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THE USE OF ARTICLES IN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER HEADLINES

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Anotace

Noviny jsou v dnešní době jedním z nejčastějších prostředků k získání informací o světě kolem nás. Aby ale získaly naši pozornost, musí mít speciální funkci a to zaujmout na první pohled. Z tohoto důvodu musí být jazyk používaný v novinových článcích velmi jednoduchý, ale také musí být přesný. Jedním z nejdůležitějších prvků novin jsou titulky, které musí být psány velmi jednodušše, ale zároveň i efektivně. Proto, aby titulky co nejvíce zaujaly, je potřeba občas pozměnit jejich gramatickou strukturu. Tato práce se zabývá použitím anglických členů v titulcích britských novin, jejich analýzou, gramatickou správností jejich užití, tím zda se vypouštějí z textu či ne, a zda v titulcích britských novin existují i jiné pravidelné či nepravidelné tendence k nesprávnému používání členů.

Klíčová slova: použití členů, určitý člen, neurčitý člen, reference, vypouštění členů, nominální titulky, verbální titulky

Abstract

The newspapers are one of the most common ways how to obtain information about the world around us. However, to reach our interest it also needs to have a specific function, how to get our attention. From this reason, the language of the newspapers needs to be very specific and intentional. The main and important feature of the newspapers is the headlines. As far as the language of headlines is concerned, it needs to be very simple and effective. From this reason, it is very common that some features of the headline, which would be normally used in any other written text, could be omitted. The most believed parts of the headlines with a tendency to be omitted are determiners, especially the articles. This bachelor thesis deals with the analysis of the use of articles in British newspaper headlines and investigates the possible tendencies for article omission or any other regular or irregular patterns connected with the use of articles in headlines.

Keywords: The use of articles, headlines, the definite article, the indefinite article, reference, nominal headline, verbal headline, article omission

Contents

1 Introduction

The goal of the thesis is to present a general knowledge of how articles are used in the headlines of British newspapers and after that a detailed analysis to determine if there are some regularities or irregularities in their use or a tendency to omit certain articles or any other phenomena connected to the use of articles in newspaper headlines. The important thing is to observe the occurrence of correct grammatical features (i.e. to analyse if the articles are used according to the grammar rules of the English language or not) and to pay attention to the possible presence of new grammatical rules used in the headline discourse or to the existence of probable connections with other grammatical or syntactical features.

2 Newspapers in the UK

In the United Kingdom, there are a lot of newspapers of different styles published, however, to generalize we can say the newspapers published are divided into two main categories according to the format type. The first category is tabloid. Tabloids are image-based newspapers with a simple language (they contain more pictures than the text itself), dealing mostly with scandalous or celebrity-based topics. Tabloids can be divided into two subcategories, i.e. "red tops" and "middle market" dailies. They are called red tops because of the red mastheads – a large font title at the top of a newspaper front page, containing a newspaper´s title. The "middle market dailies" target a specific type of readers, according to its name. The so-called "red tops" are e.g. The Sun, Daily Mirror or Daily Star, the "middle market dailies" are, for instance, The Daily Mail and The Daily Express. A tabloid has a compact page size – 430mm x 280mm (17 in x 11 in). (List of newspapers [online] ©2020).

The second category is the broadsheet. Unlike tabloids, broadsheets are text-based, with a different style of writing – they have more articles including long paragraphs and long sentences. Broadsheets can also have "supplements" – additional sections with a specialized focus that includes magazines on culture, lifestyle and finance. Broadsheet is the largest newspaper format in the UK and its typical feature is long vertical pages typically of 749mm x 597mm (29.5 in x 23.5 in) (Newspaper format [online] ©2020).

As far as the writing style is concerned, in broadsheets, good knowledge of language is present as well as reasonable arguments. According to (Skills You Need, ©2020), in broadsheets, there is often used a deductive style of reasoning with a logical progression of points to confirm the original statement. In comparison, tabloids usually contain boldly stated information without too much evidence provided to back it up. The use of language is usually less deductive than broadsheet newspapers and more blatant in stating a point of view (Skills You Need, ©2020).

Tabloid newspapers were, traditionally, two pages made up from one printing plate and are hence half the size of broadsheets. In the UK, the physical boundaries between broadsheet and tabloid publications have broken down, and some daily newspapers which were once printed as broadsheets are now printed in tabloid form. The style of writing and the content of tabloids do however still differ from that of the broadsheet press.

In general, in newspapers, there are usually no quotations of academic sources, otherwise the text includes a specific reference or a review. More often, quotations of unknown sources without any reasonable proof are used instead.

It is of importance to say that the main aim of newspapers (or of journalism in general) is to sell as many copies as possible –for that reason, it is necessary to be aware that the text styles used may vary in different newspapers and different contexts.

3   Characteristics of headlines

However, the most important work for the thesis is *Headlinese, On the Grammar of English Front Page Headlines by Ingrid Mårdh*. (Mårdh, 1980). This could be considered one of the main works concerning the topic of newspaper headline and newspaper headline analysis worldwide. It covers the whole analysis of newspaper headlines from The Times and the Daily Mirror including the topics such as headline typography, function of headlines, complexity of headlines and analyses of article and verb presence in headlines.

Headlines are significant part of newspapers and its function is to catch reader´s eye in order to make them interested in certain newspaper or, at the best case, to make them buy the newspaper. Generally, headlines have the following functions: they attract attention to the story, summarize the main ideas of articles, they also serve graphic

and display functions. Along with the attention-grabbing effect, headlines are crafted to raise communication potential and yet, rather than communicate, they often perplex the reader. Journalists make the headlines as ambiguous and confusing as possible so that readers are curious Headlines are very important in printed newspapers, because catching our attention is the first step of buying the product. However, nowadays, printed newspapers are not that widely produced as they used to be due to online sources of (free) information, but even the headlines do not lose their function, although they are used online as well (Filyasova, 2018, p. 333).

In the headline studies, very significant term is Headlinese. As Headlinese we can understand everything that is somehow connected to headlines or headline studies, but in most cases it is referred to the language which is used within headlines and headline structures. The most characteristic feature of Headlinese is block language which is not used only in newspapers headlines but also in other means of communication, which include headline language (advertisement, posters, etc.). Block language frequently consists of grammatical units lower than the sentence, for example of just one dependent clause or a noun phrase, each functioning independently. (Mårdh, 1980, p.12).

It is possible to divide the headlines into two kinds according to its form. According to *Headlinese, On the Grammar of English Front Page Headlines* these are news-style and free-style forms. A news-style headline has to follow rather strict line-arrangement. Unlike new-style headlines, free-style headlines require no strict unit count." Because of this division, some headlines tend to be longer and more complex than the others. Headlines are usually divided into so-called decks. The decks are independent functional units. A deck may consist of one or more sentences, complete or incomplete, or a unit smaller than the clause, as well as of sentences and smaller units. The deck is usually not split up by any part of the text or by any display element. Nor is it usually written in more than one size and style of type. Another important feature used within the headlines is its size and position. The size of the headline is used according to its importance and significance – the bigger the headline is, the more important the article (or the newspaper) is (Mårdh, 1980, p.33).

Headlines are further divided into the specific types: A subhead, a by-line, a jump head, standing heads and a rocket head. Mårdh divided them as follows: A subhead, which is a short line of centred boldface – heavy black – type, is used to break up large

masses of body type (i.e. running text with the same size and style of type). It generally consists of only one word, which is frequently a noun, an adjective or a participle. By-line identifies the author of the article. A jump head is a headline of part of a story which is continued from another page. Standing heads, which never vary, are used to identify regularly recurring features. A headline which consists of the first word(s) of a running text and which is set with a type different from the rest of the text, indicating what is meant to function as a head is called a rocket head. All these types of headlines are based also on visual features. However, according to the source of headlines used in this work, it is impossible to divide them into these visual-based types. To obtain the headlines as a material for this work was possible only by online sources, because the access to the printed materials was not approachable (Mårdh, 1980, p.37). On the other hand, the division could be clearly seen even in headlines in electronic form, such as:

[1] **Society**: *A peak into the future*: Described as 'a social experiment on a massive scale', the Transition Town movement offers positive ideas for low-carbon living

(Sarah Lewis, The Guardian, 10.09.2008)

[2] Sobbing for 12 hours a day as mum of missing boy took a real toll on me: **Says KATHERINE KELLY**

(Laura Caroe, The Sun, 12.9.2013)

[3] We wish you **A TELLY CHRISTMAS**: Irish TV's funniest threesome share some of their best Christmas crackers during a riotous photo shoot [Eire Region]

(Wynne, Fiona, The Sun, 21.12. 2013)

In headline [1] two types of headline are shown: a subhead (in bold letters) and a standinghead (in italics). In headline [2] the by – line is presented and in [3] we can see a rocket head type.

Another division of headlines is into verbal, and nominal. According to Mårdh, a verbal headline is the one in the main clause, in the dependent clause functioning independently or in the comment clause in complex headlines contains a verb phrase or part of a verb phrase that is not dominated by a noun phrase for instance:

[1]   Defeat hurts more than a Cousin elbow

<div align="right">(Bill Leckie, The Sun, 01.09.2008)</div>

Nominal headlines are those that consist of a noun phrase, such as:

[2]   The devil in red

<div align="right">(Joanne McElgunn, The Sun, 25.10.2008)</div>

As I already mentioned, headlines have their own, unique language, in order to catch the attention of the reader. However sometimes, to make it so, some units need to be omitted. According to Sandra Marcoci, the most common omitted units are the determiners, specifically articles (Marcoci, 2014, p.712).

4   The classification of articles

As far as the topic of article omission in headlines is concerned, articles are the main aspect of the thesis. Therefore, it is necessary to present a general division of articles and their usage in the English language.

According to Quirk and col., articles are understood as central determiners in a group of determinatives. To put it another way, determinatives are the elements of a particular noun phrase which distinguish the kind of reference in a linguistic discourse. They occur before the noun phrase or its premodifiers and they act as head of the noun phrase.

The noun phrase has two types of reference – definite and indefinite. Definite reference is usually expressed by the use of the definite article *the*, whereas the indefinite reference is expressed by the use of the indefinite article *a / an*. Nevertheless, other determiners with similar function do exist and for this reason, the determinatives are divided into the three following categories:

(I)   Predeterminers, E.g.: *half, all, double*

(II)   Central determiners, E.g.: the articles *the, a/an*

(III)   Postdeterminers, E.g.: cardinal and ordinal numerals, *many, few*

Nonetheless, there are some restrictions on the use of articles with the classes of common nouns. For better understanding there are two classes of common nouns: Count nouns – can occur either in the singular and plural form and have to be understood as individual nouns with the ability to be counted (e.g. *bike, cup*); Noncount nouns – cannot be counted, cannot occur in the plural form and they usually refer to mass nouns or a continuum (e.g. *music, furniture, freedom*). (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

Definite articles can be used with all these classes – i.e. singular count nouns, plural count nouns, and singular noncount nouns. On the contrary, indefinite articles and zero articles (the use of no article with indefinite reference) cannot be used the same way. The central determiners can be divided into five types based on their cooccurrence with the noun classes, singular count (*chair, problem*, Etc.), plural count (*chairs, problems*, Etc.) and noncount nouns (*furniture, information*, Etc). (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

Type	Singular count	Plural count	Noncount
(a)	+	+	+
(b)	-	+	+
(c)	+	-	+
(d)	-	+	-
(e)	+	-	-

Tab.1: The central determiners

Tab.1 above is used not only for articles but also for the other types of central determiners such as possessive pronouns, quantitative determiners, negative determiners, interrogative determiners, etc. For the purpose of this thesis, I decided not to provide

examples of all of the central determiners as Quirk mentions in his descriptions of each type but I focus just on the occurrence of articles.

Type (a): Determiners of singular count, plural count and noncount nouns.

• The definite article the:

*Where do you want me to put **the chair / the chairs / the furniture**?*

Type (b): Determiners of plural count nouns and noncount nouns

• Zero article:

*There were **people** everywhere*

*Do you want to play **chess**?*

Type (e): Determiners of singular count nouns

• The indefinite article a/an

*Have you got **a pen**?*

Note: *The types (c) and (d) – Determiners of singular count nouns and singular noncount nouns and Determiners of plural count nouns were made especially for central determiners not including articles. The use of articles in this situation is mentioned in previously mentioned types.*

Another aspect worth mentioning is that before specific central determiners (i.e. the articles *a/an*, *the*, *zero article*) predeterminers or postdeterminers could be used. In the case of predeterminers, it is for instance:

(i) *all*, *both*, and *half*:

   all (the) girls, both the eyes, half an hour

(ii) the multipliers *double*, *twice*, *three times*, etc.

   double the sum

(iii) the fractions one-third, one fifth, etc.

   one-third the time

(iv) such, what

Such a surprise!

What a fine day!

In the case of postdeterminers, examples are the following:

(i)   Cardinal numerals: *the two books*

(ii)   Ordinal numerals and "general ordinals": *the first day, the last month*

(iii)   Closed-class quantifiers: *only a few*

(iv)   Open-class quantifiers: *a large number of people*

(Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

4.1   Specific reference and the use of the definite article

4.1.1   Immediate situation

The immediate situation or "*situational reference*" is a term to explain the use of articles where the definite article the is used in an extralinguistic situation, i.e. it always depends on the context and previous knowledge of the context between the speaker and the recipient. In this case, misunderstanding is very common and if that happens, the meaning can be determined by additional which- or what- questions.

The roses are very beautiful   [said in a garden]

Have you visited *the castle?*   [said in a given town]

4.1.2   Larger situation (general knowledge)

It is the use of the articles based on a knowledge of the "larger situation", which might be the same for both the hearer and speaker. There are different types of general knowledge, such as the worldwide knowledge, which could be shared by everyone in the world, or for instance, the knowledge shared only by the inhabitants of the same country – e.g. when there is a reference to the Prime Minister, everyone in the same country should know who the *Prime Minister* is. In this category, we can include also the reference to

classes, groups, etc. of human beings or plural phrases referring to clans, races, tribes, etc.

> e.g.   *the Prime Minister*
>
>   *the Pope*
>
>   *the sea, the sky, the Republic*
>
>   *the working class, the aristocracy*
>
>   *the Romans, the Italians, the Gordon Highlanders*

4.1.3 Anaphoric reference

Anaphoric reference is used where the reference or the information about a certain phrase is given earlier in the discourse. We observe two types of anaphoric reference, i.e. Direct anaphoric reference and Indirect anaphoric reference. The direct reference presupposes that the information given appears earlier in the text (within the same noun head) and it connects two noun phrases sharing the same reference:

e.g.   John bought *a video recorder,* but he returned *the video recorder* right after.

> The second type – the indirect anaphoric reference – is when a reference becomes a part of the hearer´s knowledge indirectly, not by direct mention, but by inference from what has already been mentioned:

> e.g. John bought *a new bicycle,* but found out that one of *the wheels* was defective.

> (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

4.1.4 Cataphoric reference

Generally said, the cataphoric reference is the opposite of the anaphoric reference. What is important here is the information that follows the head noun, not the one which precedes it. This enables us to pinpoint the reference uniquely. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

> e.g. *the President **of Mexico**, the girls **sitting over there***

4.1.5 Sporadic reference

Sporadic reference is mainly related to institutions of human society, which might be observed at various places and times. It can also apply to the reference to modern transport and communication and to the seasons and festivals. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

> *e.g. the theatre, on the radio, the bus, the train (Mary took the bus), the New Year*

4.1.6 The "logical" use of the

The term logical means that the reference is unique not in the way of the knowledge of the world but more as a logical explanation of specific words, e.g. postdeterminers or adjectives, whose meaning is connected with uniqueness, such as *first*, *next*, *last*, *same*, *only* and also superlatives like, for example, *best* and *largest*.

> e.g.   *This is **the last** remaining copy*
>
> *When is **the first** flight to Chicago tomorrow?*

4.1.7 The use of the with reference to body parts

As far as the reference to body parts is concerned, generally said the definite article the is usually used instead of possessive pronouns.

> e.g   *Mary banged herself on **the forehead** (instead of **her forehead**)*

4.2   The use of the indefinite article

Generally speaking, the indefinite article *a/an* is used in situations when we mention the referent for the very first time, and it is supposed to be not familiar to both the speaker or hearer.

> e.g.   *A hous**e** on the corner is for sale (not a specific house, just any house)*
>
> ***An** intruder has stolen a vase.*

4.2.1 Nonreferrring uses of the indefinite article

According to the indefinite article is strongly related to the complement function in a sentence clause or more often to noun phrases in a copular relationship, where it has a descriptive role rather than the referring one. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

> e.g. *Paganini was **a great** violinist*
>
> *What **a miserable** day!*

4.2.2 The indefinite article and the numeral *one*

As far as the historical development of the English language is concerned, it has been said that the indefinite article was derived from the form of *one* and even nowadays there are still some contexts where *one* can be replaced by the indefinite article *a/an*, such as:

> e.g. ***a foot and a half** of water (one and a half feet)*

4.3 The use of the zero article

4.3.1 The zero article compared to unstressed *some*

As it is it already mentioned in *Tab.1*, the indefinite article is not used with noncount and plural count nouns. In these cases, the zero article is used instead. However, in some references, it is possible to substitute the indefinite article with the unstressed determiner *some*.

> e.g. *Would you like (**some**) coffee or (**some**) tea?*

4.3.2 Noun phrases in a copular relation

Unlike many other languages, English normally requires an article with a singular count noun as complement – *Bill is an engineer*. However, one circumstance in which the zero article occurs in such constructions: this is where the complement (or an equivalent appositive noun phrase) names a unique role or task. As the following examples show, in such cases the zero article alternates with *the*. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

e.g.   *Mauren is (**the**) captain of the team*

       *John F. Kennedy was (**the**) President of the United States in 1961*

4.3.3 Noun phrases with sporadic reference

I already mentioned the use of sporadic reference in noun phrases with the definite article *the*, however, in different cases the sporadic use was generalized and instead of the definite article, it is more common to use the zero article. We can distinguish the uses of the zero article instead of *the* into the following categories:

4.3.3.1 Some institutions of human life and society

In this category, the zero article appears mostly as a complement of the prepositions at, in and on in quasi-locative phrases: these are phrases which seem to have a locative meaning but their reference is more abstract. As Quirk shows: In such contexts, nouns such as college, church, etc. do not refer to actual buildings or places, but to the institutions associated with them (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

e.g.   *be at school, go to sea, go to bed, be in church*

4.3.3.2 Means of transport and communication

The zero article is used in situations referring to transport or communication after by, such as:

e.g.   *travel by car, go by bus, come by train, communicate by telephone*

       Nevertheless, the same nouns in the same situation could be used also with sporadic reference using the definite article, such as:

e.g.   *Jill is on **the phone**, a talk on **the radio***

4.3.3.3 Times of day and night

The zero article is used usually after prepositions *at*, *by*, *after* and *before*:

e.g.   *at sunrise, at night, by day and night, day by day, before morning came*

4.3.3.4 Seasons

An article is usually not used with a general reference to seasons, nevertheless, when we want to refer to some specific season, it is necessary to use the definite article:

e.g. (***The***) *winter is coming, in (**the**) autumn X **the spring** of last year was cold*

4.3.3.5 Meals

The zero article is used in a reference to a meal as an institution or meal as an institution which is "repeated" day by day, but also the definite article could be used in a reference to a meal that needs to be specified:

e.g.   *Where are we having **dinner** tonight? X **The dinner** after his party was quite boring*

*Stay for **breakfast**, have **brunch**, before **tea**, after **lunch***

4.3.3.6 Illnesses

In a reference to generally know illnesses, it is common to use the zero article, however, it is possible to use the definite article in cases where there is a reference to well-known diseases, such as:

e.g.   *(the) flu, (the) chicken pox X diabetes, influenza, pneumonia, appendicitis*

4.3.4 Parallel structures

A parallel structure is when two nouns are placed together (usually when a noun is repeated after a preposition or it is put in a contrastive meaning). In this kind of structure, articles tend to be omitted, for instance:

e.g.   *arm in arm, face to face, day by day, hand in hand*

husband and wife, from father to son, from right to left

4.3.5 Fixed phrases involving prepositions

This category is very similar to the previous one, however, some of the other examples can be considered as belonging to this group and these are: prepositional phrases (already mentioned in Sporadic reference of institutions – e.g. *at home*), nouns with complex prepositions (e.g. *on top of*) or idioms where a verb is followed by a noun with the zero article and usually a preposition (e.g. *take advantage of, set fire to*)

4.4 Generic reference

4.4.1 The generic use of the indefinite article

The use of the indefinite article is used for any representative member of a class, however, it cannot be used in attributing properties which belong to a class or species as a whole.

> e.g. *The best way to learn a language is to live among its speakers.*
>
> *The tiger is becoming almost extinct*
>
> *Tigers are becoming almost extinct X NOT A tiger is becoming almost extinct*

(Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

4.4.2 The generic use of definite articles

4.4.2.1 With singular noun phrases

In a singular noun phrase, the zero article is used in a reference to a class represented by its typical specimen, as well as musical instruments, dances, classes of human beings, or typical characteristics of personality (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

> e.g *Noone knows precisely when **the wheel** was invented*
>
> *Marianne plays **the harp** really well*
>
> *play **the violin**, dance **the samba***
>
> ***The Welshman** is a good singer*

4.4.2.2 With plural noun phrases

In this situation, *the* appears in two specific instances, i.e. Nationality names (noun phrases referring to the people of a nationality or an ethnic group) and Phrases with an adjective head referring to a group of people:

e.g.   *The Chinese, The English*

The blind, the rich, the unemployed

4.4.3 The articles with abstract non-count nouns

Generally speaking, in English, abstract nouns (such as: meeting, arrival, discovery) do not have an article when they are used in generic reference:

e*.g. my favourite subject is history/ maths/ geography*

However, when the noun is postmodified, especially by an of-phrase, the definite article is used:

e.g. the history of Europe

(Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

4.5   The use of articles with proper nouns:

Proper nouns in English are nouns which refer to the names of specific people, places, months, days, festivals, etc. They are written with capital letters in the beginning. As far as the use of articles is concerned, they usually lack articles, however, there are some exceptions: (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

4.5.1 Proper nouns behaving like common nouns

There are some situations when proper nouns lack the uniqueness and are classified as common nouns:

e.g. *Londons* (cities called or resembling London)

Also, we can use the definite article in front of a surname, then it has the meaning of all family members, "*the family called X*".

e.g. *The Wilsons, The Smiths*

4.5.2 Names with no article

The following list summarizes the main classes of names that use no article:

4.5.2.1   Personal names (with or without titles)

e.g.   *Margaret, Lady Churchill*

4.5.2.2   Temporal names

•	Festivals, religious periods, etc.	*Christmas, Easter, New Year*
•	Months and days of the week	*January, Monday*

4.5.2.3   Geographical names

•	Continents	*North America, Europe*
•	Countries, counties, states	*(West) Scotland, Canada*
•	Cities, towns	*Boston, (central) Brussels*
•	Lakes	*Lake Lagoda, Loch Ness*
•	Mountains	*Mount Everest, Vesuvius*

(Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

4.5.2.4 Other locative names

Are consisting of a proper noun and a common noun descriptor (names of forests, woods, hills, roads, streets, squares, buildings, airports, parks and gardens)

Hyde Park, Buckingham Palace, Kennedy Airport, Piccadilly Circus, Magdalen College

4.5.3 Names with the definite article

4.5.3.1 Classes of names typically preceded by the

a)   **Place names which have the plural form (e.g. *The Netherlands, The Midlands*), including the following categories:**

- Groups of Islands: *The Canaries (The Canary Islands), The Maldives*

- Ranges of mountains or hills: *the Alps, the Andes, the Sierra Nevada*

b) **Other geographical names:**

- Rivers: *the Avon, the Danube (the river Avon)*

- Seas and oceans: *the Pacific (ocean), the Baltic (Sea)*

- Canals: *the Panama Canal*

- Other geographical features of coastline: *the Gulf of Mexico, the Bay of Biscay, The Isle of Man*

c) **Public institutions, facilities, Etc.:**

- Hotels and restaurants: the *Grand Hotel*

- Theatres, opera houses, cinemas and clubs: *The Globe, the Criterion (theatre)*

- Museum, libraries and hospitals: *the British Museum, the Middlesex hospital*

d) **Ships and planes**: *the Victory, the Spirit of Saint Luis*

e) **Newspapers and periodicals**: *The Observer, The Guardian, The Economist*

However, when the name of a newspaper is present after a determiner, indefinite article or genitive the definite article is omitted – e.g. *Malcolm lent me his Guardian.* (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

5 The selection of source material

Firstly, as a material for the analysis, I chose two British newspapers with different format type – one is a broadsheet and the other one is a tabloid. I chose these types on purpose because they differ not only in style but also in content so this makes it a heterogeneous material for the analysis. The intention was to search through the newspaper archives to reach published articles and analyse the headlines, however, this step was not as easy as

it seemed. Firstly, I needed to search for online sources of newspapers as the archives in libraries were not available. This fact narrowed my choices for further selection. To put it another way, I was searching for an archive of editions of any representative of tabloid and broadsheet newspapers, available online and for free. With the help of The National Library of Technology in Prague, I got access to the ProQuest database and e-book library. During my research, I could fully access the archives of *The Guardian* and *The Sun* and for this reason, I decided to use exactly these two newspapers.

Secondly, I selected editions of *The Sun* and *The Guardian* both published in the years 2013 and 2008 in London, (UK). From each year I decided to choose four consecutive months, i.e. September, October, November and December – again, the same for both newspapers.

From each month I selected up to 15 headlines (*The Guardian*; 2008: September (11), October (10), November (10), December (10). *The Guardian*; 2013: September (11), October (15), November (12), December (12). *The Sun*; 2008: September (10), October (12), November (10), December (11). *The Sun*; 2013: September (10), October (11), November (10), December (10)) which makes 175 headlines in total.

With all the headlines selected, I needed to think of the best way how to arrange them with all additional information (e.g. the name of the author, date of publishing, etc.) to be understandable and not confusing. For this reason, I decided to put it in a Word Excel table, which you can find in the appendix. The selection of months was random as well as the selection of the number of article headlines. The headlines were selected regardless of the name of the author, date of publishing, length, content or section they belong to eliminate any pre-selections or a-priori presumptions, to make the selected material as objective as possible.

6   Analysis method

With all the material selected, I started to analyse headlines and the articles used in headlines. The analysis has two parts. First one is the use of articles according to their classification and the second one is the use of articles according to the headline type.

Starting with the analysis of the use of articles in headlines according to their classification, the analysis was made as follows. Firstly, I put all the selected material, i.e.

all the headlines together with the name of the author, date of publication, place of publication, and the newspaper section in a table according to the name of the newspaper and date of publication. The complete table with all headlines used in this work is available in Appendix.

Jason Johnson	09.09.2008	Murder charge for dad of baby	London	Home news

Fig.1: Example from *List of headlines used for the analysis, The Sun,* (Appendix, *Tab.3*)

Sandra Laville	10.09.2008	Met chief suspends race row Asian officer: Blair denies move related to discrimination claim Ghaffur threatens to sue over 'victimisation'	London	Guardian home pages

Fig.2: Example from *List of headlines used for the analysis, The Guardian,* (Appendix, *Tab.2*)

Then I highlighted the used articles in the headlines and divided them according to their grammatical correct or incorrect use. I made two groups of articles. The articles which were used correctly, according to the grammatical rules were put into the group called: *Articles used correctly*. The other group is called: *Articles used incorrectly* and it includes all the articles which are used incorrectly, e.g. missing articles or all articles used incorrectly (e.g. indefinite article used instead of the definite article, etc.). I put all the marked articles into a table together with their classification according to Quirk. (Quirk, 1986)

To each example of articles, used either correctly or incorrectly, I added their category of correct use of articles, i.e. the category to which the article belongs and in which should be correctly used. The articles were analysed by each month and they are marked with the date of publishing in certain newspaper to easily connect them with the original headline presented in *Tab.2* and *Tab.3*. (Appendix). The whole table of article analysis according to the classification of articles is available in Appendix. An example of the division is the following:

The correctness of use of some articles in headlines is discussed in the chapter 6, however, all examples are presented in the Fig. X in appendix. The summaries and the results of analysis are discussed in Chapter 6 and in Conclusion.

The second part is the use of articles in the specific headline types. The types of headlines used in this thesis are nominal headlines, verbal headlines and adverbial headlines, similarly as Mårdh divides them in her work *Headlinese: On the Grammar of English Front Page Headlines* (Mårdh, 1980). These types of headlines and use of articles within them is discussed and summarized in Chapter 6 and in Conclusion.

7 Article analysis

In this chapter, the main analysis of the articles (containing the analysis of the article use and the analysis of article omission) is presented. The text is based on the collected data, subsequently divided into individual tables, according to the months and years. The tables can be found in Appendix as there is no particular reason to present all the collected data here. The following chapter is divided into two parts: Analysis of articles according to their classification (consisting of individual analyses of each year of each newspapers, i.e. the analysis of the articles used in the headlines in *The Sun* 2008, *The Sun* 2013, *The Guardian* 2008 and *The Guardian* 2013) and Analysis of articles according to the types of headline (consisting of the general analysis of headlines and the use of articles in specific types of headlines).

7.1 Analysis of articles according to their classification

7.1.1 The articles used incorrectly, *The Sun* 2008

There are many categories of articles which are omitted in the headlines with verb-less structures. We can divide them into the omission of definite articles and the omission of indefinite articles. Here are examples of the categories of the omission of definite articles in the headlines without verb structure.

