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KINSHIP TERMS IN THE BRITISH NATIONAL CORPUS

bakalářská práce

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Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracoval samostatně a uvedl úplný seznam citované a použité literatury.

V Olomouci dne 10. 5. 2010 ……

I would like to thank my supervisor, Prof. PhDr. Jaroslav Macháček, CSc., for his kind help and valuable advice.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Society has been changing continually, as well as family ties between children and their parents. The parent-child relationship has been transformed into a friendship, where the parent is no longer in the position of authority. Children have not only duties but also rights, they are free to express their own opinions and demands which are taken into consideration. Now they are equal family constituents, however, each representing a different family role.

The goal of the thesis is to determine how frequently all the possible forms of the kinship terms *mother* and *father*, in the function of the addressee, occur in spoken and written texts of the British National Corpus (BNC). The research will be dealing with the kin terms in the sentence initial and final positions.

In English there are two national standards, American English <AmE> and British English <BrE>.[1] This thesis also considers the extent to which American English influences speakers of British English, or whether the American standard spreads to the British at all. Hypothetically it could be expected that since nowadays society is more multicultural and the diffusion of mass media brings these two cultures together, there will be a good representation of the American kin terms in the BNC.

Although in written texts the samples in the vocative function concern direct reported speech and in spoken texts direct recorded speech, in both cases it relates to spoken English. Despite this fact we expect a different distribution of kinship terms in reported direct speech within written texts than in true spoken texts, since we assume that true spontaneous dialogues differ from reported speech within works of fiction.

Furthermore, the objectivity of this thesis might be questioned due to the different definitions of the kinship terms in various dictionaries.

Since the BNC consists of 90 percent of written and only 10 percent of spoken examples, the number of cases in written texts is expected to prove more prevalent.

[1] "As with orthography, there are two national standards that are overwhelmingly predominant both in the number of distinctive usages and in the degree to which these distinctions are institutionalized: American English <AmE> and British English <BrE>." (Quirk et al 1985: 19)

2 THEORETICAL PRELIMINARIES

First of all it is necessary to explain why *mother* and *father* and all of their synonyms were chosen. *Mother* and *father* are considered to be the inherent elements of the family, since they establish it and life would not even exist without this male-female relationship. Moreover, these are expressions everyone is familiar with. From a biological point of view these pivotal family members, called parents, are involved in the reproduction of offspring. From a sociological point of view parents educate their children, protect them, shape their personality and prepare them for life so that in the future their descendants could take on their roles. Their offspring are dependent on them, and without any doubt their further mental and emotional development is deeply rooted in the relationship they have with their parents. Children use various affectionate addresses to express their sentimental inclinations towards them. However, parents are not perceived as a model of family authority. Children do not turn to them from the position of inferiority, hence formality might be suppressed. Decorum has been fading away. As a consequence an increasing amount of informal terms are used. They have become frequently used words in all families and no one considers them impolite or disrespectful.

2.1 Etymology of *mother* and *father*

In the 5th century Germanic tribes Angles, Saxons and Jutes arrived in Britain from the European mainland, displacing the native Celtic population. They brought with them three Germanic dialects – Anglian, Saxon and Jutish which established a single language which was Anglo-Saxon in character.

English belongs to the Germanic family of languages. The Germanic family can be divided into three main branches: North Germanic (Icelandic, Faeroese, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish), East Germanic (Gothic), and West Germanic (**English**, Frisian, Dutch and German).

The West Germanic languages, resulting from the westwards movement of peoples along the north European coast and into England, had great similarities. Old Frisian and Old English were so close that they were reciprocally comprehensible, as Crystal says: “English

and Frisian, indeed, were so close that they would probably have been mutually intelligible for many centuries." (Crystal 2004: 20) This similarity is also reflected in the kinship terms *mother* and *father*. Old English *mōder* cognates with Old Frisian *mōder*, and Old English *fæder* corresponds to OFris. *feder, fader.* However, similarities may be observed not only between Old English and Old Frisian but also among other Germanic languages and Indo-European languages in general.

***Mother* (OED accessed on 10 March 2010)**

Old Frisian *mōder* (West Frisian *moer*), Middle Dutch *moeder, mōder* (Dutch *moeder*), Old Saxon ***mōdar***, *muoder* (Middle Low German *mōder, moeder*), Old High German *muoter, muotir* (Middle High German *muoter*, German *Mutter*), Old Swedish *moþir* (Swedish *moder*), Danish *moder*, classical Latin *māter* (Old French *madre, medre*, Middle French *mere*, French *mère*, Old Occitan, Occitan *maire*, Catalan *mare*, Italian *madre*, Spanish *madre*, Portuguese *mãe*), Gaulish *mātīr*, Old Irish *māthir*, Old Church Slavonic *mati* (genitive *matere*), Russian *mat´*, Latvian *māte*, Albanian *motër*

***Father* (OED accessed on 10 March 2010)**

Old English *fæder* corresponds to Old Frisian *feder, fader*, Old Saxon *fadar, fader* (LG., Du. *vader, vaar*), OHG. *fater* (MHG. and mod. G. *vater*), ON. *faðer, -ir* (Sw., Da. *fader, far*), Goth. *fadar*, OTeut. *fader*, L. *pater*, OIr. *athir*.

2.2 Kinship terms in linguistic literature

Kinship terms form one subcategory of lexical fields which express a family relationship. However, there are two types of family relationships, the "affinal" which concerns a family relationship by marriage and the "consanguineous" referring to "blood relations", i.e. to descendants from the same ancestor. For example, *son*, *mother*, *father*, *grandfather* and *grandmother* belong to the group of blood relations. On the other hand, the

second group, dealing with the affinal family relationship, is represented e.g. by *uncle* and *aunt*.[2]

2.2.1 *Mother* and *father* and the componential analysis of meaning

Mother and *father* belong to the semantic domain of kinship terms. According to componential approaches to lexical meaning, these two terms have meaning only if they contrast with other words with which they share some features, however, they contrast with them concerning other features. Therefore, the contrast, as Nida states, is a crucial characteristic in determination of the meaning. "To determine the linguistic meaning of any form contrasts must be found, for there is no meaning apart from significant differences." (Nida 1975: 32)

Mother and *father* share some features and on the other hand, the meaning of *mother* contrasts with that of *father*. Both are humans, parents and contrast in sex; *mother* is female (F) and *father* is male (M).

Nevertheless, to be capable to distinguish the meanings of all the terms in the whole semantic domain of kinship terms, it is necessary, as Nida says, "to constitute a cluster of three sets of components, sex, generation and lineality, which serve to define the basic distinctions." (Nida 1975: 34)

The results of the relations among the particular kinship terms, by using these "diagnostic components", are illustrated in Figure 1.

	Lin. 1		Lin. 2		Lin. 3
	M	F	M	F	M or F
+ 1 generation	father	mother	uncle	aunt	cousin
0 generation	ego[3]		brother	sister	
- 1 generation	son	daughter	nephew	niece	

Figure 1: Systematic relations among kinship terms showing basic distinctions

[2] *Uncle* and *aunt* also identify the blood relation kinship terms.

[3] In genealogical charts the central person to whom all other terms are related is normally designated as *ego*. (Nida 1975: 34)

As Figure 1 shows, e.g. *father* and *son* share the same seme of sex, both are males and contrast in generation, *father* is one generation above ego and *son* is one generation bellow ago. *Father* and *uncle* are both males, share the component of generation but contrast in lineality, *father* is in a direct line of descent while *uncle* is "one lateral step removed." *Daughter* and *aunt* share the component of sex and contrast in generation and lineality.

2.3 Vocatives

"A vocative is an optional element, usually a noun phrase, denoting the one or more persons to whom the sentence is addressed. It is either a CALL, drawing the attention of the person addressed, singling them out from others in hearing, as in [1], or an ADDRESS, expressing the speaker's relationship or attitude to the person addressed," (Quirk et al 1985: 773) as in [2].

