since they have a freedom in matching and linking words together. Such expressions, sometimes created out of the blue, can also happened to be the Standard and become codified.

Examples:

**Compounding:**

<i>Spokesman</i>	<i>Without</i>	<i>Oversea</i>
<i>Centrepiece</i>	<i>Grandparents</i>	<i>White House</i>
<i>Payouts</i>	<i>Cornflower</i>	<i>Crossroads</i>
<i>Safeguards</i>	<i>Turnaround</i>	<i>Checkpoints</i>
<i>Underlie</i>	<i>Decision-making</i>	<i>Online</i>
<i>Leadership</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Hands-on style</i>

**Derivation:**

<i>Government</i>	<i>Occupational</i>	<i>Return</i>
<i>Exchange</i>	<i>Unlike</i>	<i>Ensure</i>

<i>Performance</i>	<i>British</i>	<i>Anonymously</i>
<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Election</i>	<i>Unaware</i>
<i>Reform</i>	<i>Weakened</i>	<i>Totally</i>

**Conversion:**

<i>Seat</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>Round</i>	<i>Cover</i>	<i>Try</i>
<i>Hurt</i>	<i>Voice</i>	<i>Increase</i>
<i>Name</i>	<i>Claim</i>	<i>Want</i>
<i>Act</i>	<i>Doubt</i>	<i>Share</i>
<i>Speak</i>	<i>Move</i>	
<i>Good</i>	<i>Say</i>	

**Clipping:**

*Lib*  
*Dem*  
*Nappy*

**Blending:**

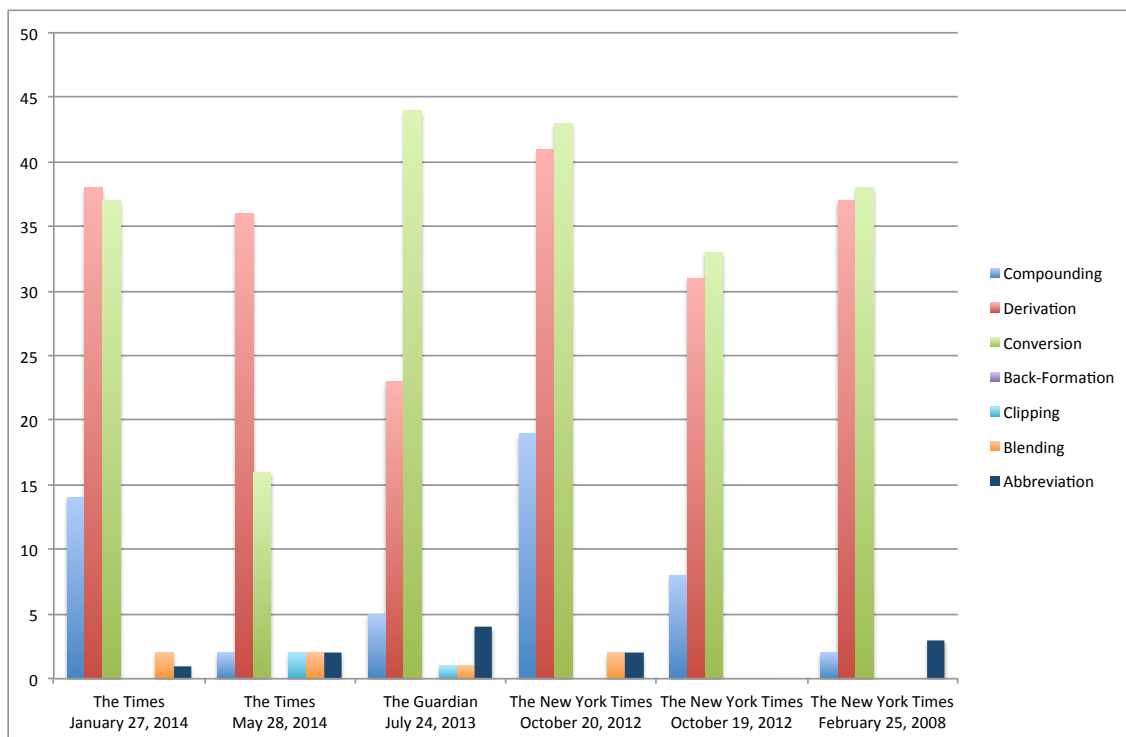
*Micromanager*  
*Microprocessor*

**Abbreviations:**

<i>Dr</i>	<i>pm</i>	<i>oz</i>
<i>Mr</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>lbs</i>

What is interesting in the British version of abbreviations (e.g. *Mr*, *Mrs*, *Dr*, *pm*, *am*, etc.) is the omission of punctuation at the end or in between the individual letters, in comparison to the American sort of writing (*Mr.* vs. *Mr*).

**Table 13**



## 8. Overview of the Linguistic Means Differences in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

From the research of linguistic means, it can be confirmed that there are several changes in the British and American English, but generally speaking, the differences are not enormous if we talk about the 21<sup>st</sup> century only. Expressing my opinion, both languages tend to develop in a very similar manner nowadays, since they are connected through the modern IT technologies, media and blend of the British and American expats, they practically co-occur next to each other. However, both of those languages keep following their own Standard of English (cf. Crystal 2003).

In the research, I noticed that the British newspapers are more likely to use the active voice. In comparison, the American dailies tend to decrease the number of usage of active constructions up to 27%. Participle clauses are more frequent in American news, as they number 12% difference to the British. Lately, we could have noticed the tendency of the active voice usage, which is more common than the passive constructions, where the decrease of American papers goes to 27% in comparison to the British. From the research it can be stated that the active voice usage gained an importance and became dominant. The existence of Internet enables to explore the

agents of the particular actions. For that reason, it feels more natural to use the active voice with a specific agent than a passive construction that may cause ambiguity or doubts, who was the concrete performer in the given news.

A difference that is worth mentioning is the occurrence of boosters and intensifiers that tend to be higher in the British broadsheets, extending up to 44% difference in comparison to the American qualities.

The number of ellipsis is very low and it is only seldom to be explored in the British and American broadsheet articles of the present day in general, but more likely, the ellipsis is to be found in American news, since the number of occurrences is twice the amount higher.

Moving from the ellipsis to the personification, I would like to introduce a fact that personification registered 17% decrease in the American broadsheets, and so, it is more frequent among the British journalists.

The expressivity and metaphor appear also more frequently in the American qualities and the difference makes it up to 50% in comparison to the British articles. I would like to emphasize that this could be affected by the fact that the quality newspapers tend to more tabloidized than it used to be in the past. The newspapers turned to a money making business, where the attraction and entertainment of the reader is required, too, and so the newspapers have to find their own way of how to do it to still retain a certain level of formality and seriousness.

Other differences refer to the usage of contracted forms, phrasal verbs and direct speech. These phenomena are likely to occur in the British newspapers, where they are more than twice the amount of the American occurrences higher. In case of the direct speech the increase is 59%, the contracted forms are 75% higher and the informal expressions made it to 50% in comparison to the American paper. Since *The Times* and *The Guardian* changed their formats, it may indicate that also the content of the newspapers might have undergone a 'reconstruction' as well. Apart from the linguistics, also a higher number of pictures and lower number of articles could be observed. Nevertheless, if there is a tendency to tabloidization of the British quality newspapers, it is not the subject of this thesis.

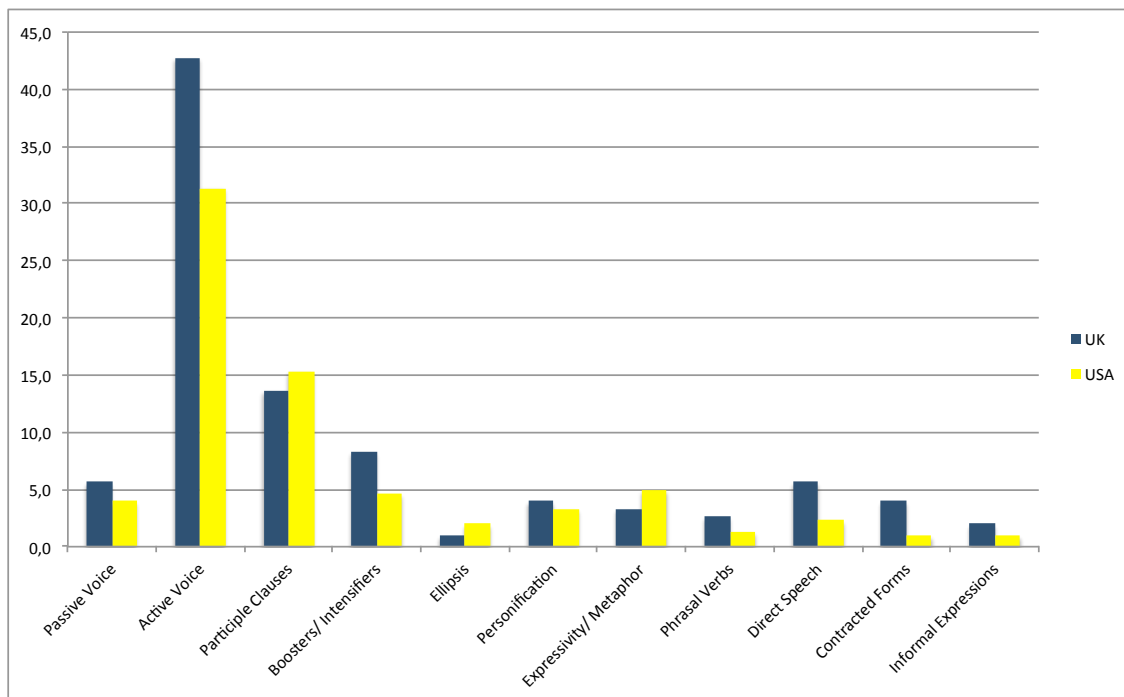
**Table 14** and **table 15** show the main differences between British and American linguistic means, concretely on the morpho-stylistic and the word-formation processes level, are presented in a brief overview.

The analysis of the word-formation processes did not produce radical discrepancies in the British and American development. It can only be stated that there is a higher level of occurrences in compounding, derivation and conversion in comparison to the usage in British qualities. To present the exact numbers, let me introduce that the difference makes 38% in case of compounding, 12% of derivation and 18% of conversion in the American newspapers. For both nationalities it is valid, that all of these word-formation process belong among the most productive ones in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as it is also visualised in the following charts. Still, these outputs could be justified by the fact that English is an analytical language that enables the forming of new words through this particular way.

Even though clipping, blending and abbreviation were observed, they tend to vanish from the broadsheets. Clipping was present in the British newspapers and did not occur in the American. Speaking about blending, it was explored more often in the British papers, while the American broadsheets registered 60% decrease. Even the amount of abbreviations was 29% lower in the American articles. These results might be caused for the reason that the clipping or blending may sometimes influence the denotative meaning of the word and as it was stated in the theoretical part, this indicates rather to a feature of informality of the articles, which should not be the case of the broadsheets. Interesting to mention that there was no back-formation process to be found in any of the broadsheets.

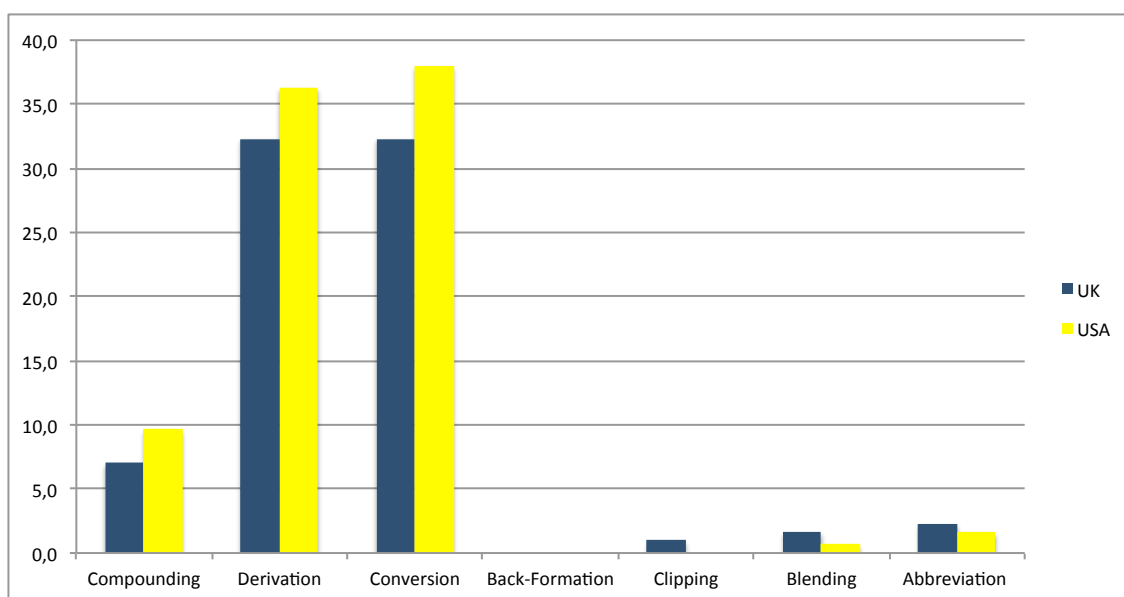
## Comparison of the Morpho-stylistic Means in the British and American 21<sup>st</sup> Century Broadsheets

Table 14



## Comparison of the Word-formation Process in the British and American 21<sup>st</sup> Century Broadsheets

Table 15





## **9. British Linguistic Development from the 20<sup>th</sup> Century to the Present**

This chapter deals with the comparison of the linguistic means used in British newspapers from the 20<sup>th</sup> until the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Put another way, in this part I will analyse how exactly has British English developed in respect of the word-formation processes and analysis of the morpho-stylistic level, over the past hundred years. The data for this analysis are the outputs of the research reflecting the linguistic changes to the language carried out in the previous chapters. Within this chapter, all those findings will be put into one to accomplish this analysis.

### **9.1. Development of the British Morpho-stylistics**

The research is divided into two sections, one that reflects the changes from the stylistic and morphological point of view, which is the subject of this particular section and the second one, which deals with the lexicological differences over the course of the time.