7.1.1.1 Cataphoric reference

[1a]   Beauty fix after *day* at the mall

[1b]   Beauty fix after *a/the day* at the mall

(Aoife Bannon, *The Sun*, 12.9. 2008)

[2a]   New push in *hunt* for knife killer

[2b]   New push in *the hunt* for a knife killer

(Laura Lynott, *The Sun*, 22.9. 2008)

[3a]   *Birth* of a new style

[3b]   *The birth* of a new style

(Aoife Bannon, *The Sun*, 12.9. 2008)

[4a]   *Speaker* who defied a King

[4b]   *The speaker* who defied the King

(Anonymous, The Sun, 29.11.2008)

In all the examples above, the definite article is used as it should be used in a cataphoric reference according to grammar rules. However, in [1b], there is also a possibility to use the indefinite article, in the case when we just refer to any day (the use of the indefinite article with singular nouns), not necessarily a specific day. Nevertheless, having all these examples presented, there is no visible pattern for the article omission. There is, however, the possibility of the omission of the articles at the beginning of the headlines as in [3a] and [4a].

7.1.1.2 Articles with abstract nouns

Another group of articles which seems to be "omitted" is the group of articles used with abstract nouns. There are three types of the use of articles with abstract nouns, nevertheless, here we will discuss just one of them and that is the use of articles that can switch between noncount and count use:

[1a]   Payout *on kid injury*

[1b]   Payout *on a kid injury**

[2a]   ***Murder charge*** for dad of baby

[2b]   ***A murder charge*** for dad of a baby

[3a]   Police ***in kill*** arrest

[3b]   Police ***in a kill*** arrest

In [1a], [2a] and [3a] it is not always necessary to use the indefinite article in such cases. As it is previously mentioned, the countability can switch so then both possibilities – either with no article or with the indefinite article are correct.

*****Note**: In [1a] there is another option of the headline how to present the use of the article, however, it might slightly change the meaning. Nonetheless, we do not know for certain the author´s intention of writing the headline so we must consider all the possibilities that the headline could be written "incorrectly". Other ways of writing this headline correctly could be:*

[1]   Payout ***on kid´s injury***

[2]   Payout ***on a kid´s injury***

7.1.1.3 The use of the definite article with specific reference – larger situation (general knowledge)

The use of the definite article in a larger situation is based on knowledge the context shared worldwide or shared between the members of a country or a city, or common discourse. The articles referring to a larger situation used in the headlines in verb-less structures are the following:

[1a]   ***World*** of difference

[1b]   ***The World*** of difference

[2a]   Best Daddy in ***World***

[2b]   The Best Daddy in *the World*

Both examples show the omission of the definite article in the connection with the same word independently of the position in the headline. Nevertheless, in [1a] the reason for the omission is not necessarily the use of the article with specific reference – larger knowledge, but it has another reference, i.e. cataphoric reference, and it can be omitted as well as was previously mentioned in the category 1).

[1a]   *Pope* is bashed by gays

[1b]   *The Pope* is bashed by gays

[2a]   Uk "Schindler" meets *Queen*

[2b]   The Uk "Schindler*"* meets *the Queen*

[3a]   Speaker who defied *a King*

[3b]   The speaker who defied *the King*

All the nouns in bold italics in the headlines [1a], [2a] and [3a] are required to use the definite article because of the situational reference and unique denotation of the nouns. However, only one of them appears with an article, and that is, incorrectly, the indefinite article. In [1a] and [2a], we can observe the same fact, i.e. that the definite article used with the knowledge of the larger situation is omitted either in headlines containing a verb or headlines missing a verb (verb-less headlines). In the case of the headline [3a], it is different. There is no omission but the article is changed from the indefinite to definite one. To find the reason why the indefinite article is used, we can try to look again at the whole headline [3a]: *Speaker who defied a King*. As I already mentioned, there is the omission of the definite article with cataphoric reference at the beginning of the headline, also in [1] and [2] all articles are omitted, which supports the fact that even the indefinite article could be omitted.

Another significant point is the use of capital letters in [1a], [2a] and [3a]. As Quirk mentions, there is a tendency for some nominal expressions following the to be written with initial capitals. This is because such expressions in effect have unique denotation, and in this respect resemble proper nouns. This is supported by the examples – *Queen*, *King* and *Pope* are really written with initial capital letters so they should be preceded by the definite article. Nevertheless, the only valid reason for using the indefinite article in [3a] is that the author used the article to refer to a certain nominal expression as a reference to a singular noun without being aware of this stated fact. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

7.1.1.4 The "logical" use of *the*

This category consists of words which are not defined by knowledge or a certain shared context but they are expressed more with logical reference – these words are usually posdeterminers and adjectives (*first*, *next*, *last*, *only*) or an adjective in the superlative form (*best*, *worst*, *biggest*). With these words, the definite article is used:

[1a]   ***Blackest*** Monday

[1b]   ***The Blackest*** Monday

<div align="right">(Ian King, The Sun, 30.9.2008)</div>

[2a]   ***First glimpse*** of the new Mazda 6

[2b]   ***The First glimpse*** of the new Mazda 6

<div align="right">(Ken Gibson, The Sun, 10.10.2008)</div>

[3a]   ***Best Daddy*** in World

[3b]   ***The Best Daddy*** in the World

<div align="right">(Andy Crick, Nev Wilson, The Sun, 15.12.2008)</div>

Headlines [1a] and [3a] are the examples of the article omission in the superlative form of an adjective, whereas headline [2a] is the example of the omission of an article with postdeterminer *first*. That is to say, in all presented headlines, the definite article should be used so, to put it another way, we can say the articles used at the beginning of the headlines in the "logical" use of *the* are omitted.

7.1.1.5 Immediate situation (situational reference)

This category deals only with the use of definite articles, as we can see in the examples below:

[1a]   ***Insulation idea*** is a big turkey

[1b]   ***The insulation idea*** is a big turkey

<div align="right">(Rikki Brown, The Sun, 8.9.2008)</div>

[2a]   ***Man*** set motor on fire ***after pub ban***

[2b]   ***A man*** set motor on fire ***after the pub ban***

<div align="right">(Elaine Keogh, The Sun, 30.10.2008)</div>

[3a]   ***Uk "Schindler"*** meets Queen

[3b]   ***The Uk "Schindler"*** meets the Queen

<div align="right">(Anonymous, The Sun, 24.10.2008)</div>

In all these examples, it is necessary to use an article, either definite or indefinite, but in the headlines, an article was omitted in general. In such sentences, it is correct and appropriate to use the definite article because the reference is to the nouns (or noun phrases) which can be understood in a certain context or in a shared linguistic discourse (of the country). As in [1a] and [2a], *Insulation idea* and *pub ban* could be a part of generally shared knowledge, in the United Kingdom, where *The Sun* was published, and the readers already know what is mentioned. This situation and its reference, however, could be different and hard to understand for those who do not share this previous context because they are not, for instance, inhabitants of the United Kingdom. This situational reference might be subjective, but even though the reference is not recognized in a specific context and the definite article is not used, it is still required to use the indefinite article instead because the nouns *ban* [2a] and *idea* [1a] are singular count nouns and thus follow the rules of the use of the indefinite article with singular nouns (a reference not mentioned before).

In [3b] there are more reasons for using the definite article. As I already mentioned, *"Schindler"* could mean a specific person according to a certain shared knowledge of who he is. In this context, *"Schindler"* cannot be understood as a proper

noun because of the use of inverted commas, which, according to the context I share with the author of the headline, is someone, a person, who has similar qualities as the famous German man, Oskar Schindler. In this case, *"Schindler"* could be according to Quirk a nonrestrictive apposition used with the definite article, however, without the context or without the knowledge of the whole name of the person (e.g *The Uk "Schindler" John Bush*). (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

Another reason why it is necessary to use the definite article is the adjective, which might be more complicated than it seems. According to grammar rules, the names of countries consisting of more than one word (and especially consisting of names such as *States*, *Kingdom* or *Republic*) need to be used with the definite article. On the other hand, according to the (Oliver, Dave's ESL Cafe [online] ©2020) the correct adjective form of the name The United Kingdom is British so in this case, *Uk* (as the acronym of The United Kingdom) used as an adjective describing the quality of *"Schindler"* is used incorrectly. However, if we theoretically understand *Uk* as an adjective with all the qualities that the acronym of the United Kingdom has, then it is appropriate to use the definite article, even though it is not correct according to the grammar rules of English.

Speaking of acronyms, there is another rule when using them. All acronyms which are pronounced individually (by letters) and not as a whole word (such as Unicef) need to be used with the definite article. (Acronym finder, ©2020).

In other words, in all the examples of the headlines [1a], [2a], and [3a] it is compulsory to use an article, either definite or indefinite, and as we can see, the articles in the headlines were not used properly by the authors.

7.1.2 The articles used correctly, *The Sun 2008*

The articles which do not change and which are correctly used in the headlines could be divided into many categories, however only the main categories will be presented here. The most used categories of articles used are:

7.1.2.1 Immediate situation (situational reference)

[1] Beauty fix after day at ***the mall***   (Aoife Bannon, *The Sun*, 12.9.2008)

[2] First glimpse of ***the new Mazda 6***   (Ken Gibson, *The Sun,* 10.10.2008)

[3]   ***The devil*** in red   (Joanne McElgunn, *The Sun*, 25.10. 2008)

[4]   A strip off ***the old block***   (Fergus Shanahan, *The Sun*, 30.9. 2008)

All four examples refer to noun phrases (or nouns) which were used in a shared context based on previous knowledge. [1] can refer to a specific mall, which people already know; in [2] the information that some Mazda 6 was produced could be also already familiar. *The devil in red*, in [3] could refer to some person or thing already mentioned in a previously shared context. The same applies to the example [4] where *the old block* also has a reference to an already familiar place.

7.1.2.2   The articles used with abstract nouns

As I already mentioned, there are three categories to which the use of articles with abstract nouns can be divided. The first is the use of articles that can switch between noncount and count use:

[1a]   Payout ***on kid injury***

[1b]   Payout ***on a kid injury***

(Anonymous, *The Sun*, 12.11.2008)

Here it depends on the reference and the understanding of the abstract noun. If we refer to *injury* as a singular count noun, we need to use the indefinite article, similarly as in [1b]. However, if we refer to injury as an abstract noun, which is thus noncount, we need to use no article, as in [1a]. In other words, both possibilities are correct, it only depends on the intention of the author and the ability to comprehend this distinction.

Another category is simply the use of articles with abstract noncount nouns, where no article is used:

[2]   ***New push*** in hunt for knife killer   (Laura Lynott, *The Sun*, 22.9.2008)

[3]   PM plea ***for peace*** at troop´s parades   (Jason John, *The Sun*, 30.10.2008)

7.1.2.3 Nationality nouns

According to Quirk, nationality nouns (referring to people of certain nationalities) are used with the generic use of the indefinite article. Nevertheless, we will discuss the use of articles in the following examples:

[1]   ***Brits*** on Gulf ship flee gun pirate hit   (Steve Read, *The Sun*, 1.12.2008)

[2]   Get ***the Brits***   (Charlotte Spratt, *The Sun*, 27.11.2008)

NAME OF COUNTRY, ETC	ADJECTIVE	SPECIFIC REFERENCE		GENERIC REFERENCE
		SINGULAR	PLURAL	PLURAL
(vii) Britain	British	a Briton [f]	Britons	the British

Fig.Brits

When we take a look at *Fig.*. we can see Quirk´s division of nationality words, especially the division of words derived from *Britain*. According to Quirk, *Brit* is a colloquial variant of *Briton*, and it has the same rules of use, i.e. with specific reference of plural nouns, the correct form is *Brits,* as in headline [1]. Nevertheless, the division does not explain the use of *the Brits*, as in headline [2], because with the use of plural nouns in generic reference, the correct form is *the British.* (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

The reason why *the Brits* is used is that it might be used in a situational reference to refer to an already shared knowledge of Brits in a specific context. Another reason might be that *the Brits* incorrectly replaced the correct use of the word in generic reference, *the British*. Because in this headline, it really depends on the context and the reference in which the article is used, this article cannot be generally labelled as correctly or incorrectly used, but it might be understood as an exception.

7.1.2.4 Fixed expressions

A fixed expression is a connection of words or word phrases commonly used together in order to present a certain idea, meaning or reference.

> [1]   Insulation idea ***is a big turkey***   (Rikki Brown, *The Sun*, 8.9.2008)

> [2]   ***A pig´s ear of*** a holiday   (Aoife Bannon, The Sun, 10.10. 2008)

These expressions could be considered to be idiomatic expressions, i.e. expressions that have a different meaning than the individual meaning of words used in an expression. For instance, [2], *"to make a pig´s ear of something"* means to do a very poor job or to ruin something completely. (Farlex, 2017, p. 55)

However, as far as the expression *"a big turkey"* is concerned, I cannot explain the idiomatic meaning, nonetheless, according to the whole logical meaning of the headline, it is very clear that it is a fixed expression with possible idiomatic meaning.

7.1.2.5 Other categories of the article use

In this part, other important uses of articles are presented, yet they are not so commonly used so their occurrence is described within specific examples:

> [1]   Mickey, ***the Hartebeat***   (Jim Lalor, *The Sun*, 1.9.2008)

This is a headline consisting of just a noun-phrase in a copular relation which modifies the head of the noun phrase.

> [2]   Murder charge for ***dad*** of a baby   (Jason Johnson, *The Sun*, 9.9. 2008)

> [3]   Kids survive as ***mum*** dies in car crash   (Sylvia Pownall, The Sun, 26.11.2008)

As I already mentioned, it is necessary to use the indefinite article with singular nouns. However, there is no need to use any articles with personal names. According to Quirk, names with a familiar reference are used without any article. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

> [4]   ***Prince Charles*** is talking plants to ***The Sun***

> (Duncan Larcombe, *The Sun*, 4.11.2008)

Headline [4] shows two examples at once. Firstly, it is an appositional noun phrase indicating a unique role (which is placed first) including a proper name, i.e. *Prince Charles*, and in such a case, it is used, correctly, with no article. Secondly, the headline contains the name of the newspaper, *The Sun*, and, again, with the names of magazines, newspapers or periodicals, the definite article is used.

[1a]   Police in kill arrest

[1b]   Police *is/are* in a kill arrest

<div align="right">(Anonymous, The Sun, 12.9.2008)</div>

[2a]   Pirates in US sights

[2b]   Pirates *are* in the US sights

<div align="right">(Anonymous, The Sun, 2.10.2008)</div>

[3a]   Man shot dead by police at cathedral
[3b]   A man *is/was* shot dead by police at cathedral

<div align="right">(Jamie Pyatt, The Sun, 2008)</div>

When we pay attention to the articles in the headlines with the verb omission, we can see that also articles were omitted. In [1] it is the indefinite article with the use of abstract nouns, in [2] it is the definite article with the reference to a larger situation (general knowledge) and in [3] it is the use of indefinite articles with singular count nouns.

7.1.3 The articles used incorrectly, *The Sun* 2013

Similarly to the analysis of the articles used in the headlines, in this chapter the articles from each month of 2013 published in *The Sun* will be analyzed and put into categories according to their use and reference.

[1]   ***READY TO BLOW***: There´s going to be fireworks as troubled residents of Waldorf, Weatherfield and Emmerdale village make Bonfire Night go with a bang in Soapland

<div align="right">(Paul Simper, The Sun, 02.11.2013)</div>

[2]   ***THE GREAT GAMBO COVER-UP***: SAVILE COPS NICK
       GAMBACCINI BBC admit DJ´s arrest..only he´s named by Sun [Edition
       2]

(Tom Morgan, *The Sun*, 02.11.2013)

The function of these headings (or headline statements) is to catch the reader´s eye so some of the headings are also written in capital letters. In some headlines, such as in [2], the capital letters are used almost in the whole headline. Nevertheless, the use of capitals with articles will be discussed later in this chapter.

7.1.3.1 Cataphoric and anaphoric reference

[1a]   ***HOUSE OF SLAVERY***: COPS SWOOP IN LONDON [Eire Region]

[1b]   ***THE HOUSE OF SLAVERY***: COPS SWOOP IN LONDON

(Gary Meneely, *The Sun*, 22.11.2013)

[2a]   HARRY SCORES: PRINCE PLAYS FOOTSIE WITH HER..AND
       FOOTIE WITH HEIR Dinner date with Cressida EXCLUSIVE ***Goal in
       game*** against brother

[2b]   HARRY SCORES: PRINCE PLAYS FOOTSIE WITH HER..AND
       FOOTIE WITH HEIR Dinner date with Cressida EXCLUSIVE ***Goal in
       the game*** against brother

(Andy Crick; Emily Andrews, *The Sun*, 27.12.2013)

[3a]   ***GREAT*** HAUL OF CHINA

[3b]   ***THE GREAT*** HAUL OF CHINA

(Daniel Jones, *The Sun*, 27.12.2013)

[1a]   How could Dave trust ***a man*** who knifed his brother? [Edition 2]

[1b]   How could Dave trust ***a/the man*** who knifed his brother? [Edition 2]

(Trevor Kavanagh, The Sun, 2.9.2013)

[2a]   Why Japan ***is backbone*** of British car industry: ANALYSIS

[2b]   Why Japan *is the backbone* of British car industry: ANALYSIS

[3a]   GORGEOUS: THE ROYAL CHRISTENING Prince is good as gold on *big day*

[3b]   GORGEOUS: THE ROYAL CHRISTENING The Prince is good as gold on *the big day*

In this category the cataphoric and anaphoric reference with the use of the definite article is discussed. Firstly, the cataphoric reference without the definite article is used in the example [2a]. The article is omitted, however as far as the whole headline structure is concerned, there is a very significant grammatical mistake and that is the inversion of the word order in the sentence (correctly it would be: *Why is Japan the backbone [..]*). The headline starts with a "*wh-word*" which is usually placed at the beginning of a question. On the other hand, there is no question mark at the end of the headline, but nonetheless we can recognize that the main intention of the sentence has a question-like quality. In the headline [1a], the indefinite article is used instead of the definite one, even though it has cataphoric reference. But as I mentioned earlier, the indefinite article could be used as an article occurring with a count singular noun as the first mention. I already explained the use of the article in the headline [3b], thus I mentioned the situational reference, which is also connected to the anaphoric reference of the definite article *the big day*. The reference of this specific definite article was already mentioned in the connection with *The Royal Christening*. *The big day* is understood as the one exact day, the day on which The Royal Christening was performed. (Huddleston, 2005, p.99)

7.1.3.2 The use of the indefinite article with a singular count noun

[1a]   No jail for biting off tongue *in pub fight*

[1b]   No jail for biting off tongue *in a pub fight*

[2a]   ´A TRULY HORRIFIC ATTACK ON 2 GIRLS´: Traumatised children abused **in derelict house** [Eire Region]

[2b]   ´A TRULY HORRIFIC ATTACK ON 2 GIRLS´: Traumatised children were abused **in a derelict house** [Eire Region]

<div align="right">(Stephen Breen; Niall O´Connor, The Sun, 30.9.2013)</div>

The indefinite article should be used in both examples here because it refers to the first mentioned nouns without any previous meaning in a context. In the first headline, the definite article could also be used because from this context it is hard to recognize the reference which the author of the article wanted to mention. Generally speaking, it is most probable that the indefinite article is more reasonable to use with a noun with no previous mentioning, however, the reader could share a context within the UK and then the definite article would be correct to use as well, with an immediate situation – situational reference. When we pay attention to [2a], we can see the following aspects: when we look at the whole headline, even though there is the indefinite article used with a singular noun according to grammar rules, we can see that the first part of the headline is marked with inverted commas which function as a way of a particular quotation.

[1a]   *Pilot* showed skill **on video**

[1b]   *A Pilot* showed skill **on the video**

<div align="right">(David Willets, The Sun, 3.12. 2013)</div>

In this example we can observe the article omission with two different references. The first (*Pilot*) is the use of the indefinite article with singular count nouns – it is omitted, again, at the beginning of the headline. The second one (*on video*) is the omission of the definite article referring to means of mass communication (with sporadic reference).

7.1.3.3 The "Logical" use of *the* and the immediate situation (situational reference)

[1a]   *LOONIEST* LEFTIE [Scot Region]

[1b]   *The LOONIEST* LEFTIE [Scot Region]

<div align="right">(Anonymous, The Sun, 25.9.2013)</div>

[2a] *First kid* on way for love rat Amir [Eire Region]

[2b] *The First kid* is on way for love rat Amir [Eire Region]

<div align="right">(Richard Moriarty, The Sun, 27.10.2013)</div>

The definite articles in [1a] and [2a] with the "logical use" of the definite article are again omitted (in [1b] it is used as the superlative form of adjective and in [2b] as a postdeterminer) and as in previous headlines, the article omission is present at the beginning of a headline.

[3a] I want to have a baby and be a pop star again: EXCLUSIVE: HOPES OF TROUBLED STAR AFTER *7-YEAR ILLNESS* Says MARTINE McCUTCHEON [Scot Region]

[3b] I want to have a baby and be a pop star again: EXCLUSIVE: HOPES OF TROUBLED STAR AFTER *A/The 7-YEAR ILLNESS* Says MARTINE McCUTCHEON [Scot Region]

<div align="right">(Martine McCutcheon; Jack McManus, The Sun, 23.9.2013)</div>

The example [3a] is the omission of the definite article in a situational reference, also, in this case, the indefinite article could be used – then with the use of a singular count noun. In this headline it also depends on the previously shared context – it could be a generally known star and everyone knew the illness she/he had been struggling with, on the other hand, it could be just "some" illness.

7.1.3.4 Larger situation & acronyms

[1a] *World* in action

[1b] *The World* in action

<div align="right">(Anonymous, The Sun, 2.9.2013)</div>

[2a] My week as a party animal! *President* of the injured jockeys fund

[2b] My week as a party animal! *The President* of the injured jockeys fund

<div align="right">(Anonymous, The Sun, 21.12.2013)</div>

In the examples [1a] and [2a] the omission of the definite article with general knowledge reference is present. However, even now, we can see some similarities with the omission of the article with general knowledge reference in the headlines of *The Sun* 2008. The omission occurs with the same unique word, i.e. *the World*. Moreover, in this headline, the article is at the beginning of the headline, as well as in the majority of the articles already mentioned in *The Sun* 2013. On the other hand, when we look at the example [2a], the definite article is omitted as well, and similarly to [1a] it stands at the beginning of the part of the headline, right after an exclamation noun phrase (which, interestingly, contains the correct use of the indefinite article with singular nouns). Again, we can question the reasons why one article is omitted in the same headline whereas the other one is not omitted.

[1a]   GORGEOUS: THE ROYAL CHRISTENING ***Prince*** is good as gold on big day

[1b]   GORGEOUS: THE ROYAL CHRISTENING ***The Prince*** is good as gold on the big day

(Ryan Sabey, *The Sun*, 24.10.2013)

[2a]   THE POOR MUST PUSH, SAYS ***PM***

[2b]   THE POOR MUST PUSH, SAYS ***THE PM***

(Emily Ashton, ***The Sun***, 14.11.2013)

[3a]   HARRY SCORES: ***PRINCE*** PLAYS FOOTSIE WITH HER..AND FOOTIE WITH ***HEIR*** Dinner date with Cressida EXCLUSIVE Goal in game against brother

[3b]   HARRY SCORES: ***THE PRINCE*** PLAYS FOOTSIE WITH HER..AND FOOTIE WITH ***A/ THE HEIR*** Dinner date with Cressida EXCLUSIVE Goal in the game against brother

(Andy Crick; Emily Andrews, ***The Sun***, 27.12.2013)

When we compare the examples of articles changing with larger situational reference, we can observe that in [1a] and [3a] the omission is almost the same, i.e. the definite article is missing with the connection to the same word (*Prince*) with a reference to the specific person, and both articles are omitted right after the first part of the headline (the first part of headline is written in capital letters, just to mention this fact). There,

however, might be some regularity perceived with the omission of the articles with a larger situation (general knowledge reference). On the other hand, in the headline [2a] the article is missing before the acronym. The acronym *PM* stands for Prime minister and as I previously explained in the use of articles with acronyms, it is necessary to use the definite article before it. Moreover, even the noun phrase *Prime minister* is a general knowledge (a specific person or a post) so it should be used with the definite article as well. In addition, when we look again at the headline [3a], we can see that not only *The Prince* is used in a larger situation, but *Heir* should be used with the definite article too because it has the same reference (larger situation reference) as *The Prince*. On the other hand, it also depends on the context of use of this noun, as no article is used, we might suppose that even the indefinite article could be used (with the indefinite article used with a singular count noun). In other words, there is still the article omission present because the definite article should be used according to grammar, but in case the indefinite article was used, it would also be a reasonable and correct way of reference.

Another classification of the division of articles which are changing (are omitted) are acronyms, such as:

[3a]   ***EU*** bid to stop cars speeding [Scot Region]

[3b]   ***The EU*** bid to stop cars speeding [Scot Region]

<div align="right">(David Wooding, The Sun, 01.09.2013)</div>

An acronym is an abbreviation which was made from initial letters of other words or word phrases. Generally, there are two types of acronyms. The first type is when the acronym is pronounced as a word (acronym could consist of more letters and then it looks like a normal word). In this case, no article has to be used. By contrast, the second type of an acronym, which has to be used with the definite article, is pronounced individually letter by letter. This is exactly the case of the headline [3a], where *EU* is the acronym of The European Union, it is pronounced individually so the definite article needs to be used. The author's reason why to use the definite article could also be that even though the EU is not understood as an acronym in the first place, the non-shortened form of it is The European Union, which has to be used with the definite article as well. So we can positively confirm that in this case of headline we might speak about the article omission again. What is more, it is omitted at the beginning of the headline, as well as many articles that have been already mentioned.

7.1.3.5 Immediate situation (situational reference)

[1a]   Air fleet is grounded after ***fault*** [Scot Region Edition 2]

[1b]   Air fleet is grounded after ***a/the fault*** [Scot Region Edition 2]

<div align="right">(Gordon Tait, The Sun, 13.12.2013)</div>

[2a]   THE NEW GAZZA: WONDERKID BARKLEY STEALS ***SHOW*** IN FRONT OF ROY TO PUT DOWN ***RIO MARKET*** [Eire Region]

[2b]   THE NEW GAZZA: WONDERKID BARKLEY STEALS ***THE SHOW*** IN FRONT OF ROY TO PUT DOWN ***THE RIO MARKET*** [Eire Region]

<div align="right">(Howard Steven, The Sun, 09.12.2013)</div>

In both headlines above, there are definite articles missing (omitted) in a situational reference. However, more features are present:

In the headline [1b] both articles could be used (the definite or the indefinite), again, it depends on the reference and context, but the definite article is more likely to be used because the *fault*, which the author is referring to, seems like a reference to a shared context or knowledge within a certain group of people (they know especially what fault it is). In the headline [2b] the same use of articles could be applied to *show* and *market* – either indefinite or definite articles could be used, but as I already mentioned, it is more likely to use the definite article even in this headline because these nouns can be referred to in a certain shared context. Moreover, in the first part of the headline [2a] – *THE NEW GAZZA*, even though the definite article is not changed and it is used correctly, the use of the definite article could be explained either as the use of a noun phrase in a copular relation with previously shared knowledge (The New Gazza is a nickname of the English football player Paul Gascoigne) or simply with a situational reference based on previously shared knowledge.

7.1.3.6 Names with definite article – names of newspapers and periodicals

[1a]   THE GREAT GAMBO COVER-UP: SAVILE COPS NICK GAMBACCINI BBC admit DJ´s arrest..only he´s ***named by Sun*** [Edition 2]

[1b] THE GREAT GAMBO COVER-UP: SAVILE COPS NICK GAMBACCINI BBC admit DJ´s arrest..only he´s *named by the Sun* [Edition 2]

(Tom Morgan, *The Sun*, 02.11.2013)

7.1.4 The articles used correctly, *The Sun* 2013

7.1.4.1 The use of the indefinite article with singular count nouns

[1] OBAMA MAKING *A TWIT* OF HIMSELF [Scot Region],

(Bill Leckie, *The Sun*, 22.10.2013)

[2] We wish you *A TELLY CHRISTMAS*: Irish TV´s funniest threesome share some of their best Christmas crackers during *a riotous photo shoot*.

(Fiona Wynne, *The Sun*, 21.12.2013)

All the indefinite articles used in these examples are used correctly, but one phenomenon needs to be explained*: Christmas* as a name of a feast or festival is according to Quirk used without any article, but in this case, it is used with the indefinite article. The reasonable answer why that is possible is that in this specific context *Christmas* can change its countability to a singular noun (similarly as in switching countability in the use of articles with abstract nouns) and in that case the indefinite article could be possibly used, nevertheless in some aspect it would still be used incorrectly according to grammar rules. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

7.1.4.2 Geographical names

[1] Why *Japan* is backbone of British car industry: ANALYSIS

(Ken Gibson, *The Sun*, 29.11.2013)

[2] City that beat the ganglang thugs: the SUNDAY ISSUE ONCE THE MURDER CAPITAL OF *EUROPE*, THE PEOPLE OF *LIMERICK* HAVE TURNED THE CITY AROUND [Eire Region]

(Kieran Dineen, *The Sun*, 10.11. 2013)

7.1.4.3 Immediate situation

[1]   Not much the Mata as Juan sparkles: SPANISH STAR LEADS FIGHTBACK TO PROVE HE´S NO LONGER ***THE FALL GUY***

(Steven Howard, *The Sun*, 02.12.2013)

[2]   ***THE GREAT GAMBO COVER-UP***: SAVILE COPS NICK GAMBACCINI BBC admit DJ´s arrest..only he´s named by the Sun [Edition 2]

(Tom Morgan, ***The Sun***, 02.11.2013)

7.1.4.4 Cataphoric reference

[1]   Can wet socks, mustard, tequila and jazz really ease your flu?: WE TEST ***THE OLD REMEDIES*** THAT ´CURED´OUR ANCESTOR´S ILLS

(Matthew Barbour, *The Sun*, 08.10.2013)

[2]   ***THE*** END IS NIGH: Kierston Wareing, 37, on why she's glad to be leaving Albert Square and her seductive new role in The Bible

(Emma Ledger, *The Sun*, 30.11.2013)

In the headline [1] the definite article used with *old remedies* is used as a cataphoric referencen but at the same time, it could be understood also as a direct anaphoric reference if we consider *wet socks*, *mustard*, *tequila* and *jazz* to be referents of anaphora.