[1] '**Papa**, something is very wrong, please tell me, I'm not a child any more.' <CKD 1088>

[2] 'I don't care if you smack my bottom, **Mummy**.' <BN1 546>

NPs in the vocative function may have different sentence positions, as Quirk says: "A vocative may take initial, medial, or final position in the sentence; in its optionality and freedom of position, it is more like an adverbial (or, more precisely, like a disjunct) than any other element of clausal structure."[4](Quirk et al 1985: 773) Kinship terms in the initial sentence position have a strong semantic charge, functioning to draw the attention [1]. Those at the end of the sentence [2], as Huddleston says, "convey a considerable amount about the speaker's social relations or emotive attitude towards the addressee, and their primary or sole purpose is often to give expression to this kind of meaning." (Huddleston et al 2002: 523)

Kinship terms in familiar style, having a distinctive allusion, are often capitalized, as in [2]. They might have the status of proper names and hence they are used without the determiner, as Quirk declares: "In familiar style, kinship terms with unique reference behave like proper nouns in having no determiner, and often in beginning with a capital letter." (Quirk et al 1985:292)

[4] As stated in the introduction, the thesis concerns only the kinship terms at the beginning and at the end of the sentence.

2.3.1 Forms of vocatives

Kinship terms are often used within an NP which has a vocative function.[5] Nevertheless, there are different kinds of NPs serving as terms of address. Vocatives may be:[6]

(a) Names: *Mr Parker, Peter, Bill, Julia Roberts*

(b) Standard appellatives, usually without modification:

(i) **kinship terms** (sometimes with initial capitals): *mother, father, daughter, aunt, cousin, grandmother*

(ii) titles of respect (sometimes with initial capitals for *your*): *madam, sir, my Lord, your Majesty*

(iii) markers of status (sometimes with initial capitals): *Mr President, Prime Minister, Father*

(c) Terms for occupations: *waiter, nurse, driver*

(d) Epithets (noun or adjective phrases) expressing an evaluation: *darling, love, honey, dearest, pig, imbecile, idiot*

(e) General nouns: *buddy, girl, ladies and gentlemen, man*

(f) The personal pronoun *you*: *You, why haven't you finished?*

(g) Nominal clauses: *Whoever said that, come out here*.

[5] The term 'vocative' is standardly used for both function, as here, and, where relevant, a case (contrasting with nominative, accusative, etc.) used in vocative function. English of course has no vocative case, and hence 'vocative' is used in this grammar exclusively for the function. (Huddleston et al 2002: 522)

[6] The types of NPs in the vocative function are paraphrased from Quirk et al 1985:773.

3 KINSHIP TERMS IN THE BNC

3.1 Methodology

As previously mentioned in the introduction, one of the issues the thesis is dealing with is the frequency of various nouns denoting "mother" and "father" when used in the vocative function in the different modes (written or spoken texts) of the BNC when preceded or followed by a comma.

Table 1 and Table 2 present definitions of the terms denoting "mother" and "father" in dictionaries. All are taken from the Oxford Thesaurus of English and from Roget's International Thesaurus and checked against the Oxford English Dictionary (OED). They clarify not only the subtle differences in meaning but also mark the discrepancies between two national standards of English, British and American. Pronunciations are British and are taken from Daniel Jones' English Pronouncing Dictionary.

mother [ˈmʌð|.əʳ]	
mama [məˈmɑː; ˈmæm.ə]	British old-fashioned "mother" (more used *momma* in US)
mamma [məˈmɑː]	in Britain confined to upper classes (dated)
mammy [ˈmæm|.i]	child's name for "mother", formerly used in the Southern states
mummy [ˈmʌm|.i ˈ]	British informal "mother" most commonly in children's language
mom [mɒm]	North American term for *mum*
momma [ˈmɒm.ə]	chiefly North American, term for *mama*
mommy [ˈmɒm|.i ˈ]	North American term for *mummy*
mum [mʌm]	British informal "mother"
mam [mæm]	British informal or regional "mother"
ma [mɑː]	informal "one's mother"
mumsy [ˈmʌm.z|i]	playful imitation of children's speech: = *mummy*
mimsy	no entry in OED
motherkin [ˈmʌð|.əʳ kin]	an affectionate form of address
motherkins [ˈmʌð|.əʳ kinz]	an affectionate form of address

Table 1: Paraphrases of OED definitions of all synonyms of *mother*

father [ˈfɑː.ð|əʳ]	
dad [dæd]	informal form of "father"
daddy [ˈdæd|.i]	informal diminutive form of "father"
pap [pæp]	chiefly US colloquial "father"
papa [pəˈpɑː]	British old-fashioned "father"
pappa	no entry in the OED
pa [pɑː]	informal "father"
pop [pɒp]	chiefly US informal "father"
poppa [ˈpɒp.əˈ]	North American informal "father"
pater [ˈpeɪ.təʳ, ˈpɑː-/]	British informal/ old-fashioned "father"
daddums	no entry in the OED
daddyo	colloquial variation of *daddy*
pappy [ˈpæp.i]	colloquial and regional "father" esp. in children's language
sire [7] [saɪəʳ]	"father" chiefly poetically
da [8] [dɑː]	nursery and homely abbreviation of *dada*
dada [9] [ˈdɑdə]	a child's word for *father*

Table 2: Paraphrases of OED definitions of all synonyms of *father*

The data for this thesis was obtained by searching the BNC using the SARA software, which enables access to the British National Corpus in a Microsoft Windows environment.

As my task was to find tokens of terms denoting "mother" and "father" in the function of addressing, I focused on the position before and after a comma. I am fully aware that this is by no means an ideal solution since in transcribed spoken texts the punctuation was only added by a transcriber, who often made a very subjective choice. As Meyer argues, "by punctuating speech, the corpus compiler is in a sense "interpreting" the spoken text for future users of the corpus and therefore making decisions that the users really ought to make themselves as they analyze a spoken text and (if possible) listen to a recording of it." (Meyer 2002:74). [10] However, the other option – to make case sensitive searches – was even less reliable.

[7] Although, *sire* was found in the BNC, it was not used for the research due to the difficulties of distinguishing between the meaning of a human "parent" and other different meanings of this lexeme. The entire context of 2000 words would have to be studied.

[8] *Da* was not found in the the Oxford Thesaurus of English nor in Roget's International Thesaurus but in the BNC.

[9] *Dada* was found in the OED when checking the meaning of *da*.

[10] Transcribers often made also other subjective choices, or even mistakes, as in example 32, where the transcriber mistook the persons engaged in the discourse, or in example 27, where the data about the speakers was lost.

The Query builder was used to find tokens of *mother* and *father* and their synonyms in the position before and after a comma, first in written and then in spoken texts as Figure 2 and Figure 3 demonstrate.

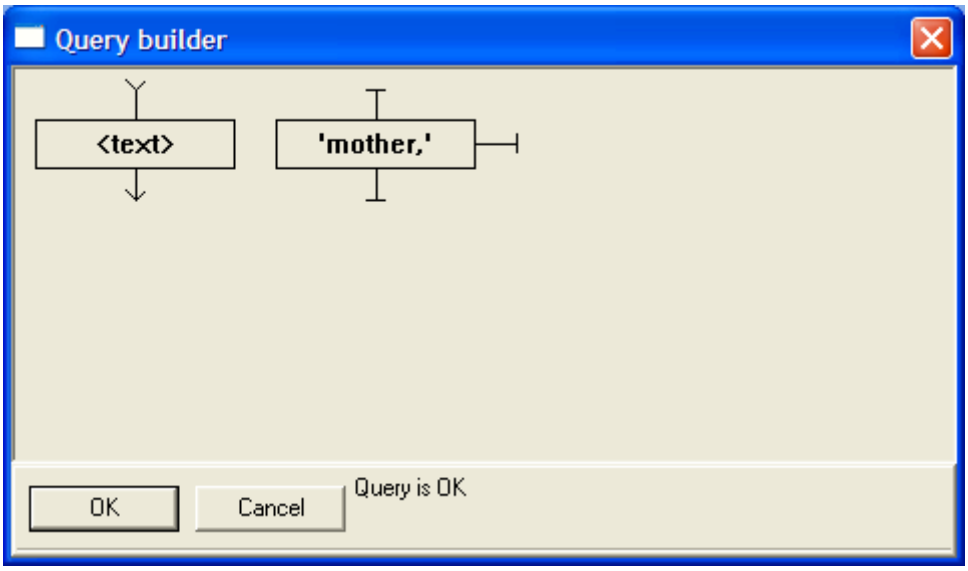

Figure 2: Query for the word *mother* preceding a comma in the written part of the BNC