In comparison of the British newspapers from the 20<sup>th</sup> century and those of 21<sup>st</sup> century, we can register a rapid grow of the active voice usage which is more than 100% higher nowadays than in comparison to the past. It is much more likely to notice the active constructions in the present-day articles than it ever used to be in the past (**Table 16**). In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the reporters used constantly the passive and participle clauses that were supplemented by the active constructions. Nowadays, the situation has changed and the active voice has taken over the lead, being now supplemented by the passive, which was 55% higher hundred years ago, and participle clauses, which increased of 24% in comparison to the past. Even the complexity of sentences changed and the articles of the present time still retain the complexity, but in comparison to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the sentences became shorter. This may reflect the hastiness of the present-day, when people prefer to read rather several short articles instead of the long ones. All details, when needed, are to be found on the Internet that is continuously edited with the most current details and news. The complexity also reflects the tabloidization features.

As for the boosters and intensifiers, I registered a discrepancy in comparison to the past, since there is an increase of almost twice the amount of occurrences today. In the past, boosters and intensifiers were used but in comparison to the articles, published in

the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it is obvious that the number of occurrences changed over the time. It can be stated again that the usage of boosters manage to attract more readers, even those who read rather tabloid newspapers since they may create an impression that they are dynamic and even dramatic, which are typical elements that attract the reader's attention.

Interesting is that the ellipses retained the same frequency and no difference is to be observed here, which might suggest that it represents a stable journalistic device.

Personification was more frequent in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and in the present time it decreased of 48%, whereas the expressivity and metaphor rather remains or keep up growing. As was already discussed, the expressivity and metaphor (11% increase) tend to appear more and more these days, because especially the metaphor enables to call things by different names and helps to shape the dynamics but even elegance of the article. Sometimes, these expressive vocabulary or metaphors entertain the reader, which is nonetheless important also for the newspaper media business.

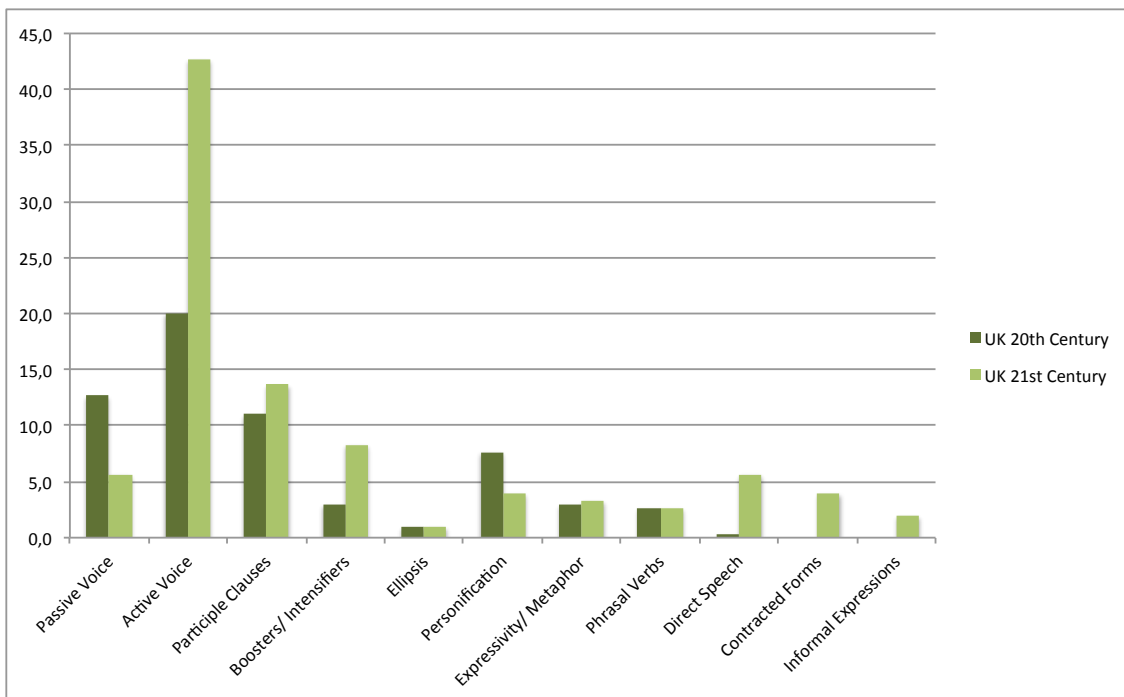
Phrasal verbs appear in the same frequency now and then, so no significant changes occurred in this matter. Still, the British newspapers struggle to retain the number of phrasal verbs used in the articles on a lower level.

Contracted forms and informal expressions were strictly omitted during the 20<sup>th</sup> century since they affect the formality of the articles. The research showed that the increase is enormous in comparison to the past where contracted forms and informal expressions were not used at all until the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Today, it is more common that we explore the contracted forms and informality within the article when reading the newspaper.

I would also like to emphasise that the direct speech, which is a means of quotation, is much more noticeable in the newspapers of these days (the average is 5,7 occurrences per an article). Perhaps it is also for the reason that it is now easier to gain the opinions or answers directly of the person, the reporter is reporting about, since there is the Internet, wireless connection, cell phones etc.

To display these differences in a visually organized manner, I present a chart where all the differences mentioned above are systematically introduced, so that a visual comparison could be easier done (**Table 16**).

**Table 16**



## 9.2. Development of the British Word-formation Processes

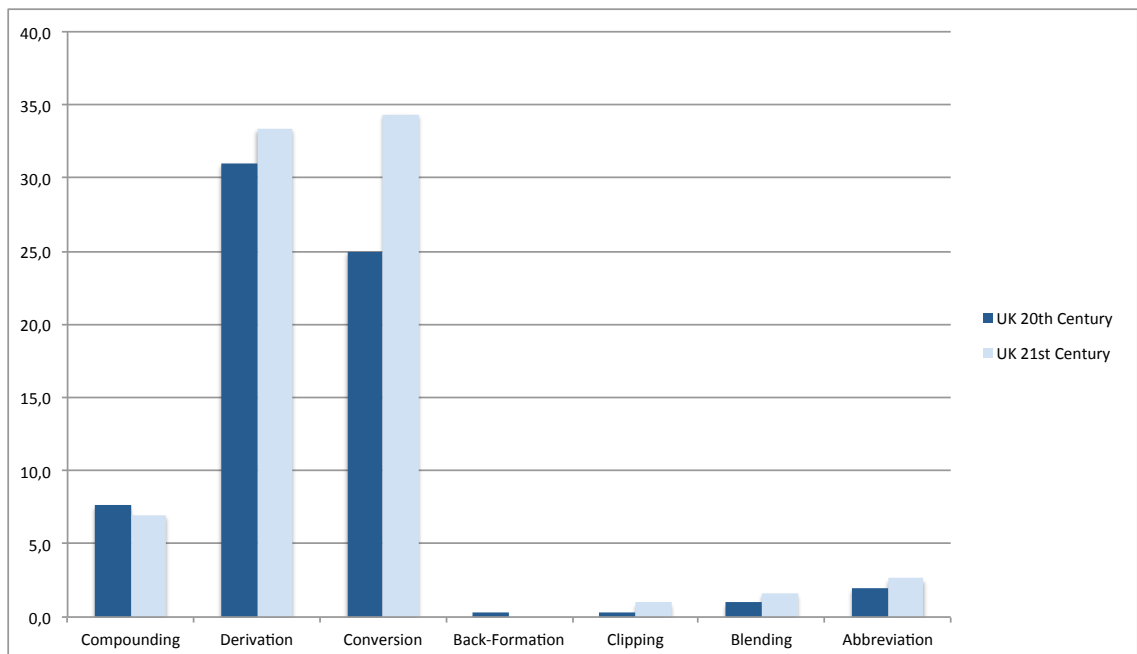
Similar as I summarized the main morphological and stylistic features of the articles written in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century, I would like to comment on the lexicological discrepancies in the British news media in this sub-chapter as well. Individual word-formation processes, actively occurring in the course of the time, will be reflected in this summary.

From the lexicological point of view, it can be stated that the word-formation processes retain their continuity, and so compounding, derivation and conversion were frequently to be seen in the past as well as in the present time. Compounding slightly decreased in existence, exactly of 9%, derivation increased of 8% and conversion even of 37% these days. Although, the research examined that compounding has been a bit decreasing today, in general, the level of frequency is high in both the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Comparing the columns in **Table 17**, I have to admit that lately there has been a growth in two of the previously named processes. It is essential to remind that compounding, derivation and conversion are open sources and it is easy to create new words in this way and so these words appear often also in the newspapers.

As for the abbreviation, blending and clipping, I have to mention that there has also been registered an increase over the past hundred years. Abbreviation increased of 33%, blending of 67% and clipping appears more than three times more often than in the British 20<sup>th</sup> century broadsheets. But still, the general frequency cannot be compared to the major word-formation processes mentioned above. As stated in the theoretical part, compounding, derivation and conversion belong to the main word-formation processes, which support and reflect also the outputs of this analytical research.

The process of back-formation was explored in the 20<sup>th</sup> century broadsheets, but surprisingly, there was no appearance in the present-day article.

**Table 17**



## **10. American Linguistic Development from the 20<sup>th</sup> Century to the Present**

This chapter points out the major differences or let me say the tendencies in the linguistic development of the American broadsheets from the 20<sup>th</sup> century until the present. On the following lines, the development in morphology and stylistics will be commented separately from the analysis of the lexicological development.

### **10.1. Development of the American Morpho-stylistics**

This sub-chapter deals with the development of the American morphology and stylistics in comparison to the previous century. The differences in passive or active voice usage just as the usage of ellipses, metaphors, phrasal verbs, informal expressions, etc. will be discussed within the following paragraphs.

Considering the morphology and stylistics, it is apparent from the outputs of this research, that there is a significant decrease, more precisely of 54%, in the usage of the passive voice constructions in the American broadsheets of the present-day. In contrary to this, the active voice, which increased of 7%, is used very often in the news reporting nowadays. The participle clauses frequency also keeps up growing in comparison to the 20<sup>th</sup> century and today we can register an increase of 31%.

What is remarkable is the decrease of boosters and intensifiers. In the preceding century, the occurrence of boosters broke the boarder of 5%, whereas in the present century, the boarder was not conquered, which means that there is a 46% reduction in total. These findings do not correspond with the development in the British qualities, where the outputs proved to be vice versa.

The usage of ellipsis is also in retreat since similar to the boosters and intensifiers, the occurrence do not even reach 5% and comparing it with the American 20<sup>th</sup> century articles, they were reduced by 74%. This can be perhaps connected with the density of the nowadays articles. Talking about *The New York Times*, the density retained high, but in comparison to the past, the count of the front-page articles is not so numerous. As indicated in theoretical chapters of this thesis, the ellipsis serves for space-saving purposes.

Differences related to the personification, expressivity and metaphors are also to be explored. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the appearance of personification was higher and when we

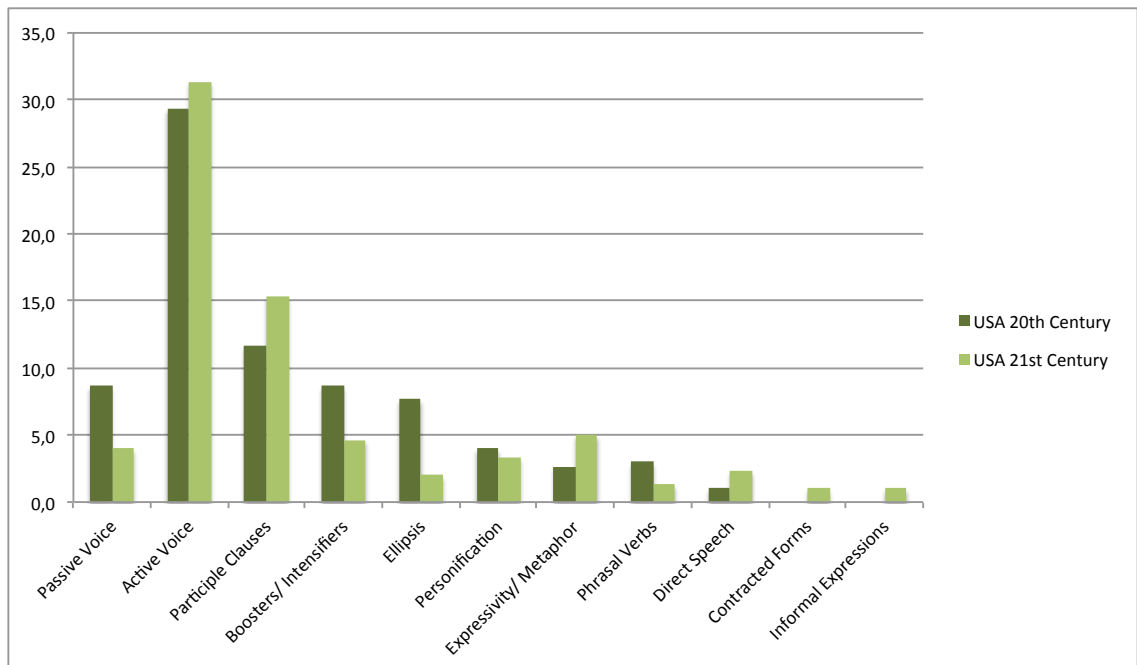
compare it to today's occurrence, it decreased of 17%. In case of the expressivity and metaphors, the situation is the other way around. The presence of metaphors and expressivity increased rapidly and the result showed 88% difference in the 21<sup>st</sup> century broadsheets.

Although there are some differences in the usage of phrasal verbs and direct speech they are not radical in general. Phrasal verbs tended to appear in a 56% higher frequency in the past. The direct speech usage, in contrary to the phrasal verbs, increased and the number of occurrences in the American present-day articles doubled.

Interesting difference refers to the presence of contracted forms and informal expressions. While there was none such occurrence in the 20<sup>th</sup> century newspapers, today we can notice contracted verb forms and informal expressions when reading the American newspapers.

**Table 18** shows the results and reflects all comments made on the morpho-stylistic development of the American qualities from the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> within this sub-chapter-

**Table 18**



## 10.2. Development of the American Word-formation Processes

The subject of this sub-chapter is the development of the American lexicology. Again, I will summarize the basic differences that arose during the past hundred years.