7.1.4.5 Anaphoric reference

[1]   City that beat the gangland thugs: the SUNDAY ISSUE ONCE THE MURDER CAPITAL OF EUROPE, THE PEOPLE OF LIMERICK HAVE TURNED ***THE CITY*** AROUND [Eire Region]

(Kieran Dineen, *The Sun*, 10.11.2013)

THE CITY has two referents here: firstly, *City* is already mentioned before, and also *LIMERICK* – both words refer to the same city – *the city*.

[2]   HOW I LOST ***THE WEIGHT***

In the headline [2] *THE WEIGHT* is used with an indirect anaphorical reference. The referent was already mentioned in the context, but it is known from previous context, which we are not able to understand. This example of use of the definite article is also closely connected with the use of situational reference.

7.1.4.6 Noun phrase with copular relation

[1]   *A fish* called wonga [Scot Region Edition 2]

In the case of the headline [1], according to Quirk, English normally requires an article with a singular count noun as a complement. Moreover, there is also a grammatical mistake – *wonga* should be written with a capital letter as a proper name. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

7.1.4.6.1 The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases

[1]   My week as a party animal!: President of *the injured* jockeys fund

[2]   **THE POOR** MUST PUSH, SAYS PM

According to the classification of articles which was mentioned earlier, the generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases is divided into two main groups. The examples [1] and [2] are representatives of plural noun phrases with an adjective head referring to a group of people. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

7.1.5 Summaries: *The Sun* 2008 and *The Sun* 2013

The analysis of *The Sun,* 2008 is made of all the collected data from four months, i.e. September, October, November and December of the year, likely as *The Sun* 2013. I divided the articles into two groups: *Articles used correctly* and *Articles used incorrectly*. As I previously mentioned, *Articles used correctly* is a group of articles which are used

correctly according to the grammar rules of the English language. The second group consists of articles, which are used incorrectly, according to the grammar.

I analysed the articles according to their types (definite article, indefinite article, zero article, no article) and according to their classification, which was already mentioned above. This complete classification of articles is present in *Tab.4* in Appendix, however you can find the example of it below.

15.12.2008	The best daddy		The "logical" use of *the* - superlative
24.12.2008	The pope is bashed		Larger situation (general knowledge)
06.12.2008	the world of difference		Larger situation (general knowledge)
01.12.2008		Brits	specific reference - nationality names, plural , exception - Brit is colloquial variant of Briton
01.12.2008		A case for the defence	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount

In the *Tab.4* we can see the date of the headline – to make it easier to connect the article with a specific headline in which is it used. In the second column, the articles, which are used incorrectly are presented. The specific article which is discussed is highlighted in red. The second column contains the articles, which are used correctly. In the last column, there is a classification of the articles and their references. The same method was used for both *The Sun* 2008 and *The Sun* 2013. I made a summary of the data based on the *Tab.4* and the results are following:

THE SUN			The	A/An	The / A / An	Zero
2008	S	Articles used incorrectly	6	2	1	0
		Articles used correctly	3	5	0	2
	O	Articles used incorrectly	7	1	0	0
		Articles used correctly	7	2	0	2
	N	Articles used incorrectly	5	1	0	0
		Articles used correctly	3	3	0	4

			The	A/An	The/A/An	Zero
	D	Articles used incorrectly	4	3	0	0
		Articles used correctly	3	2	0	4
2013	S	Articles used incorrectly	4	3	3	0
		Articles used correctly	0	8	0	2
	O	Articles used incorrectly	4	0	0	0
		Articles used correctly	5	5	0	6
	N	Articles used incorrectly	5	0	0	0
		Articles used correctly	9	2	0	8
	D	Articles used incorrectly	9	3	3	0
		Articles used correctly	4	3	0	2

Tab.5: Articles used correctly or incorrectly, The Sun

Articles used incorrectly	Articles used correctly
64	94

There are 158 articles analysed, from which 64 are used incorrectly (41%) and 94 are used correctly (59%). (In *The Sun* 2008, 30 articles were used incorrectly, 40 articles correctly. In *The Sun* 2013, 34 articles were used incorrectly and 54 articles correctly).

So far, as the analysis of the types of articles used correctly or incorrectly, results are following.
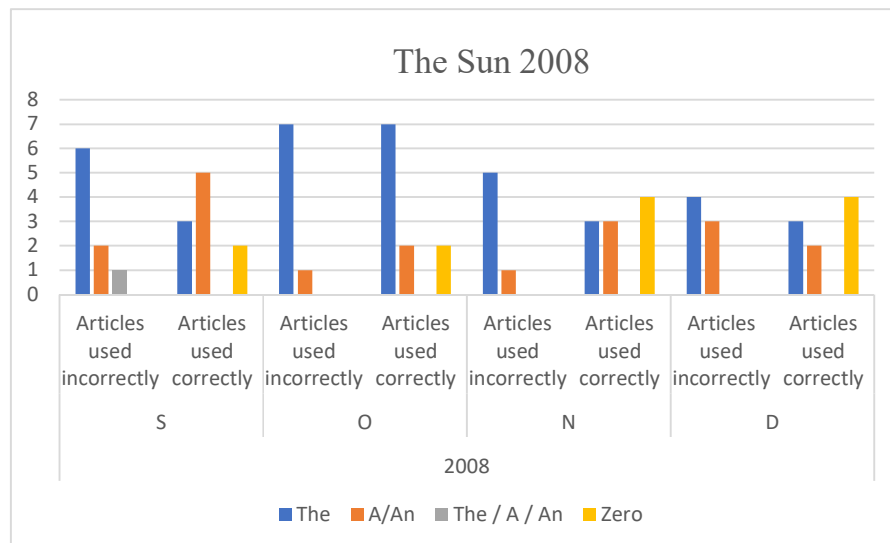
Fig. 2 – Articles used correctly and incorrectly, The Sun 2008
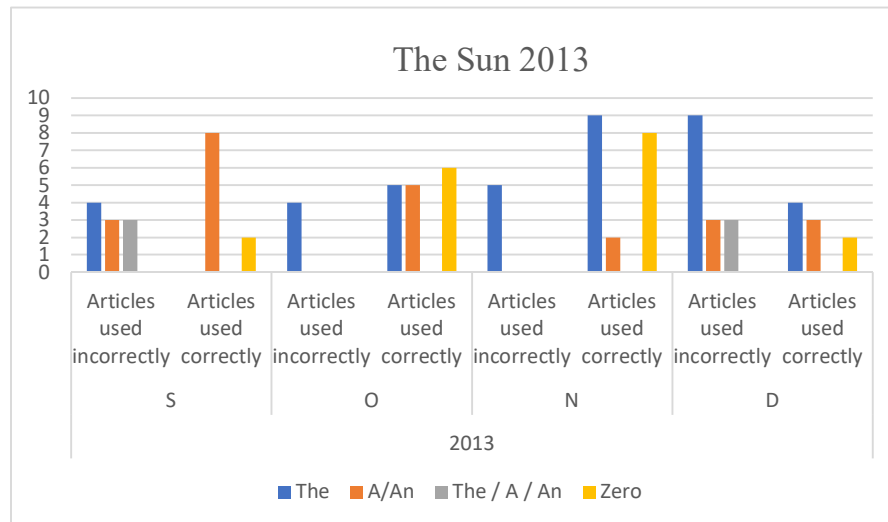
Fig. 3 – Articles used correctly and incorrectly, The Sun 2013

The results presented in *Fig.2* and *Fig.3* are the same as the results in *Tab.5*, however, in the graphic representation the division of articles is easier to understand and to compare. We can see that the dominant type of articles used incorrectly in every month of 2008 and 2013 is the definite article. That means that the definite article is likely to be omitted or incorrectly used in *The Sun.* On the other hand, when we look at the articles used correctly, there is not the most common one. The type of articles used correctly can switch between the definite and indefinite article. In this case the frequency depends on the context and the reference of the specific article.

The results of the analysis of the use of articles according to their classification are divided into two parts. The first part is the classification of incorrectly used articles and the second is the classification of articles used correctly. The list of results is made from all articles used in 2008 and in 2013, it is not divided into individual months. The number of the articles used with the individual reference is not equal to the number of all the articles analysed, because the specific article could be used in more than one classification category. The first seven most common examples are highlighted:

The Sun - articles used incorrectly and their classification		
The use of indefinite article with singular nouns	11	13,10%
Larger situation (general knowledge)	14	16,67%
Cataphoric reference	17	20,24%
Immediate situation (situational reference)	12	14,29%
The "logical" use of _the_	7	8,33%
The articles with abstract nouns - postmodified by _of phrase_	1	1,19%
Acronyms	5	5,95%
Fixed expressions (phrases)	4	4,76%
Noun phrases with sporadic reference	2	2,38%
Sporadic reference	1	1,19%
Classes of names typically preceded by _the_ - newspapers and periodicals	1	1,19%
Anaphoric reference	1	1,19%
Personal names	2	2,38%
The articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and noncount	6	7,14%

Tab.6: _The Sun – articles used incorrectly and their classification_

In the whole analysis, the term (or the group) _used incorrectly_ refers to the articles that are missing in the specific reference, therefore are not used correctly and we can say that they are omitted. The category in which are the articles omitted the most is the use of articles in cataphoric reference. The following ones are: articles used in reference to larger situation, situational reference (immediate situation) or within the use with singular nouns. The reason for the omission in these specific categories might be that these categories are generally most used in the headlines of _The Sun_, so the chance for the omission is reasonably higher. However, categories such as acronyms, the "logical" use of _the_ and fixed expressions are not that commonly used in the headlines in general, which suggest that the articles within them could be used correctly, i.e. the right article could be present within the specific headline. But as we can see, this suggestion is not correct.

On the other hand, the list of categories in which the articles are used correctly shows following:

The Sun - articles used correctly and their classification		
The use of indefinite article with singular nouns	15	15,00%
Larger situation (general knowledge)	3	3,00%
Cataphoric reference	12	12,00%
Immediate situation (situational reference)	16	16,00%
The "logical" use of *the*	1	1,00%
The articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and noncount	2	2,00%
Abstract nouns used with zero article	4	4,00%
Fixed expressions	5	5,00%
Classes of names typically preceded by the - names of organizations	2	2,00%
Noun phrases with sporadic reference	2	2,00%
The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases	3	3,00%
Classes of names typically preceded by *the* - newspapers and periodicals	1	1,00%
Anaphoric reference	3	3,00%
Personal names (nouns)	7	7,00%
Zero article used with non count nouns	1	1,00%
Non referring use of the indefinite article	1	1,00%
The generic use of the definite article with singular noun phrases	1	1,00%
Noun phrase in copular relation	3	3,00%
Specific reference - nationality nouns	4	4,00%
Names with no article - geographical names	6	6,00%
Non referring use of the indefinite article in NP in copular relationship	1	1,00%
Predeterminers	1	1,00%
Quantifiers	2	2,00%
Plural nouns - no article	3	3,00%
Appositional NP indicating an unique role	1	1,00%

Tab.7: *The Sun – articles used correctly and their classification*

The most common articles used according to the grammar rules belong to the following categories: Immediate situation (situational reference), The use of indefinite articles with singular nouns and Cataphoric reference.

As we can see the categories of correctly used and omitted articles are mostly the same in both cases and there is not very significant tendency for the article omission within *The Sun.* Nonetheless, the results support the theory that the majority of personal names, geographical names, nationality nouns, quantifiers and plural nouns are always used correctly.

7.1.6 The articles used incorrectly, *The Guardian* 2008

7.1.6.1 The use of the indefinite article with a singular noun

[1a]   National: Police kill man brandishing *gun* after row with *girlfriend*

[1b]   National: Police kill man brandishing *a gun* after the row with *a girlfriend*

(Sandra Laville, Matthew Taylor, *The Guardian*, 30.10.2008)

[2a]   Money: Mobiles: *Crime victim* told he must foot the bill: *Medical student* whose phone was stolen while working in Africa for charity and faced the threat of debt collectors

[2b]   Money: Mobiles: *A Crime victim* told he must foot the bill: *A Medical student* whose phone was stolen while working in Africa for charity and faced the threat of debt collectors

(Miles Brignall, *The Guardian*, 29.11.2008)

[3a]   Front: Greenspan - I was wrong about the economy. Sort of: Former Fed chief admits *'mistake'* over regulation: Myners plans new agency to run state-owned banks

[3b]   Front: Greenspan - I was wrong about the economy. Sort of: Former Fed chief admits *a 'mistake'* over regulation: Myners plans new agency to run state-owned banks

(Andrew Clark, Jill Treanor, *The Guardian*, 24.10.2008)

[4a]   Paul Newman: tributes flow in for 'one of the great 20th-century lives': 83-year-old loses battle with cancer at home: Praise for *role as social activist* and *fundraiser*

[4b]   Paul Newman: tributes flow in for 'one of the great 20th-century lives': 83-year-old loses battle with cancer at home: Praise *for role as a social activist* and *a fundraiser*

(Owen Bowcott, *The Guardian*, 29.09.2008)

In the presented examples, we can see the use of articles with singular nouns in different uses: [2a] presents a normal use of the indefinite article with singular nouns, here it refers to noncount nouns so it is necessary to use the indefinite article. Also, we can see that the

article is omitted after the section name, right after the colon: this is understood, as I mentioned earlier, the same way as if the articles stood at the beginning of the headline. In the example [1a], the use is a little bit different. In the case of *gun* – the indefinite article should be used normally as a reference to a noncount noun, the first mention. However, in the case of *girlfriend*, the use of an article depends exclusively on the context and the author´s intention. Normally, the indefinite article should be used similarly as in the previous example, however, according to Quirk in familiar style, terms with unique reference behave like proper nouns in having no determiner. This can be seen in cases such as *mum*, *brother*, or *dad*, nevertheless, it could be used also with *boyfriend* or *girlfriend* names, it really depends on the personal sentience and the perception of the author. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297).

In the example [3a] the omission of the article could be explained with the use of quotation marks. The mistake is then used either as a quote used from another written text – then it is referring to an already published part of a text and then it should not be changed, or it marks the author´s personal attitude to the situation (sometimes quotation marks are used e.g. in ironic way to describe something we consider untrue or if we know that it was meant differenty than how it is presented. In this case – the author could understand the *'mistake'* as something that was not intended to be a mistake in the first place, but the opposite).

The headline [4a], unlike the other ones, shows the nonreffering use of the indefinite article which is necessary to use with noun phrases in copular relationship where it has a descriptive role. Whereas the indefinite article is required in these noun phrases, there is a vacillation in cases with unique role: e.g. *her duties as a hostess* (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297).

7.1.6.2 Cataphoric reference

[1a]   Met chief suspends race row Asian officer: Blair denies ***move*** related to discrimination claim Ghaffur threatens to sue over 'victimisation'

[1b]   Met chief suspends race row Asian officer: Blair denies ***the/a*** move related to discrimination claim Ghaffur threatens to sue over 'victimisation'

(Sandra Laville, *The Guardian*, 10.09.2008)

[2a]   US: *Race* for the White House: Election strategy: Dirty tricks claims as parties battle over voter registration

[2b]   US: *The Race* for the White House: Election strategy: Dirty tricks claims as parties battle over voter registration

<p align="right">(Ewen MacAskill, The Guardian, 08.10.2008)</p>

[3a]   *Race* for the White House: Fear and loathing divide two Americas on eve of vote: As the US goes to the polls liberal Americans are gripped by anxiety that they will suffer a repeat of their 2000 disappointment while right-wingers rail against 'a socialist takeover'

[3b]   *The Race* for the White House: Fear and loathing divide two Americas on eve of vote: As the US goes to the polls liberal Americans are gripped by anxiety that they will suffer a repeat of their 2000 disappointment while right-wingers rail against 'a socialist takeover'

<p align="right">(Ed Pilkington, The Guardian, 04.11.2008)</p>

In all headlines presented in this category, we can observe similar article use (article omission) within the headlines [2a] and [3a]. *The* is omitted from a similar noun phrase *The race* used in a cataphoric reference.

7.1.6.3 Anaphoric reference

[1a]   Paul Newman: tributes flow in for 'one of the great 20th-century lives': *83-year-old* loses battle with cancer at home: Praise for role as social activist and fundraiser

[1b]   Paul Newman: tributes flow in for 'one of the great 20th-century lives': *the 83-year-old* loses battle with cancer at home: Praise for role as a social activist and a fundraiser

<p align="right">(Owen Bowcott, The Guardian, 29.09.2008)</p>

[2a]   Front: Greenspan - I was wrong about the economy. Sort of: Former Fed chief admits 'mistake' over regulation: Myners plans new agency to run state-owned banks

<p align="center">48</p>

[2b]   Front: Greenspan - I was wrong about the *economy. Sort of: Former Fed* chief admits 'mistake' over regulation: Myners plans new agency to run state-owned banks

(Andrew Clark, Jill Treanor, *The Guardian*, 24.10.2008)

Generally said, there are not many articles used in an anaphoric reference in *The Guardian* 2008. However, when they are, the reference is very clear. In the headline [1a] the anaphorical *the* refers to Paul Newman. However, the anaphorical *the* could be possibly used even before the quotation *'one of the great 20th-century lives'*, but as I explained earlier this could be very subjective and in case the author wants to quote another written text or previously presented statement and keep it in the original and unchanged way, then it does not have to be necessary to use the definite article, even though it can be used in an anaphorical reference.

7.1.6.4 Larger situation (general knowledge)

[1a]   Public schools move to close divide with state sector: Headteachers' body gets support from ***minister*** Cadet forces opened up to

[1b]   Public schools move to close divide with state sector: Headteachers' body gets support from ***the minister*** Cadet forces opened up to

(Polly Curtis, *The Guardian*, 27.09.2008)

[2a]   National: Climate change: ***Minister*** pledges UK will make 80% cut by 2050

[2b]   National: Climate change: ***The Minister*** pledges the UK will make 80% cut by 2050

(Patrick Wintour, *The Guardian*, 17.10.2008)

In both examples of headlines above, we can see that the article is omitted. The omission is present, again, in the same noun phrase with reference to general knowledge (larger situation): *The Minister*. An interesting fact is that in the headline [2a] the article is omitted right after the section heading, unlike the headline [1a] where the article is omitted at the end. Which leads me to another fact and that is the omission of a full stop. The full stop seems to be reasonably used after the word *minister*. *Cadet forces opened*

up to appears as a noun phrase which could be separated in the headline by a full stop or at least by a comma.

7.1.6.5 The "logical" use of *the*

[1a]   Money: Banking: Money transfer by mobile: ***A first*** for Lloyds as it launches pounds 2.50-a-month service to move funds by phone

[1b]   Money: Banking: Money transfer by mobile: ***The first*** for Lloyds as it launches pounds 2.50-a-month service to move funds by phone

<div align="right">(Sandra Haurant, The Guardian, 27.09.2008)</div>

[2a]   Football: ***Best*** of the rest over the last five years

[2b]   Football: ***The Best*** of the rest over the last five years

<div align="right">(Anonymous, The Guardian, 12.09.2008)</div>

[3a]   Front: ***Worst*** of the banks crisis may be past. But for David Salt the crunch has just arrived: New figures will today show a dramatic increase in the number of unemployed. Paul Lewis traces the origins of one lost job to the meltdown in the financial markets

[3b]   Front: ***The Worst*** of the banks crisis may be past. But for David Salt the crunch has just arrived: New figures will today show a dramatic increase in the number of unemployed. Paul Lewis traces the origins of one lost job to the meltdown in the financial markets

<div align="right">(Paul Lewis, The Guardian, 15.10.2008)</div>

In the examples [2a] and [3a] we can see the omission of the adjectives whose meaning is inalienably associated with uniqueness, i.e. superlative adjectives (adjective used in the superlative form). However, in the headline [1a], the indefinite article is used instead of the definite article. Even according to Quirk and his *Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, the *first* should be used with the definite article – as a postdeterminer with unique meaning. On the other hand, there is no reasonable explanation for using the indefinite article before *first* in this headline. Even if we consider an anaphoric reference – where it could refer to the precedent noun phrase *Money transfer*

by mobile, within the anaphoric reference, *first* would also have to be used with the definite article. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

7.1.6.6 Acronyms

[1a]   Migration: The trends: Immigration: Welcome to Britain - so long as you're an engineer, maths teacher or sheep shearer: New rules on recruiting workers from outside ***EU***: Doctors, nurses and social workers to be excluded

[1b]   Migration: The trends: Immigration: Welcome to Britain - so long as you're an engineer, maths teacher or sheep shearer: New rules on recruiting workers from outside ***the EU***: Doctors, nurses and social workers to be excluded

<div align="right">(Alan Travis, The Guardian, 10.09.2008)</div>

[2a]   Front: Massacre in Mumbai: Security forces: Biggest test yet for Black Cats, elite unit modelled on ***SAS***

[2b]   Front: Massacre in Mumbai: Security forces: The Biggest test yet for Black Cats, elite unit modelled on ***the SAS***

<div align="right">(Maseeh Rahman, The Guardian, 29.11.2008)</div>

[3a]   National: Climate change: Minister pledges ***UK*** will make 80% cut by 2050

[3b]   National: Climate change: The Minister pledges ***the UK*** will make 80% cut by 2050

<div align="right">(Patrick Wintour, The Guardian, 17.10.2008)</div>

[4a]   ***US***: Race for the White House: Election strategy: Dirty tricks claims as parties battle over voter registration

[4b]   ***The US***: Race for the White House: Election strategy: Dirty tricks claims as parties battle over the voter registration

<div align="right">(Ewen MacAskill, The Guardian, 08.10.2008)</div>

As I already mentioned, there are two types of acronyms: the first is acronyms which are pronounced as a whole word – these are used without any article, and the second is acronyms that are pronounced individually, letter by letter. These are used with the definite article.

In the first headline [1b] the acronym *the EU* stands for The European Union. Here it is necessary to use the article because even though *EU* does not have to be understood as an acronym, it is a name of an organization and with the names of organizations, parties, etc., the definite article should be used. In other words, it is always necessary to use the definite article in a noun phrase *The European Union*, or its acronym *The EU*.

Another acronym used is present in [2b], and that is *The SAS. The SAS* can stand for many things but considering the given context from the headline, here it stands for the Special Air Service (British Special Forces) (Acronym finder, ©2020).

The special subcategory is the use of *The UK* and *The US* acronyms. As we can see in [3a] and [4a], definite articles are omitted in both acronyms. If we consider *US* and *UK* acronyms, it is necessary to use the definite article. If we consider *US* and *UK* not acronyms, it is important to mention that in this case, they become place names in the plural form which are preceded by the definite article (in the case of *US*) or names of countries consisting of more than one word also preceded by the definite article (in the case of *UK*). In other words, it is compulsory to use the definite article before *The UK* and *The US*.

7.1.6.7 Other examples:

[1a]   International: Obama triumph: Aftermath: The best of times, the worst of times - and the silliest: As the dust settles, Michael Tomasky, ***editor of Guardian America***, looks back at the hits, misses, gaffes and goofs of the 2008 campaign

[1b]   International: Obama triumph: Aftermath: The best of times, the worst of times - and the silliest: As the dust settles, Michael Tomasky***, the editor of the Guardian America***, looks back at the hits, misses, gaffes and goofs of the 2008 campaign

(Michael Tomasky, *The Guardian*, 08.11.2008)

[2a]   National: ***Wife*** who stabbed ***husband*** of one month jailed for life: Second arranged marriage motivated murder: ***Shop assistant*** dressed in burka to hide knife

[2b]   National: ***A Wife*** who stabbed ***a husband*** of one month jailed for life: Second arranged marriage motivated murder: ***A Shop assistant*** dressed in burka to hide knife

(David Pallister, ***The Guardian***, 24.12.2008)

In the headline [1a] various categories of the use of articles are present. Firstly, it is the use of an article in noun phrases in copular relation – *editor of Guardian America*. In this case, we can say that the article missing is omitted because the article in non-restrictive apposition cannot be omitted. Secondly, in the case of *Guardian America*, the definite article is also omitted because the names of newspapers and periodicals need to be used with *the*. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

To analyse the headline [2a] is thus more complicated. Firstly, the indefinite articles are missing with the use of singular count nouns, however, as I already explained, here it also depends on the personal familiarity with the words. If we consider *wife* and *husband* the same examples as *mum*, *dad*, *brother* or *girlfriend*, it is not necessary to use the indefinite articles. W*ife* and *husband* can be understood also as a parallel structure, and in parallel structures, the articles can be omitted. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

Secondly, in [2a] there is one complicated issue present. When we look closely at the clause (or section heading – in other words, the part of the headline between the colons: *Second arranged marriage motivated murder*), we might see that an article could be missing. It is the definite article. *The* can be used at the beginning of the noun phrase, where it can represent the anaphoric indirect or cataphoric reference (depends on the context). However, *the* can also be used in *the murder* noun phrase: (*The*) Second arranged marriage motivated *the* murder. By using this article in this specific noun phrase, the whole structure of the sentence would be changed – the noun phrase would be changed into the normal sentence with the verb in the past tense and the meaning of the sentence would be changed as well. In this case, we can speak about possible ambiguity in this specific noun phrase (Bucaria, 2004, p. 284).

I am not saying which is the correct way how and where to use this article in the headline, I am just paying attention to all possibilities of the use.

7.1.7 The articles used correctly, *The Guardian* 2008

7.1.7.1 Cataphoric reference

[1]   Front: Worst of the banks crisis may be past. But for David Salt ***the crunch*** has just arrived: New figures will today show a dramatic increase in the number of unemployed. Paul Lewis traces ***the origins*** of one lost job to ***the meltdown*** in the financial markets

(Paul Lewis, *The Guardian*, 15.10.2008)

[2]   Comment & Debate: Naive faith in ***the ballot box***: ***The catastrophe*** in Congo is a grave international failure. Hasty elections can make things worse

(Paul Collier, *The Guardian*, 03.11.2008)

The definite articles are used in both examples correctly, however the cataphoric references of the articles in italics are very similar to the situational references also used in the headlines. Unlike the other examples, we can notice that the definite article used in cataphoric reference in [2] is used correctly, right after the colon.

7.1.7.2 Names with no article – Geographical names

[1]   Football: World Cup qualifiers: ***Croatia*** v ***England***: Bilic is a breath of fresh air, unless you are sharing a bus

(Richard Williams, *The Guardian*, 10.09.2008)

[2]   Front: Massacre in ***Mumbai***: Security forces: Biggest test yet for Black Cats, elite unit modelled on SAS

(Maseeh Rahman, *The Guardian*, 29.11.2008)

[3]   Money: Mobiles: Crime victim told he must foot the bill: Medical student whose phone was stolen while working in ***Africa*** for charity and faced the threat of debt collectors

(Miles Brignall, *The Guardian*, 29.11.2008)

As we can see from the examples above, geographical names (such as names of cities, countries or continents) do not occur with any articles.

7.1.7.3 Names with no article – Personal names

[1] Obituary: **Peter Snow**: Flamboyant theatre designer and painter whose work ranged from **Becket** to **Coward**

(Michael Coveney, *The Guardian*, 02.10.2008)

[2] Work: My mentor: **Brian Blessed** recalls the director who taught him to play the fool

(Deany Judd, *The Guardian*, 08.11.2008)

Just as articles are not used with geographical names, they are not used with proper names either.

7.1.7.4 Articles with abstract non-count nouns

[1] **Society**: A peak into **the future**: Described as 'a social experiment on a massive scale', the Transition Town movement offers positive ideas for low-carbon living

(Sarah Lewis, *The Guardian*, 10.09.2008)

[2] Front: Worst of the banks crisis may be **past**. But for David Salt the crunch has just arrived: New figures will today show a dramatic increase in the number of unemployed. Paul Lewis traces the origins of one lost job to the meltdown in the financial markets

(Paul Lewis, *The Guardian*, 15.10.2008)

[3] Travel: Green: **The power of dance**: **Music** may not save the world, but a new eco club in Rotterdam is doing its bit with a dancefloor that generates **electricity**

(David Atkinson, *The Guardian*, 13.09.2008)

The use of articles with abstract nouncount nouns can be divided into three subcategories: Typical noncount abstract nouns (no article used), Abstract nouns that can switch between count and noncount use and The postmodification of the noun by an of-phrase (the definite article precedes it).As we can see, all three categories are represented here. *Society* [1], *past* [2] and *electricity* [3] are examples of typical noncount abstract nouns so they are correctly used without an article. *The future* [1] thus is an abstract noun

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that can switch between count and noncount use so it is used with the definite article (in this context the future can also have a situational reference or it is used with a general knowledge reference). *The power of dance* [3] is postmodified by an of-phrase so it is correctly used with the definite article as well (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297).