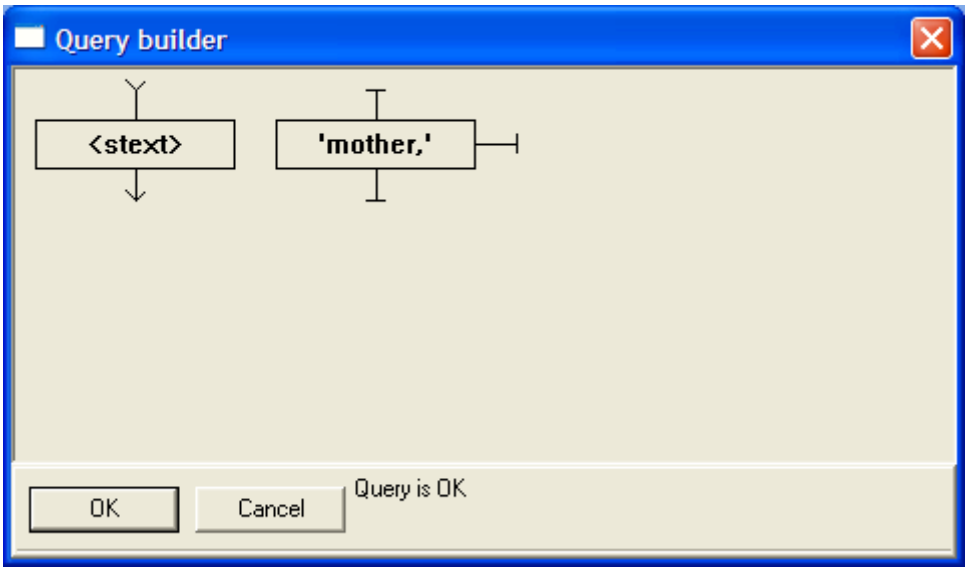

Figure 3: Query for the word *mother* preceding a comma in the spoken part of the BNC

As stated above, a decision was made NOT to limit the search to spellings with the initial upper case letter for the sentence initial positions and to the lower case letter in the final

positions but to search for both types of case at the beginning and at the end of the sentence. Therefore "Ignore case" was selected[11] as Figure 4 shows.

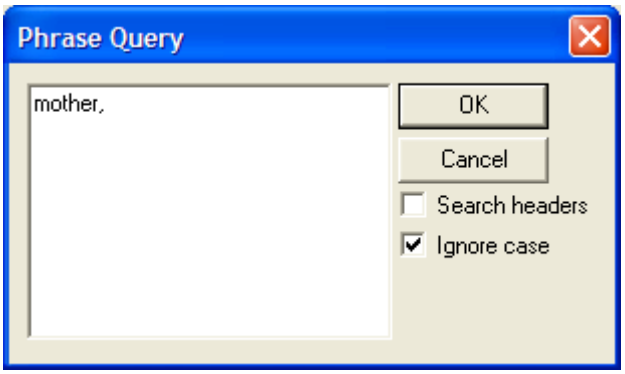

Figure 4: "Ignore case" for the key word *mother* is selected.

In each case, 100 random tokens were downloaded and manually sorted, i.e. all occurrences of *mother* and *father* were eliminated which were not in the function of addressing or which did not meet the semantic criteria, that is, they were not kinship terms (*Father* meaning "priest").

Subsequently, all forms of *mother* and *father* were divided into two columns, depending on whether downloaded from written or spoken texts.

Table 3, Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6 present the number of tokens found in the BNC, the total number of texts they occur in and the number of cases in the vocative function from a 100 random downloaded set. However, the instances in red marked "no solutions" show that no key word was found in the BNC. Those marked "no case" show that the key word was found in the BNC but in a random set of 100 there was no occurrence in the vocative function.

[11] "Mother" and "mother" are regarded as the same key word, case distinctions are ignored.

	Written texts			
	, key word		Key word,	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**	**Total**	**In addressing**
mother	528 in 263 texts	**43 cases**	2740 in 890 texts	**2 cases**
mama	69 in 23 texts	**60 cases**	88 in 30 texts	**28 cases**
mamma	33 in 12 texts	**30 cases**	25 in 12 texts	**6 cases**
mammy	31 in 6 texts	**30 cases**	20 in 10 texts	**5 cases**
mummy	90 in 53 texts	**78 cases**	126 in 67 texts	**38 cases**
mom	19 in 9 texts	**17 cases**	14 in 10 texts	**2 cases**
momma	4 in 3 texts	**2 cases**	4 in 2 texts	**1 case**
mommy	3 in 2 texts	**2 cases**	4 in 4 texts	**2 cases**
mum	401 in 126 texts	**76 cases**	495 in 168 texts	**16 cases**
mam	89 in 21 texts	**77 cases**	66 in 22 texts	**8 cases**
ma	174 in 93 texts	**36 cases**	146 in 68 texts	**12 cases**
mumsy	No solutions		1 in 1 text	**No case**
mimsy	No solutions		No solutions	
motherkin	No solutions		No solutions	
motherkins	No solutions		No solutions	

Table 3: All words denoting the concept of "mother" in written texts of the BNC

	Spoken texts			
	, key word		Key word,	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**	**Total**	**In addressing**
mother	31 in 26 texts	**3 cases**	142 in 96 texts	**4 cases**
mama	4 in 3 texts	**1 case**	6 in 4 texts	**1 case**
mamma	No solutions		No solutions	
mammy	No solutions		No solutions	
mummy	132 in 36 texts	**26 cases**	161 in 48 texts	**46 cases**
mom	2 in 2 texts	**No case**	11 in 4 texts	**2 cases**
momma	No solutions		No solutions	
mommy	No solutions		1 in 1 text	**1 case**
mum	224 in 74 texts	**44 cases**	500 in 100 texts	**43 cases**
mam	8 in 5 texts	**2 cases**	10 in 7 texts	**1 case**
ma [12]	54 in 25 texts	**Not counted**	118 in 58 texts	**Not counted**
mumsy	No solutions		No solutions	
mimsy	No solutions		No solutions	
motherkin	No solutions		No solutions	
motherkins	No solutions		No solutions	

Table 4: All words denoting the concept of "mother" in spoken texts of the BNC

[12] Only the data from written texts was used for this research because in spoken texts ambiguous examples were obtained which were not clear enough to enable the precise number of cases in the vocative function to be counted.

	Written texts			
	, key word		Key word,	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**	**Total**	**In addressing**
father	737 in 288 texts	**29 cases**	2882 in 966 texts	**6 cases**
dad	323 in 110 texts	**62 cases**	440 in 182 texts	**8 cases**
daddy	164 in 61 texts	**89 cases**	166 in 82 texts	**26 cases**
pap	1 in 1 text	**No case**	8 in 6 texts	**No case**
papa	77 in 22 texts	**63 cases**	79 in 23 texts	**15 cases**
pappa	1 in 1 text	**No case**	No solutions	
pa	58 in 24 texts	**22 cases**	70 in 40 texts	**2 cases**
pop	127 in 68 texts	**18 cases**	151 in 78 texts	**No case**
poppa	13 in 3 texts	**8 cases**	11 in 2 texts	**6 cases**
pater	5 in 4 texts	**No case**	9 in 8 texts	**No case**
daddums	No solutions		No solutions	
daddyo	No solutions		No solutions	
pappy	3 in 2 texts	**3 cases**	4 in 1 text	**4 cases**
da	21 in 13 texts	**10 cases**	27 in 17 texts	**1 case**
dada	20 in 7 texts	**1 case**	27 in 8 texts	**No case**

Table 5: All words denoting the concept of “father” in written texts of the BNC

	Spoken texts			
	, key word		Key word,	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**	**Total**	**In addressing**
father	37 in 21 texts	**5 cases**	136 in 76 texts	**No case**
dad	118 in 49 texts	**31 cases**	298 in 98 texts	**15 cases**
daddy	55 in 19 texts	**16 cases**	62 in 27 texts	**15 cases**
pap	No solutions		1 in 1 text	**No case**
papa	4 in 3 texts	**2 cases**	4 in 3 texts	**1 case**
pappa	No solutions		No solutions	
pa	10 in 8 texts	**No case**	28 in 21 texts	**No case**
pop	17 in 16 texts	**No case**	10 in 7 texts	**No case**
poppa	No solutions		No solutions	
pater	No solutions		No solutions	
daddums	No solutions		No solutions	
daddyo	No solutions		No solutions	
pappy	No solutions		No solutions	
da	201 in 41 texts	**No case**	245 in 67 texts	**1 case**
dada	No solutions		No solutions	

Table 6: All words denoting the concept of “father” in spoken texts of the BNC

3.2 Analysis

As mentioned in the methodology, all forms of *mother* and *father* were found in the Oxford Thesaurus of English and in Roget's International Thesaurus. 15 different lexemes were found for the term *mother* and 16 for *father*, however, only 15 of these were analysed.