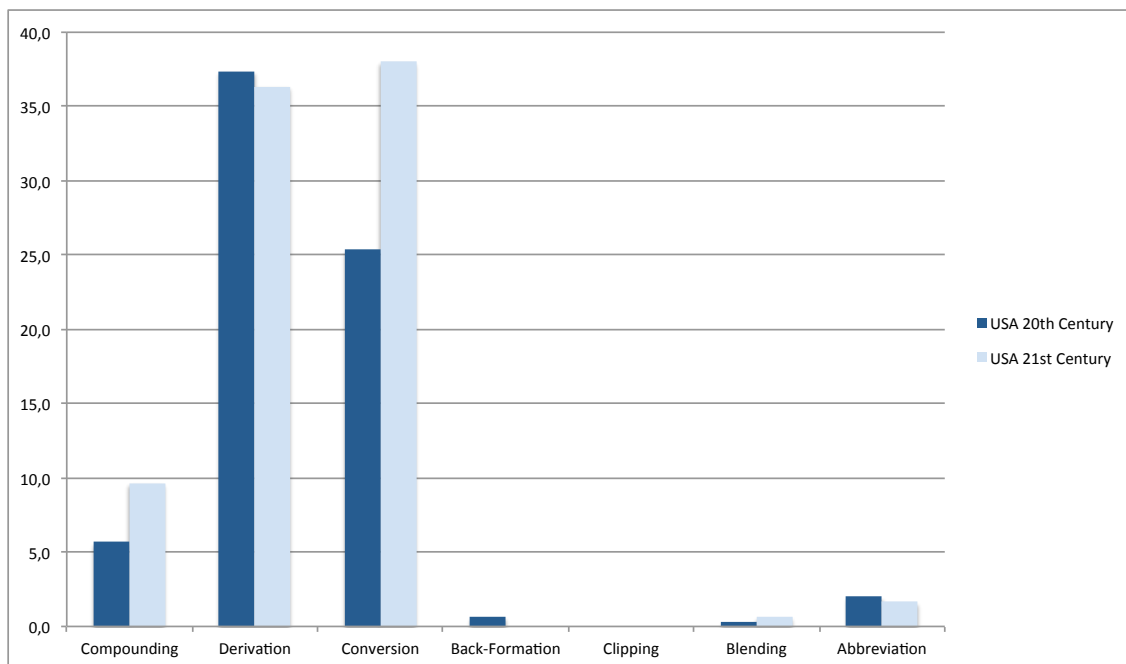
Compounding was present now and then, but today we can see that the presence in the broadsheets is even higher in comparison to the past. The increase is of 71%. Derivation is on a comparable level. The frequency of derivation was very high in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and also in the 21<sup>st</sup> century it stayed almost unchanged since the decrease made only 3% difference. The usage of conversion grew even of 50% if we compare the 20<sup>th</sup> century occurrences with those of the present-day.

As we can see, the major word-formation processes are also represented in the American broadsheets. Compounding, derivation and conversion appear in a significant frequency, which makes them the key word-forming processes. Among the American compounds, also many neologisms were explored in this research, which is summarized later in **Chapter 11**.

The rest of the word-formation processes are rather in the background and the frequency of their appearances is, let us say, occasional (**Table 19**). Back-formation was found in the articles of the 20<sup>th</sup> century only and no item was observed in the modern articles. Moving to blending, it can be observed more often since the number of occurrences doubled over the past hundred years. I would like to mention that the number of abbreviations decreased of 17% in comparison to the past.

An interesting output of this research is that there was no item of clipping to be found in the past as well as in the present. I can only assume that the journalist prefer the usage of the complete form of the vocabulary for retaining the formality of the articles on a high level.

**Table 19**



## **11. Archaisms, Neologisms, Clichés, Idioms and Gender Markers in the Qualities**

On one hand, even though this research brought significant and interesting outputs regarding the word-formation processes, the frequency of passive, active and participle constructions, the sum of occurrences referring to personification, metaphor or expressivity or last but not least the quantity of phrasal verbs, direct speech or informal means, it does not show any presence of clichés, idioms or gender markers which was first expected.

On the other hand, I would like to point out that apart of the quantum of findings mentioned above, the research was successful also in the respect of exploration of archaisms/archaic writing and neologisms. When reading the 20<sup>th</sup> century articles, we might discover different sort of writing or usage of old-fashioned words in comparison to present-day English. Neologisms were present in the current broadsheets and reflect not only the linguistic development, but also the development in general, because new words had to be formed in order to name the new devices and means. Below, few of these are presented alongside with **Table 20** and **Table 21**, which contain also the exact numbers of occurrences in the British and American broadsheets in both the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



Examples:

**Archaisms/Archaic writing**

*Whence*  
*Asign*  
*Stanchness*  
*Advices*  
*To-morrow*  
*To-day*

**Neologisms**

*Channel*  
*Media*  
*Monitoring*  
*Cost-cutting*  
*Chief executive*  
*Microprocessor*  
*Checkpoint*  
*Online*  
*Airstrike*  
*Account*  
*Agent*

**Table 20**

Archaisms in the 20th Century Broadshets

Analysis	The Daily Telegraph August 24, 1939	The Daily Telegraph September 1, 1939	The Daily New; April 16, 1912	New-York Tribune April 20, 1912	New-York Tribune April 21, 1912	The New York Times April 16, 1912
Archaisms	1	0	1	3	1	0

There are not many archaisms to be found in the 20<sup>th</sup> century British and American broadshets. My research explored only few occurrences and I suppose that a higher number would be found in the 19<sup>th</sup> century newspapers rather than in these.

**Table 21**

Neologisms in the 21st Century Broadshets

Analysis	The Times January 27, 2014	The Times May 28, 2014	The Guardian July 24, 2013	The New York Times October 20, 2012	The New York Times October 19, 2012	The New York Times February 25, 2008
Neologisms	5	1	1	14	5	1

Neologisms were found, more or less, in the newspapers of the 21<sup>st</sup> century since, as previously stated, there is a constant need for naming new tools and things. The research showed that compounding belongs to a highly productive method of creating neologisms.

As for the gender markers, they appeared, for instance, in the words ‘*spokesman*’ and ‘*chairman*’ but in these cases both referred to a certain masculine person, and for that reason I did not perceive them as gender incorrect.

## **12. Characteristic Features of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Broadsheets**

The British and American newspapers have changed as I explored in the research. In **Table 22**, I would like to present some typical features of the 20<sup>th</sup> century British and American qualities, I managed to explore when accomplishing this research. The overview shows interesting data in many respects and answers on various questions, for instance, what the format of the concrete broadsheets looked like in the past, if the sentences are comprehensible for the readers of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, how complex the sentences in these articles are, if the articles are rather formal or informal, and it examines also the objectivity or subjectivity of the discourse. Also in this overview, it is stated, how many words were examined in total and how many articles and headlines appear in these historical newspapers.

The density of the text in these archive articles was perceived as very high. It is essential to remind that only the main articles from the front pages were analysed during the whole research.

From the graphical point of view, there are almost no pictures or advertisements involved in the front page of the newspapers (**Appendix**). The broadsheets of this time focused on reporting relevant news only.

Among others, visual and typographic differences in the broadsheets can be observed in comparison to the 21<sup>st</sup> century newspapers, as showed in **Table 22** as well. This overview helps to shape the thesis even though it is not directly the subject of it, and it rather illustrates the whole research and makes this analysis complete.

**Table 22**

Features of the 20th Century Broadsheets						
Analysis	The Daily Telegraph 1	The Daily Telegraph 2	The Daily News	New-York Tribune 1	New-York Tribune 2	The New York Times
Date	August 24, 1939	September 1, 1939	April 16, 1912	April 20, 1912	April 21, 1912	April 16, 1912
Origin	UK	UK	UK	US	US	US
Format	Broadsheet	Broadsheet	Broadsheet	Broadsheet	Broadsheet	Broadsheet
Comprehensibility	Comprehensible	Comprehensible	Comprehensible	Comprehensible	Comprehensible	Comprehensible
Sentence Complexity	Long and Complex	Long and Complex	Long and Complex	Long and Complex	Long and Complex	Long and Complex
Objectivity	Very objective report	Very objective report	Objective report	Objective fact and figures	Objective fact and figures	Very Objective
Subjectivity	No	No	No	Few expressions asserting the opinion of the author, which may influence the audience's opinion	Few expressions asserting the opinion of the author, which may influence the audience's opinion	No
Density of the Text	Dense	Dense	Dense	Dense	Dense	Dense
Type of Article	Main News	Main News	Main News	Main News	Main News	Main News
Formality/Informality	Very Formal	Very Formal	Formal	Formal	Formal	Formal
Number of Words in Main Headline	5	4	6	5	5	22
Number of Words in Sub-Headlines	16	18	20	49	39	111
Total Number of Words in the Article	397	375	337	549	404	401
Number of Headlines	13	15	17	10	8	8
Pictures	1	0	2	1	1	2

### 13. Characteristic Features of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Broadsheets

Similar as in the previous chapter, I would like to present an overview of the typical features of the 21<sup>st</sup> century quality newspapers both the British and the American.

As can be seen in the **Table 16**, *The Times* and *The Guardian* changed their format from the broadsheet to compact or Berliner. Still, even though the format is different, the content meets the requirements of the broadsheet newspapers in general.

The newspapers of the 21<sup>st</sup> century are very comprehensible, even for a foreigner. Still the usage of long and complex sentences is frequent and typical, but in comparison to the 20<sup>th</sup> century the complexity slightly decreased, also for the reason of the usage of direct speech in the newspaper articles.

The British and American broadsheets retain their objectivity, involving exact facts and figures, however, some occurrences showed that the subjective perception of the author was to be noticed from time to time as well.

A radical change, in comparison of both the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> century broadsheets, was perceived in the viewpoint of density of the text. Apparently, the newspapers of present-day tend to present only few main articles with huge headlines and advertisements cover the rest of the space in the front page. In comparison to the historical newspapers the increase of pictures is enormous. For a better comparison of the historical and nowadays articles, see the **Appendix**, where all newspapers used for this research are available.

Speaking about the formality, it retained as well as in the newspaper articles form the 20<sup>th</sup> century. There cannot be a claim that the nowadays broadsheets would lack the formality of the articles, but I have to admit that reading the historical ones feels more

formal. I would like to use also Crystal's comments to back up those statements. He emphasizes (cf. Crystal, 2003) that the 20<sup>th</sup> century articles contained longer sentences including a greater use of subordinate clauses and more formal vocabulary than would be explored in papers of a corresponding level nowadays. His statement pretty much confirms outputs of my thesis.

Again, all facts and figures, exact numbers of words in the main articles, the number of headlines, etc. are showed in **Table 23**.

**Table 23**

Features of the 21st Century Broadsheets						
Analysis	The Times	The Times2	The Guardian	The New York Times	The New York Times2	The New York Times3
Date	January 27, 2014	May 28, 2014	July 24, 2013	October 20, 2012	October 19, 2012	February 25, 2008
Origin	UK	UK	UK	USA	USA	USA
Format	Compact	Compact	Berliner	Broadsheet	Broadsheet	Broadsheet
Comprehensibility	Comprehensible	Comprehensible	Comprehensible	Comprehensible, but difficult	Comprehensible	Comprehensible
Sentence Complexity	Long	Long	Uncomplicated	Long	Long and complex	Long
Objectivity	Objective	Objective	Objective	Objective facts and figures	Objective	Objective
Subjectivity	No	No	No	Subjective colouring impression	No	No
Density of the Text	Not Dense	Not Dense	Not Dense	Dense	Dense	Dense
Type of Article	Main News	Main News	Main News	Main News	Main News	Main News
Formality/Informality	Formal	Formal	Formal	Formal	Formal	Formal
Number of Words in Main Headline	8	8	14	7	9	10
Number of Words in Sub-Headlines	8	6	0	0	14	0
Total Number of Words in the Article	464	339	476	368	273	355
Number of Headlines	5	6	6	20	17	12
Pictures	3	3	4	6	4	6

## **14. Interview with Oliver Mann**

I have analysed the morpho-stylistic means and the word-formation processes in the previous chapter. Further I dealt with the typical features of the quality broadsheets and commented on the development over the past hundred years. To make my linguistic analysis complete, I approached a journalist in order to find out, if there is a match between my research outputs and his journalistic and linguistic knowledge and experience. On the following lines, I would like to introduce the contribution of Mr Oliver Mann.

### **Broadsheets now and then**

British broadsheets have gone through a particular development over the past hundred years. The linguistic research of this thesis, based on the morphological, lexical and syntactic study of the front-page articles, proved that there have been changes in the usage of passive constructions, personification, expressivity, metaphor, the complexity of the sentences and the like. I questioned Mr Oliver Mann, a native speaker and former journalist at *The Guardian*, how he perceives the development of English and what are the key distinguishing features of the historical and present front-page articles of the British ‘qualities’.

**Ferdinand de Saussure once said: “*Time changes all things; there is no reason why language should escape this universal law*” (cf. goodreads). Is this statement applicable referring to the British ‘qualities’?**

Absolutely, and in many cases, newspapers are a driving force in changes in vocabulary. The press is often among the first to try out new technology, and in many cases have to be creative, and create, the language we use to describe our new realities.

**If you should name 5 attributes of the British broadsheets of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, what would it be?**

Complex, passive voice, large vocabulary, longer texts, few images

**Similarly to the previous question, should you name 5 typical features of the British quality newspaper of nowadays, what would you say?**

Reduced complexity, wide range of subject matter, active voice, neologisms/colloquialisms, extended use of imagery

**If you happen to read a broadsheet, published around the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, do you find it difficult to read such articles? Let us say from the viewpoint of the presence of the archaic expressions, complexity of the sentences, etc.?**

Not really, no. The biggest difference I feel is the stronger focus on letting language, i.e. the words tell the story, and being less reliant on images.

**The contracted forms, direct speech and informal expressions used to be strictly omitted in the past. Why is that the development of the language does not follow this lead?**

The move towards an informal use of language is a quite natural move, and the fact that the most widely read newspapers are tabloids, it's something broadsheets are allowing more and more in order to not seem too high-brow.