7.1.7.5 Larger situation (general knowledge)

[1]   Society: Change, but at what price?: After 2008 started with panic over food prices, ***the world*** seemed to be waking up to global warming. But then ***the recession*** hit

<div align="right">(John Vidal, The Guardian,17.12.2008)</div>

[2]   US: Race for ***the White House***: Election strategy: Dirty tricks claims as parties battle over voter registration

<div align="right">(Ewen MacAskill, The Guardian, 08.10.2008)</div>

[3]   Travel: Green: The power of dance: Music may not save ***the world***, but a new eco club in Rotterdam is doing its bit with a dancefloor that generates electricity

<div align="right">(David Atkinson, The Guardian, 13.09.2008)</div>

In the examples [1] and [3], we can see that the noun phrase *the world* is in both cases used correctly. In the headline [2] the article in the noun phrase *The White House* can have either a general knowledge reference (for better understanding, *The White House*, written in capital letters, refers to the official seat of The President of the United States of America, thus it has a unique quality) or it can belong to the group of names preceded by the definite article as a name of a building (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297).

7.1.7.6 Immediate situation (situational reference)

[1]   Comment & Debate: ***The torture time bomb***: ***The Bush administration's approval of the abuse*** of detainees is a toxic legacy for the next US president

<div align="right">(Philippe Sands, The Guardian, 18.10.2008)</div>

[2]   Comment & Debate: Naive faith in **the ballot box**: **The catastrophe** in Congo is a grave international failure. Hasty elections can make things worse

(Paul Collier, *The Guardian*, 03.11.2008)

As it was previously mentioned, the situational reference is based on understanding in the context. All the noun phrases used with articles are thus used correctly because they refer to the previously shared knowledge in a certain context which the reader already knows.

7.1.7.7 The use of the indefinite article with singular nouns

[1]   National: Astronomy: From deep in **a Scottish forest**, **a rare chance** to see where stars are born: Galloway site is hoping to become **a dark sky park** - only the third in the world

(Ian Sample, *The Guardian*, 24.12.2008)

[2]   Technology: Unscrambling **an army of colours**: **An episode** of Dad's Army is the first beneficiary of software to recapture colour from archive black and white film: How does it work?

(Charles Norton, *The Guardian*, 11.12.2008)

Although all the articles mentioned in this category are used correctly according to grammar, the use of the article in the noun phrase *a Scottish forest* may seem a little unclear. As we know, names of forests are not used with any article. Nevertheless, *Scottish forest* is not an official name but just a forest in Scotland. The noun phrase *a Scottish forest* then consists of the determiner (the indefinite article used with singular nouncount nouns), an adjective (of the noun Scotland) and a noun. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

7.1.7.8 Other examples

[1]   International: Michelin guide turns to Germany for leadership: First woman editor in food book's 108-year history: New chief refuses to give **face-to-face** interviews

(Kate Connolly, Lizzy Davies; *The Guardian*, 18.12.2008)

[2]   Science: ***Nasa*** finds ice sheets half a mile thick ***on Mars***

The headline [1] is an example of the use of articles in parallel structures. In these kinds of structures, there is the tendency to, according to omit the article even with the singular count nouns, where two nouns are placed together. (Quirk, 1986, p. 253-297)

The headline [2] is an example of the correct use of an article in an acronym. *NASA* stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration and as long as it is pronounced as one word there is no need to use any article. However, there is a grammatical mistake – all acronyms should be written in capital letters. Nevertheless, we might suggest that as long as *NASA* is pronounced like a word, it has already become a single word (a noun), so this might explain the use of lower case letters (Acronym finder, ©2020).

In the headline [3] the use of no article with names of planets is shown.

7.1.8 The articles used incorrectly, *The Guardian* 2013

Similarly, as in the headline analysis in The Guardian 2008, there are many categories of articles, however in the following description, not all of them are included. The complete structure – also with the presence of a verb could be find in Appendix and comments on the use of the articles and their categories are also completely mentioned in summaries.

7.1.8.1 The articles with abstract non – count nouns

[1a]   Comment: Feminism needs to tackle class as well as ***culture***: New women's rights groups could present a popular and serious challenge to more entrenched inequalities

[1b]   Comment: Feminism needs to tackle class as well as ***the culture***: New women's rights groups could present a popular and serious challenge to more entrenched inequalities

[2a]   Front: UK must act to halt mutilation of girls - report: FGM must be treated as ***human rights abuse***, say nurses and midwives: UK must act to halt mutilation of girls – report

[2b]   Front: UK must act to halt mutilation of girls - report: FGM must be treated as ***a human rights abuse***, say nurses and midwives: UK must act to halt mutilation of girls – report

<div align="right">(Conal Urquhart, The Guardian, 04.11.2013)</div>

[3a]   Welcome to Egerton Crescent, the UK's priciest postcode: ***Average house price*** in street put at pounds 7.4m Capital has 18 priciest roads in UK, says Lloyds

[3b]   Welcome to Egerton Crescent, the UK's priciest postcode: ***An Average house*** price in street put at pounds 7.4m Capital has 18 priciest roads in UK, says Lloyds

<div align="right">(Rupert Neate, The Guardian, 28.12.2013)</div>

Considering all the articles in examples included in this category, we cannot say that all of them are used incorrectly, however they are used with abstract non-count nouns, which can sometimes switch between non-count to count use. All the articles are able to switch here and in examples [3b] and [2b], they are used with indefinite article as the use of the indefinite article with singular count nouns. On the other hand, the article in example [1b] is used with the immediate situation (situational reference).

7.1.8.2 Immediate situation (situational reference)

[1a]   Judge warns jury as ***Woolwich*** murder accused opts not to testify

[1b]   Judge warns jury as ***the Woolwich*** murder accused opts not to testify

<div align="right">(Josh Halliday, The Guardian, 14.12.2013)</div>

[2a]   Google targets online child sexual abuse: Technology will identify content from paedophiles: UK and US join forces at ***Downing Street summit***

[2b]   Google targets online child sexual abuse: Technology will identify content from paedophiles: UK and US join forces at ***the Downing Street summit***

The articles in the mentioned noun phrases are used incorrectly without the definite article, even though they have situational reference, which is based on a shared certain context. In [1b], *the Woolwich murder* and in [2b] *the Downing street summit,* are specific events and for us, the inhabitants of other country than UK is sometimes hard to understand the specific context.

7.1.8.3 Cataphoric reference

[1a]   Obituary: Chin Peng: ***Communist guerrilla leader*** who fought the British and the newly independent Malaya

[1b]   Obituary: Chin Peng: ***The Communist guerrilla leader*** who fought the British and the newly independent Malaya

[2a]   Universities UK withdraws its advice on lecture segregation: U-turn after Cameron wades into controversy Prime minister calls ***for urgent review*** of guidance

[2b]   Universities UK withdraws its advice on lecture segregation: U-turn after Cameron wades into controversy Prime minister calls for ***the urgent review*** of guidance

In the given examples, all the articles with cataphoric reference are omitted, however, the difference is that in [1a] the omission is right at the beginning of the noun phrase.

7.1.8.4 Anaphoric reference

[1a]   Late diagnosis of breast cancer claims 450 women a year: Researchers blame low awareness in poor areas: ***Disease*** is caught earlier among affluent patients

[1b]   Late diagnosis of breast cancer claims 450 women a year: Researchers blame low awareness in poor areas: ***The Disease*** is caught earlier among affluent patients

<div align="right">(Sarah Boseley, The Guardian, 02.11.2013)</div>

[2a]   Uproar grows over antisemitic French comic after footballer repeats his Nazi-style salute: Comedian Dieudonne may face ban on one-man show: Minister says ***gesture*** is 'sickening provocation'

[2b]   Uproar grows over antisemitic French comic after footballer repeats his Nazi-style salute: Comedian Dieudonne may face a ban on one-man show: Minister says ***the gesture*** is 'sickening provocation'

<div align="right">(Anne Penketh, The Guardian, 30.12.2013)</div>

When we compare the article omission with the direct anaphoric reference in [1a] and [2a] we can see that the article with anaphoric reference is omitted in the beginning of the verbal phrase, except the article in the noun phrase *the gesture* in [2b].

7.1.8.5 The use of indefinite article with singular noun

[1a]   Monsters to the rescue as Pixar saves Loach film: Studio answers director's appeal for ***rare tape*** to help him finish editing feature

[1b]   Monsters to the rescue as Pixar saves Loach film: Studio answers director's appeal for ***a rare tape*** to help him finish editing feature

<div align="right">(Andrew Pulver, The Guardian, 30.10.2013)</div>

[2a]   Uproar grows over antisemitic French comic after footballer repeats his Nazi-style salute: Comedian Dieudonne may face ***ban*** on one-man show: Minister says gesture is 'sickening provocation'

[2b]   Uproar grows over antisemitic French comic after footballer repeats his Nazi-style salute: Comedian Dieudonne may face ***a ban*** on one-man show: Minister says the gesture is 'sickening provocation'

<div align="right">(Anne Penketh, The Guardian, 30.12.2013)</div>

In headlines [1a] and [2a] the indefinite articles used with singular count nouns are omitted.

7.1.8.6 Larger situation (general knowledge)

[1a]   US back to work, but shutdown shook credibility, says Obama: ***Angry president*** laments damage to economy: Conference set up to seek long-term financial deal

[1b]   US back to work, but shutdown shook credibility, says Obama: ***The Angry president*** laments damage to economy: Conference set up to seek long-term financial deal

(Dan Roberts, *The Guardian*, 18.10.2013)

[2a]   ***Minister*** defends rules as sanctions against claimants reach 860,000: Figures reveal number of docked claims has soared: Harsher penalties meant to be deterrent says McVey

[2b]   ***The Minister*** defends rules as sanctions against claimants reach 860,000: Figures reveal number of docked claims has soared: Harsher penalties meant to be deterrent says McVey

(Patrick Wintour, *The Guardian*, 07.11.2013)

In both headlines presented above, the omission of the definite article is present. Similarly, as in other previous examples, the noun phrases *The minister* or *The president* are very likely to omit the articles.

7.1.8.7 Acronyms

[1a]   Comment: We fight for a decent home, and a decent South Africa: Shack-dwellers face torture and assassination. But if we lose this battle, cities like Durban will become ***ATMs*** for the rich

[1b]   Comment: We fight for a decent home, and a decent South Africa: Shack-dwellers face torture and assassination. But if we lose this battle, cities like Durban will become ***the ATMs*** for the rich

[2a]   Front: ***UK*** must act to halt mutilation of girls - report: ***FGM*** must be treated as human rights abuse, say nurses and midwives: ***UK*** must act to halt mutilation of girls – report

[2b]   Front: ***The UK*** must act to halt mutilation of girls - report: ***the FGM*** must be treated as human rights abuse, say nurses and midwives: ***The UK*** must act to halt mutilation of girls – report

[3a]   Norton attacks ***BBC*** over 'extraordinary' payoffs: Severance deals totalling pounds 60m for staff 'defy belief': Presenter is one of highest paid stars at corporation

[3b]   Norton attacks ***the BBC*** over 'extraordinary' payoffs: Severance deals totalling pounds 60m for staff 'defy belief': Presenter is one of the highest paid stars at the corporation

Acronyms, as I already mentioned before, should be always used with the definite article. Moreover, the acronyms which are used in case of *The UK,* as in [2], because *the UK* has also other references with the use of definite article. Nevertheless, acronyms used in [1] and [3] – *FGM* and *ATMs* are not that well known. *FGM* stands for (according to the context) Female Genital Mutilation (FGM, ©2020). While *ATM* stands for Automated Teller Machine. We can see that the acronyms are used right after the decks of the headline, which makes it a similarity in the possible reason for the article omission, however, *ATMs* is used in a headline as a plural noun, so this could also be the reason why is not the definite article presentcata or anaphoric reference (Acronym finder, ©2020).

7.1.8.8 The "logical" use of *the*

[1a]   Norton attacks BBC over 'extraordinary' payoffs: Severance deals totalling pounds 60m for staff 'defy belief': Presenter is one of ***highest*** paid stars at corporation

[1b]   Norton attacks BBC over 'extraordinary' payoffs: Severance deals totalling pounds 60m for staff 'defy belief': Presenter is one of ***the highest*** paid stars at the corporation

(John Plunkett, *The Guardian*, 29.10.2013)

[2a]   Front: More than 100 dead in boat tragedy at 'gates of Europe': Migrants killed in ***worst*** of a series of accidents in Mediterranean

[2b]   Front: More than 100 dead in a boat tragedy at the 'gates of Europe': Migrants killed in ***the worst*** of a series of accidents in the Mediterranean

(Lizzy Davies, *The Guardian*, 04.10.2013)

In both headlines [1b] and [2b], the articles with the "logical" use of *the* are used with adjectives in a superlative form.

7.1.8.9 The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases

[1a]   Comment: Why can't we have a calm debate about immigration?: The PM is tilting at windmills. The real question is how to help both ***locals*** and migrants who want to fit in

[1b]   Comment: Why can't we have a calm debate about immigration?: The PM is tilting at windmills. The real question is how to help both ***the locals*** and ***the migrants*** who want to fit in

(David Blunkett, *The Guardian*, 28.11.2013)

[2a]   Comment: Feminism needs to tackle ***class*** as well as ***culture***: New women's rights groups could present a popular and serious challenge to more entrenched inequalities

[2b]   Comment: Feminism needs to tackle ***the class*** as well as ***the culture***: New women's rights groups could present a popular and a serious challenge to more entrenched inequalities

(Melissa Benn, *The Guardian*, 18.11.2013)

7.1.9 The articles used correctly, *The Guardian*, 2013

7.1.9.1 The articles with abstract non-count nouns

[1]   Comment: It's **the spies**, not **the leaks**, that threaten our security: **The NSA-GCHQ** machine is about global power, not protecting its citizens. **The US and British intelligence** still fuel **the terror threat**

(Seumas Milne, *The Guardian*, 24.10.2013)

[2]   Architecture: **River Thames** to get **a green** and pleasant **span**

(Sam Jones, *The Guardian*, 02.11.2013)

In this category, there are two examples of the use of articles with the abstract non-count noun. The first one in headline [1] *intelligence* is an abstract non-count noun and there is not necessary to use any article. In headline [2] the countability of the abstract noun can switch to the singular count noun and thus can be used with an indefinite article.

7.1.9.2 The "logical" use of *the*

[1]   Money: **The best and worst** investments of 2013: Returns **A climate change** fund made 68% - and **the UK** shot to **the top**.

(Patrick Collinson, *The Guardian*, 21.12.2013)

[2]   **Black Friday** and online buying spree help retailers smash records for seasonal sales: US gimmick could become permanent fixture in UK: Today predicted to be **the busiest** for internet orders

(Rebecca Smithers; *Sarah Butler*, The Guardian, 02.12.2013)

In headline [1a] the articles are used with adjective in a superlative form, correctly, however, *worst* does not have the definite article preceded. In this case it seems it is not an omission of the article, but that the definite article was already used with *the best* and automatically, it is considered – while *the best* and *worst* are in the same noun phrase – that the definite article applies to both superlative forms.

7.1.9.3 Names with no article – geographical names

[1]   EU pressed to rethink immigration policy after Lampedusa tragedy: Call for new Europe-wide border force to patrol Med: ***Germany*** and ***Italy*** at odds over intake of refugees

(Ian Traynor, *The Guardian*, 09.10.2013)

[2]   Why ***Britain*** needs a pay rise to make the recovery real: If prices keep rising faster than wages, consumer cheer will quickly turn to gloom - and the coalition will suffer, writes Larry Elliott

(Larry Elliot, *The Guardian*, 30.12.2013)

7.1.9.4 Acronyms

[1]   Comment: It's the spies, not the leaks, that threaten our security: ***The NSA-GCHQ*** machine is about global power, not protecting its citizens. ***US*** and British intelligence still fuel the terror threat

(Seumas Milne, *The Guardian*, 24.10.2013)

In this example, it is necessary to mention, that The NSA-GCHQ is almost the only acronym which is used correctly, i.e. with definite article. *The NSA-GCHQ* stands for National Security Agency Government Communications Headquarters. (Acronym finder, ©2020).

7.1.9.5 The generic use of the definite article with plural noun   phrases

[1]   Comment: ***It's the spies, not the leaks***, that threaten our security: The NSA-GCHQ machine is about global power, not protecting its citizens. US and British intelligence still fuel the terror threat

(Seumas Milne, *The Guardian*, 24.10.2013)

[2]   Comment: We fight for a decent home, and a decent South Africa: Shack-dwellers face torture and assassination. But if we lose this battle, cities like Durban will become ATMs for ***the rich***

(S´bu Zikode, *The Guardian*, 12.11.2013)

[3]   Sport: Football: World Cup 2014: ***The hosts, the holders, the hopefuls***: View from Spain

(Sid Lowe, *The Guardian*, 07.12.2013)

7.1.9.6 Personal names

[1]   Killer who slashed *Mark Bridger* in jail gets second life sentence

<div align="right">(Steven Morris, <i>The Guardian</i>, 2013)</div>

[2]   Obituary: *Chin Peng*: Communist guerrilla leader who fought the British and the newly independent Malaya

<div align="right">(Dan van der Vat, <i>The Guardian</i>, 30.09.2013)</div>

7.1.10 Summaries: *The Guardian* 2008 and *The Guardian* 2013

The analysis of The Guardian is made off all collected data from September 2008 to December 2013. The articles are divided, similarly as in the summary of The Sun, into two groups, i.e. Articles used correctly and articles used incorrectly according to grammar rules. In this analysis, the term Articles used incorrectly also means, that the articles are in the majority of cases omitted, so when we are referring to them as used incorrectly it means that the correct use of the article is missing and the article is therefore omitted in such cases. For the article analysis I used the Table X, as well as I did in the analysis of articles in The Sun. The complete table is shown in Appendix, and in this chapter, the results will be discussed.

Following *Tab.8* shows the use of articles in the headlines of The Guardian.

THE GUARDIAN			The	A/An	The / A / An	Zero
2008	S	Articles used incorrectly	6	4	1	0
		Articles used correctly	10	10	0	15
	O	Articles used incorrectly	13	4	0	0
		Articles used correctly	18	5	0	7
	N	Articles used incorrectly	7	3	0	0
		Articles used correctly	18	8	0	11
	D	Articles used incorrectly	9	3	2	0
		Articles used correctly	8	5	0	8

			The	A/An	The / A / An	Zero
2013	S	Articles used incorrectly	14	1	0	0
		Articles used correctly	19	7	0	17
	O	Articles used incorrectly	27	6	2	0
		Articles used correctly	12	6	0	9
	N	Articles used incorrectly	21	4	0	0
		Articles used correctly	10	6	0	7
	D	Articles used incorrectly	18	10	1	0
		Articles used correctly	11	4	0	12

Tab.8: Articles used correctly and incorrectly, The Guardian

Articles used incorrectly	Articles used correctly
156	243
39%	61%

There are 399 articles analysed from which are 156 (39%) omitted and 243 (61%) are correctly used according to grammar rules.
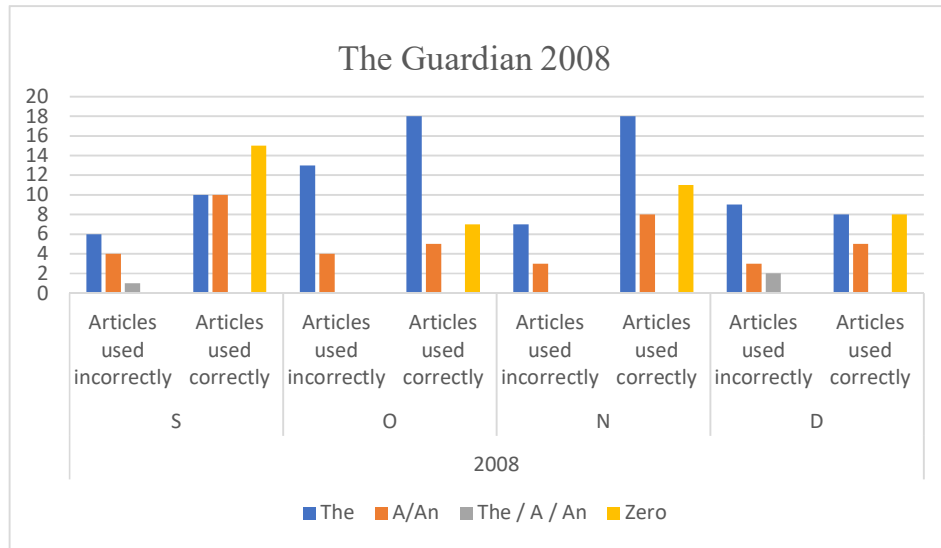

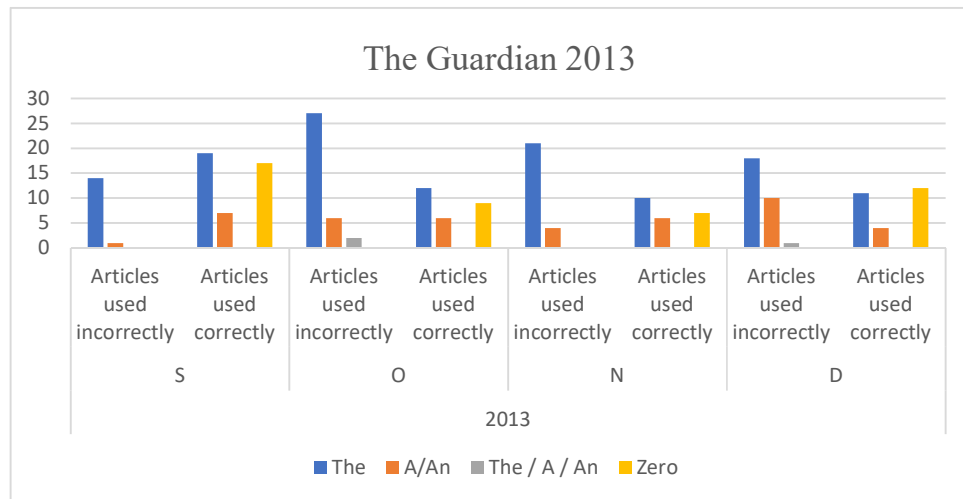*Fig. 4: Articles used correctly and incorrectly, The Guardian, 2008*

Fig. 5: Articles used correctly and incorrectly, The Guardian, 2008

The results show that in *The Guardian* 2008, the majority of the correctly used articles are the definite articles, except September 2008. In October and November 2008, the correct use of definite article is almost double than the use of the indefinite article. On the other hand, when we look at December 2008, the amount of correctly used definite and indefinite articles is basically the same. Important fact to mention is also the correct use of zero article which is in September and December higher or on the same level as the use of definite article. The amount of articles omitted in *The Guardian* 2008 is not that significant, however the definite article tends to be omitted more than the indefinite one.

When we look at the results from 2013, the definite and indefinite articles used correctly are almost on the same level, and slightly accompanied by the use of zero article. On the other hand, the definite article has the tendency to be omitted the most, as in *The Guardian* 2008. In general, we might say, the definite article is the most likely to be omitted in *The Guardian.*

The results of the analysis of the use of articles according to their classification are divided into two parts. The first part is the classification of incorrectly used articles and the second is the classification of articles used correctly. The list of results is made from all articles used in 2008 and in 2013, it is not divided into individual months. The number of the articles used with the individual reference is not equal to the number of all the articles analysed, because one specific article could be used in more than one classification category. The first seven most common examples are highlighted:

The Guardian - articles used incorrectly and their classification		
The use of indefinite article with singular nouns	27	16,27%
Larger situation (general knowledge)	9	5,42%
Cataphoric reference	23	13,86%
Immediate situation (situational reference)	17	10,24%
The "logical" use of *the*	12	7,23%
The articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and noncount	11	6,63%
Acronyms	9	5,42%
Fixed expressions	2	1,20%
Names of countries including *states*, *republic*, ..	13	7,83%
The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases	4	2,41%
Classes of names typically preceded by *the* - newspapers and periodicals	6	3,61%
Anaphoric reference	12	7,23%
Abstract non count nouns	1	0,60%
Zero article used with non count nouns	1	0,60%
Non referring use of the indefinite article	2	1,20%
Parallel structures	2	1,20%
Noun phrase in copular relation	1	0,60%
Specific reference - nationality nouns	1	0,60%
Names with no article - geographical names	3	1,81%
The articles with abstract nouns - postmodified by of phrase	3	1,81%
Structure of names with elipsis element	1	0,60%
Predeterminers	1	0,60%
Names with the definite article - place names of plural form - groups of islands	1	0,60%
Plural nouns - no article	3	1,81%
Appositional NP indicating an unique role	1	0,60%

Tab.9: Articles used incorrectly and their classification, The Guardian

When we look at the *Tab.9*, we see the incorrect use (articles missing) in the individual categories. The articles tend to be omitted the most within the use of the indefinite article with singular nouns, i.e. that the indefinite article is missing the most in the noun phrases with a singular noun. Other categories in which are the definite or indefinite articles omitted are: cataphoric reference (omission of the definite article), immediate situation (omission of the definite article), names of the countries including the words: *states*, *kingdom*, *republic* (omission of the definite article), the "logical" use of *the* (omission of the definite article) or the anaphoric reference (omission of the definite article).

Except the omission of the indefinite articles with singular nouns, in all the other categories mentioned above, definite article is omitted, which clearly corresponds with the results from the *Fig.4* and *Fig*.

The Guardian - articles used correctly and their classification		
The use of indefinite article with singular nouns	25	10,59%
Larger situation (general knowledge)	11	4,66%
Cataphoric reference	23	9,75%
Immediate situation (situational reference)	26	11,02%
The "logical" use of *the*	17	7,20%
The articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and noncount	17	7,20%
Acronyms	4	1,69%
Fixed expressions	1	0,42%
Names of countries including *states*, *republic*, ..	6	2,54%
The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases	8	3,39%
Classes of names typically preceded by *the* - newspapers and periodicals	1	0,42%
Anaphoric reference	8	3,39%
Abstract non count nouns	2	0,85%
Zero article used with non count nouns	1	0,42%
Parallel structures	1	0,42%
Noun phrase in copular relation	2	0,85%
Specific reference - nationality nouns	2	0,85%
Names with no article - geographical names	22	9,32%
The articles with abstract nouns - postmodified by of phrase	3	1,27%
Predeterminers	4	1,69%
Names with the definite article - place names of plural form - groups of islands	4	1,69%
Plural nouns - no article	2	0,85%
Appositional NP indicating an unique role	1	0,42%
Names with no article - temporal names - festivals, …	4	1,69%
Personal names (nouns)	28	11,86%
Noun phrases with sporadic reference	4	1,69%
Abstract nouns used with zero article	7	2,97%
Names of planets	2	0,85%

Tab.10: Articles used correctly and their classification, The Guardian

In the *Tab.10* we see the categories of articles which are used correctly according to grammar rules and has the least tendencies to be omitted. These categories of article classification are: Personal names (which are correctly used without article), Immediate situation (correct use of the definite articles), the use of indefinite article with singular nouns (correct use of the indefinite article), cataphoric reference (correct use of the definite article) or geographical names (correct use of no article).

7.2 The analysis of headline types

As I previously mentioned, Ingrid Mårdh divided the structure of headlines into four groups, i.e. verbal headlines, nominal headlines, adverbial headlines and headlines which consists of more than one free structure. Headlines in this thesis are divided similarly, together with a commentary on the use of articles in each type of headline in order to explain possible tendencies of correct use or omission of articles in British headlines.

7.2.1 Verbal Headlines

A verbal headline is one which in the main (i.e. superordinate) clause, in the dependent clause functioning independently or in the comment clause in complex headlines contains a verb phrase or part of a verb phrase that is not dominated by a noun phrase (Mårdh, 1980, p.49). Main structural types of verbal headlines (VH) are:

a) Finite verbal headlines
b) Verbal headlines with omitted auxiliary
c) Non-finite verbal headlines
d) SC headlines
e) SA headlines
f) Coordinated verbal headlines

7.2.1.1 Finite verbal headlines

Finite verbal headlines consist of finite verb in the main clause, dependent clause or in the comment clause. They can be divided according to the following structures:

[1] SV – structure: *Sir Alf quits*

[2] SVC – structure: *Insulation idea is a big turkey*

[3] SVO_d – structure: *Labour gets the swings*

[4] SVO_dC – structure: *Man sets motor on fire*

[5] SVO_iO_d – structure: *Dr. Kissinger proffers Europe an apology*

[6] SVA – structure: *Overseas flights may stop tomorrow*

| [7] | SVO_dA – structure: | *Newsboy demands a fair deal for punters* |

| [7] | SVOₐA – structure: | *Newsboy demands a fair deal for punters* |

| [8] | SVAA – structure: | *Duke Ellington dies at 75 in New York* |

7.2.1.2 Verbal headlines with omitted auxiliary

Verbal headlines with omitted auxiliary are headlines in which the verb is non-finite and in which forms of *be* or *have + be* may be added before verb. The subject is always present. The verb may be followed by an adverbial (Mårdh, 1980, p. 52).

 e.g. *Man shot dead by police at cathedral*

 e.g. *South of England steeled for St. Jude*

7.2.1.3 Non-finite verbal headlines

Non-finite verbal headlines consist of a participle or adjective, which might be followed by an object or an adverbial. No noun phrase functioning as subject is present. (Mårdh, 1980, p.53)

 e.g. *Uncensored*

 e.g. *Protecting the royal prerogative*

7.2.1.4 SC – headlines

Some verbal headlines consist of a noun phrase as subject and a noun phrase or adjective phrase as subject complement (plus optional adverbials). They will be referred to as SC – headlines. In these structures, a form of the verb *be,* or some other copula like *appear* and *become*, may be inserted between the subject noun phrase and the noun phrase or an adjective phrase functioning as subject complement. (Mårdh, 1980, p.55)

 e.g. *Purged transcripts a bestseller*

7.2.1.5 SA – headlines

Verbal headlines in which a form of copula be can be inserted between the noun phrase functioning as subject and a locative adverbial (plus one or more optional adverbials) will be referred to as SA – headlines (Mårdh, 1980, p.55).

e.g. *Fraud suspect in a coma*

e.g. *Doggy meat in human dinner*

7.2.1.6 Coordinated verbal headlines

Coordinated verbal headlines consist of two or more main clauses which are linked by *and*, *or*, *but*, or a comma. The clauses can be of the same type. (Mårdh, 1980, p.56)

e.g. *Retail prices rise slows but trade gap is wider*

e.g. *I´m a human teapot, here´s my spout*

7.2.2 Nominal headlines

Nominal headline is a headline consisting of a noun phrase or noun phrases. There are following types of nominal headlines (NH):

a) Unmodified nominal headline
b) Premodified nominal headlines
c) Postmodified nominal headlines
d) Pre-postmodified nominal headlines, i.e. nominal headlines with both pre- and post-modification
e) Coordinated and appositional nominal headlines

7.2.2.1 Unmodified nominal headlines

Unmodified nominal headlines are structures in which the noun phrase head is not modified by any other item. (Mårdh, 1980, p.59). According to Quirk (Quirk,1972,136-9) determiners do not count as modifiers (Quirk,1972, p.136-9).

e.g. *Comment*

e.g.   *The letter*

7.2.2.2 Premodified nominal headlines

There are two types that can precede the head in nominal headlines: closed system and open class premodifiers. The former type comprises three classes: predeterminers (*all*, *both*, *half…*), ordinals (*first*, *second*, *next*, *last…*) and quantifiers (*many*, *more*, *most*, *few…*). The open class premodifiers can be: common noun, proper noun, noun with genitive *s*, noun with plural *s*, adjective or minor types including prepositional noun phrases (*over the wall*), adverbs (*ever*) and verbs (*resign, quit*). The nominal head may be preceded by more than one open class premodifier (Mårdh, 1980, p.66).

e.g.   *Blackest Monday*

e.g.   *Looniest leftie*

e.g.   *All the teams news*

7.2.2.3 Postmodified nominal headlines

Postmodified nominal headlines consist of a noun phrase head – which may be preceded by a determiner but not by an open class or closed system premodifier – followed by for example a finite or non-finite verb clause or prepositional phrase post-modification. The following kinds of postmodification occur: a restrictive relative clause which follows the head of the noun phrase (*The seats **that changed***), an appositive clause, non-finite clause types: a present participle clause (*The star (who is) **making a sunshine spectacular***), a past participle clause (*American proposal to prevent scramble for money by countries (which are) **affected by oil crisis***), an infinitive clause (*Freedom **to buy petrol in cans again***); and a non-verbal type of modification can be made by: prepositional phrase (*arrest **after Oxford clash***) or adverbial (*The **way ahead***). (Mårdh, 1980, p.72).