This part of the thesis focuses on an analysis of the data obtained in Table 3, Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6.

Analysing the first key word *mother* in written texts when preceded by a comma, Sara found 528 tokens in 263 texts, 43 cases of which were in the vocative function. When followed by a comma, 2740 tokens were found in 890 texts and only 2 cases were in the vocative function. By comparing these two figures it is obvious that in written texts the kinship term *mother* is more frequent at the end of the utterance. This might be caused by the different function of the address in the sentence initial and final position. At the beginning of the sentence it is a call, drawing the attention of the person addressed, whilst at the end of the sentence it has a normal addressing function, expressing the speaker's relationship or attitude to the person addressed.

Written text, (*mother*,)

(1). '**Mother**, that means nothing to me,' said the young man. <FRK 1303>

Oliver Twist: Oxford Bookworms edition.
Rogers, R and Dickens, C, Oxford University Press, Oxford (1992).

Mother at the beginning of the utterance has a strong semantic charge because it functions to attract "mother's" attention.

Written text, (, *mother*)

(2). 'Well, how do you think you can change it, **Mother**?' <AT7 2717>

The wingless bird.
Cookson, Catherine, Bantam (Corgi), London (1990).

On the other hand, in spoken texts, for (, *mother*) there were 31 tokens in 26 texts, 3 cases of which were in the vocative function. For (*mother*,) there were 142 tokens in 96 texts, 4 cases of which were in the vocative function. These numbers prove that in spoken texts *mother* prevails at the beginning of the sentence. In comparison with written texts, this kinship term in the vocative function occurs only rarely in spoken texts.

Spoken text, (*mother*,)

(3a). We're paying for all his postage! **Mother**, I thought…<KCF 2569>

PS1EN `Iris', 54, home care assistant, Welsh, C2, female
PS1ET `Mary', 76, housewife, Welsh, female

(3b). **Mother**, mother they called, come and see what we've found. <F72 677>

F72PS000 (no further details)

This example shows the specific case of the direct reported speech in the written form. There is a repetition of *mother* in this sentence. *Mother* at the beginning draws addressee's attention and the *mother* which follows is reduced, of lesser semantic importance, functioning as a normal address expressing the speaker's relationship to the person addressed.

Spoken text, (, *mother*)

(4). So this night my son said to me, **Mother**, he said, when those boys have grown up men, do you know what they'll be saying? <HEL 446>

PS2VN historian, Interviewer, male
PS2VP 84, retired district nurse, Interviewee, female, speaker

In this case it is not a direct child-mother address, but rather a situation where an 84 year-old female reveals to the interviewer the way how she was addressed by her son.

Mama and *mamma* are both dated British terms for mother (OED), therefore Sara did not found as many tokens as for *mother,* which is a general term for a "female parent". In written texts for (, *mama*) Sara found 69 tokens in 23 texts, of which 60 cases were in the vocative function. For (, *mamma*) 33 tokens were found in 12 texts, 30 cases in the vocative function. Despite of the low occurrence of (, *mama*) and (, *mamma*) in the BNC, the numbers show a relatively high frequency of occurrence of these kinship terms in the vocative function. For (*mama,*) 88 tokens were found in 30 texts, 28 in the vocative function. For (*mamma,*) Sara found 25 tokens in 12 texts, 6 cases in the vocative function. The numbers of cases in the vocative function reveal that *mama* and *mamma* are more frequent at the end of the sentence.

Written text, (*mama,*)

(5). '**Mama**, you don't know what you're saying.' <CEH 946>

All the sweet promises.
Elgin, Elizabeth, Grafton Books, London (1991).

Written text, (, *mama*)

(6). 'Can I have a sister, please, **Mama**?' <APU 1223>

The prince.
Brayfield, Celia, Chatto 0026 Windus Ltd, London (1990).

Written text, (*mamma,*)

(7). '**Mamma**, what do you know about my ghosts?' <CA3 2029>

Lee's ghost.
Pulsford, Petronella, Constable 0026 Company Ltd, London (1990).

Written text, (, *mamma*)

(8). ‘And do you know what he tells me, **Mamma**?’ <ATE 1439>

Worlds apart.
Cairney, John, Mainstream Publishing Company Ltd, Edinburgh (1991).

In spoken texts, *mama* is scarcely used, for (, *mama*) 4 tokens in 3 texts were found, of which 1 case is in the vocative function. For (*mama*,) Sara found 6 tokens in 4 texts, 1 case in the vocative function. The key word *mamma* does not occur in the BNC in spoken texts whatsoever, neither at the beginning nor at the end of the sentence. This kinship term is confined to the upper classes (OED), which might contribute to this phenomenon.

Both examples for *mama* in spoken texts are very specific and exceptional because they do not belong to the category of a call, or to the category of an address.

Spoken text, (*mama*,)

(9). Yeah Mama. Okay Mama, okay **Mama**, Mama I do your Mama. <KNV 1191>

PS4Y3 `None'student, C2, male, speaker
PS4Y8 `Dinah', 41, secretary, C2, female

Spoken text, (, *mama*)

(10). Not fooling me do you mind mind you he does say mama now when he's moaning, it's definitely mama, he says now, if he wants something, **mama**, er, er, mama <KCG 1995>

PS19L `Jane', 33, housewife, North-west Midlands, C2, female, speaker

In this case it is a reported address. Mother reveals to her friend the way how she was addressed by her child in a particular situation. The example shows that even if the key word is preceded or followed by a comma and it is a kind of address, it does not have to be an

instance of a child-mother address because it is not related to the speaker in one way or another.

Reticent behaviour among people is a well-known feature of England. English people are said to be cold and reserved, not used to expressing their feelings and emotions. This fact is also reflected in the language. As a consequence, emotionally coloured kinship terms are not very frequent, only those which are in common or regional usage. Therefore, *motherkin* and *motherkins* do not occur in the BNC whatsoever, neither in written nor in spoken texts. Although *mummy* and *mammy* are emotionally coloured terms, they occur in the BNC because *mummy* is a familiar term for a female "parent" and *mammy* is a regionally used kinship term. On the other hand, regional usage has an impact on the word frequency, therefore *mammy* does not occur as often as *mummy* because it has not penetrated to such an amount of speakers.

In written texts, (, *mammy*) appeared 31 times in 6 texts, 30 were cases in the vocative function. For (, *mummy*) Sara found 90 tokens in 53 texts, 78 cases in the vocative function. It is apparent that the sentence final position is very frequent for these kinship terms in the vocative function. When *mammy* and *mummy* were at the beginning of the sentence the rate of occurrence was lower. For (*mammy*,) 20 tokens were found in 10 texts, 5 cases in the vocative function. For (*mummy*,) 38 cases were in the vocative function out of 126 tokens in 67 texts.