**There has been a decline of the passive constructions in the newspapers articles? Do you prefer broadsheets, where the occurrence of the passive constructions is more frequent or does it feel more natural (for a native speaker) to read/write articles, where the active voice is in dominance?**

In my opinion, passive constructions should be avoided at all costs. News articles should use the active voice, and most newspaper editors today will change texts from passive to active unless there is a loss of clarity in the sentence.

**If we move to the lexicology, the research examined that there has been an increase of clipping and blending in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century broadsheet articles. Do journalists use these word-formation processes to attract the attention of the reader? Has this become a kind of stylistic means lately?**

I believe most of the linguistic changes in broadsheets is a combination of language becoming more informal, as well as an attempt to grab and keep attention.

**Sometimes we can meet with such opinions that British broadsheets, for instance, The Times, The Guardian and similar of this sort, are being tabloidized? Would you like to share your point of view on this matter?**

I think that's absolutely correct, and it's a way for the newspapers to compete with the only newspapers that still do have good sales. I don't think it's all good or all bad. In some cases it's a problem when articles are shortened, leaving less space to go in depth, but at the same time, creating a product that is more widely read is also a good thing.

**The density of the text in the 20<sup>th</sup> century broadsheets (understand the front page), i.e. the number of articles, the total number of words used in the articles, etc. is higher than of those, published during the current century. Would you be able to explain for what reason the front pages tend to narrow their content?**

The reason for the change in front page density is mostly related to increased competition on the newsstand, meaning images and larger headlines take more space. In addition, articles in general are becoming shorter as people's attention span seems to be shortening.

**Do you feel the written media lacks 'the elegance' of the articles, published during the beginning 20<sup>th</sup> century?**

Yes, I think so. There is perhaps less of a pride in the profession of being a journalist, but there's also an issue of reduced funding, meaning fewer skilled writers and subeditors.

**In my research I considered also the target group and find it to be important, since the degree of audience's education reflects the level and complexity of English used within the articles. As Arthur Conan Doyle stated: "*The Times is a paper, which is seldom found in any hands but those of the highly educated*" (cf. goodreads). Do you agree that the broadsheet journalists use a high level of English and a particular style of writing?**

I do agree, absolutely. Broadsheet newspapers tend to have longer and more complex sentences, as well as a wider vocabulary. I presume the reason is a combination of choice of subject matter and of target audience.

**Thank you very much for sharing your opinions and contributing to this diploma thesis.**



## 15. Conclusions

The objectives of my diploma thesis were to examine the differences in linguistic means usage in the British and American broadsheet front-pages from the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present. I strived to examine the main similarities and differences between the British and American written quality newspapers, diachronically, to be able to successfully accomplish my comparative discourse analysis.

The thesis consists of two parts, the theoretical and the analytical. The first mentioned focuses on the history and characteristics of the broadsheets, alongside with the professional linguistic terms and theory concerning the word-formation processes, the morpho-stylistic means and the fundamental differences between British and American English on the level of vocabulary, spelling and grammar.

The analytical part deals with the research of linguistic means and reflects all items mentioned within the theoretical part on practical instances, and it considers the visual and typographical viewpoint as well. In my research I executed a complex analysis that examines the linguistic changes in the British and American quality newspapers in many respects. First I created a corpus (counting twelve broadsheets in total) of archive British and American broadsheets that, speaking about historical quality papers, contains the following titles *The Daily News*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The New York Times*, *The New-York Tribune*, and concerning the present-day quality papers it involves *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The New York Times*.

My research begins with the analysis of the linguistic means, occurring during the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the British and American broadsheets. I analysed them and compared together to explore, what the major discrepancies are and what the linguistic development tendencies in both British and American written media are. The outputs of this research are presented on concrete examples and visualised in tables and charts.

To maintain the cohesion and the logic procedure, I considered the development and occurrence of the British and American linguistic means in the 21<sup>st</sup> century quality newspaper articles. These were as well as stated above, compared with each other. Again, concrete instances and results are presented and organized into tables and charts.

Following this part of the research, I carried out a comparison of the outputs from the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century so that a clear conclusion of how the development proceeds could be done.

In the next part of my research, I accomplished a comparative research referring to the study of the British linguistic development from the 20<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> century followed by the same separate sort of investigation related to the American linguistic progress. To preserve the visualisation, all outputs are clearly organized into tables and charts.

Further I accomplished the exploration of the occurrence frequency relating to the archaisms, neologisms, clichés, idioms and a gender markers in the British and American qualities over the past hundred years, too.

As penultimate I summarized my entire research regarding the linguistic means, visual and typographical features that are characteristic for the historical and present-day British and American broadsheets. I compared the findings reciprocally, presenting the exact numbers and visualisation.

Finally I implemented an interview with Oliver Mann, who was willing to share his opinion and journalistic experience in connection with this matter.

The complex comparative discourse analysis discovered many interesting findings. Starting with the comparison of the 20<sup>th</sup> century British and American broadsheets I have to pronounce that, in general, an elegant distinctive choice of vocabulary, long complex sentences and a high level of objectivity can characterize the newspapers. They even lack any informal expressions, direct speech and contracted forms. Passive and participle constructions, personification and expressivity alongside with the metaphor are rather dominant in the British newspapers, even if the numbers of the American qualities retain high in this context.

The research also proved that compounding, derivation and conversion build the fundamentals of the word-formation processes in both the British and the American front-page articles. Compounding tend to be more frequent in British broadsheets, while conversion and derivation prevail in the American. The minor word-formation processes appear in a small number in comparison to the major processes in both cases.

Speaking about the design and typographic viewpoint, I would like to emphasize that the front pages dispose with a high density of text, involving many articles with a lot of small-font headlines and low number of pictures and advertisements.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we can perceive several changes. The articles are not as polished as it used to be in the past, but necessary to say they are still very formal, nevertheless, the objectivity is sometimes decreased by a number of subjectively coloured expressions or opinions. The sentences lack complexity of the 20<sup>th</sup> century but still remain, more or less, similar in length. From the results, I have to state that there has been an increase of informal expression, contracted forms, phrasal verbs and direct speech in both, but the British newspapers gained the dominance in this matter. Also the active voice is much more frequent in British qualities in comparison to the past and to the American version. Further I noticed differences in the participle constructions that are now more common in the American written news. Boosters, intensifiers and personification are more frequent in the case of the British articles, while expressivity and metaphor is to be observed rather at the overseas colleagues.

Next findings refer to the word-formation processes. Event though the number of frequency of the major processes stayed unchanged I would like to point out that the number of individual occurrences of compounding, derivation and conversion increased in the American newspapers. In contrast to this, the occurrence of abbreviation, blending and clipping keeps growing in the British articles.

Concerning the design and typographic differences, there is a dramatic change in the visual image of the current front-pages of the British and American quality newspapers. Low number of articles and headlines, the lack of the text density and a good deal of pictures and advertisements belong to their characteristic features. It is even more dramatic in the British quality media. Essential to add that *The Times* and *The Guardian* changed their format from the broadsheets to compact and Berliner, which might have an impact on the tabloidization referring to the content and design.

The research brought many remarkable findings including the hint that the current broadsheets, especially the British are subject of tabloidization. My suggestion to a further investigation would be to carry out an investigation of all factors that cause the tabloidization of the nowadays broadsheets, and so even influence the written Standard English.

## 16. Resumé

Cílem mé diplomové práce byla komparativní analýza rozdílů jazykových prostředků užívaných v britském a americkém seriózním tisku. Předmětem zkoumání byly přední stránky britských a amerických novin od 20. století po současnost. Ve svém výzkumu jsem diachronicky zhodnotila podobnosti a odlišnosti novinových článků z předních stran britského a amerického tisku.

Práce je členěna na dvě části, z čehož první tvoří teoretický základ, druhá se pak zabývá samotnou analýzou.

V teoretické části se věnuji historii a teorii britského a amerického tisku a odborným lingvistickým termínům a teorii, týkající se slovtvorných procesů, morfo-stylistických prostředků a základních rozdílů mezi britskou a americkou angličtinou na úrovni slovní zásoby, pravopisu a gramatiky.

Analytická část se přímo zabývá výzkumem lingvistických prostředků a reflektuje všechny výše zmíněné oblasti na jednotlivých příkladech, které jsem čerpala přímo ze svého korpusu. Dále ve výzkumu rovněž zohledňuji vizuální a typografické hledisko. V souvislosti s výzkumem jsem podnikla rozsáhlou a komplexní analýzu, která zkoumá lingvistické změny v britském a americkém seriózním tisku a to v několika ohledech.

Nejdříve jsem vytvořila korpus, který je sestaven z archivních článků kvalitního tisku z 20. století a dále pak z tisku z 21. století, který obsahuje následující tituly *The Daily News*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The New York Times*, *The New-York Tribune*, *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The New York Times*.

Výzkum jsem začala zkoumáním a komparativní analýzou pouze britských a amerických článků z 20. století a charakterizovala jsem tak jejich typické znaky. Dále jsem zohlednila stejným způsobem britský a americký tisk ve 21. století. To mi umožnilo diachronicky porovnat články mezi sebou a dojít k závěru, v jaké míře se liší britský tisk od amerického a konkrétně v jakých oblastech.

Dále jsem zkoumala oddělené vývoj výhradně britských novin a poté stejným způsobem vývojové tendence amerického tisku. Výsledky výzkumu pak stanovily, o kolik se změnil lingvistický, vizuální a typografický charakter novin daného národa od 20. století až po současnost.

V závěru práce uvádím interview s bývalým novinářem, panem Oliverem Mannem, který pracoval pro britský deník *The Guardian* a byl ochoten se podělit o své názory a zkušenosti v souvislosti s danou problematikou.

Výsledky výzkumu prokázaly, že v průběhu 20. a 21. století došlo k početným změnám, jak v britském, tak americkém seriózním tisku. Lingvistické změny se týkají například délky a složitosti vět, výskytem elegantních jazykových prostředků, použití pasivních, aktivních a polovětných konstrukcí, dále pak frekvencí používání prostředků pro zesilování významu, užívání personifikace, metafory či neformálních jazykových výrazů. V souvislosti se slovotvornými procesy je zřejmé, že skládání a odvozování slov spolu s konverzí patří mezi nejproduktivnější. Velmi výrazné jsou změny vizuálního rázu a typografie na předních stranách tisku, kdy došlo k nezpochybnitelnému úbytku textu a nárůstu v oblasti implementování obrázků a značně velkých titulků. Současné noviny vynikají četností celé řady reklam a inzerátů.

Změny může mít na svědomí rovněž skutečnost, že britské deníky *The Times* a *The Guardian* změnilы svůj formát z tak zvaného *broadsheets* na *compact* a *Berliner*, což může mít za následek zmíněné změny ve vizuální a obsahové stránce.

Problematika, jež byla předmětem mého zkoumání, je dle mého názoru velice zajímavá a komplexní. Výsledky výzkumu přinesly pozoruhodná fakta, která zohlednila tendence, podobnosti a odlišnosti ve vývoji britského a amerického tisku. Jistě by stálo za zvážení podniknout výzkum, který by se zabýval příčinami těchto změn.

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# 18. Appendix

## Figure 3

**MAPLE & CO.**  
BEDSTEADS  
BEDDING  
CATALOGUES FREE  
LONDON

# The Daily News

D.N. 20,624. LONDON & MANCHESTER, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1912. ONE HALF-PENNY.

**50 POINTS FOR HOME RULE.**  
Price 14. BY POST 14d.

### TITANIC GOES DOWN OFF CAPE RACE.

### Wrecked by Collision with an Iceberg.

### TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

### Saloon Passengers Picked up from the Boats.

### THIS MORNING'S CABLES.

The giant liner Titanic has gone down off Cape Race, and there is no longer any doubt that her loss has been accompanied by appalling loss of life. A telegram from New York, received in London at 2.45 this morning, quotes a statement from Mr. Franklin, Vice-President of the White Star Line, that there has been a terrible loss of life.

What precisely occurred cannot yet be known. It is sufficiently clear, however, that the Carpathia has on board only 875 of the passengers and crew, and it may yet be found that most of the survivors may be rescued from the Virginian and the Parisian.

From the dispatches received it is to be seen that the Carpathia was in the vicinity of the wrecked liner at 11.30 p.m. on the night of the disaster. The Carpathia was in the vicinity of the wrecked liner at 11.30 p.m. on the night of the disaster. The Carpathia was in the vicinity of the wrecked liner at 11.30 p.m. on the night of the disaster.

### "DON'T WORRY."

### A CRASH AT NIGHT.

### WIRELESS & LIFE-SAVING AT SEA.

### WONDERFUL RECORD OF NINE YEARS.

### WORLD'S GROWING DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

The Titanic struck the iceberg at 11.30 p.m. on the night of the disaster. The Titanic struck the iceberg at 11.30 p.m. on the night of the disaster. The Titanic struck the iceberg at 11.30 p.m. on the night of the disaster.

### HOME RULE IN THE HOUSE.

### MR. BALFOUR IN GLOOMY MOOD.

### ULSTER BOGEY.

### SIGNIFICANT SILENCE OF EX-TORY LEADER.

### FINANCE REPORT.

### STRIKING SUGGESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent.  
WESTMINSTER, Monday Night.  
Mr. Balfour has addressed the House for more than an hour, without one word of Ulster's barmecide. He has, indeed, in a casual phrase, spoken of "hunting and shooting," and has said, "I am not at all disinterested." He has also said, "I am not at all disinterested." He has also said, "I am not at all disinterested."

### HUGE DEATH-ROLL.

### Fears that Only 655 Have Been Saved.

NEW YORK, Monday.  
Six hundred and fifty-five of the Titanic's passengers and crew are known to have been saved. It is feared that the others have been—Central News.

### ONLY WRECKAGE.

### Titanic Sunk When Carpathia Arrived.

A message received from the Cape Race wireless station a few minutes before the Carpathia reached the position of the Titanic wreck, led only to the wreckage of the liner. The Carpathia found about 2.30 a.m. on the night of the disaster. The Carpathia found about 2.30 a.m. on the night of the disaster.