7.2.2.4 Pre-postmodified headlines

As I previously mentioned, pre-postmodified headlines are those headlines, which appeared with both premodification and postmodification.

e.g.   *New <u>push</u> in hunt for knife killer*

e.g.   *The worst <u>interview</u> ever*

e.g.   *Murder <u>charge</u> for dad of baby*

7.2.2.5 Coordinated and appositional nominal headlines

Coordinated and appositional nominal headlines resemble one another in that they contain two or more noun phrase heads which are constituents at the same level. Explicit indicators of coordination are *and* or *or* (Mårdh, 1980, p.61).

e.g.   *Fall guy **or** phoney?*

e.g.   *Dr Susan **and** the man who came back to live*

7.2.3 Adverbial headlines

Adverbial headlines can have these structures: a prepositional phrase (which can be modified by another prepositional phrase), an adverb followed by prepositional phrase, an adverb followed by an infinitive clause, an adverb followed by a conjuntional clause, noun phase.

e.g.   *Midnight in Ulster*

7.2.4 Headlines with more than one free structure

In headlines with more than one free structure, verbal, nominal or adverbial structures may occur together. These structures are ´free´ in the sense that they are not linked by subordinators, coordinators, or commas. Nor can they be combined to form one clause by the insertion of a finite form of the auxiliary *be*. The structures are separated by one of the following punctuation marks. A colon is the most frequent type, but a dash, a question mark, an exclamation mark, a semicolon or one or more periods occasionally occur (Mårdh, 1980, p.76).

e.g.   *The crazy world of Butcher´s superspy: EXCLUSIVE*

e.g.   *Football: World Cup qualifiers: Croatia v England*

e.g.   *Football: Best of the rest over the last five years*

7.2.5 The use of articles in specific headline types

To analyse the use of articles in specific types of headlines, I analysed all the headlines used in this thesis. I modified the List of headlines used for analysis by adding the column for headline type description. The complete table can be found in Appendix, (**Table XX)**. I was analysing the types of the headlines according to the Mårdth´s division in *Headlinese: On the Grammar of English Front Page Headlines* (Mårdh, 1980).

22.09.2008	New push in hunt for knife killer	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH**. Premodifier: adjective, Postmodification: Non verbal, PP
30.09.2008	Blackest Monday	NH	**Premodified NH.** Premodifier: adjective
30.09.2008	A strip off the old block	NH	**Postmodified NH,** Postmodification: non verbal, PP
02.10.2008	Sam´s ready for a man	VH	**Finite VH (SVC)**
02.10.2008	Pirates in US sights	VH	**SA headline**
10.10.2008	A pig´s ear of a holiday	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH**. Premodifier: noun with genitive *s*, Postmodification: Non verbal, PP

Fig.6:The analysis of the headline types

Fig.6 above shows the data collected during the analysis of headline types. In the first column, there is a date of publication of the headline. In the second column, there is a complete headline, a selected material for the analysis. The third and fourth column show the type of the headline. VH, NH or FSH (could be seen in the complete table in Appendix) stands for the type of the headline: VH (verbal headline), NH (nominal headline), FSH (more than one free structures headline). The last column shows the division of the certain headline, according to what was mentioned above.

After collecting all the data and analysing all the headlines, the results are presented:

7.2.5.1 Types of headlines used in *The Guardian* and *The Sun*

The only thing which was clearly visible was a visual difference between the structures of *The Guardian* and *The Sun* headlines. Headlines in *The Guardian* seem longer, more complex whereas headlines in *The Sun* seem very short and simple. The analysis of the headline types actually confirms this assumption. Firstly, the types of headlines in The Guardian will be discussed.

The Guardian		
Type of headline	Number of headlines	Percentage
FSH	87	95,60%
VH	4	4,40%

Above, we can see all types of headlines of *The Guardian*. For the analysis 91 headlines were used. Almost all of them (87, i.e. 95,6%) are headlines with more than one free structure. That means the headlines consist of more than one verbal, nominal or adverbial headline. The rest of the headlines analysed is verbal headlines, as which we can describe only 4 headlines (4,40%) from the total number of headlines used in *The Guardian*.

As was previously mentioned, the headlines with more than one free structure (FSH) can be further divided according to the headline types which they consist of. The division of these headlines is presented in the following *Tab.11.*

The Guardian			
Type of headline	Type of headline: classification	Number	Percentage
FSH	NH+NH	2	2,30%
FSH	NH+NH+NH	4	4,60%
FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH	7	8,05%
FSH	NH+NH+VH	9	10,34%
FSH	NH+NH+VH+VH+VH+NH	1	1,15%
FSH	NH+VH	7	8,05%
FSH	NH+VH+NH+VH+VH	1	1,15%
FSH	NH+VH+VH	9	10,34%
FSH	NH+VH+VH+NH	3	3,45%
FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH	1	1,15%
FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH+VH	2	2,30%
FSH	VH+VH	5	5,75%

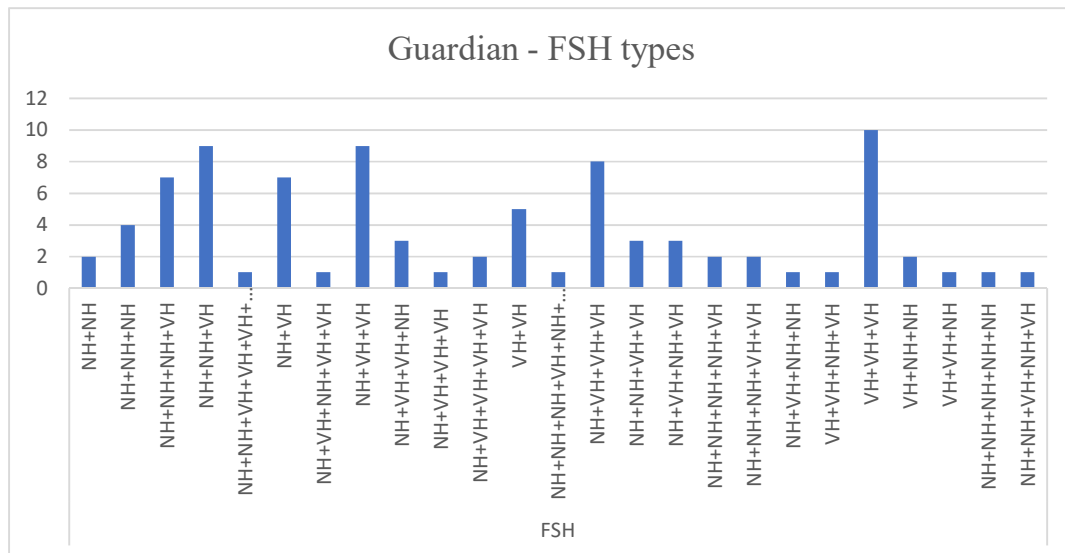| FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH+NH+NH	1	1,15%
FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH	8	9,20%
FSH	NH+NH+VH+VH	3	3,45%
FSH	NH+VH+NH+VH	3	3,45%
FSH	NH+NH+NH+NH+VH	2	2,30%
FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH+VH	2	2,30%
FSH	NH+VH+NH+NH	1	1,15%
FSH	VH+VH+NH+VH	1	1,15%
FSH	VH+VH+VH	10	11,49%
FSH	VH+NH+NH	2	2,30%
FSH	VH+VH+NH	1	1,15%
FSH	NH+NH+NH+NH+NH	1	1,15%
FSH	NH+NH+VH+NH+VH	1	1,15%

Tab.11: FSH, The Guardian

Fig.7: FSH types, The Guardian

According to the graphical representation, we can see that headlines with more than one free structures consist of various and numerous verbal and nominal headlines (the adverbial headline was not present). The most common types of the FSH in *The Guardian* are:

1) FSH consisting of verbal headlines

   [1]   *Minister defends rules as sanctions against claimants reach 860,000: Figures reveal number of docked claims has soared: Harsher penalties meant to be deterrent says McVey*   (VH+VH+VH)

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Example [1] consists of three verbal headlines: 1VH (finite verbal headline) + 2VH (finite verbal headline) + 3VH (verbal headline + omitted auxiliary)

2) FSH consisting of nominal + verbal headlines

[2]   *Front: Death, fear and humanity at typhoon's ground zero: Kate Hodal reports from Tacloban in the Philippines, where survivors contend with the stench of bodies as they search ruins for food*   (NH+NH+VH)

Example [2] consists of two nominal headlines and one verbal headline: 1NH (unmodified nominal headline) + 2NH (coordinated nominal headline) + 3VH (finite verbal headline).

[3]   *Racing: Leighs makes great leap forward but two steps back: Britain's newest racecourse finally pulls in the punters but still leaves them short changed*   (NH+VH+VH)

Example [3] consists of one nominal headline and two verbal headlines: 1NH (unmodified nominal headline) + 2VH (finite verbal headline) + (coordinated verbal headline)

[4]   *Cricket: Family matters: Trescothick revels in life beyond England: Depression cut short his international career but the former Test batsman is now at peace with himself*   (NH+VH+VH+VH)

Example [4] consists of one nominal headline and three verbal headlines: 1NH (unmodified nominal headline) + 2VH (finite verbal headline) + 3VH (finite verbal headline) + 4VH (coordinated verbal headlines).

As we can see from the results in *Tab.11*, the majority of types of FSH in *The Guardian* is nominal + verbal. It differs in number of used free structures and a position of each structures. However, in the nominal + verbal free structures we can safely say (according to analysis) that the nominal headline will be in the majority of cases in the beginning of the headlines and moreover it will always be unmodified nominal headline which represents the short introduction of the topic of headline, section to which headline belongs to or it is only used to attach the reader´s attention. It is simple, clear and gives the perfect overall image of the headline.

3) FSH consisting of nominal + nominal headlines

This category of FSH is not widely used in *The Guardian,* it is used only in 7 headlines out of 87.

[5]   *Architecture: River Thames to get a green and pleasant span* (NH+NH)

Example [5] consists of two nominal headlines: 1NH (unmodified nominal headline) + 2NH (Postmodified nominal headline following non-finite clauses: infinitive clause).

[6]   *Reply: Letter: Questions over the economics, the technology and the timetable*   (NH+NH+NH)

Example [6] consists of three nominal headlines: 1NH (unmodified nominal headline) + 2NH (unmodified nominal headline) + 3NH (coordinated nominal headlines).

[7]   *Sport: Football: World Cup 2014: The hosts, the holders, the hopefuls: View from Spain*   (NH+NH+NH+NH+NH)

Example [7] consists of five nominal headlines: 1NH (unmodified nominal headline) +2NH (pre-postmodified nominal headline: premodifier – common noun/adjective; postmodification: adverbial) + 3NH (unmodified nominal headline) + 4NH (coordinated nominal headline) + 5NH (postmodified nominal headline: a non- verbal type of modification made by prepositional phrase).

As I already mentioned, the FSH headlines were used in 87 headlines out of 91. All the remaining headlines are verbal headlines:

[8]   *South of England steeled for St Jude*
        (verbal headline + omitted auxiliary)

[9]   *Judge warns jury as Woolwich murder accused opts not to testify*
        (coordinated verbal headlines)

[10]   *Libyan seeks justice in courts over UK's role in his rendition*
        (finite verbal headline)

[11]   *Killer who slashed Mark Bridger in jail gets second life sentence*
        (finite verbal headline)

Type of headline	Number of headlines	Percentage
FSH	23	27,71%
NH	26	31,33%
VH	30	36,14%
NH/VH	4	4,82%

Above. we can see all types of headlines of *The Sun*. For the analysis, 83 headlines were used. The most used type of headlines are verbal headlines (36,14%), followed by nominal headlines (31,33%) and headlines with more than one free structure (27,71%). However, there is no significant difference in types of headlines as it is present in *The Guardian*. All three types (VH, NH, FSH) are represented by almost the same number of headlines. The number of FSH headlines supports the presumption that headlines in *The Sun* are not very complex and tend to be rather shorter and more simple. There is one extra category, i.e. NH/VH, which will be explained and discussed later.

Type of headline	Type of headline: classification	Number	Percentage
VH	SA headline	2	6,67%
VH	VH + omitted auxiliary	1	3,33%
VH	Coordinated verbal headline	4	13,33%
VH	Finite VH	23	76,67%

Tab.12: VH types, The Sun

As we can see in *Tab.12*, the most common verbal headlines in *The Sun* are finite headlines which are 76,67% of all the verbal headlines used. Less used are for instance coordinated verbal headlines (13,33%), SA headlines (6,67%) or verbal headlines + omitted auxiliary (3.33%). Examples of each category are following:

[1]   *Insulation idea is a big turkey*
      (finite VH: SVC)

[2]   *Uk 'Schindler' meets Queen*
      (finite VH: SVO)

[3]   *I'M A HUMAN TEAPOT, HERE'S MY SPOUT*
      (Coordinated verbal headline)

[4]   *THE POOR MUST PUSH, SAYS PM*
      (Coordinated verbal headline)

[5]   *Doggy meat in human dinner*
      (SA headline)

[6]   *Pirates in US sights*
      (SA headline)

[7]   *Man shot dead by police at cathedral*
      (VH + omitted auxiliary)

Type of headline	Type of headline: description	Number	Percentage
NH	Postmodified NH	12	46,15%
NH	Pre-postmodified NH	11	42,31%
NH	Premodified NH	3	11,54%

Tab.13: NH, The Sun

The most common types of nominal headlines are postmodified NH (46,15%) and pre-postmodified NH (42,31%). The least significant type is premodified NH, which was used only in 3 out of 26 headlines (11,54%).

[1]   *A case for the defence*
      (postmodified NH: non-verbal modification, by prepositional phrase)

[2]   *OBAMA MAKING A TWIT OF HIMSELF*
      (Postmodified NH: by non-finite clause - present participial clause)

[3]   *The worst interview ever*   (pre-postmodified NH: adjective, adverbial)

[4]   *Blackest Monday*   (premodified NH: premodifier: adjective)

Type of headline	Type of headline: description	Number	Percentage
FSH	VH+VH+NH	1	4,35%
FSH	NH+VH	5	21,74%
FSH	VH+NH+NH+VH	1	4,35%
FSH	NH+NH	3	13,04%
FSH	VH+NH+NH	1	4,35%
FSH	VH+NH	1	4,35%
FSH	VH+VH+NH+NH+NH	1	4,35%
FSH	NH+NH+VH	1	4,35%
FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH	1	4,35%
FSH	VH+VH	8	34,78%

Tab.14: FSH, The Sun

As far as headlines with more than one free structure are concerned, the majority of them used in *The Sun* are verbal + verbal headlines (34,78%). The rest of them are nominal + verbal or verbal + nominal headlines. They are dependent on the context and the number of headlines in one structure can differ.

[1]   *ROO GOT A BRAZILIAN: It's a close shave but they wax Poles*
       1VH (finite verbal headline) + 2VH (finite verbal headline)

[2]   *'A TRULY HORRIFIC ATTACK ON 2 GIRLS': Traumatised children abused in derelict house*

       1NH (pre-postmodified NH) + 2VH (VH+omitted auxiliary)

Another special category which I mentioned earlier is NH/VH type, which can be seen below in all types of headlines used in *The Sun.*

Type of headline	Number of headlines	Percentage
FSH	23	27,71%
NH	26	31,33%
VH	30	36,14%
NH/VH	4	4,82%

To this category belongs types of headlines, which are not specifically divided, because the certain headlines can have both types of the structures. Let me explain this type of headlies in detail in individual examples.

[1]   *Bombs hidden in mall*

[2]   *Police in kill arrest*

[3]   *OBAMA MAKING A TWIT OF HIMSELF*

[4]   *First kid on way for love rat Amir*

Example [1] can be either verbal or nominal headline. As a verbal headline, the classification is verbal headline with omitted auxiliary (i.e. that the form of *be* or *have+ be* is omitted. The subject is present as well and the verb is followed by adverbial, so according to that, it is possible to analyse it as verbal headline) in that case, the complete headline would be: *Bombs were/have been hidden in mall.*

On the other hand, this headline can also be analysed as a postmodified nominal headline*,* when it is postmodified by a non-finite clause: by past participle clause. Another example is [2] which can be classified either as verbal SA headline, where copula od *be* can be inserted between the subject (NP) and adverbial or as a nominal headline with a non-verbal type of modification made by prepositional phrase. The same classification as [2] has [4] but except a non-verbal type of modification made by prepositional phrase it is also premodified by an adjective. Example [3] however, is slightly different. It can be classified as a nominal headline with postmodification with following non-finite clause: a present participle clause or as a verb headline with omitted auxiliary.

Another important fact to mention is the correct or incorrect use of articles within the headline types. The first part of the complete analysis contains the division into the articles which are used correctly according to grammar rules and articles which tend to be omitted. In the second part of the analysis, the structures and headline types are discussed and analysed. In the following paragraphs the articles used correctly and incorrectly within the specific headline types will be discussed.

For the division of articles within the headline types I used the same table *Tab.4*, where I added the headline types in which the articles are used. I got 16 summaries of results (8 from *The Sun* 2008 and 2013; 8 from *The Guardian* 2008 and 2013) which I put into two overall summaries (*The Sun* and *The Guardian*), *Tab.15* and *Tab.16* to make it understandable and not confusing. The results are following:

The Sun		
	Articles used incorrectly	Articles used correctly
NH	27	36
VH	35	53
NH/VH	4	3

Tab.15: Headline types + articles, The Sun

The Guardian		
	Articles used incorrectly	Articles used correctly
NH	34	51
VH	120	189
NH/VH	3	4

Tab.16: Headline types + articles, The Sun

In the *Tab.15* and *Tab.16* we can see the articles used in nominal headline, verbal headline and nominal or verbal headline. Adverbial headline was not present in the selected material, therefore it is not mentioned in the analysis. NH and VH mentioned in the *Tab.15* and *Tab.16* does not refer only to simple nominal or verbal headlines but also to the nominal or verbal structures which are parts of headlines with more than free structures. Generally said, it is the part of sentence type in which individual articles are used correctly or in which are omitted.

In *Tab.15* for *the Sun,* we can see that the articles tend to be omitted in verbal headlines more than nominal headlines. The difference though, is not that significant because in nominal headlines the articles tend to be omitted as well. When we look at the articles used correctly, we can say that in the verbal headlines the articles have a tendency to be used correctly more than in the nominal ones. The number of NH/VH is in comparison to the two main types irrelevant.

In the Tab.16 we can see that from all 157 articles analysed, 120 of them are omitted in the verbal headlines. In contrast, in nominal headlines there are only 34 articles omitted. The difference here is very significant. On the other hand, the difference between the numbers of articles used correctly in NH and VH is basically the same as the first one.

The important fact is the number of each headline type used. As I previously mentioned, in *The Guardian*, the most common type was the headline with more than one free structure, specifically verbal + verbal type. The results above show that the omission of articles is present in the verbal types of headlines the most. In *The Sun* all three types

of headlines were present almost equally (VH: 36,14%, NH: 31,33%, FSH: 27,71%) in contrast to *The Guardian.*

7.3 Summary: Article analysis

Firstly, I would like to mention the correct or incorrect use of article in the selected headlines. As was previously mentioned, all the articles referred to as incorrectly used are articles which are omitted in headlines. The term incorrectly used is therefore referring not only to articles which are omitted but to all incorrect uses of articles according to grammar rules, such as misplacing the articles, for instance, using indefinite article instead of definite article. However, the only incorrect use of the articles in the analysis is articles omitted so the term is referring to the omission of articles.

In the summaries of The Sun 2008, The Sun 2013, The Guardian 2008 and The Guardian 2013 complete analysis data are shown. In this part, only the final results are discussed.
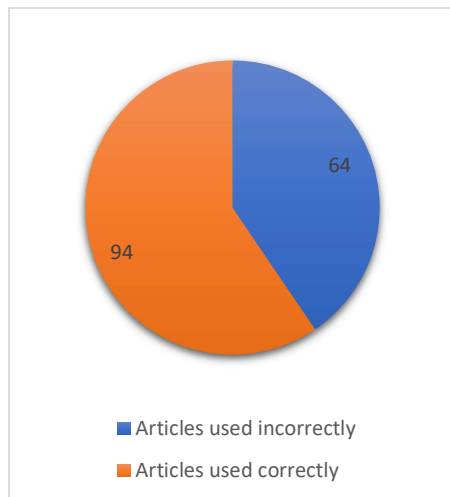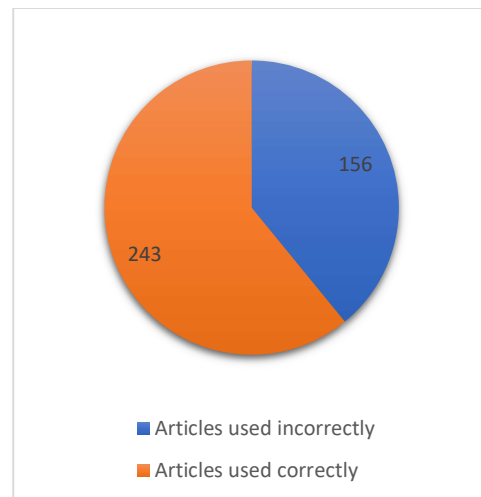

Fig.8: The Sun

Fig.9: The Guardian

Fig.8 is a graphical representation of the articles used according to grammar rules in *The Sun* and *Fig.9* in *The Guardian*. In *The Sun*, 158 articles were analysed: 94 (59%) articles were used correctly, 64 (41%) articles were omitted. In *The Guardian*, 399 articles were analysed: 243 (61%) articles were used correctly, 156 (39%) articles were omitted. Regardless of the number of articles used for the analysis and the newspaper, it is clear

that the article omission is present and it is basically the same (41% vs. 39%) in *The Sun* and *The Guardian.* In other words, in both periodicals (*The Sun* and *The Guardian*) the article omission in headlines is present and about 40% of the articles are omitted.

Secondly, detailed results of the analysis of use of articles according to their classification was presented in the previous summaries of *The Sun* and *The Guardian.* According to these results, in *The Sun*, the categories in which the highest number of articles omitted was present are: The use of indefinite article with singular nouns (omission of indefinite article), cataphoric reference (omission of definite article), immediate situation (situational reference, omission of definite article) and the "logical" use of *the* (omission of definite article). In *The Guardian*, articles were omitted the most in the same categories of classification. On the contrary, the categories of classification of articles which are used correctly are the same as the categories of articles omitted, both in *The Sun* and *The Guardian*. These results correspond with the lists of complete results the previous summaries.

Nonetheless, I would like to explain the use of articles in certain categories of the article classification, which are not the most common ones but show the important tendencies. First category is acronyms. In *The Sun*, there were 5 acronyms mentioned in headlines and in all 5 examples the definite article was omitted. In *The Guardian,* 13 acronyms occurred in headlines and oIt inly in 4 examples, the definite articles were used correctly, the rest, i.e. 9 examples of acronyms, were used without the definite articles. These result show that 77% percent of definite articles are omitted when they are used with acronyms. Next category is classes of names typically preceded by *the* – newspapers and periodicals. In *The Sun*, the total number of articles used with the names of newspapers was 2. Definite article was used in 1 case, in the other it was omitted. That shows the tendency that 50% of articles used with the names of newspaper are omitted. However, the total number which is 2 is not that objective, so this tendency is probably not valid in this case. In *The Guardian,* 7 articles were used with the name of newspapers, and only 1 definite article was used correctly, articles in other 6 examples were omitted. Which makes the article omission in headlines of *The Guardian*, used with names of newspapers 85%. The tendency then is that 85% of all definite articles used in this category are omitted. Nevertheless, the total number 6 is also very low and therefore this tendency does not have to be fully applicable. In other words, we might say that the articles in this category of classification are predicted to be omitted based on the results

of the analysis. Another category is names of the countries including *states*, *kingdom*, *republic,* which are according to grammar preceded by the definite article. The use of articles which belong to this group is present only in *The Guardian.* 19 articles should be used correctly in this category, however, only 6 are used so. The other definite articles are omitted which suggest that 68% of definite articles used in the name of countries including words *states*, *kingdom* or *republic* are omitted. Personal names (nouns) is category of article classification where no article is used. Surprisingly, in *The Guardian,* all personal names were used, correctly, without any article, which proves that in *The Guardian*, all personal names (nouns) are used correctly and there are no exceptions.

As far as the use of articles in individual types of headlines is concerned, according to the results from *Tab.15* and *Tab.16* the articles used un verbal headlines tend to be omitted the most. In *The Sun,* 53% of articles omitted are omitted in verbal headlines. In *The Guardian,* 76% of all omitted articles are in verbal headlines as well.

8 Conclusion

The stated goal of the thesis was to present a detailed analysis of the use of articles in British newspaper headlines and possible tendencies or irregularities of their use. Generally, the analysis of the articles used in British newspaper headlines introduced main problematics of the use of articles in *The Guardian* and *The Sun.* The main classification of the articles used according to their types, categories of classification, or headline structures. It was found out that omission of articles is present in British newspaper headlines. The analysis also explained the reasons for the article omission and presented the main tendencies. The tendencies of article omission are based on the type of articles, on headlines and the specific newspapers. Tendencies for the article omission might differ in *The Sun* and in *The Guardian* but also they can be the same. One of the main tendencies for article omission based on the results of the analysis is that around 40% of the articles used in headlines are omitted. The most omitted are the definite articles which are missing in various references or categories of articles classification such as cataphoric reference, situational reference or the "logical" use of *the*. The tendencies present in this situation are that there is very high probability of the definite articles to be omitted in these specific categories. Other important tendencies were discovered within the individual groups of article use in which articles occur, for instance, the definite articles are omitted within the specific geographical names, with the names of newsapapers or periodicals or with acronyms. However, not only tendencies for article omission were discovered, but also the tendencies for the correct use of specific articles are present. Moreover, the distinctions of certain use of articles are present because of two types of selected material. It is important to say, that tendencies and probabilities of the article omission presented by this analysis does not have to be applicable to all types of headlines used in British newspapers. The language of headlines is very contextual and it mirrors the cultural and national heritage of the nation. On the other hand, the language, structure or visual appearance of the headline is made primarily to attach the reader´s attention in order to sell. According to that these tendencies and assumptions might not be working in every kind of newspaper or periodical or in different context of use. To sum it up, the analysis introduced all the stated goals of the thesis, however the accuracy, verification and application to different types of newspapers and headlines to would help to prove these tendencies are correct and the they can be generally applicable to all the types of headlines and the articles used within them.