Written text, (*mummy*,)

(11). '**Mummy**, why don't I look like Paula?' <BMW 345>

Folly's child.
Tanner, Janet, Century Hutchinson, London (1991),

Written text, (, *mummy*)

(12). 'I don't care if you smack my bottom, **Mummy**.' <BN1 546>

And thus will I freely sing.
Davidson, Tony (ed.), Polygon Books, Edinburgh (1989).

Written text, (*mammy*,)

(13). ‘**Mammy**, Rubberneck wailed, an echo from the cradle.’ <BNC 2434>

It might have been Jerusalem.
Healy, Thomas, Polygon Books, Edinburgh (1991),

Written text, (, *mammy*)

(14). ‘But… but he might get angry with you, **Mammy**.’ <HWE 1065>

The house of women.
Cookson, Catherine, Corgi Books, London (1993).

In spoken texts, *mammy* was not found at all even if it has an alleged regional charge. “This term was used in the Southern states for a Negro woman serving as a nurse to white children.” (OED) Therefore this kinship term might not be used in the spoken language in order not to refer to the American slave history of the 1880s and because it still might evoke an offensive meaning. Furthermore, since it was formerly used in the Southern States, *mammy* might be considered an American kinship term.
On the other hand (, *mummy*) was used 38 times in the vocative function out of 126 tokens in 67 texts and (*mummy*,) was used 46 times in the vocative function out of 161 tokens in 48 texts. In spoken texts, *mummy* prevails at the beginning of the sentence. In the sentence initial position this kinship term in the vocative function is even more frequent in spoken texts than in written. Since children tend to be deeply emotionally dependent on their “mothers”, requiring “mother’s” permanent attention, the sentence initial position might be more prevalent.

Spoken text, (*mummy*,)

(15). **Mummy**, how long do you get off at half term? <KBL 3670>

PS06A `Cherrilyn', 43, nursing auxiliary, Lower South-west England, C1, female
PS06B `Jessica', 13, student (state secondary), Lower South-west England, C1, female

Spoken text, (, *mummy*)

(16). I can't go, **mummy**! <KP8 1639>

PS52U `Wendy', 33, nurse (pt), Scottish, AB, female
PS52V `Jonathan', 5, student (state primary), Scottish, AB, male

Mom is the North American term for *mum*. In written texts, (, *mom*) appeared 19 times in 9 texts, 17 cases of which were in the vocative function. There is a very high rate of occurrence of this kinship term at the end of the sentence when we consider that there were only 19 tokens in total. For (*mom,*) 14 tokens in 10 texts were found, 2 of which were in the vocative function. According to the numbers in written texts, it is evident that *mom* proves to be prevalent at the end of the sentence.

Written text, (*mom,*)

(17). You can't just have that for breakfast, dear. '**Mom**, I – ' … <HD6 589>

[Creative writing by schoolgirls: prose and verse].
u.p.. Sample containing about 11134 words of unpublished miscellanea (domain: imaginative)

Written text, (, *mom*)

(18). 'Could you have done such a thing, **Mom**?' <BMW 627>

Folly's child.
Tanner, Janet, Century Hutchinson, London (1991).

In spoken text, (, *mom*) was found 2 times in 2 texts, however, there was no case in the vocative function. For (*mom,*) Sara found 11 tokens in 4 texts, 2 cases of which were in the vocative function. In spoken texts *mom* prevails at the beginning of the sentence. The representation of the kinship term *mom* in the vocative function is very low in spoken texts. This might be caused by the fact that *mom* is chiefly a North American term, as well as by the unequal proportion of written texts to spoken texts (9:1).

Spoken text, (*mom*,)

(19). **Mom**, mom reasonably hold on a second, just gotta put this on…<KR1 65>

PS59U`Skonev', 12, student, Home Counties, C1, male
In the biographic data there is no female interlocutor to whom this address was referred.

On the other hand, *mum*, the British counterpart to the kinship term of *mom*, is highly represented in the BNC. In written texts, for (, *mum*) Sara found 401 tokens in 126 texts, 76 cases in the vocative function. For (*mum*,) 495 tokens in 168 texts were found but only 16 cases were in the vocative function. *Mum* appears more often at the end of the sentence.

Written text, (*mum*,)

(20). ‘**Mum**, where's my gym kit?’ <CHR 711>

Return of the red nose joke book.
Green, Rod (ed.), Boxtree, London (1991).

Written text, (, *mum*)

(21). ‘Oh, don't be silly, **Mum**.’ <FAB 892>

The ladykiller.
Cole, M, Headline Book Publishing plc, London (1993).

In spoken texts, (, *mum*) was found 224 times in 74 texts, 44 cases of which were in the vocative function. For (*mum*,) 500 tokens were found in 100 texts, 43 cases in the vocative function.
According to the data we might state that the address *mum* occurs almost equally at the beginning as well as at the end of the sentence contrasting only in 1 case in the vocative function. In comparison with written texts, more cases in the vocative function were found for (*mum*,) in spoken texts and we may assume that if it were not for the different proportion of

written texts to spoken texts, the kinship term *mum* might also prevail in spoken texts in the sentence final position .

Spoken text, (*mum,*)

(22). **Mum**, what about giving him something for being very… <KBW 3780>

PS087 `Dorothy', 34, teacher (pt), North-west Midlands, AB, female
PS089 `Christopher', 5, student (state primary), North-east Midlands, AB, male

Spoken text, (, *mum*)

(23). Will he still be playing for Tottenham, **Mum**? <KDO 82>

PS0HN `Paul', 12, student (state secondary), London, C1, male
PS0HP`Ruth', 40, teacher, C1, female

Mam, another informal British term for "mother", occurs less frequently than *mum*. In written texts, (, *mam*) was found 89 times in 21 texts, 77 cases of which were in the vocative function. For (*mam,*) Sara found 66 tokens in 22 texts, 8 cases of which were in the vocative function. According to the data, *mam* occurs more frequently at the end of the sentence.

Written text, (*mam,*)

(24). '**Mam**, this is the daughter of Dewi Morgan who taught me my trade.' <CKD 1786>

The shoemaker's daughter.
Gower, Iris, Corgi Books, London (1992).

Written text, (, *mam*)

(25). You weren't out last night, were you, **mam**? <GUD 3892>

A clubbable woman.
Hill, Reginald, Grafton Books, London (1987).

In spoken texts, (, *mam*) was found 8 times in 5 texts, 2 cases in the vocative function and (*mam*,) 10 times in 7 texts, only 1 case of which was in the vocative function. To conclude, with the exception of its high representation at the end of the sentence in written texts, *mam* is rarely used in either text. *Mam* is used regionally and this might be the reason why it appears so rarely, whilst *mum* is a widespread term which has diffused among a much larger group of people.

Spoken text, (*mam*,)

(26). **Mam**, they're both coloured! <KD2 3617>

PS0J1 `Linda', 20, trainee typist, Central Northern England, C1, female
PS0J4 `Ivy', 51, housewife, Central Northern England, DE, female

Spoken text, (, *mam*)

(27). They've put this here for me to eat, **Mam**, and I'm not going to eat cotton. <FYO 96>

PS25C (no further details)
FY0PS000 (no further details)

In familiar style, the majuscule “M” gives *Mam* a property as if it were a proper noun.

Momma and *mommy* are the North American terms for the British kinship terms. *Mommy* stands for *mummy* and *momma* for *mama*. In written texts, for (, *momma*) Sara found 4 tokens in 3 texts, 2 cases of which were in the vocative function and (, *mommy*) was found 3 times in 2 texts, of which 2 cases were in the vocative function. At the beginning of the

sentence *momma* was found 4 times in 2 texts, of which just 1 case was in the vocative function and *mommy* was found 4 times in 4 texts, of which 2 cases were in the vocative function. This data reveals that these American kinship terms occur rarely in written texts of the BNC.

Written text, (*momma*,)

(28). ‘**Momma**, Momma, I got the part!’ <H9Y 1855>

Thank you for having me.
Lipman, Maureen, Robson Books Ltd, London (1990).

Written text, (*mommy*,)

(29). I stalled, saying, ‘**Mommy**, I want to go home.’ <HGL 1856>

Deliria.
Hall, Albyn Leah, Serpent's Tail, London (1993).