### 25 ICEBERGS.

### Narrow Escapes of Other Liners.

NEW YORK, Monday.  
Shipwrecked vessels, including the Carpathia, are reported to have narrowly escaped collision with the Titanic's wreckage. The Carpathia is reported to have narrowly escaped collision with the Titanic's wreckage.

NEW YORK, Monday.  
The Carpathia is reported to have rescued 655 survivors from the Titanic. The Carpathia is reported to have rescued 655 survivors from the Titanic.

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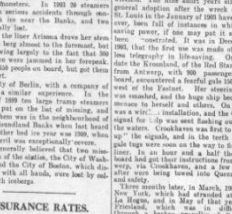
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Showing approximate position of other vessels at time Titanic struck.

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Figure 5

TITANIC'S SPEED 21 TO 23 KNOTS, EVIDENCE SHOWS; STORIES OF HERISM

ISMAY QUESTIONED BY SENATE COMMITTEE

Declares He Left Titanic on Last Boat and No Women Were in Sight When He Went Over Side.

IS A SUPERCILIOUS OBSERVER

Unwaranted Belief That Ship Was Unsinkable, Reckless Navigation and Wonderful Calm After Impact Brought Out on Hearing.

The remarkable and unwarranted faith of Captain E. J. Smith and his junior officers in the unsinkable character of the Titanic, the recklessness of navigating the Titanic at full speed in view of the advisability of putting the women and children in the boats...

Even then the second officer, Charles W. Lightoller, failed to appreciate the danger and loaded the first boats with extreme caution, putting, according to his testimony, only twenty-five persons into the first boat, and gradually increasing the number until the last he sent down contained possibly forty-five.

Thus far the investigation has failed utterly to clear up the mysterious absence from the boat deck of the approximately fifteen hundred passengers and others who were lost.

Mr. Ismay was on the starboard side. Of the survivors of the Titanic, 495 were passengers and 210 were officers or members of the crew.

Twenty-eight appear to have scrambled on the one lifeboat which went down with the steamer and reappeared bottom side up.

ISMAY UNFORTUNATE IN IMPRESSION HE MAKES. J. Bruce Ismay was the first witness called, and was not fortunate in the impression he made on the committee and others present.

Mr. Ismay had been concerned chiefly with his own safety seemed to be generally suspected, although it is only fair to him to say that nothing of this kind appeared in his testimony or that of other witnesses.

It is, too, probable that he suffers somewhat from an unfortunate mannerism, a somewhat suspicious expression and rather too much evidence of amusement at the "landlubbers' errors of the committee, considering the gravity of the catastrophe for which his company must be held in some measure responsible.

In striking contrast was the testimony of Arthur Henry Rostron, captain of the Carpathia, who made a most favorable impression on his hearers, receiving the reiterated commendation of the committee. He gave every evidence of being modest, courageous and alert, thoughtful to the last detail of the safety and comfort of both the survivors of the Titanic and his own crew, no detail having escaped him in the preparation he made for the rescue, and his thoughtfulness culminating in the religious service of thanksgiving which he asked an Episcopal clergyman to conduct immediately after the rescue, obviously as much because of a realization of the sedative and comforting effect it would have on the nerves of the sufferers as because of his religious convictions.

The third witness was William O. Marconi, who denied that there had been any effort on the part of his company to suppress the news and repudiated the idea that there had been the slightest purpose of showing disrespect to the President of the United States.

SECOND OFFICER TELLS OF LOADING LIFEBOATS. The fourth witness of the day was Charles W. Lightoller, second officer of the Titanic, who went down with the ship, but later succeeded in climbing on an overturned lifeboat and was subsequently rescued by another lifeboat.

According to his testimony, it was not safe to load the lifeboats anywhere near their capacity as long as they were suspended from davits. He did not regard their capacity in that position as greater than twenty-five or twenty-six adults, although he purposes to have them filled up from the lower decks after they were afloat—a plan which does not appear to have been well carried out.

His testimony also indicated that the collapsible part-canvas lifeboats on the fourth deck were not safe to load the lifeboats anywhere near their capacity as long as they were suspended from davits.

CAPT. SMITH DIED MAKE TRUE SAILOR

Man with Him on Bridge of the Titanic When She Sunk Says He Ordered Work of Rescue to Last.

TRIED TO SAVE A CHILD

Just as Giant Ship Went Down He Seized Little One and Leaped Into Sea—Water Knee Deep Before He Jumped.

All the survivors of the Titanic's crew assert with emphasis that Captain Smith did not commit suicide, but died a sailor's death.

One of the sternest who was on the bridge with him when the ship went down said that Captain Smith jumped into the water when the bridge was awash, and so far as he knows, never saw him after that.

"He gave me one look all around. His face was firm and his hand set me looking as if he might be trying to keep back the tears as he thought of the doomed ship."

"I looked around for Captain Smith after I got on the overturned boat, but he was nowhere to be seen."

WOULD HAVE MEN GO FIRST. Suffragette Says Women on Titanic Should Have Held Back.

Philadelphia, April 19.—Miss Lida Brooke Adams, a prominent suffragette, to-day declared that the women passengers of the Titanic had one of the greatest chances ever presented in the history of the world.

HEARS OF PARENTS' DEATH. Jesse Isidor Straus May Sail to La France to-day.

Philadelphia, April 19.—The steamer Atlantic arrived here to-day from New York, among its passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Isidor Straus, the sole survivors of the Titanic.

AT HIS PLACE ON THE BRIDGE



While the Head of the Line Leaves.

MASTERS NOT FORCED TO MAKE SPEED, THEY SAY

Owners Declare They Are Free to Decide for Best Interests of the Safety of All.

'CAN'T BE LATE ALWAYS'

Ships Are Expected to Make Runs Ordinarily in Allotted Time, One Master Says, Discussing Speed Question.

From statements yesterday with respect to the matter of speed, relative to the responsibility of the passengers on board and for the safety of the ship and her cargo.

"The master of a vessel now lying at a pier in the North River said yesterday he had no doubt whatever but that Captain Smith of the Titanic was making something close to top speed when he hit the iceberg."

Based on Approaching Ice. "It is reasonable to say at such speed when approaching ice" he was asked, "that depends on circumstances."

AWAITING NEWS AT HALIFAX. Liners May Bring Tidings of Some of Titanic's Victims.

Halifax, N. S., April 19.—Local interest in the Titanic catastrophe continues here and the arrival here of the White Star liner Laurentic and the Alton, which yesterday left from Liverpool, is anxiously awaited.

REMARKS ON BRIDGE. The witness on the bridge of the Titanic when she was struck by the iceberg was Captain Smith. He was on the bridge at the time she was struck by the iceberg.

Speed Not Reduced Nor Watch Doubled When Warning Came from America, Second Officer Testifies, Though Captain Smith Commented on Danger from Haze.

ROSTRON TOOK PRECAUTION IN GOING TO RESCUE OF SURVIVORS

Fire in Coal Bunkers Made Chief Engineer Cry, 'My God, We Are Lost!' When Informed of Extent of Damage from Collision, but Belief in Unsinkable Ship Remained General.

W. W. Jeffries, general passenger agent of the White Star Line, gave out the company's official accounting of the number of survivors of the Titanic yesterday as 703, divided as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. First class: 209, Second class: 115, Third class: 178, Crew: 206, Officers: 4, Total: 703.

No official statement was made of the number of those lost, and the estimates are conflicting. The White Star Line has previously estimated the number on board at 2,181, which would make the number lost 1,478.

Sydney Buxton, president of the London Board of Trade, said that the Titanic had 2,208 on board when she cleared, and this would fix the loss at 1,503. The last total, it is thought, will prove correct, as an accurate list of those on board would have been kept at the port of clearance.

The committees formed while the Carpathia was speeding to port having provided for the care of the survivors of the Titanic, all energies were devoted yesterday to fixing the blame for the disaster.

One of the most remarkable and surprising parts of the evidence came in the testimony of Second Officer Lightoller, of the Titanic, before the Senate investigating committee at the Waldorf.

Mr. Lightoller said that a warning of ice ahead had been received at noon Sunday from the America, of the Hamburg-america line, but that the speed of from twenty-two and one-half to twenty-three knots an hour had not been reduced nor had the lookout on the Titanic been doubled, as was the ordinary precaution when approaching ice.

'IF IT GETS HAZY, WE'LL SLOW DOWN.'

Mr. Ismay was on watch, in charge of the ship, at 9 p. m., and Captain Smith at that time spoke to him about the ice, saying that it should come close at 11 o'clock. Captain Smith added: "It is very clear. If it gets hazy, we will have to slow down."

A fireman among the survivors said yesterday that he recalled through the engine room a few minutes before the Titanic struck the ice, and the indicators then showed a speed of more than twenty-two knots an hour.

The Senate committee began its investigation at the Waldorf yesterday morning. The witnesses yesterday were J. Bruce Ismay, chairman of the board of directors and managing director of the White Star Line; Captain A. H. Rostron of the Carpathia; William O. Marconi and Second Officer Lightoller, of the Titanic.

Mr. Ismay testified that he gave no orders to Captain Smith concerning the speed or handling of the Titanic. He said that he had nothing to do with choosing the crew of the lifeboat in which he was saved, and that he had done all he could to help about the deck on which he was, and, seeing no more women, got in one of the last boats to leave the ship.

Mr. Rostron was reluctant to criticize Captain Smith concerning the speed or handling of the Titanic. He said that after receiving the call for help from the Titanic he turned the Carpathia and ran full speed for the disabled ship, but he doubted his lookout and would not have run full speed, knowing that he was going toward ice, except that he was on a mission of rescue.

Besides telling of the warning from the America and the speed of the Titanic, Mr. Lightoller said that when he went off duty, at 10 p. m., First Officer Murdoch took charge of the ship, and Captain Smith was not on the bridge. Lightoller was in his cabin when the crash came, and ran to the bridge.

Mr. Lightoller told of the inadequacy of the lifeboat equipment. He said that of the twenty lifeboats one became entangled with the rigging and could not be launched, and another was so inconveniently placed on the top of the officers' quarters that it could not be launched.

LIGHTOLLER SUGGESTED LIFEBOATS

The suggestion for putting the women and children into the boats came from him, he said, and Captain Smith replied: "Yes, and let them cast off."

The faith of all the unsinkable qualities of the Titanic was demonstrated by Mr. Lightoller's testimony in regard to





Figure 7

SAYS GERMAN SHIP DISREGARDED "C Q D"

Carpathia's Operator Declares "Damned Fool on Frankfurt Only Wanted to Know 'What's the Matter?'"

COMMITTEE GOES TO WASHINGTON

Ismay, Franklin, Several Members of Titanic's Crew and Probably Many Passengers Will Be Called to Testify When Hearings Are Resumed To-morrow.

The sessions yesterday of the investigation being conducted at the Waldorf-Astoria by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce into the sinking of the Titanic served rather to disclose than to unravel mysteries.

The Frankfurt, "of some German line," was the first ship to acknowledge the "C Q D" call of the Titanic, and the wireless operator on the Titanic, judging by the strength of the wireless waves, was convinced that the Frankfurt was even nearer than the Carpathia, but the German ship failed to report her own position and made apparently no effort to respond to the distress signal of the White Star line.

The Frankfurt is a North German Lloyd boat and plies between Galveston and Bremen.

Senator Smith introduced the message sent to Representative Hughes on the Monday following the crash, which asserted that the Titanic's passengers were "all safe" and would probably be landed at Halifax, to which port they were "proceeding."

The message was signed "White Star Line," but insistent questioning of both the wireless operators at the hearing failed to reveal the slightest warrant for the message, and its authorship still remains to be explained.

Preceding the covering of the committee Senator Smith admitted that the government had evidence of the fact that J. Bruce Ismay had sent three wireless messages from the Carpathia insisting that the Cedric be held to await the arrival of that ship in order that he himself and the surviving officers and crew of the Titanic might return immediately to England.

These messages are understood to have been picked up by the cruisers which this government sent to meet the Carpathia, as Mr. Ismay, since he was subpoenaed by the investigating committee, has reiterated his desire "to lend the committee every possible assistance."

There was a mere suggestion of mystery in the course of the Olympic, sister ship to the Titanic, which failed to come to the latter's assistance, perhaps more of a suggestion of suspicion on the part of the committee than anything actually brought out.

It is probable that subsequent developments will show that the Olympic was too far away to render any actual assistance.

TO CONTINUE HEARING IN WASHINGTON

After the noon recess Chairman Smith announced that the committee would stand adjourned to meet to-morrow morning in Washington.

He explained that it had seemed important to hold some hearings here in order that the plan of the inquiry should be mapped out and subpoenas issued for those it was desired to examine later, and also in order that the captain of the Carpathia and his passengers, who had already made a great sacrifice of time and convenience to assist the survivors of the Titanic, might proceed on their way to the Mediterranean without further delay.

Among those who will be further examined are J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, the surviving officers of the Titanic, the surviving wireless operators and others on whom subpoenas have been served, P. A. S. Franklin, of the White Star Line, and various members of the crew of the Titanic, together with a number of the surviving passengers.

All surviving members of the crew who were not subpoenaed sailed yesterday on the Lapland.

At yesterday's sessions Harold S. Bride, the assistant wireless operator of the Titanic, was examined. Harold T. Cottam, the wireless operator of the Carpathia, was recalled, and Herbert J. Pitman, third officer of the Titanic, was sworn, but his examination was barely begun when adjournment was taken.

All the witnesses subpoenaed are expected to be in Washington to-morrow forenoon.

The appearance of Bride, who was brought in in an invalid chair, has feet swathed in bandages, his ankles having been crushed, added a dramatic feature to the session, as did the appearance of a young woman, said to be a Miss Harding, who sobbingly inquired for Second Officer Lightoller, from whom she sought some further tidings of the first officer, Murdoch, who went down with the ship.

Bride testified that even after the collision had rendered the wireless apparatus useless both he and his chief, Phillips, remained at their quarters until permission was given by the captain to leave the ship, this being given in the words, "You had better take off yourselves now."

He further testified that he saw the captain on the bridge when it was practically awash and saw him jump into the sea just before the Titanic finally disappeared beneath the waves.