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10 Appendix:

Tab.1: The central determiners

Type	Singular count	Plural count	Noncount
(a)	+	+	+
(b)	-	+	+
(c)	+	-	+
(d)	-	+	-
(e)	+	-	-

Tab.2: List of headlines used for the analysis, *The Guardian*

Author	Date	Text	Place	Topic
Richard Williams	10.09.2008	Football: World Cup qualifiers: Croatia v England: Bilic is a breath of fresh air, unless you are sharing a bus	London	Guardian Sport pages
Sandra Laville	10.09.2008	Met chief suspends race row Asian officer: Blair denies move related to discrimination claim Ghaffur threatens to sue over 'victimisation'	London	Guardian home pages
Alan Travis	10.09.2008	Migration: The trends: Immigration: Welcome to Britain - so long as you're an engineer, maths teacher or sheep shearer: New rules on recruiting workers from outside EU: Doctors, nurses and social workers to be excluded	London	Guardian home pages
Sarah Lewis	10.09.2008	Society: A peak into the future: Described as 'a social experiment on a massive scale', the Transition Town movement offers positive ideas for low-carbon living	London	Guardian Society Pages
Anonymous	12.09.2008	Football: Best of the rest over the last five years	London	Guardian sport Pages
David Hopps	12.09.2008	Cricket: Family matters: Trescothick revels in life beyond England: Depression cut short his international career but the former Test batsman is now at peace with himself	London	Guardian Sport Pages
David Atkinson	13.09.2008	Travel: Green: The power of dance: Music may not save the world, but a new eco club in Rotterdam is doing its bit with a dancefloor that generates electricity	London	Guardian travel pages
Sandra Haurant	27.09.2008	Money: Banking: Money transfer by mobile: A first for Lloyds as it launches pounds 2.50-a-month service to move funds by phone	London	Guardian money pages
Polly Curtis	27.09.2008	Public schools move to close divide with state sector: Headteachers' body gets support from minister Cadet forces opened up to	London	Guardian home pages
Owen Bowcott	29.09.2008	Paul Newman: tributes flow in for 'one of the great 20th-century lives': 83-year-old loses battle with cancer at home: Praise for role as social activist and fundraiser	London	Guardian home pages
Greg Wood	29.09.2008	Racing: Leighs makes great leap forward but two steps back: Britain's newest racecourse finally pulls in the punters but still leaves them short changed	London	Guardian sport pages

William Leith	02.10.2008	G2: Arts: 'Drunks talk trash, don't they?': The last time publisher Felix Dennis gave an interview, he said he killed someone. How do you top that? With a national poetry tour - and a lot of free wine.	London	Guardian Features Pages
Michael Coveney	02.10.2008	Obituary: Peter Snow: Flamboyant theatre designer and painter whose work ranged from Becket to Coward	London	Guardian Obituares Pages
Ewen MacAskill	08.10.2008	US: Race for the White House: Election strategy: Dirty tricks claims as parties battle over voter registration	London	Guardian international pages
Paul Lewis	15.10.2008	Front: Worst of the banks crisis may be past. But for David Salt the crunch has just arrived: New figures will today show a dramatic increase in the number of unemployed. Paul Lewis traces the origins of one lost job to the meltdown in the financial markets	London	Guardian home pages
Patrick Wintour	17.10.2008	National: Climate change: Minister pledges UK will make 80% cut by 2050	London	Guardian home pages
Philippe Sands	18.10.2008	Comment & Debate: The torture time bomb: The Bush administration's approval of the abuse of detainees is a toxic legacy for the next US president	London	Guardian comment and debate Pages
Andrew Clark, Jill Treanor	24.10.2008	Front: Greenspan - I was wrong about the economy. Sort of: Former Fed chief admits 'mistake' over regulation: Myners plans new agency to run state-owned banks	London	Guardian home pages
Afua Hirsch, Audrey Gillan	30.10.2008	National: Ask parliament, not courts, whether your husband can help you end your life: Judges reject plea to clarify assisted suicide law: Terminally ill woman is granted leave to appeal	London	Guardian home pages
Sandra Laville, Matthew Taylor	30.10.2008	National: Police kill man brandishing gun after row with girlfriend	London	Guardian home pages
Jonathan Freeland	30.10.2008	The great showdown: The West Wing's final episodes mirror the real presidential campaign so closely that even its writers admit it's 'creepy'. But will the finale be the same? By Jonathan Freedland	Lonodn	Guardian Features Pages
Paul Collier	03.11.2008	Comment & Debate: Naive faith in the ballot box: The catastrophe in Congo is a grave international failure. Hasty elections can make things worse	London	Guardian comment and debate Pages
Ravi Somaiya	03.11.2008	Media: Go figure: US elections: The entire media have gained from a national obsession	London	Guardian media pages
Ed Pilkington	04.11.2008	Race for the White House: Fear and loathing divide two Americas on eve of vote: As the US goes to the polls liberal Americans are gripped by anxiety that they will suffer a repeat of their 2000 disappointment while right-wingers rail against 'a socialist takeover'	London	Guardian home pages

Deany Judd	08.11.2008	Work: My mentor: Brian Blessed recalls the director who taught him to play the fool	London	Guardian work pages
Michael Tomasky	08.11.2008	International: Obama triumph: Aftermath: The best of times, the worst of times - and the silliest: As the dust settles, Michael Tomasky, editor of Guardian America, looks back at the hits, misses, gaffes and goofs of the 2008 campaign	London	Guardian International pages
Steve Cram	18.11.2008	Football: Being available for an hour is a small price to pay for a clean sport. Ask Rio	London	Guardian sport pages
Anonymous	20.11.2008	National: Television: Last waltz for Sergeant as dancer the public wouldn't drop bows out of show: What the judges said	London	Guardian home pages
Ian Sample	21.11.2008	Science: Nasa finds ice sheets half a mile thick on Mars	London	Guardian home pages
Miles Brignall	29.11.2008	Money: Mobiles: Crime victim told he must foot the bill: Medical student whose phone was stolen while working in Africa for charity and faced the threat of debt collectors	London	Guardian money pages
Maseeh Rahman,	29.11.2008	Front: Massacre in Mumbai: Security forces: Biggest test yet for Black Cats, elite unit modelled on SAS	London	Guardian home pages
John Carvel	02.12.2008	National: Most employers restrict staff time on internet, says survey	London	Guardian home pages
James Meikle	02.12.2008	National: Food: Sainsbury's to use British meat in most ready meals	London	Guardian home pages
James Stuart	03.12.2008	Football: Ellington's last-minute penalty secures victory for battered Rams and first semi-final for 40 years	London	Guardian sports pages
Charles Norton	11.12.2008	Technology: Unscrambling an army of colours: An episode of Dad's Army is the first beneficiary of software to recapture colour from archive black and white film: How does it work?	London	Guardian technology pages
John Vidal	17.12.2008	Society: Change, but at what price?: After 2008 started with panic over food prices, the world seemed to be waking up to global warming. But then the recession hit	London	Guardian society pages
Kate Connolly; Lizzy Davies	18.12.2008	International: Michelin guide turns to Germany for leadership: First woman editor in food book's 108-year history: New chief refuses to give face-to-face interviews	London	Guardian International pages
David Pallister	24.12.2008	National: Wife who stabbed husband of one month jailed for life: Second arranged marriage motivated murder: Shop assistant dressed in burka to hide knife	London	Guardian home pages

Ian Sample	24.12.2008	National: Astronomy: From deep in a Scottish forest, a rare chance to see where stars are born: Galloway site is hoping to become a dark sky park - only the third in the world	London	Guardian home pages
Giles Fraser	24.12.2008	Comment & Debate: Christmas on planet pope: The Holy Father has got the spirit of the season all wrong with his message of fear and exclusion	London	Guardian comment and debate pages
Sachin Nakrani,Mary´s	29.12.2008	Football: Saints slip into relegation zone as Reading finally scrape a point	London	Guardian sport pages
Jonathan Steele	02.09.2013	Comment: The American people face a reality TV choice over Syria: Obama is asking a jury of safe spectators to press the yes or no button for military strikes. Will they vote for an end to empire?	London	Guardian comment and debate pages
Dan Roberts, Spencer Ackerman	04.09.2013	Front: Obama: Syrian regime change on the agenda: Military strike part of wider strategy of toppling Assad, says US president	London	Guardian home pages
Patrick Collinson	11.09.2013	Here's your change: notes are going plastic: Transparent, polymer cash to replace paper from 2016: Bank of England reveals pounds 5 will be first for switchover	London	Guardian home pages
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Kira Cochrane	17.09.2013	G2: 'Is the veil the biggest issue we face in the UK?': The long-running argument about full-face veils has erupted again. Home Office minister Jeremy Browne has called for a national debate, but do we really need one? Don't tell women what to wear, three leading Muslims tell Kira Cochrane	London	Guardian Features Pages
Simon Clark	17.09.2013	G2: Greetings from the Galapagos: For centuries, visitors to the Galapagos Islands have left unstamped postcards in a barrel. What happened when artist Simon Clark collected 22 of the cards and delivered their years-old messages?	London	Guardian features Pages
Fiona Harvey	23.09.2013	Children will be exposed to the worst effects of climate change, says Unicef: Millions will suffer effects of heat and malnutrition: Climate science gathering begins today in Stockholm	London	Guardian home pages
Gary Younge	23.09.2013	Comment: The American dream has become a burden for most: As wages stagnate and costs rise, US workers recognise the guiding ideal of this nation for the delusional myth it is	London	Guardian comment and debate Pages

Damian Carrington	27.09.2013	Climate change: Paradise awash: Maldives at mercy of time and tide: Climate change is already making its presence felt on the island chain. Damian Carrington reports from Male	London	Guardian home pages
Ed Pilkington	27.09.2013	United States: Ohio's execution drugs run out after EU ban	London	Guardian International Pages
Dan van der Vat	30.09.2013	Obituary: Chin Peng: Communist guerrilla leader who fought the British and the newly independent Malaya	London	Guardian obituaries pages
Steven Morris	03.10.2013	Killer who slashed Mark Bridger in jail gets second life sentence	London	Guardian home pages
Nicholas Watt	03.10.2013	Miliband row: 'The Daily Mail is telling lies about a good man' - former Tory minister joins outcry	London	Guardian home pages
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Lizzy Davies	04.10.2013	Front: More than 100 dead in boat tragedy at 'gates of Europe': Migrants killed in worst of a series of accidents in Mediterranean	London	Guardian home pages
Ian Traynor	09.10.2013	EU pressed to rethink immigration policy after Lampedusa tragedy: Call for new Europe-wide border force to patrol Med: Germany and Italy at odds over intake of refugees	London	Guardian International Pages
Simon Jenkins	09.10.2013	Comment: This mess is a result of half a century of political bribery: Britons never question why home ownership should be subsidised. Yet Help to Buy ought to be dubbed Help to Vote	London	Guardian comment and debate Pages
Sarah Boseley	18.10.2013	Experts appalled as EU supports use of fructose, America's sugar of choice: Ingredient implicated in transatlantic obesity levels: Firms using fructose able to boast of health benefits	London	Guardian home pages
Dan roberts	18.10.2013	US back to work, but shutdown shook credibility, says Obama: Angry president laments damage to economy: Conference set up to seek long-term financial deal	London	Guardian international pages
Richard Norton-Taylor	21.10.2013	Libyan seeks justice in courts over UK's role in his rendition	London	Guardian home pages
Seumas Milne	24.10.2013	Comment: It's the spies, not the leaks, that threaten our security: The NSA-GCHQ machine is about global power, not protecting its citizens.US and British intelligence still fuel the terror threat	London	Guardian Leader pages

John Plunkett	29.10.2013	Norton attacks BBC over 'extraordinary' payoffs: Severance deals totalling pounds 60m for staff 'defy belief': Presenter is one of highest paid stars at corporation	London	Guardian home pages
Harriet Swain	29.10.2013	Education: 'It's like refusing a visa to a head of the British Museum': Overseas academics are being denied short-term entry to the UK - much to the disgust of British conference organisers	London	Guardian education pages
Jason Deans; Rowena Mason	29.10.2013	Newspapers seek injunction over royal charter plan: Rejection of press plans 'unfair and irrational': Mail, Telegraph, Mirror and News UK back case	London	Guardian home pages
Andrew Pulver	30.10.2013	Monsters to the rescue as Pixar saves Loach film: Studio answers director's appeal for rare tape to help him finish editing feature	London	Guardian home pages
Jon Bell	31.10.2013	Reply: Letter: Questions over the economics, the technology and the timetable	London	Guardian leader pages
Stecen Morris	02.11.2013	South of England steeled for St Jude, round two	London	Guardian Home Pages
Sarah Boseley	02.11.2013	Late diagnosis of breast cancer claims 450 women a year: Researchers blame low awareness in poor areas: Disease is caught earlier among affluent patients	London	Guardian Home Pages
Sam Jones	02.11.2013	Architecture: River Thames to get a green and pleasant span	London	Guardian Home Pages
Conal Urquhart	04.11.2013	Front: UK must act to halt mutilation of girls - report: FGM must be treated as human rights abuse, say nurses and midwives: UK must act to halt mutilation of girls - report	London	Guardian Home Pages
Patrick Wintour	07.11.2013	Minister defends rules as sanctions against claimants reach 860,000: Figures reveal number of docked claims has soared: Harsher penalties meant to be deterrent says McVey	London	Guardian home pages
Shaun Walker	07.11.2013	Acid attack case reveals vicious Bolshoi rivalry: Director paints picture of vindictive employee: Dancer retaliates with allegations of affairs	London	Guardian International Pages
Kate Hodal	12.11.2013	Front: Death, fear and humanity at typhoon's ground zero: Kate Hodal reports from Tacloban in the Philippines, where survivors contend with the stench of bodies as they search ruins for food	London	Guardian home pages
S´bu Zikode	12.11.2013	Comment: We fight for a decent home, and a decent South Africa: Shack-dwellers face torture and assassination. But if we lose this battle, cities like Durban will become ATMs for the rich	London	Guardian leader pages

Nicholas Watt; Juliette Garside	18.11.2013	Google targets online child sexual abuse: Technology will identify content from paedophiles: UK and US join forces at Downing Street summit	London	Guardian home pages
Melissa Benn	18.11.2013	Comment: Feminism needs to tackle class as well as culture: New women's rights groups could present a popular and serious challenge to more entrenched inequalities	London	Guardian leader pages
Seumas Milne	28.11.2013	Comment: America isn't leaving the Middle East, unfortunately: The Iran deal is a product of the failure of the war on terror. It should at least hand more control to the region's people	London	Guardian home pages
David Blunkett	28.11.2013	Comment: Why can't we have a calm debate about immigration?: The PM is tilting at windmills. The real question is how to help both locals and migrants who want to fit in	London	Guardian home pages
Rebecca Smithers; Sarah Butler	02.12.2013	Black Friday and online buying spree help retailers smash records for seasonal sales: US gimmick could become permanent fixture in UK: Today predicted to be the busiest for internet orders	London	Guardian home pages
Ewan Murray	02.12.2013	Golf: McIlroy's final-hole birdie ends fear of a winless year: Irishman admits relief after lifting Australian Open title for first victory of 2013, writes Ewan Murray	London	Guardian sports pages
Sid Lowe	07.12.2013	Sport: Football: World Cup 2014: The hosts, the holders, the hopefuls: View from Spain	London	Guardian sport pages
Patrick Barkham, Kevin Rawlinson	07.12.2013	Weather: Saved by the phone: man whose house fell into sea	London	Guardian home pages
Josh Halliday	14.12.2013	Judge warns jury as Woolwich murder accused opts not to testify	London	Guardian home pages
Rajeev Syal; Matthew Weaver	14.12.2013	Universities UK withdraws its advice on lecture segregation: U-turn after Cameron wades into controversy Prime minister calls for urgent review of guidance	London	Guardian home pages
Andy Hunter	21.12.2013	Sport: Football: Liverpool focus on chance to be top of the tree at Christmas: Last time Reds were in this position their manager blew it with his infamous 'facts' rant, writes Andy Hunter	London	Guardian sport pages
Patrick Collinson	21.12.2013	Money: The best and worst investments of 2013: Returns A climate change fund made 68% - and the UK shot to the top.	London	Guardian money pages
Sean Farrell	24.12.2013	'That last event was a one-in-10-year event': The UK's air traffic control chief has big plans - but first he must survive Christmas	London	Guardian financial pages

Rupert Neate	28.12.2013	Welcome to Egerton Crescent, the UK's priciest postcode: Average house price in street put at pounds 7.4m Capital has 18 priciest roads in UK, says Lloyds	London	Guardian financial pages
Anne Penketh	30.12.2013	Uproar grows over antisemitic French comic after footballer repeats his Nazi-style salute: Comedian Dieudonne may face ban on one-man show: Minister says gesture is 'sickening provocation'	London	Guardian International Pages
Larry Elliot	30.12.2013	Why Britain needs a pay rise to make the recovery real: If prices keep rising faster than wages, consumer cheer will quickly turn to gloom - and the coalition will suffer, writes Larry Elliott	London	Guardian Financial Pages

Tab.3: List of headlines used for the analysis, *The Sun*

Author	Date	Text	Place	Topic
Jim Lalor	01.09.2008	Mickey the Hartebeat	London	Sport
Bill Leckie	01.09.2008	Defeat hurts more than a Cousin elbow	London	Sport
Rikki Brown	08.09.2008	Insulation idea is a big turkey	London	Features
Jason Johnson	09.09.2008	Murder charge for dad of baby	London	Home news
Anonymous	12.09.2008	Police in kill arrest	London	Home news
Aoife Bannon	12.09.2008	Beauty fix after day at the mall	London	Features
Aoife Bannon	22.09.2008	Joe´s on trail of life line	London	Features
Laura Lynott	22.09.2008	New push in hunt for knife killer	London	Home news
Ian King	30.09.2008	Blackest Monday	London	Home news
Fergus Shanahan	30.09.2008	A strip off the old block	London	Features
Aoife Bannon	02.10.2008	Sam´s ready for a man	London	Features
Anonymous	02.10.2008	Pirates in US sights	London	Overseas news
Aoife Bannon	10.10.2008	A pig´s ear of a holiday	London	Features
Janie Omorogbe	10.10.2008	Ducati have made it into the Guinness Book Of Records	London	Features
Ken Gibson	10.10.2008	First glimpse of the new Mazda 6	London	Features
Owen Conlon	18.10.2008	What happens to the children?	London	Home news
Anonymous	18.10.2008	All the teams news from the Coca-Cola Championship	London	Sport
Anonymous	18.10.2008	The worst interview ever	London	Sport
Anonymous	24.10.2008	Uk 'Schindler' meets Queen	London	Home news
Joanne McElgunn	25.10.2008	The devil in red	London	Home news
Jason Johnson	30.10.2008	PM plea for peace at troops' parades	London	Home news
Elaine Keogh	30.10.2008	Man set motor on fire after pub ban	London	Home news
Duncan Larcombe Royal	04.11.2008	Prince Charles is talking plants to The Sun	London	Home news
Anonymous	05.11.2008	US hates of Ricky	London	Features
Aoife Bannon	12.11.2008	Birth of a new style	London	Features
Anonymous	12.11.2008	Payout on kid injury	London	Home news
Tom Wells, Alex Peake, James Clench, Lucy Hagan	20.11.2008	Me and a friend tortured someone..we went a bit far: Exclusive	London	Home news
Kelvin MacKenzie	20.11.2008	End of the road for hoon the loon?	London	Features
Sylvia Pownall	26.11.2008	Kids survive as mum dies in car crash	London	Home news
Charlotte Spratt	27.11.2008	Get the Brits	London	Overseas news
Anonymous	27.11.2008	Kilroy is first out	London	Home news
Anonymous	29.11.2008	Speaker who defied a King	London	Home news
Steve Read	01.12.2008	Brits on Gulf ship flee gun pirate hit	London	Home news

Steve Brenner	01.12.2008	A case for the defence	London	Sport
Jamie Pyatt	01.12.2008	Man shot dead by police at cathedral	London	Home news
Jeremy Clarkson	06.12.2008	It's not all bad news from the world of motoring	London	Features
Anonymous	06.12.2008	World of difference	London	Sport
Robert McAulay	15.12.2008	It's fourth time lucky for Scots legends	London	News
Andy Crick, Nev Wilson	15.12.2008	Best Daddy in World	London	News
Martha Linden	24.12.2008	Pope is bashed by gays	London	News
Anonymous	24.12.2008	'I'M JUST FOLLOWING GORDON BROWN'S EXAMPLE AND BUYING OUR WAY OUT OF THE RECESSION!'	London	News
Sylvia Pownall	31.12.2008	Teen is quizzed for fatal stabbing [Eire Region]	London	News
Colin Robertson, Emma Cox	31.12.2008	A LOT OF GUTS: Tough Krypton Factor makes contestants sick	London	Tv Bizz
David Wooding	01.09.2013	EU bid to stop cars speeding [Scot Region]	London	News
The Sun	02.09.2013	World in action	London	Super Goals
Trevor Kavanagh	02.09.2013	How could Dave trust a man who knifed brother? [Edition 2]	London	News
Laura Caroe	12.09.2013	Sobbing for 12 hours a day as mum of missing boy took a real toll on me: Says KATHERINE KELLY	London	Tv Bizz
Robin Pierre	12.09.2013	No jail for biting off tongue in pub fight	London	News
Christina Earle; Matt Barbour	19.09.2013	Is your headache pill giving you a bigger headache? [Eire Region]	London	Me
McCutcheon, Martine; McManus, Jack	23.9.2013	I want to have a baby and be a pop star again: EXCLUSIVE: HOPES OF TROUBLED STAR AFTER 7-YEAR ILLNESS Says MARTINE McCUTCHEON [Scot Region	London	News
Parry, Ryan	25.9.2013	Bombs hidden in mall	London	News
The Sun	25.9.2013	LOONIEST LEFTIE [Scot Region]	London	News
Breen, Stephen; O'Connor, Niall	30.9.2013	A TRULY HORRIFIC ATTACK ON 2 GIRLS': Traumatised children abused in derelict house [Eire Region]	London	News
Thomson, Robert	2.10.2013	The crazy world of Butcher's superspy: EXCLUSIVE [Scot Region]	London	Super Goals
The Sun	2.10.2013	I'M A HUMAN TEAPOT, HERE'S MY SPOUT [Edition 2]	London	News
McGUIRE, JUDY	8.10.2013	HOW I LOST THE WEIGHT	London	Me
Barbour, Matthew	08.10.2013	Can wet socks, mustard, tequila and jazz really ease your flu?: WE TEST THE OLD REMEDIES THAT 'CURED' OUR ANCESTORS' ILLS	London	Me

Gifford, Geoff	13.10.2013	BOTTOM LINE IS WE'VE GOTTO WIN: THE BOTTOM LINE O'NEILL ORDERS FLOPS TO BEAT ISRAEL [Ulster Region]	London	Super Goals
Earlam, Katie	16.10.2013	ROO GOT A BRAZILIAN: It's a close shave but they wax Poles [Ulster Region]	London	News
Leckie, Bill	22.10.2013	OBAMA MAKING A TWIT OF HIMSELF [Scot Region]	London	News
Sabey, Ryan	24.10.2013	GEORGEOUS: THE ROYAL CHRISTENING Prince is good as gold on big day	London	News
Moriarty, Richard	27.10.2013	First kid on way for love rat Amir [Eire Region]	London	News
Tait, Gordon	30.10.2013	A fish called wonga [Scot Region Edition 2]	London	News
Bannon, Aoife	30.10.2013	WE'LL SEE OUR 3 ANGELS IN HEAVEN: DENMARK CRASH AGONY Heartbroken Irish dad Brian's hope [Eire Region]	London	News
Morgan, Tom	02.11.2013	THE GREAT GAMBO COVER-UP: SAVILE COPS NICK GAMBACCINI BBC admit DJ's arrest..only after he's named by Sun [Edition 2]	London	News
Simper, Paul	02.11.2013	READY TO BLOW: There's going to be fireworks as troubled residents of Walford, Weatherfield and Emmerdale village make Bonfire Night go with a bang in Soapland...	London	Tv Magazine
Woodhouse, Craig	10.11.2013	Footie's Becks 'to be a knight' [Scot Region]	London	News
Dineen, Kieran	10.11.2013	City that beat the gangland thugs: the SUNDAY ISSUE ONCE THE MURDER CAPITAL OF EUROPE, THE PEOPLE OF LIMERICK HAVE TURNED THE CITY AROUND [Eire Region]	London	News
Ashton, Emily	14.11.2013	THE POOR MUST PUSH, SAYS PM	London	News
Finneran, Aoife	14.11.2013	Vogue's hoping to Home in on TV gig	London	News
Meneely, Gary	22.11.2013	HOUSE OF SLAVERY: COPS SWOOP IN LONDON [Eire Region]	London	News
Schofield, Kevin	23.11.2013	Tory MP Afriyie is snubbed in EU bid	London	News
Gibson, Ken	29.11.2013	Why Japan is backbone of British car industry: ANALYSIS	London	Motors
Ledger,Emma	30.11.2013	THE END IS NIGH: Kierston Wareing, 37, on why she's glad to be leaving Albert Square and her seductive new role in The Bible	London	Tv Magazine
Howard, Steven	02.12.2013	Not much the Mata as Juan sparkles: SPANISH STAR LEADS FIGHTBACK TO PROVE HE'S NO LONGER THE FALL-GUY	London	Super Goals

Willets, David	03.12.2013	Pilot showed skill on video [Scot Region]	London	News
Howard, Steven	09.12.2013	THE NEW GAZZA: WONDERKID BARKLEY STEALS SHOW IN FRONT OF ROY TO PUT DOWN RIO MARKER [Eire Region]	London	Super Goals
Love, Annabelle	09.12.2013	Now people will know why I do the things I do: CHART IDOL TELLS OF ASPERGER'S FIND SUBO'S 50YR WAIT FOR TRUTH [Scot Region]	London	News
McHugh, Michael	13.12.2013	Doggy meat in human dinner [Ulster Region]	London	News
Tait, Gordon	13.12.2013	Air fleet is grounded after fault [Scot Region Edition 2]	London	News
The Sun	21.12.2013	My week as a party animal!: President of the injured jockeys fund	London	Favourite
Wynne, Fiona	21.12.2013	We wish you A TELLY CHRISTMAS: Irish TV's funniest threesome share some of their best Christmas crackers during a riotous photo shoot [Eire Region]	London	TV magazine
Jones, Daniel	27.12.2013	GREAT HAUL OF CHINA	London	News
Crick, Andy; Andrews, Emily	27.12.2013	HARRY SCORES: PRINCE PLAYS FOOTSIE WITH HER..AND FOOTIE WITH HEIR Dinner date with Cressida EXCLUSIVEGoal in game against brother	London	News

Tab.4: Article analysis, *The Sun*, September 2008 – December 2013

THE SUN SEPTEMBER 2008				
Date	Article used correctly	Article used incorrectly	Article classification	Headline type
22.09.2008	a knife killer		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
09.09.2008	A murder charge		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH
01.09.2008	A/the defeat		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount, *the* - immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
12.09.2008	in a kill arrest		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH/VH
22.09.2008	in the hunt for		cataphoric reference	NH
22.09.2008	of the life line		cataphoric reference	VH
22.09.2008	on the trail		fixed expression, cataphoric reference	VH
30.09.2008	The Blackest Monday		The "logical" use of *the* - superlative	NH
12.09.2008	the day at the mall		cataphoric reference	NH
08.09.2008	the insulation idea		immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
09.09.2008		dad of a baby	personal names -unique reference (familiar style) - no determiner	NH
12.09.2008		Police	plural noun - no article	NH/VH
12.09.2008		the mall	immediate situation (situational reference)	NH
22.09.2008		new push	the articles with abstract nouns - no article	NH
01.09.2008		Mickey the Hartebeat	noun phrases in copular relation	NH

Date	Article used correctly	Article used incorrectly	Article classification	Headline type
30.09.2008		A strip off	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
30.09.2008		the old block	immediate situation (situational reference)	NH
01.09.2008		a Cousin elbow	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
08.09.2008		is a big turkey	fixed expression	VH
THE SUN OCTOBER 2008				
Date	Article used correctly	Article used incorrectly	Article classification	Headline type
30.10.2008	A man		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
30.10.2008	after the pub ban		immediate situation (situational reference)/cataphoric reference	VH
24.10.2008	meets the Queen		larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
02.10.2008	Pirates in the US sights		immediate situation/cataphoric reference	VH
10.10.2008	the first glimpse of		The "logical" use of *the*	NH
30.10.2008	The PM plea		larger situation (general knowledge), Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article	NH
30.10.2008	the troops′ parades		cataphoric reference, immediate situation	NH
24.10.2008	the UK′s Schindler		larger situation (general knowledge), immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
30.10.2008		of the new Mazda 6	immediate situation (situational reference)	NH
30.10.2008		for peace	the articles with abstract nouns - no article	NH
30.10.2008		A pig′s ear of a holiday	fixed expression, idiomatic expression	NH
18.10.2008		All the teams news	cataphoric reference, immediate situation	NH
18.10.2008		the Coca-Cola Championship	cataphoric reference, immediate situation	NH

Date	Article used correctly	Article used incorrectly	Article classification	Headline type
18.10.2008		The worst interview ever	The "logical" use of *the* - superlative	NH
25.10.2008		the devil in red	cataphorical reference, immediate situation (situational reference)	NH
02.10.2008		ready for a man	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
10.10.2008		Ducati	names of the companies - no article	VH
10.10.2008		the Guiness Book Of Records	cataphoric reference, specific book - official name, general knowledge	VH
18.10.2008		to the children	specific reference, uses of definite article - exeption - the could be used, in and informal way, immediate situation	VH