Written text, (, *mommy*)

(30). Hank said, ‘I'm washed, **Mommy**.’ <HR7 3322>

Billion-dollar brain.
Deighton, Len, Arrow Books Ltd, London (1991).

Written text, (, *momma*)

(31). ‘Aw, shit, **momma**!’ she protested, you've done it now. <AOL 442>

Jay loves Lucy.
Cooper, Fiona, Serpent's Tail, London (1991).
In spoken texts, *momma* was not found at all. For (*mommy*,) Sara found 1 token in 1 text, 1 case was in the vocative function and (, *mommy*) was not found. This proves that *momma* and

mommy do not occur in spoken text except for this single case. The rare representation of American kinship terms might be caused by the fact that the British National Corpus was used for this research.

Spoken text, (*mommy*,)

(32a). **Mommy**, please can we just do him? please? <KR1 383>

*PS59U`Skonev', 12, student, Home Counties, C1, male, addressee (Alex's mother)
*PS59V`Blake', 13, student, male, speaker (Alex)

There must have been made a mistake by the transcriber. From the overall context it is clear that the conversation in this paragraph is between Alex and his mother.

Ma is another informal term for "mother". In written texts, for (, *ma*) Sara found 174 tokens in 93 texts, 36 cases of which were in the vocative function, (*ma*,) occurred 146 times in 68 texts, 12 cases of which were in the vocative function. The kinship term *ma* occurs more frequently at the end of the sentence.

Written text, (*ma*,)

(33). '**Ma**, where are your shoes?' asked Martha, drawing her mother aside and speaking in an urgent, almost tragic undertone. <HOR 2144>

Offshore.
Fitzgerald, Penelope, Fontana Paperbacks, London (1988).

Written text, (, *ma*)

(34). 'Did you think I'd kicked the bucket, **Ma**?' <ATE 787>

Worlds apart.
Cairney, John, Mainstream Publishing Company Ltd, Edinburgh (1991).

In spoken texts, (*ma*,) was found 118 times in 58 texts and (, *ma*) 54 times in 25 texts. However, in both cases it was not possible to calculate the precise number of tokens unambiguously used in the vocative function due to the omission and irregularity of punctuation. Furthermore, the transcribing of direct recorded speech caused word fragmentation and often repetition, which made it more difficult and unreliable to count. The monosyllable of this kinship term also contributes to this fact.

Mumsy did not occur in the BNC because it is only used as a playful imitation of children's speech and *mimsy* is so rare that it was not even found in the OED.

Father, another kinship term with which this thesis deals, is the second inherent element involved in the family establishment. *Father*, the male "parent", takes part, together with "mother", in the children's upbringing and education. Without any doubt, the importance of the "father" plays as crucial role in family affairs as that of the "mother".
In written texts, for (, *father*) Sara found 737 tokens in 288 texts, 29 cases of which were in the vocative function and for (*father*,) Sara found 2882 tokens in 966 texts, 6 cases of which were in the vocative function. Despite the high frequency of occurrence of *father* in the BNC, not many cases were in the vocative function. As the figures prove, *father* occurs more frequently at the end of the sentence. This might be caused by the different role of the kinship terms when in the sentence initial and sentence final position. In this particular case, the addressing function prevails over the function drawing the addressee's attention.

Written text, *(father,*)

(35). '**Father**, here is Lord Henry Percy.' <HGG 614>

A bloody field by Shrewsbury.
Pargeter, Edith, Headline Book Publishing plc, London (1989).
Written text, (, *father*)

(36). Hans reached out and touched his father's arm. 'I read the reports, **Father**.' <GO4 1994>

Chung Kuo book 2: The broken wheel.
Wingrove, David, NEL, Kent (1990).

In spoken texts, (, *father*) was found 37 times in 21 texts, 5 cases of which were in the vocative function. For (*father*,) Sara found 136 tokens in 76 texts, however, no case was in the vocative function. Despite the high frequency of occurrence in the BNC, (*father*,) does not occur in the vocative function. According to the data, in spoken texts *father* occurs only at the end of the sentence.

When comparing written and spoken texts, the frequency of occurrence of *father* in written texts prevails. The different proportion of written texts to spoken might contribute to this fact.

Spoken text, (, *father*)

(37). And er I went to look for him once and I couldn't f Couldn't find him anywhere. And I shouted, **Father**, father. <K6U 243>

PS5M7 historian, Interviewing, female
K6UPS000 (no further details)

The other examples are from the same text

Dad is an informal expression for "father". In written texts, *dad* is the third most frequent kinship term. For (, *dad*) Sara found 323 tokens in 110 texts, 62 cases of which were in the vocative function. For (*dad*,) Sara found 440 tokens in 182 texts, 8 cases of which were in the vocative function. As the figures show, *dad* occurs more frequently at the end of the sentence. Again, this proves that *dad* is rarely used to attract addressee's attention.

Written text, (*dad*,)

(38). '**Dad**, would you object if I tried to find Elaine?' <JYO 1082>

Hearts in hiding.
Grey, Alice, Mills 0026 Boon, Richmond, Surrey (1993).

Written text, (, *dad*)

(39). ‘Looks as if we're going to have a bull session, **Dad**.’ <CDN 1441>

The latchkey kid.
Forrester, Helen, Fontana Press, London (1990).

In spoken texts, *dad* is the most frequent kinship term meaning “father” in the BNC, when considering the tokens in total as well as those in the vocative function. For (, *dad*) Sara found 118 tokens in 49 texts, 31 cases of which were in the vocative function, (*dad*,) was found 298 times in 98 texts, 15 cases of which were in the vocative function. This kinship term occurs more often in the sentence final position.
When taking into consideration *dad* at the beginning of the sentence, both in written and spoken texts, in spoken texts it occurs more frequently, 15 times as opposed to 8. Hence, it might be stated that *dad* is more frequent in spoken texts when the speaker refers to the addressee with the intention of drawing his attention.

Spoken text, (*dad*,)

(40). **Dad**, I don't know what an Avon lady does. <KCH 3814>

PS1BT`Phillip', 46, chartered engineer, Humberside, AB, male
PS1BU `Christopher', 9, student (state primary), Humberside, AB, male

Spoken text, (, *dad*)

(41). Wasn't it the first black they'd ever had there, **dad**? <KDO 13324>

PS0HM `Kevin', 41, draughtsman, London, C1, male
PS0HN `Paul', 12, student (state secondary), London, C1, male

Daddy is an informal diminutive form of *father* used especially by young children. In written texts, for (, *daddy*) Sara found 164 tokens in 61 texts, 89 cases of which were in the vocative function and (*daddy*,) was found 166 times in 82 texts, 26 cases of which were in the

vocative function. The data reveals that *daddy* occurs more frequently at the end of the sentence.

Written text, (*daddy*,)

(42). At breakfast my seven-year-old daughter enquires, quite seriously: '**Daddy**, do you like being a doctor?' <ABS 1956>

Esquire.
The National Magazine Company Ltd, London (1991-04).

Written text, (, *daddy*)

(43). 'Bad dog!Smack his bottom, **Daddy**.' <BN1 827>

And thus will I freely sing.
Davidson, Tony (ed.), Polygon Books, Edinburgh (1989).

In spoken texts, (, *daddy*) was found 55 times in 19 texts, 16 cases of which were in the vocative function. For (*daddy*,) Sara found 62 tokens in 27 texts, 15 cases of which were in the vocative function. This kinship term occurs almost equally at the beginning as at the end of the sentence. However, the proportion of 16 to 15 shows that *daddy* at the end of the sentence proves more prevalent.