RECALLS NO MESSAGE THAT ALL WERE SAFE.

Cottam was recalled to ascertain, if possible, what, if any, warrant there was for the message sent to Representative Hughes, whose daughter and her husband were on the Titanic, saying that all passengers were safe and that the Titanic was proceeding to Halifax. Cottam, who had worked almost incessantly from Monday morning, to the time his ship docked, on Thursday evening, was somewhat hazy as to what messages he had sent, but was quite positive he had not sent anything to warrant this message and that he had sent no message which was not true.

He said, however, that the captain of the Carpathia originally intended to put into Halifax, but changed his mind. When asked how he knew Captain Reardon contemplated going to Halifax, he replied that when, pursuant to an inquiry from the Baltic, he had asked the captain of the ship's destination the captain replied that he could not say just then. Cottam also testified that he had no orders to remain on duty during specified hours, but was permitted to exercise his own discretion when there were no messages to be sent.

Bride, the Titanic's assistant operator, showed plainly the effects of the strain and his injuries, answering questions in a low voice, but without hesitation and with intelligence. He said that so far as he knew no message had come to Captain Smith ordering him to change his course or speed, or any like message to any other officer of the ship. He testified to the receipt of a message from the California regarding the position of ice, although he knew that vessel only by its code term, the letters "M. W. L."

The message, he said, was received about 5 p. m. on Sunday. He admitted that when the first call came he was busy on some accounts and did not answer, but that about thirty minutes later he overheard the California sending the message to the Baltic and copied it, handing the message to the captain. The second officer said yesterday that he

"ONE MOMENT, PLEASE."



A government boat picked up messages stating that Mr. Ismay desired to sail on the Cedric, and they were immediately forwarded to Washington. Mr. Ismay was anxious to go back and to leave the crew of the Titanic on board. I made up my mind that Mr. Ismay and the members of his crew would have to stay here and make certain explanation to the American people. The American people need not fear. We shall get the facts in this case.—Senator William Alden Smith.

LONDON CONDEMNNS ISMAY ON HIS OWN EVIDENCE

His Testimony Indicates Disaster Could and Should Have Been Prevented.

London, April 20.—The evidence given in New York before the Senate investigation committee is being closely examined by Board of Trade experts, shipping officials and British newspaper reading public generally in this country. It is regarded as justifying the popular opinion that the disaster could and should have been prevented.

What everybody is asking is, Why was the Titanic driven at a speed of twenty-two and one-half knots through the ice zone, and why was the prevention of doubling the lookouts not taken? The impression here is that the public has been living in a fool's paradise, that every transatlantic liner has been navigated with a reckless disregard for human life, and that the Titanic merely followed where other craft's dangers led.

An analysis of the death roll shows that two out of every three first class passengers were saved, and only two out of every six second class and two out of every eight third class.

This disproportion is a subject of bitter comment. Grievance was received to-night from Southampton regarding their committee's proposal to refuse to embark next Wednesday for the voyage to New York owing to the fact that the vessel is insufficiently provided with lifesaving apparatus—a state of things from which the crew is always the first to suffer.

SAYS WOMEN RESCUED HIM

Bayonet Man Tells How Sailors Kept Him from Lifeboats.

Thomas McCormick, of No. 26 West 20th street, Bayonet, a young Irishman, who was a second class passenger on the Titanic when she went down last Monday morning, told a startling story last night of how his life had been spared by the good offices and protection of two young Irish girls who had been rescued by the Carpathia.

McCormick said he was rescued from the sea by a revolving of the ship and the stopping of the engine. He and two women who were with him, hastily dressed and started for the upper deck. McCormick said two officers had then ordered him to get into the lifeboats.

McCormick said he had been ordered to get into the lifeboats, but that he had refused to do so, and that he had been rescued by the Carpathia.

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ISMAY ORDERS BOATS, ANTICIPATING LAWS

Every Ship to Have More Than Enough Safety Equipment for Everybody, Inspec-tive of Legislation, He Says.

TALK OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

Ismay and Franklin Ordered to Testify Before Full Committee in Washington—Wanted to Get Away at Once, Chairman Says, Giving Intercepted Messages Ordering Cedric Held for Titanic's Crew.

A step that seemed obvious a week ago, when the sinking of the Titanic and the terrible loss of life became known, was taken yesterday and was the first attempt to prevent a similar disaster in the future.

Orders were issued for every ship on all the lines of the International Mercantile Marine Company to be equipped immediately with lifeboats and rafts enough to save the life of every human being on board in case of an accident at sea.

The lines affected by this order include the White Star, the American, the Atlantic Transport, the Red Star, the Leyland and the Dominion.

In telling of the issuing of the order J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company and chairman of the board of directors and managing director of the White Star Line, said:

"I determined to do this, irrespective of any present or future laws on the subject, either in this country, in England, or Holland, or any other foreign countries touched by the lines of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

"I am going to see to it that not only every passenger, but every member of the crew on any ship of the White Star, the American and all other lines of the International Mercantile Marine shall in the future be as safe as possible in case of another accident.

"We are not waiting to merely comply with the law. We are going to disregard the technicalities and give the most ample and complete protection to human life, irrespective of all legal requirements. In the future there will never arise a condition in which there is not room for everybody in the lifeboats or in the unshrinkable pneumatic life rafts, that are not even capable of being upset in rough weather."

The Senate investigating committee continued its sessions at the Waldorf yesterday. The witnesses heard of H. S. Bride, the surviving wireless operator of the Titanic, and H. T. Cottam, the wireless operator of the Carpathia, J. Bruce Ismay and P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the White Star Company, were in attendance.

SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR IN WASHINGTON

With the surviving officers, twenty members of the crew and several of the surviving passengers of the Titanic, Mr. Ismay and Mr. Franklin have been subpoenaed to appear in Washington to-morrow morning before the full Senate committee investigating the Titanic disaster.

Before the morning session yesterday Senator Smith said that the reason he and Senator Newlands hurried to New York to begin the investigation here was that the government engineers had intercepted wireless messages from the Carpathia showing that J. Bruce Ismay wanted the Cedric, of the White Star line, held to take him and the crew of the Titanic back to England immediately on their arrival here.

The messages were sent to P. A. S. Franklin, of the White Star Line, under his code name, "Isfrank," and were signed with Mr. Ismay's code name, "Yamsi." The following have been published as the text of the messages:

Isfrank, New York: Very important you should hold Cedric daylight Friday for Titanic crew. Answer. Yamsi.

Isfrank, New York: Think most unwise keep Titanic crew until Saturday. Strongly urge detaining Cedric, sailing her midnight, if desirable. Yamsi.

Isfrank, New York: Unless you have good and substantial reason for not holding Cedric, please arrange do so. Most undesirable have crew New York so long. Yamsi.

Senator Smith said yesterday morning: "A government boat picked up those messages stating that Mr. Ismay desired to sail on the Cedric, and they were forwarded to Washington. It was that which made me go to New York Thursday night, when the Carpathia docked."

"Mr. Ismay was anxious to go back and to have the crew of the Titanic go back immediately. He wanted to go back on the Lapland to-day. I had to tell him rather emphatically that he could not go."

"I made up my mind that Mr. Ismay and the members of his crew would have to stay here and make certain explanations to the American people."

"WE SHALL GET FACTS," SENATOR SAYS.

"The American people need not fear. We shall get the facts in this case."

When Mr. Ismay was asked about the messages he said: "Although I haven't had time to compare the public's telegrams with those I sent, I can say that I did send telegrams for the purpose of expediting the return of the other side and were anxious to get home after their harrowing experience."

IGNORED CROW'S NEST ICEBERG WARNINGS

Survivor Declares That Titanic's Lookout Shouted of Danger Three Times Before Crash.

FIRST OFFICER DIDN'T HEED

"No Wonder Murdoch Shot Himself," Said One, Angry That Their Vigilance Should Be Forgotten.

Three warnings that an iceberg was ahead were transmitted from the crew of the Titanic to the officer on the bridge three minutes before she struck, according to Thomas Whittaker, a first mate aboard, now in St. Vincent's Hospital.

Both the crew's nest lookouts were saved. Whittaker says he heard a complete set of warnings, in which they discussed the warnings given to the Titanic's bridge of the presence of the iceberg.

"I heard one of them say that at 11:15 a clock, fifteen minutes before the Titanic struck, he reported to First Officer Murdoch on the bridge that he fancied he saw an iceberg," said Whittaker. "When after that the lookout said he heard Mr. Murdoch that a berg was ahead, I can't remember their exact words, but they were very urgent that no attention be paid to their warnings. One of them said: 'No wonder Mr. Murdoch shot himself.'"

Whittaker said that on one of the first boats to leave the only passenger aboard was a man who he was told was an American millionaire, his wife, his child and his two valets. The others in the boat were French and cost fishermen, he said, seven in number, whom the man had promised to pay well if they would man the lifeboat. They made only thirty-three feet all.

"I do not know the man's name," said Whittaker. "I found it, but have forgotten it. I saw an order for £3 which this man gave to each of the crew of his boat after they got aboard the Carpathia. It was on a piece of ordinary paper addressed to the Captain, Bank of England."

"We called that the 'money boat' and was one of the first off. Our orders were to load the lifeboats beginning first on the port side, working aft and then back on the starboard. This man said the reason to leave a starboard boat ordered that officers had given the order."

Whittaker also told how he was ordered for what seemed to him at least two hours, how he searched an overboarded boat covered with men, how he and other lifeboatmen told him it was a case of thirty-two lives against his and how many one of the men clinging to the boat dropped off, exhausted and he was pulled up to save his life.

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Figure 8

HITLER'S TERMS FOR POLAND RETURN OF DANZIG: PLEBISCITE IN THE CORRIDOR TIME LIMIT THAT ENDED ON WEDNESDAY BRITAIN'S NEW STEPS TO MOBILISATION

An official statement was broadcast from German radio stations last night, on Herr Hitler's terms for Poland. The terms, it was disclosed in London, had not been communicated to the Polish Government.

Although not indicating their nature, Herr Hitler, in his message to the British Government, had stipulated that a plebiscitary form from Poland with full powers to conclude an agreement should be in Berlin before midnight on Wednesday.

The Polish Ambassador called at the German Foreign Office, but without literary powers.

The German broadcast last night announced that as no plebiscitary had arrived in Berlin the proposed negotiation was considered as having been rejected.

The broadcast announcement stated that the main points of the terms which would have been admitted were:

Return of Danzig to the Reich; A plebiscite to decide the fate of the Polish Corridor;

An International Commission to control the Corridor during the 12 months before the holding of the plebiscite;

In the period before the proposed plebiscite Germans would have been at liberty to enter the Corridor; Poles would have been barred.

All Germans domiciled in the Corridor territory in January, 1918, as well as Germans expelled from the territory in the last 21 years, would have been entitled to vote in the plebiscite.

STAYMENT IN LONDON An authoritative statement issued in London at 12.30 this morning said that Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, was not informed of the German terms until his interview with Herr von Ribbentrop at midnight on Wednesday, that is after the spelted time limit had expired.

There was no further exchange of views yesterday between the British and German Governments. It was stated in Berlin that the diplomatic exchanges were "in a state of suspense."

Further steps by Great Britain to meet an emergency were announced yesterday, when it was decided to complete Naval mobilisation, call up the remainder of the Army Reserve and put into operation the Civil Defence scheme.

The decision was also announced to carry out the evacuation of London and other danger areas. In London the removal of children was due to begin at 5.30 this morning.

FULL GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT Germany's proposals for negotiation with Poland for a settlement were announced in Berlin last night by the official German News Agency.

The announcement, a version of which was broadcast earlier, stated that the German Government desired its readiness to offer its good offices for direct German-Polish negotiations on the problems in dispute.

The British Government left no doubt that it recognised the necessity for a direct settlement in view of the German proposals and the general situation in Europe.

It is recalled that on August 29 the British Government deposited its ultimatum to the Polish Government, which was not accepted. The British Government had been prepared to accept the Polish proposals.

QUICK ACTION NEEDED Peril of Catastrophe While appreciating all the present circumstances the British Government believes it necessary to point out to the Polish Government that it is in a position to act quickly and with vigour. In this sense it declared itself ready to receive up to the end of August 31, 1939, a delegate of the Polish Government on conditions which would give full powers not only

WARSAW NOT TOLD OF TERMS TILL LAST NIGHT

How British Envoy Was Informed NOT OFFICIALLY COMMUNICATED

New Too Late To Do So

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent It was learned last night in official quarters that the terms broadcast by the German Government were only communicated to the Polish Government for the first time last evening.

The sequence of events has been as follows: In the Note received by the British Government on Tuesday they were requested by the German Government to arrange for a Polish representative with full plenipotentiary powers to arrive in Berlin before midnight on Wednesday.

It was informed that they were not being communicated officially to him for the reason that it was not yet possible to do so as the representative had not arrived in Berlin with full negotiating powers before the time stipulated in the German communication of the previous day.

The proposals are not, at any rate, a reply to a set British proposals, and indeed have never been communicated to them, except in the manner described above.

TELEGRAMS TO BE CENSORED FOREIGN PROVES CUT

All telephone services with countries outside the British Empire are suspended last night and a censorship of telegrams and telegrams is being enforced. It is understood that the heading to be used for all telegrams is "The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, London."

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LONDON. The double rate for telegram telegrams is withdrawn.

CLAIMS FOR RETURN OF FUGITIVE IN POLAND. A claim for the return of a fugitive in Poland, who was arrested in London, is being considered. The double rate for telegram telegrams is withdrawn.

JAPAN & AXIS "PACT WILL PROBABLY BECOME ILLEGAL" BECOME ILLEGAL

By Our Tokyo Correspondent TOKYO, Thursday. The Japanese Government has announced that the pact between Japan and Germany is becoming illegal.

THE KING VISITS ADMIRALTY DEWEY OF KENT WITH HIM

The King drove from Buckingham Palace yesterday to the Admiralty to pay a visit to the Admiralty. The Duke of Kent accompanied the King.

EMPIRE Empire's industrial production has increased in the last three months. The Empire's industrial production has increased in the last three months.

FOREIGNERS Foreigners' industrial production has increased in the last three months. The Foreigners' industrial production has increased in the last three months.