THE SUN NOVEMBER 2008				
Date	Article used correctly	Article used incorrectly	Article classification	Headline type
26.11.2008	in a car crash		the articles with abstract nouns - no article, the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
12.11.2008	on a kid injury	on kid injury	the articles with abstract nouns - no article, the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH
12.11.2008	The birth of a new style		*the* - cataphoric reference, *a new style* - abstract nouns postmodified by of phrase - use of definite article	NH
20.11.2008	the end of the road		cataphoric reference, fixed phrase	NH
27.11.2008	the first out		The "logical" use of *the*	VH
29.11.2008	the King		larger situation (general knowledge)	NH
29.11.2008	the speaker, who defied		cataphoric reference	NH
05.11.2008	The US hates of Ricky		Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article/cataphoric reference	NH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
20.11.2008		hoon the loon	Noun phrases in copular relation	NH
26.11.2008		mum dies	personal names -unique reference (failiar style) - no determiner	VH
04.11.2008		Prince Charles	appositional noun phrase indicating a unique role (placed first) - no article	VH
04.11.2008		The Sun	names with definite article - newspapers and periodicals	VH
20.11.2008		went a bit far	quantifier	VH
27.11.2008		Get the Brits	specific reference - nationality names, plural , exception - Brit is colloquial variant of Briton	VH
27.11.2008		Kilroy	names with no article - personal names	VH
THE SUN DECEMBER 2008				
Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
01.12.2008	a Gulf ship		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
01.12.2008	A man shot dead		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
15.12.2008	in the world		Larger situation (general knowledge)	NH
15.12.2008	The best daddy		The "logical" use of the - superlative	NH
24.12.2008	The pope is bashed		Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
06.12.2008	the world of difference		Larger situation (general knowledge)	NH
01.12.2008		Brits	specific reference - nationality names, plural , exception - Brit is colloquial variant of Briton	VH
01.12.2008		A case for the defence	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH
01.12.2008		the defence	immediate situation	NH
01.12.2008		by police	plural noun	VH
01.12.2008		at cathedral	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
06.12.2008		the world of motoring	Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
15.12.2008		Scots legends	plural nouns - no article	VH
24.12.2008		out of the recession	immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
31.12.2008		for fatal stabbing	gerundium -no article	VH
31.12.2008		A lot of guts	quantifier / fixed phrase	NH

<p align="center">THE SUN SEPTEMBER 2013</p>

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
23.09.2013	a/the 7 year illness		*the* - immediate situation - situational reference, *a*- the use of indefinte article with singular nouns, noun phrases with sporadic referrence - use of the zero article - illnessesthe use of indefinte article with singular nouns,	NH
02.09.2013	his / a brother	brother	personal names -unique reference (familiar style) - no determiner	VH
25.09.2013	in a / the mall		*the* - immediate situation - situational reference, *a* - the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH/VH
30.09.2013	in a derilict house		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
12.09.2013	in a pub fight		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
12.09.2013	mum of a missing boy		personal names -unique reference (failiar style) - no determiner, the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
01.09.2013	The EU bid		Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article, names with the - names of organizations	NH
25.09.2013	the looniest leftie		The "logical" use of *the* - superlative	NH
02.09.2013	the man	a man	*the* - cataphoric reference; *a* - the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
02.09.2013	the world in action		Larger situation (general knowledge)	NH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
30.09.2013		a truly horiffic attack	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
12.09.2013		12 hours a day	predeterminers -*the* multipliers occuring with *a*	VH
12.09.2013		mum	personal names - unique reference (familiar style) - no determiner	VH
12.09.2013		a real toll	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
19.09.2013		a bigger headache	noun phrase with sporadic referrence - use of zero article - illnesses - but here is an exception - headache is always a count noun - used with indefinite article	VH
23.09.2013		to have a baby	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
23.09.2013		a pop star	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
23.09.2013		a troubled star	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
		THE SUN OCTOBER 2013		
Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
24.10.2013	on the big day		anaphoric reference - indirect	VH
27.10.2013	on the way		fixed expression	NH/VH
27.10.2013	The first kid		The "logical" use of *the*	NH/VH
24.10.2013	the Prince		Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
22.10.2013		Obama	names with no article - personal names	NH/VH
22.10.2013		making a twit of	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH/VH
02.10.2013		The crazy world of	cataphoric reference, general knowledge	NH
30.10.2013		A fish called Wonga	noun phrases in a copular relation	NH
24.10.2013		The royal christening	Immediate situtation/larger situation	NH
02.10.2013		I´m a human teapot	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
08.10.2013		the weight	anaphoric reference, indirect or immediate situation - situational reference	VH
08.10.2013		flu	name of illneses	VH
08.10.2013		The old remedies	cataphoric reference	VH
13.10.2013		A bottom line	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
13.10.2013		the bottom line	cataphoric reference, anaphoric reference - direct	VH
13.10.2013		Israel	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	VH
16.10.2013		A Brazilian	specific reference - nationality nouns, singular form	VH
16.10.2013		Poles	specific reference - nationality nouns, plural form	VH
30.10.2013		Denmark	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	NH
30.10.2013		Heartbroken dad	personal names - unique reference (familiar style) - no determiner	NH

THE SUN NOVEMBER 2013

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
02.11.2013	by the Sun		names with definite article - newspapers and periodicals	NH
23.11.2013	in the EU bid		Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article, names with the - names of organizations	VH
29.11.2013	the backbone of		cataphoric reference	VH
22.11.2013	The House of Slavery		cataphoric reference	VH
14.11.2013	The PM		larger situation (general knowledge), Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article	VH
02.11.2013		The Great gambo	immediate situation - situational reference	NH

02.11.2013		Walford, Weatherfield, Emmerdale village	names with no article - geographical names - names of cities	NH
02.11.2013		Bonfire Night	names with no article - temporal names - festivals, religious periods	NH
02.11.2013		with a bang	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
10.11.2013		to be a knight	nonrefering uses of the indefinite article in noun phrases in copular relationship	NH
10.11.2013		the ganglang thugs	The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - uniquely identifiable group of people	VH
10.11.2013		the Sunday issue	immediate situation - situational reference	NH
10.11.2013		once the murder capital	cataphoric reference	NH
10.11.2013		of Europe	names with no article - geographical names - names of continents	VH
10.11.2013		the people of Limmerick	cataphoric reference	VH
10.11.2013		the city around	anaphoric reference, direct	NH
14.11.2013		the poor	The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - phrases with an adjective hread reffering to a group of people	NH
14.11.2013		On TV	noun phrases with sporadic referrence - means of communication	VH
22.11.2013		London	names with no article - geographical names - names of cities	VH
29.11.2013		British car industry	the articles with abstract nouns - no article	VH
29.11.2013		Japan	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	VH
30.11.2013		the end is neigh	cataphoric reference, fixed phrase (wordplay)	VH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
30.11.2013		Albert Square	names with no articles - other locative names consisting of proper noun + common noun descriptor	VH
30.11.2013		The Bible	name of the TV show	VH
THE SUN DECEMBER 2013				
Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
27.12.2013	A dinner date		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
27.12.2013	A heir /the heir		the - lager situation	VH
03.12.2013	A pilot		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
02.12.2013	A/the Spanish star		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
13.12.2013	after the/a fault		the immediate situation - situational reference	VH
09.12.2013	for the truth		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount, fixed expression	VH
13.12.2013	in a human dinner		Noun phrases with sporadic referrence - meals - use of indefinite article with a particular meal	VH
27.12.2013	in the game against brother		cataphoric reference	NH
03.12.2013	On the video		sporadice reference	VH
27.12.2013	The great Haul of China		cataphoric reference, immediate situation	NH
21.12.2013	The Irish TV´s funniest threesome		The "logical" use of *the* - superlative	VH
21.12.2013	The president		Larger situation (general knowledge), cataphoric reference	NH
27.12.2013	The Prince		Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
09.12.2013	The Rio market		immediate situation - situational reference	VH

09.12.2013	The show		immediate situation - situational reference	VH
02.12.2013		the fall guy	immediate situation - situational reference	VH
09.12.2013		The New Gazza	immediate situation - situational reference	NH
09.12.2013		The things I do	cataphoric reference	VH
13.12.2013		Doggy meat	zero article used with noncount nouns	VH
21.12.2013		as a party animal	nonreffering uses of the indefinite article, unique role	NH
21.12.2013		of the injured	The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - phrases with an adjective head reffering to a group of people	VH
21.12.2013		we wish you a telly Christmas	fixed phrase, wordplay	VH
21.12.2013		a riotous photo shoot	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
27.12.2013		plays footsie	the genric use of the definite article with singular noun phrases - exception	VH

Tab.5: Article analysis, *The Guardian*, September 2008 – December 2013

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
THE GUARDIAN SEPTEMBER 2008				
10.09.2008	a /the move related		cataphoric reference	VH
29.09.2008	a great leap		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
10.09.2008	a race row Asian officer		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
10.09.2008	for a low carbon living		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
29.09.2008	role as a social activist and a fundraiser		nonreffering uses of the indefinite article, unique role	NH
29.09.2008	the 83 year old		anaphoric reference - direct	VH
12.09.2008	the best		The "logical" use of *the* - superlative	NH
10.09.2008	the EU		Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article, names with *the* - names of organizations	NH
27.09.2008	the first	A first	The "logical" use of *the* *	VH
27.09.2008	the minister		Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
27.09.2008	with the state sector		the use of definite article - institutions	VH
29.09.2008		one of the great	cataphoric reference	VH
29.09.2008		cancer	noun phrases with sporadic refference - use of the zero article - illnesses	VH
29.09.2008		at home	Fixed phrases involving prepositions	VH
29.09.2008		the punters	immediate situation - situational reference	VH

27.09.2008		by mobile	noun phrases with sporadic referrence - means of communication	NH
27.09.2008		pounds 2.50-a-month	predeterminers -the multipliers occuring with *a*	VH
27.09.2008		by phone	noun phrases with sporadic referrence - means of communication	VH
12.09.2008		of the rest	The "logical" use of *the*	NH
12.09.2008		over the last five years	The "logical" use of *the*	NH
10.09.2008		Croatia	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	NH
10.09.2008		England	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	NH
10.09.2008		Bilic	names with no article - personal names	VH
10.09.2008		a breath of fresh air	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
10.09.2008		sharing a bus	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
10.09.2008		Blair	names with no article - personal names	VH
10.09.2008		the trends	cataphoric reference, immediate situation - situational reference	NH
10.09.2008		Welcome to Britain	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	VH
10.09.2008		an engineer, maths teacher or sheep shearer	noun phrases in copular relation	VH
10.09.2008		Doctors, nurses and social workers	plural nouns with indefinite article- no article	NH
10.09.2008		society	the articles with abstract nouns - no article	NH
10.09.2008		a peak into	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
10.09.2008		the future	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH
10.09.2008		a social experiment	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
10.09.2008		on a massive scale	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
10.09.2008		the Transiton Town movement	immediate situation - situational reference	VH
13.09.2008		The power of dance	abstract nouns postmodified by *of phrase* - use of definite article	NH
13.09.2008		the world	larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
13.09.2008		a new eco club	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
13.09.2008		Rotterdam	names with no article - geographical names - names of cities	VH
13.09.2008		with a dancefloor	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
12.09.2008		England	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	VH
12.09.2008		Trescothick	names with no article - personal names	VH
12.09.2008		The former test batsman	anaphoric reference - direct	VH
12.09.2008		at peace with	the articles with abstract nouns - no article	VH

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Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
24.10.2008	a mistake		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
30.10.2008	A terminally ill woman		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
30.10.2008	after the row with a girlfriend		cataphoric reference	VH

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30.10.2008	kill a man		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
24.10.2008	over the regulation		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
08.10.2008	over the voter registration		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
30.10.2008	reject the plea		immediate situation - situational reference	VH
02.10.2008	THE DRUNKS		The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - phrases with an adjective head reffering to a group of people	VH
02.10.2008	The flamboyant theatre designer and painter		Anaphoric/cataphoric refernce	NH
24.10.2008	the former Fed chief		anaphoric reference - direct	VH
17.10.2008	The minister		Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
08.10.2008	The race for the White House		cataphoric reference	NH
24.10.2008	the state-owned banks		cataphoric reference	VH
17.10.2008	The UK		names of countries including the words: states, kingdom, republic - the use of definite article	VH
08.10.2008	The US		names of countries includint the words: states, kingdom, republic - the use of definite article	VH
15.10.2008	the worst		The "logical" use of *the*	VH
30.10.2008	with a girlfriend		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
24.10.2008		Greenspan	names with no article - personal names	VH
24.10.2008		about the economy	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH

08.10.2008		the White House	Larger situation (general knowledge), names of the building - the use of definite article	NH
30.10.2008		Police	plural noun	VH
15.10.2008		the banks crisis	immediate situation - situational reference	VH
15.10.2008		be past	The articles with abstract nouns - no article	VH
15.10.2008		David Salt	names with no article - personal names	VH
15.10.2008		show a dramatic increase	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
15.10.2008		the crunch	immediate situation - situational reference	VH
15.10.2008		the number of uneymployed	cataphoric reference	VH
15.10.2008		the origins of	cataphoric reference	VH
15.10.2008		the meltdown	cataphoric reference	VH
15.10.2008		the financial markets	anaphoric reference - indirect, immediate situation - situational reference	VH
18.10.2008		the torture time bomb	cataphoric reference, immediate situation - situational reference	NH
18.10.2008		The Bush administration´s approval of the abuse	cataphoric reference	VH
18.10.2008		of the abuse	cataphoric reference, abstract nouns postmodified by *of phrase* - use of definite article	VH
18.10.2008		a toxic legacy	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
18.10.2008		the next US president	The "logical" use of *the*	VH
02.10.2008		The last time	The "logical" use of *the*	VH
02.10.2008		Felix Dennis	names with no article - personal names	VH
02.10.2008		gave an interview	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
02.10.2008		With a national	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
02.10.2008		a lot of free wine	postdeterminers - closed-class quantifiers	NH
30.10.2008		The great showdown	cataphoric reference, immediate situation - situational reference	NH
30.10.2008		The West Wing´s	name of the TV show	VH
30.10.2008		the real presidential campaign	Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
30.10.2008		the finale be	anaphoric reference - direct	VH
30.10.2008		the same	The "logical" use of *the*	VH
02.10.2008		Peter Snow	names with no article - personal names	NH

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Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
29.11.2008	A crime victim		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
29.11.2008	A medical student		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
20.11.2008	as a dancer		nonreffering uses of the indefinite article, unique role	NH
29.11.2008	the biggest		The "logical" use of *the*	NH
08.11.2008	The editor	editor	noun phrases in copular relation - can alternates with zero article	VH
08.11.2008	the Guardian		names with definite article - newspapers and periodicals	VH
20.11.2008	The last waltz		The "logical" use of *the*	NH
04.11.2008	The race for		cataphoric reference	NH
29.11.2008	the SAS		Acronym, pronounced individually - definite article	VH
03.11.2008	The US elections		names of countries including the words: states, kingdom, republic - the use of definite article	NH
20.11.2008		Sergeant	names with no article - personal names	NH

20.11.2008		the public	The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - uniquely identifiable group of people	VH
20.11.2008		the judges	The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - uniquely identifiable group of people	VH
04.11.2008		the White House	Larger situation (general knowledge), names of buildings - use of the definite article	NH
04.11.2008		on eve of vote	fixed phrases involving prepositions	VH
04.11.2008		The US	names of countries including the words: states, kingdom, republic - the use of definite article	VH
04.11.2008		the polls	anaphoric reference or immediate situation	VH
04.11.2008		Americans	specific reference - nationality nouns, plural form	VH
04.11.2008		suffer a repeat	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
04.11.2008		a socialist takeover	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
29.11.2008		foot the bill	specific reference, use of the definite article or immediate situation	VH
29.11.2008		Africa	names with no article - geographical names - names of continents	NH
29.11.2008		faced the thread of debt collectors	cataphoric reference	VH
29.11.2008		Mumbai	names with no article - geographical names - names of cities	NH
08.11.2008		the best	The "logical" use of *the*	NH
08.11.2008		the worst	The "logical" use of *the*	NH
08.11.2008		the silliest	The "logical" use of *the*	NH
08.11.2008		the dust	immediate situation - situational reference	VH
08.11.2008		Michael Tomaski	names with no article - personal names	VH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
08.11.2008		the hits, misses, gaffes and goofs of the 2008 campaign	cataphoric reference	VH
08.11.2008		of the 2008	sporadic reeferrence, articles omitted in names of seasons - exeption	VH
21.11.2008		Nasa	Acronym, pronounced as a word - no article	VH
21.11.2008		half a mile	predeterminers - *all, both and half*, before the article	VH
21.11.2008		on Mars	names of planet are used with zero article	VH
18.11.2008		for an hour	use of indefinite article and the numeral one	VH
18.11.2008		a small price	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
18.11.2008		a clean sport	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
03.11.2008		the ballot box	cataphoric reference	NH
03.11.2008		The catastrophe	cataphoric reference, immediate situation - situational reference	VH
03.11.2008		Congo	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	VH
03.11.2008		a grave international failure	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
03.11.2008		the entire media	abstract nouns postmodified by *of phrase* - use of definite article	VH
03.11.2008		a national obsession	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
08.11.2008		Brian Blessed	names with no article - personal names	VH
08.11.2008		the director who	cataphoric reference	VH
08.11.2008		play the fool	the generic use of definite article with singular noun phrases	VH

THE GUARDIAN DECEMBER 2008

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline

Date			Grammar point	Code
24.12.2008	A shop assistant		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
18.12.2008	for the leadership		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
24.12.2008	her/zero husband		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns, paralell structures*	VH
29.12.2008	into a relegation zone		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
02.12.2008	on the internet		common expression using the definite article	VH
11.12.2008	the army of colours		cataphoric reference	NH
02.12.2008	the British meat*	British meat	zero article used with noncount nouns/situational reference	VH
11.12.2008	the colour		anaphoric reference, indirect	VH
03.12.2008	the first		The "logical" use of *the*	VH
18.12.2008	the first woman editor		The "logical" use of *the*	NH
24.12.2008	The Second arranged marriage motivated murder	Second arranged marriage motivated murder	*	NH/VH
24.12.2008	the stars		Larger situation (general knowledge)	NH
24.12.2008	the/zero wife		cataphoric reference, parallel structures	VH
24.12.2008	to hide a knife		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
17.12.2008	with the panic		*the* - cataphoric reference	VH
29.12.2008		Reading	names with no article - personal names	VH
29.12.2008		scrape a point	use of indefinite article and the numeral *one*	VH
18.12.2008		Germany	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	VH

18.12.2008		face-to-face	Parallel strucuctures or fixed phrase involving prepositions	VH
17.12.2008		at what price	The articles with abstract nouns - no article	NH
17.12.2008		the world	Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
17.12.2008		the recession	Immediate situation	VH
11.12.2008		an episode	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
11.12.2008		is the first	The "logical" use of *the*	VH
03.12.2008		secures victory	The articles with abstract nouns - no article	VH
24.12.2008		A Scottish forest	singular noun phrase with adjective of nationality as a complement	NH
24.12.2008		a rare chance	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH
24.12.2008		a darky sky park	specific reference the use of indefinite article	VH
24.12.2008		the third in	The "logical" use of *the*	VH
24.12.2008		the world	Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
24.12.2008		Christmas	names with no article - temporal names - festivals, religious periods	NH
24.12.2008		planet pope	names of planet are used with zero article	NH
24.12.2008		The Holy Father	larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
24.12.2008		the spirit	cataphoric reference	VH
24.12.2008		of the season	sporadic reeferrence, articles omitted in names of seasons - exception	NH

THE GUARDIAN SEPTEMBER 2013

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
23.09.2013	A climate science		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH

27.09.2013	after the EU ban		Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article*names with *the* - names of organizations	VH
27.09.2013	at the mercy of		abstract nouns postmodified by of phrase - use of definite article	NH
11.09.2013	for the switchover		anaphoric reference	VH
11.09.2013	The Bank of England		names with the definite article - public institutions	VH
30.09.2013	The communist	A communist	cataphoric reference	NH
02.09.2013	the empire		immediate situation	VH
11.09.2013	The first		The "logical" use of *the*	VH
02.09.2013	The Jury of safe spectators	A jury of safe spectators	cataphoric reference	VH
27.09.2013	The Maldives		names with the definite article - place names of plural form - groups of islands	NH
23.09.2013	The Millions		The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - uniquely identifiable group of people	VH
11.09.2013	the UN expert		Acronym, pronounced individually, names with the - names of organizations/situational reference	VH
27.09.2013	The United States		names of countries including the words: states, kingdom, republic - the use of definite article	NH
04.09.2013	the US president		Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
23.09.2013	The us workers:		names of countries including the words: states, kingdom, republic - the use of definite article	VH
27.09.2013		Climate change	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH
27.09.2013		the island chain	names with the definite article - place names of plural form - groups of islands	VH
27.09.2013		Damian Carrington	names with no article - personal names	VH

Date		Phrase	Rule	Code
27.09.2013		Male	names with no article - geographical names - names of cities	VH
23.09.2013		the worst effects	The "logical" use of *the*	VH
23.09.2013		climate change	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
23.09.2013		Unicef	Acronym, pronounced as a word - no article	VH
23.09.2013		Stockholm	names with no article - geographical names - names of cities	VH
11.09.2013		paper	zero article used with noncount nouns	NH
11.09.2013		for the poorest	The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - phrases with an adjective head reffering to a group of people, or superlative	VH
11.09.2013		Raquel Rolnik	names with no article - personal names	VH
11.09.2013		The UK	names of countries includint the words: states, kingdom, republic - the use of definite article	VH
11.09.2013		the effects	cataphoric reference	VH
11.09.2013		the bedroom tax	immediate situation	VH
11.09.2013		Amelia Gentleman	names with no article - personal names	VH
02.09.2013		The American people	the adverb phrase, modifying the the noun	VH
02.09.2013		face a reality TV choice	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
02.09.2013		Syria	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	VH
02.09.2013		Obama	names with no article - personal names	VH
02.09.2013		the yes or no button	cataphoric reference	VH
02.09.2013		an end to	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH

04.09.2013		Obama	names with no article - personal names	NH
04.09.2013		on the agenda	immediate situation - situational reference	NH
04.09.2013		Assad	names with no article - geographical names - names of cities	NH
30.09.2013		Chin Peng	names with no article - personal names	NH
30.09.2013		the British and the newly independent Malaya	oficial name of the country	NH
23.09.2013		The American dream	immediate situation; larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
23.09.2013		a burden for most	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
23.09.2013		the guiding ideal	cataphoric reference	VH
23.09.2013		on the delusional	anaphoric reference - direct	VH
17.09.2013		the biggest	The "logical" use of *the*	VH
17.09.2013		in the UK	names of countries including the words: states, kingdom, republic - the use of definite article	VH
17.09.2013		the long-running argument	cataphoric reference	VH
17.09.2013		home officer min JB	appositional noun phrase indicating a unique role (placed first) - no article	VH
17.09.2013		called for a national debate	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
17.09.2013		Kira Cochrane	names with no article - personal names	VH
17.09.2013		the Galapagos	names with the definite article - place names of plural form - groups of islands	NH
17.09.2013		the Galapagos Islands	names with the definite article - place names of plural form - groups of islands	VH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
17.09.2013		in a barrel	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
17.09.2013		22 of the cards	anaphoric reference - direct	VH
17.09.2013		Simon Clark	names with no article - personal names	VH

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Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
09.10.2013	A call		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
03.10.2013	a former Tory minister		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
21.10.2013	A Lybian		specific reference - nationality nouns, singular form	VH
03.10.2013	A second life sentence		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
03.10.2013	A/the Mail attack*		names with the definite article - newspapers and periodicals	VH
09.10.2013	after the Lampedusa tragedy		immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
29.10.2013	at the corporation		anaphoric reference - direct	VH
30.10.2013	for a rare tape		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
04.10.2013	in a boat		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
29.10.2013	of the highest		The "logical" use of *the*	VH
09.10.2013	over the intake of refugees		cataphoric reference	NH
21.10.2013	over the UK´s		cataphoric reference, names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH
29.10.2013	over the/a royal		the - immediate situation (situational reference) ; a- the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
18.10.2013	The Angry president		Larger situation (general knowledge), anaphoric reference	VH

29.10.2013	the BBC		Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article - or the name of company - without articles	VH
30.10.2013	the editing feature		immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
03.10.2013	the editor		immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
03.10.2013	the episode		anaphoric reference - indirect	VH
18.10.2013	The EU		Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article, names with *the* - names of organizations	VH
09.10.2013	The EU		Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article, names with *the* - names of organizations	VH
04.10.2013	the gates of Europe		cataphoric reference	VH
09.10.2013	the immigration policy		immediate situation (situational reference), catphoric reference	VH
03.10.2013	The killer, who		cataphoric reference	VH
30.10.2013	The Loach film		immediate situation	VH
29.10.2013	The Mail		names with definite article - newspapers and periodicals	NH
04.10.2013	The Mediterrean		structure of names with the - with elipsis of element - e.g. *The Mediterrean (Sea)*	VH
29.10.2013	The Mirror		names with definite article - newspapers and periodicals	NH
30.10.2013	The Monsters to the rescue		Immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
29.10.2013	The NEWS UK		names with definite article - newspapers and periodicals	NH
03.10.2013	the outcry		immediate situation (situational reference), anaphoric reference	VH
03.10.2013	the pivotal meeting		immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
29.10.2013	The Telegraph		names with definite article - newspapers and periodicals	NH
18.10.2013	The US back to work		names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH

18.10.2013	the use of fructose		cataphoric reference	NH
04.10.2013	the worst of the series		The "logical" use of *the* - superlative	VH
		Pixar	names of the companies - no article	VH
29.10.2013		Norton	names with no article - personal names	VH
29.10.2013		rejection	The generic use of zero article ??????	NH
18.10.2013		Obama	names with no article - personal names	VH
18.10.2013		a long-term financial deal	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
09.10.2013		Germany	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	NH
09.10.2013		Italy	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	NH
09.10.2013		a result of	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
09.10.2013		half a century	Predeterminers - *all, both half,*	VH
09.10.2013		Britons	specific reference - nationality nouns, plural form	VH
03.10.2013		Mark Bridger	names with no article - personal names	VH
03.10.2013		The Daily Mail	names with definite article - newspapers and periodicals	VH
03.10.2013		a good man	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
31.10.2013		the economics	immediate situation (situational reference) *	NH
31.10.2013		the techology	immediate situation (situational reference) *	NH
31.10.2013		the timetable	immediate situation (situational reference) *	NH
29.10.2013		a visa	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
29.10.2013		a head of	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
29.10.2013		the British Museum	names with the definite article - public institutions - museums	VH
29.10.2013		the UK	names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH
29.10.2013		much to the disgust	cataphoric reference	VH
24.10.2013		the spies	The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - uniquely identifiable group of people	VH
24.10.2013		the leaks	The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases	VH
24.10.2013		the NSA-GCHQ	Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article	VH
24.10.2013		US and British	*	VH
24.10.2013		intelligence	The articles with abstract nouns - no article	VH
24.10.2013		the terror threat	anaphoric reference - direct	VH

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Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
04.11.2013	a human rights abuse		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
02.11.2013	a pleasant* span		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH
18.11.2013	a serious challenge *		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
28.11.2013	both, the locals and the migrants		The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - uniquely identifiable group of people	VH
04.11.2013	halt the mutilation of girls		cataphoric reference	VH

Date	Item		Description	Code
07.11.2013	of a vindictive employee		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
07.11.2013	paints the picture		cataphoric refercence	VH
18.11.2013	tackle the class		The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - uniquely identifiable group of people	VH
07.11.2013	the acid attack		immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
12.11.2013	the ATMs		Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article	VH
18.11.2013	the content		anaphoric reference - direct	VH
18.11.2013	the culture		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
07.11.2013	The Dancer		immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
07.11.2013	The director		immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
02.11.2013	the disease		anaphoric reference - direct	VH
18.11.2013	the Downing Street summit		use of the definite article - conferences, dociments, immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
04.11.2013	the FGM		Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article	VH
07.11.2013	the minister		Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
07.11.2013	the number of docked claims		partition in respect to quality - plural count nouns	VH
28.11.2013	the product of the failure		cataphoric reference	VH
02.11.2013	The River Thames		names with definite article - geographical names - names of rivers	NH
02.11.2013	the South of England		names with no article - geographical names -names of countries, etc - exception	VH

18.11.2013	the UK		names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH
04.11.2013	The UK		names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH
18.11.2013	The US		names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH
28.11.2013		a calm debate	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
28.11.2013		the PM	Larger situation (general knowledge), Acronym, pronounced individually - use of definite article	VH
28.11.2013		the real question	fixed phrase	VH
18.11.2013		Google	names of the companies - no article	VH
18.11.2013		a popular and serious challenge	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
07.11.2013		Mc Vey	names with no article - personal names	VH
02.11.2013		breast cancer	noun phrases with sporadic refference - use of the zero article - illnesses	VH
02.11.2013		450 women a year	predeterminers - the multipliers	VH
02.11.2013		a green an pleasant span	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH
28.11.2013		America	names with no article - geographical names - names of continents	VH
28.11.2013		the Middle East	names with no article - geographical names -names of countries, etc - exception	VH
28.11.2013		The Iran deal	immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
28.11.2013		the failure of the war	cataphoric reference	VH
28.11.2013		of the war	immediate situation (situational reference)	VH

Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
28.11.2013		to the region´s people	cataphoric reference	VH
12.11.2013		kate Hodal	names with no article - personal names	VH
12.11.2013		Tacloban	names with no article - geographical names - names of cities	VH
12.11.2013		in the Philippines	names with the definite article - place names of plural form - groups of islands	VH
12.11.2013		the stench of bodies	anaphoric reference - direct	VH
12.11.2013		fight for a decent home	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
12.11.2013		a decent south Africa*	names with no article - geographical names - names of continents	VH
12.11.2013		Durban	names with no article - geographical names - names of cities	VH
12.11.2013		the rich	The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - phrases with an adjective head reffering to a group of people	VH
		THE GUARDIAN DECEMBER 2013		
Date	Article changing	Article not changing	Classification of the article	Type of headline
14.12.2013	A Judge		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
07.12.2013	A man/ the man		cataphoric reference	NH
07.12.2013	A view from Spain		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	NH
30.12.2013	after a footballer		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
28.12.2013	an average		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH

02.12.2013	become a permanent fixture		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
14.12.2013	calls for the urgent review		cataphoric reference	VH
02.12.2013	ends the fear of		abstract nouns postmodified by *of phrase* - use of definite article	VH
30.12.2013	face a ban		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
28.12.2013	in the UK		names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH
14.12.2013	into a controversy		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH
07.12.2013	into the sea		Larger situation (general knowledge)	NH
21.12.2013	on a chance		the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	NH/VH
14.12.2013	on a lecture		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
30.12.2013	over an antisemitic French comic		the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
02.12.2013	Smash the records for seasonal sales		cataphoric reference	VH
02.12.2013	the first victory of 2013		The "logical" use of *the**, abstract nouns postmodified by of phrase - use of definite article	VH
30.12.2013	The gesture		anaphoric reference - direct	VH
02.12.2013	the internet orders		common expression using the definite article	VH
02.12.2013	The Irishman		anaphoric reference - direct	VH
21.12.2013	the last time	last time	The "logical" use of *the**	VH
30.12.2013	The minister		Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH
14.12.2013	The Prime minister		Larger situation (general knowledge)	VH

Date				
21.12.2013	the top of		cataphoric reference	NH/VH
14.12.2013	the UK		names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH
02.12.2013	the UK		names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH
02.12.2013	The US Gimmick		immediate situation (situational reference)	VH
14.12.2013	the Woolwich murder		immediate situation - situational reference	VH
21.12.2013	the worst		The "logical" use of *the*	NH
28.12.2013		Egerton Crescent	names with no article, geographical names, names of streets	VH
28.12.2013		the UK´s priciest	The "logical" use of *the*	VH
21.12.2013		Liverpool	names with no article - geographical names - names of cities	NH/VH
21.12.2013		the tree	immediate situation (situational reference) or general knowledge	NH/VH
21.12.2013		Christmas	names with no article - temporal names - festivals, religious periods	NH/VH
21.12.2013		Andy Hunter	names with no article - personal names	VH
21.12.2013		the best	The "logical" use of *the*	VH
21.12.2013		A climate change	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
21.12.2013		the UK	names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH
21.12.2013		the top	immediate situation (situational reference) or general knowledge	VH
14.12.2013		Cameron	names with no article - personal names	NH
07.12.2013		The hosts, the holders, the hopefuls	The generic use of the definite article with plural noun phrases - uniquely identifiable group of people	NH
07.12.2013		by the phone*	immediate situation (situational reference)	NH

02.12.2013		Black Friday	names with no article - temporal names - festivals, religious periods	VH
02.12.2013		the busiest	The "logical" use of *the* - superlative	VH
02.12.2013		a winless year	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
02.12.2013		Ewan Murray	names with no article - personal names	VH
30.12.2013		Britain	names with no article - geographical names - name of country	VH
30.12.2013		a pay rise	the articles with abstract nouns - switch between count and nouncount	VH
30.12.2013		the recovery	immediate situation - situational reference	VH
30.12.2013		turn to gloom	the articles with abstract nouns - no article	VH
30.12.2013		the coalition	immediate situation - situational reference	VH
30.12.2013		Larry Elliot	names with no article - personal names	VH
24.12.2013		a one in -10-year	the use of indefinte article with singular nouns	VH
24.12.2013		the UK´s air traffic control	names of countries including the words: *states, kingdom, republic* - the use of definite article	VH
24.12.2013		Christmas	names with no article - temporal names - festivals, religious periods	VH

Tab.6: Types of headlines, *The Guardian*

Date	Text	Type of headline	Type of headline descr.
10.09.2008	Football: World Cup qualifiers: Croatia v England: Bilic is a breath of fresh air, unless you are sharing a bus	FSH	NH + NH + NH + VH
10.09.2008	Met chief suspends race row Asian officer: Blair denies move related to discrimination claim Ghaffur threatens to sue over 'victimisation'	FSH	VH + VH
10.09.2008	Migration: The trends: Immigration: Welcome to Britain - so long as you're an engineer, maths teacher or sheep shearer: New rules on recruiting workers from outside EU: Doctors, nurses and social workers to be excluded	FSH	NH + NH + NH + VH + NH + NH
10.09.2008	Society: A peak into the future: Described as 'a social experiment on a massive scale', the Transition Town movement offers positive ideas for low-carbon living	FSH	NH+NH+VH
12.09.2008	Football: Best of the rest over the last five years	FSH	NH+NH
12.09.2008	Cricket: Family matters: Trescothick revels in life beyond England: Depression cut short his international career but the former Test batsman is now at peace with himself	FSH	NH + VH+ VH+VH
13.09.2008	Travel: Green: The power of dance: Music may not save the world, but a new eco club in Rotterdam is doing its bit with a dancefloor that generates electricity	FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH
27.09.2008	Money: Banking: Money transfer by mobile: A first for Lloyds as it launches pounds 2.50-a-month service to move funds by phone	FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH
27.09.2008	Public schools move to close divide with state sector: Headteachers' body gets support from minister Cadet forces opened up to	FSH	VH+VH
29.09.2008	Paul Newman: tributes flow in for 'one of the great 20th-century lives': 83-year-old loses battle with cancer at home: Praise for role as social activist and fundraiser	FSH	NH+VH+VH+NH
29.09.2008	Racing: Leighs makes great leap forward but two steps back: Britain's newest racecourse finally pulls in the punters but still leaves them short changed	FSH	NH+VH+VH

02.10.2008	G2: Arts: 'Drunks talk trash, don't they?': The last time publisher Felix Dennis gave an interview, he said he killed someone. How do you top that? With a national poetry tour - and a lot of free wine.	FSH	NH+NH+VH+VH+VH+NH
02.10.2008	Obituary: Peter Snow: Flamboyant theatre designer and painter whose work ranged from Becket to Coward	FSH	NH+NH+NH
08.10.2008	US: Race for the White House: Election strategy: Dirty tricks claims as parties battle over voter registration	FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH
15.10.2008	Front: Worst of the banks crisis may be past. But for David Salt the crunch has just arrived: New figures will today show a dramatic increase in the number of unemployed. Paul Lewis traces the origins of one lost job to the meltdown in the financial markets	FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH+VH
17.10.2008	National: Climate change: Minister pledges UK will make 80% cut by 2050	FSH	NH+NH+VH
18.10.2008	Comment & Debate: The torture time bomb: The Bush administration's approval of the abuse of detainees is a toxic legacy for the next US president	FSH	NH+NH+VH
24.10.2008	Front: Greenspan - I was wrong about the economy. Sort of: Former Fed chief admits 'mistake' over regulation: Myners plans new agency to run state-owned banks	FSH	NH+VH+NH+VH+VH
30.10.2008	National: Ask parliament, not courts, whether your husband can help you end your life: Judges reject plea to clarify assisted suicide law: Terminally ill woman is granted leave to appeal	FSH	NH+VH+VH
30.10.2008	National: Police kill man brandishing gun after row with girlfriend	FSH	NH+VH
30.10.2008	The great showdown: The West Wing's final episodes mirror the real presidential campaign so closely that even its writers admit it's 'creepy'. But will the finale be the same? By Jonathan Freedland	FSH	NH+VH+VH+NH
03.11.2008	Comment & Debate: Naive faith in the ballot box: The catastrophe in Congo is a grave international failure. Hasty elections can make things worse	FSH	NH+NH+VH+VH
03.11.2008	Media: Go figure: US elections: The entire media have gained from a national obsession	FSH	NH+VH+NH+VH

04.11.2008	Race for the White House: Fear and loathing divide two Americas on eve of vote: As the US goes to the polls liberal Americans are gripped by anxiety that they will suffer a repeat of their 2000 disappointment while right-wingers rail against 'a socialist takeover'	FSH	NH+VH+VH
08.11.2008	Work: My mentor: Brian Blessed recalls the director who taught him to play the fool	FSH	NH+NH+VH
08.11.2008	International: Obama triumph: Aftermath: The best of times, the worst of times - and the silliest: As the dust settles, Michael Tomasky, editor of Guardian America, looks back at the hits, misses, gaffes and goofs of the 2008 campaign	FSH	NH+NH+NH+NH+VH
18.11.2008	Football: Being available for an hour is a small price to pay for a clean sport. Ask Rio	FSH	NH+VH+VH
20.11.2008	National: Television: Last waltz for Sergeant as dancer the public wouldn't drop bows out of show: What the judges said	FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH+VH
21.11.2008	Science: Nasa finds ice sheets half a mile thick on Mars	FSH	NH+VH
29.11.2008	Money: Mobiles: Crime victim told he must foot the bill: Medical student whose phone was stolen while working in Africa for charity and faced the threat of debt collectors	FSH	NH+NH+VH+NH
29.11.2008	Front: Massacre in Mumbai: Security forces: Biggest test yet for Black Cats, elite unit modelled on SAS	FSH	NH+NH+NH+NH+VH
02.12.2008	National: Most employers restrict staff time on internet, says survey	FSH	NH+VH
02.12.2008	National: Food: Sainsbury's to use British meat in most ready meals	FSH	NH+NH+VH
03.12.2008	Football: Ellington's last-minute penalty secures victory for battered Rams and first semi-final for 40 years	FSH	NH+VH
11.12.2008	Technology: Unscrambling an army of colours: An episode of Dad's Army is the first beneficiary of software to recapture colour from archive black and white film: How does it work?	FSH	NH+NH+VH+VH
17.12.2008	Society: Change, but at what price?: After 2008 started with panic over food prices, the world seemed to be waking up to global warming. But then the recession hit	FSH	NH+NH+VH

18.12.2008	International: Michelin guide turns to Germany for leadership: First woman editor in food book's 108-year history: New chief refuses to give face-to-face interviews	FSH	NH+VH+NH+VH
24.12.2008	National: Wife who stabbed husband of one month jailed for life: Second arranged marriage motivated murder: Shop assistant dressed in burka to hide knife	FSH	NH+VH+NH+NH
24.12.2008	National: Astronomy: From deep in a Scottish forest, a rare chance to see where stars are born: Galloway site is hoping to become a dark sky park - only the third in the world	FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH
24.12.2008	Comment & Debate: Christmas on planet pope: The Holy Father has got the spirit of the season all wrong with his message of fear and exclusion	FSH	NH+NH+VH
29.12.2008	Football: Saints slip into relegation zone as Reading finally scrape a point	FSH	NH+VH
02.09.2013	Comment: The American people face a reality TV choice over Syria: Obama is asking a jury of safe spectators to press the yes or no button for military strikes. Will they vote for an end to empire?	FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH
04.09.2013	Front: Obama: Syrian regime change on the agenda: Military strike part of wider strategy of toppling Assad, says US president	FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH
11.09.2013	Here's your change: notes are going plastic: Transparent, polymer cash to replace paper from 2016: Bank of England reveals pounds 5 will be first for switchover	FSH	VH+VH+NH+VH
11.09.2013	Poverty: For the poorest, housing crisis has begun to threaten human rights, says UN expert: Raquel Rolnik came to the UK to see the effects of the bedroom tax and benefit cuts. Her findings are stark, writes Amelia Gentleman	FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH
17.09.2013	G2: 'Is the veil the biggest issue we face in the UK?': The long-running argument about full-face veils has erupted again. Home Office minister Jeremy Browne has called for a national debate, but do we really need one? Don't tell women what to wear, three leading Muslims tell Kira Cochrane	FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH+VH
17.09.2013	G2: Greetings from the Galapagos: For centuries, visitors to the Galapagos Islands have left unstamped postcards in a barrel. What happened when artist Simon Clark collected 22 of the cards and delivered their years-old messages?	FSH	NH+NH+VH+VH

23.09.2013	Children will be exposed to the worst effects of climate change, says Unicef: Millions will suffer effects of heat and malnutrition: Climate science gathering begins today in Stockholm	FSH	VH+VH+VH
23.09.2013	Comment: The American dream has become a burden for most: As wages stagnate and costs rise, US workers recognise the guiding ideal of this nation for the delusional myth it is	FSH	NH+VH+VH
27.09.2013	Climate change: Paradise awash: Maldives at mercy of time and tide: Climate change is already making its presence felt on the island chain. Damian Carrington reports from Male	FSH	NH+NH+VH+VH+VH
27.09.2013	United States: Ohio's execution drugs run out after EU ban	FSH	NH+VH
30.09.2013	Obituary: Chin Peng: Communist guerrilla leader who fought the British and the newly independent Malaya	FSH	NH+NH+NH
03.10.2013	Killer who slashed Mark Bridger in jail gets second life sentence	NH	Postmodified NH, postmodified by the restrictive relative clause
03.10.2013	Miliband row: 'The Daily Mail is telling lies about a good man' - former Tory minister joins outcry	FSH	NH+VH
03.10.2013	Miliband row: Mail attack may derail press regulation talks: Paper's move comes days before pivotal meeting: Editor fears episode has 'deepened schism'	FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH
04.10.2013	Front: More than 100 dead in boat tragedy at 'gates of Europe': Migrants killed in worst of a series of accidents in Mediterranean	FSH	NH+VH+VH
09.10.2013	EU pressed to rethink immigration policy after Lampedusa tragedy: Call for new Europe-wide border force to patrol Med: Germany and Italy at odds over intake of refugees	FSH	VH+NH+NH
09.10.2013	Comment: This mess is a result of half a century of political bribery: Britons never question why home ownership should be subsidised. Yet Help to Buy ought to be dubbed Help to Vote	FSH	NH+VH+VH+NH
18.10.2013	Experts appalled as EU supports use of fructose, America's sugar of choice: Ingredient implicated in transatlantic obesity levels: Firms using fructose able to boast of health benefits	FSH	VH+VH+NH

18.10.2013	US back to work, but shutdown shook credibility, says Obama: Angry president laments damage to economy: Conference set up to seek long-term financial deal	FSH	VH+VH+VH
21.10.2013	Libyan seeks justice in courts over UK's role in his rendition	VH	Finite VH
24.10.2013	Comment: It's the spies, not the leaks, that threaten our security: The NSA-GCHQ machine is about global power, not protecting its citizens. US and British intelligence still fuel the terror threat	FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH
29.10.2013	Norton attacks BBC over 'extraordinary' payoffs: Severance deals totalling pounds 60m for staff 'defy belief': Presenter is one of highest paid stars at corporation	FSH	VH+VH+VH
29.10.2013	Education: 'It's like refusing a visa to a head of the British Museum': Overseas academics are being denied short-term entry to the UK - much to the disgust of British conference organisers	FSH	NH+VH+VH
29.10.2013	Newspapers seek injunction over royal charter plan: Rejection of press plans 'unfair and irrational': Mail, Telegraph, Mirror and News UK back case	FSH	VH+VH+NH
30.10.2013	Monsters to the rescue as Pixar saves Loach film: Studio answers director's appeal for rare tape to help him finish editing feature	FSH	VH+VH
31.10.2013	Reply: Letter: Questions over the economics, the technology and the timetable	FSH	NH+NH+NH
02.11.2013	South of England steeled for St Jude, round two	VH?	VH + omitted auxiliary
02.11.2013	Late diagnosis of breast cancer claims 450 women a year: Researchers blame low awareness in poor areas: Disease is caught earlier among affluent patients	FSH	VH+VH+VH
02.11.2013	Architecture: River Thames to get a green and pleasant span	FSH	NH+NH
04.11.2013	Front: UK must act to halt mutilation of girls - report: FGM must be treated as human rights abuse, say nurses and midwives: UK must act to halt mutilation of girls - report	FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH
07.11.2013	Minister defends rules as sanctions against claimants reach 860,000: Figures reveal number of docked claims has soared: Harsher penalties meant to be deterrent says McVey	FSH	VH+VH+VH

07.11.2013	Acid attack case reveals vicious Bolshoi rivalry: Director paints picture of vindictive employee: Dancer retaliates with allegations of affairs	FSH	VH+VH+VH
12.11.2013	Front: Death, fear and humanity at typhoon's ground zero: Kate Hodal reports from Tacloban in the Philippines, where survivors contend with the stench of bodies as they search ruins for food	FSH	NH+NH+VH
12.11.2013	Comment: We fight for a decent home, and a decent South Africa: Shack-dwellers face torture and assassination. But if we lose this battle, cities like Durban will become ATMs for the rich	FSH	NH+VH+VH
18.11.2013	Google targets online child sexual abuse: Technology will identify content from paedophiles: UK and US join forces at Downing Street summit	FSH	VH+VH+VH
18.11.2013	Comment: Feminism needs to tackle class as well as culture: New women's rights groups could present a popular and serious challenge to more entrenched inequalities	FSH	NH+VH+VH
28.11.2013	Comment: America isn't leaving the Middle East, unfortunately: The Iran deal is a product of the failure of the war on terror. It should at least hand more control to the region's people	FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH
28.11.2013	Comment: Why can't we have a calm debate about immigration?: The PM is tilting at windmills. The real question is how to help both locals and migrants who want to fit in	FSH	NH+VH+VH+VH
02.12.2013	Black Friday and online buying spree help retailers smash records for seasonal sales: US gimmick could become permanent fixture in UK: Today predicted to be the busiest for internet orders	FSH	VH+VH+VH
02.12.2013	Golf: McIlroy's final-hole birdie ends fear of a winless year: Irishman admits relief after lifting Australian Open title for first victory of 2013, writes Ewan Murray	FSH	NH+VH+VH
07.12.2013	Sport: Football: World Cup 2014: The hosts, the holders, the hopefuls: View from Spain	FSH	NH+NH+NH+NH+NH
07.12.2013	Weather: Saved by the phone: man whose house fell into sea	FSH	NH+NH+NH
14.12.2013	Judge warns jury as Woolwich murder accused opts not to testify	VH	Coordinated verbal headline

14.12.2013	Universities UK withdraws its advice on lecture segregation: U-turn after Cameron wades into controversy Prime minister calls for urgent review of guidance	FSH	NH + NH + VH
21.12.2013	Sport: Football: Liverpool focus on chance to be top of the tree at Christmas: Last time Reds were in this position their manager blew it with his infamous 'facts' rant, writes Andy Hunter	FSH	NH+NH+VH+VH
21.12.2013	Money: The best and worst investments of 2013: Returns A climate change fund made 68% - and the UK shot to the top.	FSH	NH+NH+VH
24.12.2013	'That last event was a one-in-10-year event': The UK's air traffic control chief has big plans - but first he must survive Christmas	FSH	VH+VH
28.12.2013	Welcome to Egerton Crescent, the UK's priciest postcode: Average house price in street put at pounds 7.4m Capital has 18 priciest roads in UK, says Lloyds	FSH	VH+VH+VH
30.12.2013	Uproar grows over antisemitic French comic after footballer repeats his Nazi-style salute: Comedian Dieudonne may face ban on one-man show: Minister says gesture is 'sickening provocation'	FSH	VH+VH+VH
30.12.2013	Why Britain needs a pay rise to make the recovery real: If prices keep rising faster than wages, consumer cheer will quickly turn to gloom - and the coalition will suffer, writes Larry Elliott	FSH	VH+VH

Tab.7: Types of headlines, *The Sun*

01.09.2008	Mickey the Hartebeat	NH	**Postmodified NH,** postmodified by the restrictive relative clause
01.09.2008	Defeat hurts more than a Cousin elbow	VH	**Finite VH (SV)**
08.09.2008	Insulation idea is a big turkey	VH	**Finite VH (SVC)**
09.09.2008	Murder charge for dad of baby	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH.** Premodifier: Common noun, Postmodification: Non-verbal, PP
12.09.2008	Police in kill arrest	NH/VH	**SA headline**
12.09.2008	Beauty fix after day at the mall	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH.** Premodifier: adjective, Postmodification: Non verbal, PP
22.09.2008	Joe´s on trail of life line	VH	**Finite VH (SVA)**
22.09.2008	New push in hunt for knife killer	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH.** Premodifier: adjective, Postmodification: Non verbal, PP
30.09.2008	Blackest Monday	NH	**Premodified NH.** Premodifier: adjective
30.09.2008	A strip off the old block	NH	**Postmodified NH,** Postmodification: non verbal, PP
02.10.2008	Sam´s ready for a man	VH	**Finite VH (SVC)**
02.10.2008	Pirates in US sights	VH	**SA headline**
10.10.2008	A pig´s ear of a holiday	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH.** Premodifier: noun with genitive ´s, Postmodification: Non verbal, PP
10.10.2008	Ducati have made it into the Guinness Book Of Records	VH	**Finite VH (SVOdA)**
10.10.2008	First glimpse of the new Mazda 6	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH.** Premodifier: adjective, Postmodification: Non verbal, PP
18.10.2008	What happens to the children?	VH	**Finite VH (SVO)**

18.10.2008	All the teams news from the Coca-Cola Championship	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH**. Premodifier: predeterminer,noun with plural s, Postmodification: Non verbal, PP
18.10.2008	The worst interview ever	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH**. Premodifier: adjective, Postmodification: adverbial
24.10.2008	Uk 'Schindler' meets Queen	VH	**Finite VH (SVO)**
25.10.2008	The devil in red	NH	**Postmodified NH**, Postmodification: non verbal, PP
30.10.2008	PM plea for peace at troops' parades	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH**. Premodifier: common/proper noun, Postmodification: non verbal, PP
30.10.2008	Man set motor on fire after pub ban	VH	**Finite VH (SVOdCA)**
04.11.2008	Prince Charles is talking plants to The Sun	VH	**Finite VH (SVOdA)**
05.11.2008	US hates of Ricky	NH	**Premodified NH.** Premodifier: Proper noun
12.11.2008	Birth of a new style	NH	**Postmodified NH**, Postmodification: non verbal, PP
12.11.2008	Payout on kid injury	NH	**Postmodified NH**, Postmodification: non verbal, PP
20.11.2008	Me and a friend tortured someone..we went a bit far: Exclusive	FSH	VH+VH+NH
20.11.2008	End of the road for hoon the loon?	NH	**Postmodified NH**, Postmodification: non verbal, PP
26.11.2008	Kids survive as mum dies in car crash	VH	**Coordinated verbal headline**
27.11.2008	Get the Brits	VH	**Finite VH**
27.11.2008	Kilroy is first out	VH	**Finite VH (SVCA)**
29.11.2008	Speaker who defied a King	NH	**Postmodified NH**, Postmodification: finite clausual modification by restrictive relative clause
01.12.2008	Brits on Gulf ship flee gun pirate hit	VH	**Finite VH (SVOi)**

01.12.2008	A case for the defence	NH	**Postmodified NH,** Postmodification: non verbal, PP
01.12.2008	Man shot dead by police at cathedral	VH	**VH + omitted auxiliary**
06.12.2008	It's not all bad news from the world of motoring	VH	**Finite VH (SVCA)**
06.12.2008	World of difference	NH	**Postmodified NH,** Postmodification: non verbal, PP
15.12.2008	It's fourth time lucky for Scots legends	VH	**Finite VH (SVCOd)**
15.12.2008	Best Daddy in World	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH**. Premodifier: adjective, Postmodification: Non verbal, PP
24.12.2008	Pope is bashed by gays	VH	**Finite VH (SVA)**
24.12.2008	'I'M JUST FOLLOWING GORDON BROWN'S EXAMPLE AND BUYING OUR WAY OUT OF THE RECESSION!'	VH	**Coordinated verbal headline**
31.12.2008	Teen is quizzed for fatal stabbing [Eire Region]	VH	**Finite VH (SVOd)**
31.12.2008	A LOT OF GUTS: Tough Krypton Factor makes contestants sick	FSH	NH+VH
01.09.2013	EU bid to stop cars speeding [Scot Region]	NH	**Postmodified NH,** Postmodification: by non finite clause - infinitive clause
02.09.2013	World in action	NH	**Postmodified NH,** Postmodification: non verbal, PP
02.09.2013	How could Dave trust a man who knifed brother? [Edition 2]	VH	**Finite VH (AVSOi)**
12.09.2013	Sobbing for 12 hours a day as mum of missing boy took a real toll on me: Says KATHERINE KELLY	FSH	VH+VH
12.09.2013	No jail for biting off tongue in pub fight	NH	**Postmodified NH,** Postmodification: non verbal, PP
19.09.2013	Is your headache pill giving you a bigger headache? [Eire Region]	VH	**Finite VH (VSOd)**
23.9.2013	I want to have a baby and be a pop star again: EXCLUSIVE: HOPES OF TROUBLED STAR AFTER 7-YEAR ILLNESS Says MARTINE McCUTCHEON [Scot Region	FSH	VH+NH+NH+VH
25.9.2013	Bombs hidden in mall	NH/VH	**VH + omitted auxiliary/Postmodified NH,** Postmodification: by non finite clause - past participle clause

25.9.2013	LOONIEST LEFTIE [Scot Region]	NH	**Premodified NH.** Premodifier: adjective
30.9.2013	A TRULY HORRIFIC ATTACK ON 2 GIRLS': Traumatised children abused in derelict house [Eire Region]	FSH	NH+VH
2.10.2013	The crazy world of Butcher's superspy: EXCLUSIVE [Scot Region]	FSH	NH+NH
2.10.2013	I'M A HUMAN TEAPOT, HERE'S MY SPOUT [Edition 2]	VH	**Coordinated verbal headline**
8.10.2013	HOW I LOST THE WEIGHT	VH	**Finite VH (ASVO)**
08.10.2013	Can wet socks, mustard, tequila and jazz really ease your flu?: WE TEST THE OLD REMEDIES THAT 'CURED' OUR ANCESTORS' ILLS	FSH	VH+VH
13.10.2013	BOTTOM LINE IS WE'VE GOTTO WIN: THE BOTTOM LINE O'NEILL ORDERS FLOPS TO BEAT ISRAEL [Ulster Region]	FSH	VH+VH
16.10.2013	ROO GOT A BRAZILIAN: It's a close shave but they wax Poles [Ulster Region]	FSH	VH+VH
22.10.2013	OBAMA MAKING A TWIT OF HIMSELF [Scot Region]	NH/VH	**Postmodified NH,** Postmodification: by non finite clause - present participial clause
24.10.2013	GEORGEOUS: THE ROYAL CHRISTENING Prince is good as gold on big day	FSH	NH+NH+VH
27.10.2013	First kid on way for love rat Amir [Eire Region]	NH/VH	**Pre-postmodified NH.** Premodifier: adjective, Postmodification: Non verbal, PP/**SA headline**
30.10.2013	A fish called wonga [Scot Region Edition 2]	NH	**Postmodified NH,** Postmodification: by non finite clause - past participle clause
30.10.2013	WE'LL SEE OUR 3 ANGELS IN HEAVEN: DENMARK CRASH AGONY Heartbroken Irish dad Brian's hope [Eire Region]	FSH	VH+NH+NH
02.11.2013	THE GREAT GAMBO COVER-UP: SAVILE COPS NICK GAMBACCINI BBC admit DJ's arrest..only after he's named by Sun [Edition 2]	FSH	NH+VH
02.11.2013	READY TO BLOW: There's going to be fireworks as troubled residents of Walford, Weatherfield and Emmerdale village make Bonfire Night go with a bang in Soapland...	FSH	NH+VH

10.11.2013	Footie's Becks 'to be a knight' [Scot Region]	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH**. Premodifier: noun with genitive ´s, Postmodification: by non finite clause - infinitive clause
10.11.2013	City that beat the gangland thugs: the SUNDAY ISSUE ONCE THE MURDER CAPITAL OF EUROPE, THE PEOPLE OF LIMERICK HAVE TURNED THE CITY AROUND [Eire Region]	FSH	NH+NH+NH+VH
14.11.2013	THE POOR MUST PUSH, SAYS PM	VH	**Coordinated verbal headline**
14.11.2013	Vogue's hoping to Home in on TV gig	VH	**Finite VH (SVCA)**
22.11.2013	HOUSE OF SLAVERY: COPS SWOOP IN LONDON [Eire Region]	FSH	NH+NH
23.11.2013	Tory MP Afriyie is snubbed in EU bid	VH	**Finite VH (SVA)**
29.11.2013	Why Japan is backbone of British car industry: ANALYSIS	FSH	VH+NH
30.11.2013	THE END IS NIGH: Kierston Wareing, 37, on why she's glad to be leaving Albert Square and her seductive new role in The Bible	FSH	VH+VH
02.12.2013	Not much the Mata as Juan sparkles: SPANISH STAR LEADS FIGHTBACK TO PROVE HE'S NO LONGER THE FALL-GUY	FSH	VH+VH
03.12.2013	Pilot showed skill on video [Scot Region]	VH	**Finite VH (SVOdA)**
09.12.2013	THE NEW GAZZA: WONDERKID BARKLEY STEALS SHOW IN FRONT OF ROY TO PUT DOWN RIO MARKER [Eire Region]	FSH	NH+VH
09.12.2013	Now people will know why I do the things I do: CHART IDOL TELLS OF ASPERGER'S FIND SUBO'S 50YR WAIT FOR TRUTH [Scot Region]	FSH	VH+VH
13.12.2013	Doggy meat in human dinner [Ulster Region]	VH	**SA headline**
13.12.2013	Air fleet is grounded after fault [Scot Region Edition 2]	VH	**Finite VH (SVA)**
21.12.2013	My week as a party animal!: President of the injured jockeys fund	FSH	NH+NH
21.12.2013	We wish you A TELLY CHRISTMAS: Irish TV's funniest threesome share some of their best Christmas crackers during a riotous photo shoot [Eire Region]	FSH	VH+VH
27.12.2013	GREAT HAUL OF CHINA	NH	**Pre-postmodified NH**. Premodifier: adjective, Postmodification: Non verbal, PP

27.12.2013	HARRY SCORES: PRINCE PLAYS FOOTSIE WITH HER..AND FOOTIE WITH HEIR Dinner date with Cressida EXCLUSIVEGoal in game against brother	FSH	VH+VH+NH+NH+NH