Spoken text, (*daddy*,)

(44). **Daddy**, they've run out of gold ones. <KP8 32>

PS52T `Christopher', 33, civil servant, Scottish, AB, male
PS52V `Jonathan', 5, student (state primary), Scottish, AB, male

Spoken text, (, *daddy*)

(45). Can I have some more Yorkshire puddings please, **daddy**? <KC4 239>

PS1E9 `None' speaker
PS1E6 `None'

The English language has two national standards, American and British English. Between these two national standards there are some dissimilarities. "What concerns grammar, there are just a few, however, lexical variations are far more numerous." (Quirk et al 1985:19-20) *Pap*, *pop* and *poppa* are chiefly the informal North American terms for "father". Therefore, they occur in the BNC either very sporadically or not at all. In written texts, for (, *pap*) Sara found 1 token in 1 text, there was no case in the vocative function. For (, *pop*) Sara found 127 tokens in 68 texts, 18 cases of which were in the vocative function and (, *poppa*) was found 13 times in 3 texts, 8 cases of which were in the vocative function. For (*pap*,) Sara found 8 tokens in 6 texts, no case was in the vocative function, (*pop*,) was found 151 times in 78 texts, no case was found in the vocative function. For (*poppa*,) Sara found 11 tokens in 2 texts, 6 cases of which were in the vocative function. In the vocative function *pap* does not occur in the BNC whatsoever. Despite the high representation of *pop* in the BNC, this kinship term in the vocative function occurs only at the end of the sentence. *Poppa* proves to be prevalent in the sentence final position but it is necessary to state that all cases in the vocative function, for both sentence positions, were from the same text <FS1>. In written texts, there is a low frequency of occurrence of these North American kinship terms.

Written text, (, *pop*)

(46). 'Miles, I didn't come down here to talk about insurance.'Sorry, **Pop**. It's only because we're concerned about you.' <GUF 1231>

Cast in order of disappearance.
Brett, Simon, Vicor Gollancz, London (1975).

Written text, (*poppa*,)

(47). ‘**Poppa**, what is it? <FS1 526>

The spinning wheel.
Lorrimer, C, Corgi Books, London (1993).

Written text, (, *poppa*)

(48). ‘Now tell me I'm jealous, **Poppa**.’ <FS1 20>

The spinning wheel.
Lorrimer, C, Corgi Books, London (1993).

In spoken texts, (, *pap*) does not occur in the BNC whatsoever. For (, *pop*) Sara found 17 tokens in 16 texts, no case was in the vocative function and (, *poppa*) was not found at all. In the sentence final position, (*pap*,) was found once in 1 text, with no case in the vocative function, for (*pop*,) Sara found 10 tokens in 7 texts, however, no case was in the vocative function. At the end of the sentence (*poppa*,) was not found at all. In spoken texts, none of these kinship terms occur in the vocative function.

Papa, the British old-fashioned *father*, is another male “parent” kinship term. In written texts, for (, *papa*) Sara found 77 tokens in 22 texts, 66 cases were in the vocative function and (*papa*,) was found 79 times in 23 texts, 15 cases were in the vocative function. According to the figures, *papa* occurs more frequently at the end of the sentence. The kinship term *papa* is not often used as an address in the sentence initial position.
Written text, (*papa*,)

(49). ‘**Papa**, tell Belle Maman that if she looks at the baby like that, I shall get only her hat in the picture…’ <FPH 3678>

The diamond waterfall.
Haines, P, u.p. (1984).

Written text, (, *papa*)

(50). ‘We'll survive, **papa**,’ Emily said with a certainty that brought a light of hope into her father's eyes. <CKD 1097>

The shoemaker's daughter.
Gower, Iris, Corgi Books, London (1992).

In spoken texts, (, *papa*) was found 4 times in 3 texts, 2 cases of which were in the vocative function. For (*papa*,) Sara found 4 cases in 3 texts, of which 1 case was in the vocative function.
There is a low rate of occurrence of *papa* in spoken texts. Nevertheless, the data shows that this kinship term proves more prevalent at the end of the sentence.

Spoken text, (*papa*,)

(51). Oh, I see. Nicole .Yes. Nicole Call her Nick. Nicole, please. **Papa**, papa. <KVP 1511>

KPVPS000 `None'
PS586 `Rebecca', 19, student, Home Counties, AB, female

In this example there is a repetition of *papa*. At the beginning of the sentence it functions to attract the addressee's attention, while that which follows is reduced, of lesser semantic importance, functioning as a normal address. Since there is only 1 case of (*papa*,) in the vocative function, no prototypical example can be provided.

Spoken text, (, *papa*)

(52). You have to swing your bottom, **papa**? <KVP 1513>

KPVPS000 `None'
PS586 `Rebecca', 19, student, Home Counties, AB, female

Another example is from the same text.[13]

The kinship term *pappa*, drawn from Roget's International Thesaurus, is not listed in the OED as Table 2 shows. Despite this fact there was one occurrence of *pappa* in written texts of the BNC. Therefore, although, *pappa* preceded by a comma does not occur in the vocative function, the example was retrieved to prove its existence in English.

(53). 'Come on; lets have a game of football.' I said, 'No, **Pappa** said do this.' So my brother said, 'Don't worry about Pappa.' <CH8 1437>

In good company.
Aspel, Michael, Robson Books Ltd, London (1989).

Pa is another informal term for *father*. In written texts, for (, *pa*) Sara found 58 tokens in 24 texts, 22 cases were in the vocative function, (*pa*,) was found 70 times in 40 texts, 2 cases were in the vocative function. Despite the high rate of occurrence of (*pa*,) in the BNC, only 2 cases are in the vocative function. As the figures show, *pa* occurs more frequently in the sentence final position.

Written text, (*pa*,)

(54). '**Pa**, if only I'd made it up with you,' she cried. <BP1 57>

The rich pass by.
Pope, Pamela, Century Hutchinson, London (1990).

[13] Since all examples of *papa* in spoken texts are from the same text <KVP>, the objectivity of usage of this kinship term in the vocative function might be questioned. Furthermore, in both cases it concerns the same speaker.

Written text, (, *pa*)

(55). ‘Just going for a quick bike ride, **Pa**.’ <GO2 1243>

Cathedral.
Maitland, I, Headline Book Publishing plc, London (1993).

In spoken texts, for (, *pa*) Sara found 10 tokens in 8 texts, no case was in the vocative function. For (*pa*,) Sara found 28 tokens in 21 texts, no case was in the vocative function. In spoken texts *pa* does not occur in the vocative function.

As previously stated, in English emotionally coloured kinship terms are not frequent. *Pappy* is an informal kinship term of “father” especially used in children’s language. In written texts, for (, *pappy*) Sara found 3 tokens in 2 texts, 3 cases of which were in the vocative function and (*pappy*,) was found 4 times in 1 text, 4 cases of which were in the vocative function. *Pappy* seems to be prevalent at the beginning of the sentence, however, when considering the number of texts (*pappy*,) occurs in, 1 text is not enough to determine its greater prevalence in terms of sentence position despite the ratio of 4 to 3.

Written text, (*pappy*,)

(56) ’**Pappy**, I want to go away to school.’ <FNT 301>

Memory and desire.
Appignanesi, L, Fontana Press, London (1992).

The other examples were from the same text <FNT>.
Written text, (, *pappy*)

(57) ‘This was a different man, **pappy**.’ <HAO 124>

A tupolev too far.
Aldiss, Brian, HarperCollins, London (1993).

In spoken texts, *pappy* does not occur in the BNC, neither at the beginning nor at the end of the sentence. The emotional colour of *pappy* might be the reason for the low occurrence in both texts.

Pater [14] is an informal, old-fashioned British term for *father*. In written texts, for (, *pater*) Sara found 5 tokens in 4 texts, however, no case of this kinship term was in the vocative function. For (*pater*,) Sara found 9 tokens in 8 texts, no case was in the vocative function. In spoken texts, there was no occurrence of *pater* in the BNC. Its old-fashioned colour might have an influence on the frequency of occurrence.

Daddyo, the colloquial variation of *daddy*, and *daddums*, not listed in the OED, were not found in written nor spoken texts of the BNC.

Da is a nursery and homely abbreviation of *dada* and *dada* is a child's name for *father*. In written texts, for (, *da*) Sara found 21 tokens in 13 texts, 10 cases of which were in the vocative function and (*da*,) was found 27 times in 17 texts, 1 case of which was in the vocative function. For (, *dada*) Sara found 20 tokens in 7 texts, only 1 case of which was in the vocative function, (*dada*,) occurred 27 times in 8 texts, however, no case was in the vocative function. According to the data, *da* occurs more frequently in the BNC than *dada*. In written texts, both *da* and *dada* prove to be prevalent at the end of the sentence.