FINANCE Finance: The Bank of England has announced that it will increase the rate of interest.

SPORT Sport: The Football League programme for the season has been announced.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS The Board of Trade has announced that it will increase the rate of interest.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS Local and District News: The Local and District News section contains news from various parts of the country.

REMARKS REMARKS: The King's speech at the opening of the session of the House of Commons.

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SOVIET MISSION TO BERLIN VISIT BY MOLOTOFF EXPECTED TO-DAY

MILITARY ALLIANCE POSSIBLE

From Our Special Correspondent AMSTERDAM, Thursday. I learn that a Soviet Russian mission led by a general, is expected in Berlin to-morrow. It will be composed of some 100 officers from the Army, Navy and Air Force, and will hold conversations with the German General Staff.

This news seems to confirm yesterday's reports of a forthcoming German-Russian military pact. Yesterday's East wireless announced the concentration of 50,000 Russian troops near the Polish frontier. This news has added importance.

It is thought, would mean the conclusion of a most important treaty between the Russo-German non-aggression pact.

THE NEGOTIATION PACT BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND GERMANY WAS UNOFFICIALLY RAISED TO-DAY BY THE SUPREME SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

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FULL MOBILISATION OF THE NAVY

EVACUATION OF 3,000,000 FROM TOWNS STARTS TO-DAY

BAN ON PURCHASE OF MORE THAN A WEEK'S FOOD

Further emergency measures were announced by the Government yesterday.

The most important were the decision to begin at 5.30 this morning the evacuation of 3,000,000 people, mostly children from the large towns of England and Scotland, to mobilise the Royal Navy, and to call up Regular Army and R.A.F. Reservists.

In addition, a ban was imposed on the buying or keeping of more than a week's supply of food and instructions were sent to local authorities to set up the emergency A.R.P. committees already arranged and to local A.R.P. controllers to assume duty.

The evacuation scheme, which is to be put into operation to-day, will be the biggest of its kind ever tried. The Government announced that it had decided to carry out the evacuation as a "precautionary measure."

It is stated that the evacuation of 3,000,000 people, mostly children from the large towns of England and Scotland, to mobilise the Royal Navy, and to call up Regular Army and R.A.F. Reservists.

ARMY CALLS UP RESERVISTS MORE MEN FOR R.A.F.

Further steps yesterday to prepare for emergency included the mobilisation of the Royal Navy and the calling up of Regular Army and R.A.F. Reservists. Severe restrictions were placed on civil life.

The following official notice was issued from Downing-street yesterday: "The Government has decided to call up the remainder of the Royal Army Reserve and supplementary reserves."

Further number of the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve will also be called up. Officers and men should await further instructions which will be made public immediately by the Air Ministry.

A notice issued by the Air Ministry last night prohibited all aircraft from flying over the Channel and the North Sea. The notice also prohibited all aircraft from flying over the Channel and the North Sea.

Plans for the evacuation of 3,000,000 people, mostly children from the large towns of England and Scotland, to mobilise the Royal Navy, and to call up Regular Army and R.A.F. Reservists.

EVACUATION PLANS IN DETAIL—Page 8

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Figure 9

NEWSPAPER OF THE YEAR

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## 2

### How to join the Happy Wives Club



### the game

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# Payouts to rise by 30% in pensions revolution

Planned shake-up also comes with greater risks

Francis Elliott Political Editor

Workers could increase their pension by a third in exchange for fewer guarantees about retirement income under a far-reaching pre-election shake-up of the industry planned by ministers.

As part of legislation expected to be included in the Queen's Speech, the Government will try to transform the pensions market by backing controversial occupational schemes commonly used in the Netherlands but previously rejected in Britain because the dangers were considered too great.

Amid growing concern about falling pension incomes, ministers believe that they can build enough safeguards into the new schemes to make them acceptable.

Supporters of such collective defined contribution schemes say that they offer better value and more certainty than most current pension products because they allow workers to pool their pots, thus sharing the risks of investment.

However, critics warn that collective schemes are riskier because, unlike existing occupational schemes, workers are not offered a guaranteed income for life. Instead, pensioners see their income throughout retirement vary depending on the performance of the underlying investments.

Steve Webb, the Pensions Minister, and Iain Duncan Smith, the Work and Pensions Secretary, want the plan to be included as the centrepiece of a Pensions Bill in the final legislative programme before the election.

Some studies have suggested the col-

lective pensions, already commonly used in Holland, could deliver returns of about 30 per cent more than the occupational schemes currently used by most British employers.

Further, because pensioners in the Dutch system don't have to cash in all their contributions when they retire to buy a fixed income for life, they can benefit from longer-term investments — something that also helps the economy, supporters of the idea say. They add that the size of the collective schemes — which in the Netherlands cover whole industries — smooth out risks and make returns predictable.

The last Labour Government decided against introducing collective schemes in 2009 because it believed that the dangers were too great. In particular, it worried that younger workers would end up taking an unfair share of the hit if markets threatened to reduce seriously the income of those already retired.

Lord Hutton, the former Pensions Secretary in the previous Labour Government, has warned of the threat of "intergenerational unfairness". He has also voiced doubts about the claimed benefits of collective schemes, saying that they sound "too good to be true" and that the cost advantages of bigger schemes were exaggerated.

However, Mr Webb believes that he has the backing of union leaders and is hopeful that the current Labour leadership will also support the move. He ensured the schemes were included in a consultation on the next stage of pension reform launched last November. Coalition negotiations over what

Continued on page 2, col 3



La ex Valérie Trierweiler, arriving in India yesterday, is seeking compensation over President Hollande's affair. News, page 3

## Boys need to be taught how to treat girls

Rosemary Bennett  
Social Affairs Correspondent

Sex education should be compulsory at secondary schools to teach boys to respect girls, according to prominent campaigners.

Boys and young men appear to be getting their education about sex and relationships from internet pornography, the group says, leading to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

In a letter to *The Times* today, the group, which includes the influential Mumsnet forum, says that schools are in the best position to address the problem, helping girls to protect themselves

against unwanted advances and abuse, and educating boys to develop a more respectful attitude.

One in three girls is groped or has some other form of unwanted sexual touching at school, the letter says. Easy access to online pornography, which is often violent, has resulted in many young men believing that this sort of sex is the norm, it adds.

State comprehensives are required to provide sex education, although critics say that lessons have not kept pace with new technology. However, the majority of schools are now academies, which are under no obligation to tackle the subject at all. An amendment requiring

all schools that receive state funding to educate pupils on these matters will be tabled tomorrow in the House of Lords and the letter urges ministers to make it law. It says that while some schools offer excellent lessons, "this is not the case in all schools at present and we have seen a swathe of recent reports and cases highlighting how tackling abuse and exploitation is extremely patchy."

"In an age of one-click-away violent and degrading pornography online that is becoming the default sex-educator for some young people, this is woefully inadequate," the letter says. It has

Continued on page 2, col 3  
Letters, Opinion, page 29

### IN THE NEWS

**Labour 50p tax quiz**  
Labour was facing growing pressure to say if it would keep a 50p top rate of income tax if the deficit was cleared. News, page 2; Gaby Hinsliff, page 25; Leading article, page 28

**Britain's death plunge**  
The British businessman at the helm of India's biggest car manufacturer plunged to his death from the upper floors of hotel during a business trip to Bangkok. News, page 5

**New 'block on strikes'**  
Measures to block strikes without the consent of at least half of a workforce are set to be introduced under a future Tory government, Boris Johnson said. News, page 8

**Rabbit for the pot**  
Rabbit, once derided as "poor man's chicken" is making a comeback with the middle classes thanks to the efforts of high-profile chefs, with sales up by 20 per cent. News, page 14

**Crickets 'risking split'**  
Some of the biggest names in cricket urged the International Cricket Council to withdraw plans to cede executive and financial powers to India, England and Australia. Sport





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POLITICAL MEMO

In Memories of a Painful Past, Hushed Worry About Obama

By JEFF ZELENY
DALLAS — There is a hushed worry on the minds of many supporters of Senator Barack Obama, echoing in conversations from state to state, rally to rally: Will he be safe?

those recollections and images are often invoked by older voters, who watch his candidacy with fascination, as well as an uneasy air of apprehension, as Democrats inch closer to selecting their nominee.



Secret Service agents with Senator Barack Obama last month.

Conservative Distrust of McCain Lingers Over '05 Deal on Judges

By CARL HULSE
WASHINGTON — Back in 2005, Senator John McCain of Arizona and fellow members of the so-called Gang of 14 were hailed as heroes in some quarters when they fashioned an unusual pact that averted a Senate vote on banning filibusters against judicial nominees.

Even some colleagues now backing Mr. McCain consider the judicial agreement a sore subject. "We had the votes to put both parties on the spot that whoever is president, Republican or Democrat, has a right to appoint and we have the right to vote up or down," said Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah and a former Judiciary Committee member.

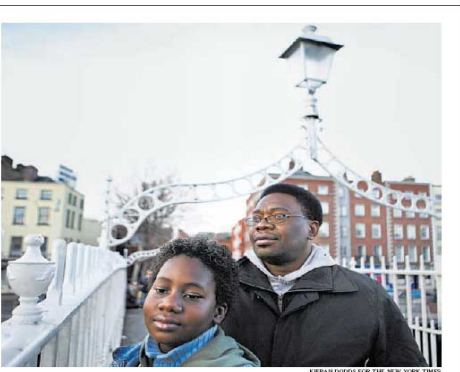
To Some Relief, Fewer Youths Jump Behind the Wheel at 16

By MARY M. CHAPMAN and MICHELINE MAYNARD
DETROIT — For generations, driver's licenses have been tickets to freedom for America's 16-year-olds, prompting many to line up at motor vehicle offices the day they were eligible to apply.

costs and a shift from school-run driver education to expensive private driving academies. To that mix, experts also add parents who are willing to chauffeur their children to activities, and pastimes like surfing the Web that keep them indoors and glued to computers.

NEWS SUMMARY table with columns for category and page number.

Updated news: nytimes.com
Tomorrow in The Times Page D8



George-Jordan Dimbo, 11, is an Irish citizen, but his father, Ethelbert, is not.

Born Irish, but With Illegal Parents
In a Changing Land, Deportation Threatens Families

By JASON D'PARLE
DUELIN — Cork-born and proud of it, George-Jordan Dimbo is top to toe the Irish lad. He studies Gaelic, eats rashers, plays hurling, prays to the saints, papers his walls with parochial school awards, and spends Saturdays at the telly watching Dustin the Turkey, a wisecracking puppet, mock the powerful.

BORDER CROSSINGS
Diversity in Ireland
risks, living in a country where one or both parents do not legally reside. Their stories find abundant parallels in the United States, where an estimated five million children — including three million American citizens — have parents who are illegal immigrants.

Thousands of Irish children face similar

Bomber Kills Dozens in Iraq

At least 40 people were killed and 100 wounded when a suicide bomber ran into a highway rest stop crowded with Shiite pilgrims about 45 miles south of Baghdad, shouted "God is great" and detonated explosives, Iraqi officials said.

Sharp Reactions, in Russian

Some readers called it blatant propaganda from the West. Others viewed it as a depressing exposé that rang true. These were some of the reactions of Russians to an article in The New York Times on Sunday, translated into Russian, describing the crack-down on democracy under President Vladimir V. Putin.

Power Passes to 2nd Castro

Raul Castro became Cuba's new president, ending his brother Fidel's 48-year rule. The new leader made it clear that he would make no radical changes and promised to consult his brother on every important decision.

Bank's Action May Hurt Deal

The sale of Clear Channel's television unit to Providence Equity Partners, a buyout firm, is in danger of collapsing after Wachovia, one of the banks that was to finance the purchase, filed suit against Providence to back out of the deal.

Trying to Save the DVD

The battle over high-definition DVD formats may be over, but Hollywood studios are still struggling to prevent the obsolescence of DVDs.

INSIDE



Oscar Country for the Coen Brothers

Ethan, left, and Joel Coen shared the Oscar for best director, and their film "No Country for Old Men" won best picture and two other honors at the 80th annual Academy Awards. Complete coverage includes fashion hits and misses, a report from the Carpetbagger and TV Watch by Alessandra Stanley.



BEST ACTOR Daniel Day-Lewis "There Will Be Blood"
BEST ACTRESS Marion Cotillard "La Vie en Rose"

Late Edition

Today, partly sunny, milder, high 46. Tonight, turning mostly cloudy, but not as cold, low 35. Tomorrow, cloudy, showers arriving, high 45. Weather map appears on Page D8.

RIISING INFLATION PROMPTS UNEASE IN MIDDLE EAST

HIGH OIL PRICES A CAUSE

Strikes and Boycotts as Area's Middle Class Feels Squeezed

By ROBERT F. WORTH
AMMAN, Jordan — Even as it enriches Arab rulers, the recent oil-price boom is helping to fuel an extraordinary rise in the cost of food and other basic goods that is squeezing this region's middle class and setting off strikes, demonstrations and occasional riots from Morocco to the Persian Gulf.

Here in Jordan, the cost of maintaining fuel subsidies since the surge in prices forced the government to remove almost all the subsidies this month, sending the price of some fuels up 76 percent overnight. In a devastating domino effect, the cost of basic foods like eggs, potatoes and cauliflower has doubled or more.

In Saudi Arabia, where inflation had been virtually zero for a decade, it recently reached an official level of 6.3 percent, though unofficial estimates put it much higher. Public protests and boycotts have followed, and 19 prominent clerics posted an unusual statement on the Internet in December warning of a crisis that would cause "theft, cheating, armed robbery and resentment between rich and poor."

The inflation has many causes, from rising global demand for commodities, to the monetary constraints of currencies pegged to the weakening American dollar. But one cause is the skyrocketing price of oil itself, which has quadrupled since 2002. It is helping push many ordinary people toward poverty even as it stimulates a new surge of economic growth in the Gulf.

"Now we have to choose: we either eat or stay warm. We can't do both," said Abdul Rahman Abdul Rahem, who works at a clothing shop in a mall in Amman and once dreamed of sending his children to private school. "We're not really middle class anymore; we're at the poverty level."

Some governments have tried to soften the impact of high prices by increasing wages or subsidies on foods. Jordan, for instance, has raised the wages of public-sector employees earning less than 300 dinars (\$423) a month by 50 dinars (\$70). For those earning more than 300 dinars, the raise was 45 dinars, or \$64. But that compensates only a fraction of the price increase.

Mother Is Held In L.I. Slaying Of 3 Children

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN and ANGELA MACROPOULOS

A Long Island woman described as emotionally disturbed and afraid of losing custody of her children called the police on Sunday and led officers into a blood-spattered bedroom where her young daughter and two small sons lay slain on a bed, investigators said.

The woman, Leatrice Brewer, 27, who lived with the children in an apartment in the Nassau County hamlet of New Cassel, was taken to a hospital for physical and mental examinations, the police said. Late Sunday evening, she was charged with the murder of all three children. Neither the police nor the county medical examiner said what caused the death of the children, who were identified as Jewish Ward, 6; Michael Demsey, 5; and Innocent Demsey, 18 months old. But investigators said one appeared to have been drowned, while the others had been slashed to death.

The killings on Sunday ap-



Figure 11

**Magisterial Barenboim** A perfectly controlled start to the Ring cycle at the Proms

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**the guardian**  
guardian.co.uk

**Don't forget to abdicate**  
Letters to the new prince

**Booker prize surprise**  
Big names miss out on longlist

**Hair today ...**  
Are fashion beards on the way out?

**Crisis in A&E**  
over shortage of consultants

**MPs raise alarm over 'extraordinary' lack of top doctors in NHS hospitals**

**Denis Campbell**  
Health correspondent

More than 80% of accident and emergency units do not have enough consultants on duty for the 16 hours a day that is regarded as necessary to give patients high-quality care, MPs say today.

Emergency departments in hospitals have too few doctors to cope with their growing workload and face a recruitment crisis because young medics are increasingly put off working there by the stress and hours involved, the Commons health select committee says.

"Staffing levels in emergency departments are an area of considerable concern to the committee. They are not sufficient to meet demand, with only 17% of emergency departments managing to provide 16-hour consultant coverage during the working week," the MPs' report says. "The situation is even worse at weekends and consultant staffing levels are nowhere near meeting recommended best practice."

NHS England's plans to tackle the problems "lack sufficient urgency", the committee says.

The lack of consultants is compounding hospitals' difficulties in dealing with an increasingly complex case-load linked to the ageing population. Patients are being constantly reassessed by junior doctors, which delays what NHS England recently said should be early decisions by a senior doctor about whether they should be treated, transferred or discharged, the MPs add. That leads to patients staying in longer than they need to.

Hospital trusts have to spend an average of £500,000 each to hire locum doctors for A&E units because there are so many unfilled vacancies, the report says.

"We think it is extraordinary that consultant coverage for a minimum of 16 hours a day during the working week is guaranteed in only 17% of designated A&E departments", said Stephen Dorrell, the former Conservative health secretary who chairs the committee. "The figure is even lower at weekends."

The report says the new 111 telephone health advice service in England launched prematurely in April and has added to the problems as patients, unsatisfied with it, have gone to A&E rather than seeking treatment elsewhere.

It says hospitals have reduced bed numbers so much that they now cannot cope, or come close to not being able to cope, with the growing number of patients. "Availability of a hospital bed when required is a fundamental part of an emergency care system," the MPs observe. Many hospitals regularly operate near 100% bed occupancy; 85% is regarded as the ideal level.

Patients get confused by the baffling array of alternatives to A&E such as walk-in clinics, 111, urgent care centres and out-of-hours GP services, and so make "the rational choice to go where the lights are on", the report adds.

It castigates NHS England's creation of local urgent care boards as confusing, bureaucratic and inadequate. The MPs voice concern that the situation in England's A&Es may worsen next winter unless dramatic steps are taken.

**Continued on page 2**

**Hello world** First day in the new job for third in line to the throne

**Caroline Davies**

A future king attended his first photocall yesterday aged one day old as the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge presented their newborn son to the world.

The infant prince made his debut on the steps of the Lindo wing at St Mary's hospital, Paddington, a little over 24 hours after his birth, as the duchess was discharged at 7.15pm.

Cradling the third in line to the throne on the same spot where he himself was introduced to the public 31 years ago, Prince William said they were "still working on a name".

The couple posed for pictures before massed ranks of photographers with hundreds of lenses trained on the tiny yawning bundle to capture the historic moment, with the duchess holding their son before passing him to her husband.

"He's got a good pair of lungs on him, that's for sure," said William. "He's a big boy, he's quite heavy. We are still working on a name so we will have that as soon as we can." What about George, someone asked. "Wait and see," the duke replied.

He added: "It's the first time we have seen him really so we are having a proper chance to catch up."

Kate, who chose a bespoke cornflower blue crepe de chine Jenny Packham dress for the occasion, said: "It's very emotional. It's such a special time. I think any parent will know what this feeling feels like." Her husband agreed: "It's very special."

Joking about the long wait for the media, the duke said: "I will remind him of his tardiness when he's a bit older because I know how long you guys have been standing out here. So hopefully the hospital and you guys can all get back to normal now and we can go and look after him."

The two disagreed over whom he most resembled: "He's got her looks, thankfully," said William. But Kate demurred: "No, I am not sure about that."

And yes. He had changed his first nappy. "Done that," he said, triumphantly.

"Yes, he was very good," said Kate. Asked about the baby's hair, William said: "He's got way more than me, thank God."

The couple then drove off to Kensington Palace, with William at the wheel after he had successfully secured the child car seat into which his tiny son was securely strapped, a feat he executed with skill and a relieved mop of his brow once accomplished.

The as-yet-unnamed baby prince was born at 4.24pm on Monday weighing 8lbs 6oz after the duchess was admitted in the early stages of labour shortly before 6am that day.

He met his grandparents for the first time yesterday as celebrations for the royal birth were staged across the capital and around the Commonwealth for the infant.

The Duchess of Cambridge's parents, Carole and Michael Middleton, traveling in a

**8-9**

**Continued on page 2**

**How Taliban brought new terror to Killer Mountain**

**Jason Burke Islamabad**

The sun had long gone down. Sher Khan, a Pakistani climber on his first major expedition, had been dozing in his sleeping bag for an hour. Above the camp, the snowy flanks of Nanga Parbat, the world's ninth highest mountain, were pale in the deepening night. Suddenly, Khan heard shouts of "Sur-render! We are Al-Qaida/Taliban!" then, in Urdu "Where are the Americans?"

Awake now and very frightened, Khan looked out of his tent. Men in camouflage fatigues and carrying AK47s were moving through the camp, pitched at around 15,500m below the famous Diamir Face of what is known among mountaineers as "the Killer Mountain".

Good weather meant most of the 40 mountaineers who had been camping on the lush meadow amid pine trees were high up on the 8,125m peak. But the sick and the tired were not. Nor were the support staff. They were dragged out, tied, lined up and shot. Khan, from a village a few hours drive away, was spared. A Shia cook died. A Chinese climber managed to flee.

"It was so bad, so bad. I was so lucky to get out alive. I still cannot sleep," Khan told the Guardian.

The attack, a month ago, was the first to directly target foreigners in the area. The dead included three Ukrainians, two Slovaks, a Nepali, a Lithuanian, two Chinese and a Chinese-US dual national. It shocked many locally, and made headlines around the world.

But the significance of the attack was greater than simply its impact on a niche extreme sport. It signalled a fresh escalation in a battle to control Pakistan's remote northwest and a further extension of the reach of the country's extremists. Its location, as well as the identity of the attackers and

**Continued on page 20**

**PHOTOGRAPH BY THE GUARDIAN**

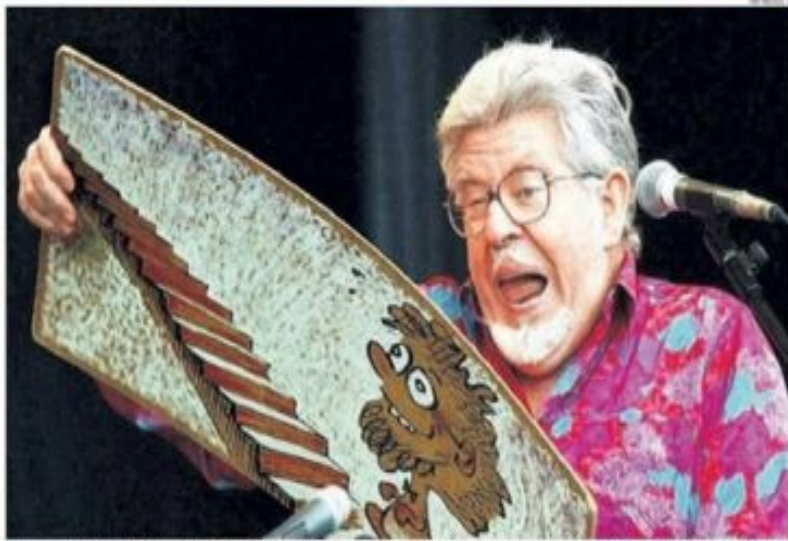


Figure 12

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**The man who hung up on Madonna** In the studio with the world's hippest photographer Times2

**See all the cricket highlights on our new sports app**



Play to the gallery: Rolf Harris, pictured at the Glastonbury Festival in 2001, started juries at Southwark Crown Court yesterday by pretending to play the widdie board, an instrument that he said he created by accident. He was giving evidence for the first time as he denied 12 counts of indecent assault against four women. News, page 15

# Lib Dems swamped by new round of infighting

Clegg battles with rumours of resignation

**Sam Coates Deputy Political Editor**

The Liberal Democrats were consumed by infighting and contradictions yesterday, amid growing fears as Downing Street about the health of the junior coalition partner.

Nick Clegg, the deputy prime minister, emerged wretched from another day of squabbling as he struggled to recover from humiliating results at the ballot box on Sunday.

His Lib Dem ally Barbara Williams of Crosby said yesterday evening that she had it on good authority that Mr Clegg had contemplated quitting after

his party lost all but one of its 11 seats in the European Parliament — despite his own insistence that he had not.

"I think he himself has been persuaded he should stay, having been quibbles to the idea that he shouldn't," Lady Williams told Channel 4 News. She repeated the claim five times, adding that he "certainly considered it".

Soon afterwards, a party spokesman said that Lady Williams had misinterpreted remarks by her party's leader. She was told by Mr Clegg that he would stand down if he felt that he was hurting the party, and she wrongly assumed that this meant he had

considered resigning, the spokesman said.

Earlier Vice Cable, the business secretary, broke off a trip to China to deny any knowledge of a damaging poll.

**'Bossy' Brussels must be reined in, says Cameron**

*Elections 2014, News, pages 7-8*

handed anonymously to The Guardian on Monday. It suggested that Mr Clegg was on course to lose key coalition partners

next year, including his own seat of Sheffield Hallam.

Dr Cable named as the culprit his friend the Lib Dem peer Lord Oakerholt of Seagrove Bay and condemned the "unpalatable" move. He also insisted that he was unaware of it, even though the polling was conducted about eight weeks ago.

"Lord Oakerholt's actions are totally inexcusable and unacceptable," Dr Cable said. "I have made it very clear repeatedly that he does not speak or act for me. Commissioning and publishing polls without the consent of the

*Continued on page 8, col 1*

## Britain has enough wind turbines, says climate chief

**Ben Webster Environment Editor**

Britain has approved enough onshore wind turbines to meet climate change targets, leaving the public to choose other ways to cut emissions in future, the government's chief climate adviser has said.

Lord Deben of Winton appeared to contradict forecasts by his own Committee on Climate Change of a tripling in the number of wind farms by 2030 — equivalent to almost 30,000 more turbines.

There are 4,600 onshore turbines operating with a capacity of seven gigawatts, while a further six gigawatts have received planning permission and are being built or awaiting construction. Last year the committee published four plans for cutting emissions by 2030, all of which included 25 gigawatts of onshore wind.

However, the Conservative peer, who was environment secretary in John Major's government, said that there were enough wind farms with planning permission to meet a legally binding target for renewable energy by 2020. After that date the public may choose other methods of cutting emissions, he added.

Lord Deben also said that it was wrong to label people such as Lord Lawson of Blair, the former chancellor, as "climate change deniers". They should be called "deniers", he said.

Lord Lawson said this month that the phrase "climate change denier" was "deliberately designed to echo 'Holocaust denier' — as if questioning present policies and forecasts of the future is equivalent to casting aspersions about an historical fact".

Lord Deben said: "The deniers are people who do not deny that climate change is happening, do not deny that human beings are largely causing it, but who think you can dismiss its urgency and seriousness. That case only stands up if you ignore the vast majority of scientists."

The peer, better known as John Gummer, said that Britain needed "a portfolio of different mechanisms" and "you have got to keep the portfolio in balance". He added: "I'm happy that we have already got enough onshore wind to 2020 to meet that part of the portfolio." Asked if more onshore wind

*Continued on page 2, col 1*

**IN THE NEWS**

<p><b>London drug record</b></p> <p>London has the highest level of cocaine use of any city in Europe, once population is taken into account, and one of the highest rates for Ecstasy use. News, page 7</p>	<p><b>Graduate jobs vacant</b></p> <p>Almost nine in ten employers are struggling to fill graduate positions because of poorly qualified applicants and a shortage of talent in some sectors. News, page 4</p>	<p><b>Suicide link to game</b></p> <p>A concert in Manchester is investigating the violent video game <i>Call of Duty</i> after holding inquiries into four separate suicides of teenagers who played on it. News, page 4</p>	<p><b>Russia 'waging war'</b></p> <p>Ukraine has accused Moscow of escalating an "undeclared war" against the country after 42 vehicles carrying armed men tried to cross the border. World, pages 10-11</p>	<p><b>Glaxo fraud inquiry</b></p> <p>The Serious Fraud Office is to investigate the commercial practices of GlaxoSmithKline. The drugs giant's operations in China was accused this month of bribery. Business, page 17</p>	<p><b>THE 'GIRL ON TOP' AND 'I'LL HOLD YOUR HAND'</b></p>
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Figure 13





Figure 14