Written text, (*da*,)

(58). 'Ma, **Da**, this is Maggie Jordan.' <AN7 3802>

Maggie Jordan.
Blair, Emma, Bantam (Corgi), London (1990).

[14] This word is never used to mean *father* in the U.S. (English Prononciation Dictionary, 2003)

Written text, (, *da*)

(59). ‘It's my birthday, **Da**!’ Ellie shouted up at him. < EEW 467>

In sunshine or in shadow.
Bingham, C, Bantam (Corgi), London (1992).

Written text, (, *dada*)

(60). ‘Good-night, **Dada**.’‘Good-night, Nicandra.’ <H7H 888>

Loving and giving.
Keane, Molly, Andre Deutsch Ltd, UK (1988).

In spoken texts, for (, *da*) Sara found 201 tokens in 41 texts, no case was in the vocative function, for (*da*,) Sara found 245 tokens in 67 texts, 1 case of which was in the vocative function. In spoken texts *da* prevails in the sentence initial position.
Dada did not occur in spoken texts in either sentence position.
The high occurrence of *da* in spoken texts is caused by the monosyllable of this kinship term, which is often repeated in the function of a ditty or a nursery rhyme as in:

(61). *Oh Carolina is a girl she buck up in the and rock your body just like you move, some come girlie, girlie,* ***da da, da da da da.*** <KR2 473>

Nevertheless, despite the high occurrence of *da* in the BNC only 1 case was in the vocative function.

Spoken text, (*da*,)

(62). **Da**, have you seen the fox in your garden? <KST 2589>

PS6RG`Margaret', 50, housewife, Central South-west England, AB, female
PS6TD`None'

3.3 Conclusions

The objective of this thesis was to determine the rate of occurrence of all words denoting the concept of "mother" and "father" as tokens of address in written and spoken texts at the beginning and at the end of the sentence. Moreover, the thesis was to discover whether American kinship terms have penetrated into the British vocabulary.

Both kinship terms *mother* and *father* with all their synonyms had a different rate of occurrence in written and spoken texts at the beginning and at the end of the sentence. Hence, 8 tables were compiled. Each table represents the kinship terms arranged from highest to lowest rate of occurrence. The results of each table were commented separately.

For *mother* 15 different forms were analysed. Table 7 presents all the words denoting the concept of "mother" in written texts of the BNC when the key word was preceded by a comma.

	Written texts	
	, key word	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**
mummy	90 in 53 texts	**78 cases**
mam	89 in 21 texts	**77 cases**
mum	401 in 126 texts	**76 cases**
mama	69 in 23 texts	**60 cases**
mother	528 in 263 texts	**43 cases**
ma	174 in 93 texts	**36 cases**
mamma	33 in 12 texts	**30 cases**
mammy	31 in 6 texts	**30 cases**
mom	19 in 9 texts	**17 cases**
momma	4 in 3 texts	**2 cases**
mommy	3 in 2 texts	**2 cases**
mumsy	No solutions	
mimsy	No solutions	
motherkin	No solutions	
motherkins	No solutions	

Table 7: All forms of "mother" in written texts preceded by a comma, arranged from highest to lowest frequencies of occurrence in the BNC

In written texts *mummy* was the most frequent kinship term with 78 cases in the vocative function. As Table 7 shows, there was a high frequency of occurrence even for other kinship terms. *Mam* 77 cases in the vocative function, *mum* 76 cases, *mama* 60 cases, ***mother*** 43 cases, *ma* 36 cases, *mamma* 30 cases, *mammy* 30 cases and *mom* 17 cases in the vocative function. *Momma* and *mommy* were not as frequent. *Mumsy*, *mimsy*, *motherkin* and *motherkins* were not found in the BNC.

Table 8 presents all the words denoting the concept of "mother" in written texts of the BNC when the key word was followed by a comma.

	Written texts	
	Key word,	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**
mummy	126 in 67 texts	**38 cases**
mama	88 in 30 texts	**28 cases**
mum	495 in 168 texts	**16 cases**
ma	146 in 68 texts	**12 cases**
mam	66 in 22 texts	**8 cases**
mamma	25 in 12 texts	**6 cases**
mammy	20 in 10 texts	**5 cases**
mother	2740 in 890 texts	**2 cases**
mom	14 in 10 texts	**2 cases**
mommy	4 in 4 texts	**2 cases**
momma	4 in 2 texts	**1 case**
mumsy	1 in 1 text	No case
mimsy	No solutions	
motherkin	No solutions	
motherkins	No solutions	

Table 8: All forms of "mother" in written texts followed by a comma, arranged from highest to lowest frequencies of occurrence in the BNC

In written texts, at the beginning of the sentence the frequency of occurrence was lower in comparison with that at the end of the sentence. *Mummy* with 38 cases and *mama* with 28 cases in the vocative function were the most frequent kinship terms. *Mum* was found 16 times in the vocative function, *ma* 12 times, *mam* 8 times, *mamma* 6 times, *mammy* 5 times and ***mother*** 2 times. Thus in the sentence initial position they are not as frequent as in the sentence final position. *Mom* and *mommy* with 2 cases in the vocative function and *momma* with 1 case

occurred rarely. *Mumsy* did not occur in the vocative function and *mimsy*, *motherkin* and *motherkins* were not found in the BNC.

Table 9 shows all the words denoting the concept of "mother" in spoken texts of the BNC when the key word was preceded by a comma.

	Spoken texts	
	, key word	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**
mum	224 in 74 texts	**44 cases**
mummy	132 in 36 texts	**26 cases**
mother	31 in 26 texts	**3 cases**
mam	8 in 5 texts	**2 cases**
mama	4 in 3 texts	**1 case**
mom	2 in 2 texts	**No case**
ma	54 in 25 texts	**Not counted**
mommy	No solutions	
mamma	No solution	
mammy	No solution	
momma	No solutions	
mumsy	No solutions	
mimsy	No solutions	
motherkin	No solutions	
motherkins	No solutions	

Table 9: All forms of "mother" in spoken texts preceded by a comma, arranged from highest to lowest frequencies of occurrence in the BNC

In spoken texts at the end of the sentence *mum* has the prominent position in the BNC with 44 cases in the vocative function and *mummy* was the second most frequent kinship term with 26 cases in the vocative function. ***Mother*** (3 cases), *mam* (2 cases) and *mama* (1 case) had very low rates of occurrence. *Mom* did not occur in the vocative function and *ma* was not counted. *Mommy*, *mamma*, *mammy*, *momma*, *mumsy*, *mimsy*, *motherkin*, *motherkins* were not found in the BNC.

Table 10 presents all the words denoting the concept of "mother" in spoken texts of the BNC when the key word was followed by a comma.

	Spoken texts	
	Key word,	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**
mummy	161 in 48 texts	**46 cases**
mum	500 in 100 texts	**43 cases**
mother	142 in 96 texts	**4 cases**
mom	11 in 4 texts	**2 cases**
mam	10 in 7 texts	**1 case**
mama	6 in 4 texts	**1 case**
mommy	1 in 1 text	**1 case**
ma	118 in 58 texts	**Not counted**
mammy	No solution	
momma	No solutions	
mimsy	No solutions	
mumsy	No solutions	
mamma	No solution	
motherkin	No solutions	
motherkins	No solutions	

Table 10: All forms of "mother" in spoken texts followed by a comma, arranged from highest to lowest frequencies of occurrence in the BNC

In spoken texts at the beginning of the sentence *mummy* and *mum* were the most frequent kinship terms, the former with 46 cases and the latter with 43 cases in the vocative function. ***Mother*** (4 cases), *mom* (2 cases), *mam* (1 case), *mama* (1 case) and *mommy* (1 case) had very low rates of occurrence. *Mammy*, *momma*, *mimsy*, *mumsy*, *mamma*, *motherkin* and *motherkins* were not found in the BNC whatsoever.

For *father* 15 different forms were analysed. Table 11 presents all the words denoting the concept of "father" in written texts of the BNC when the key word was preceded by a comma.

	Written texts	
	, key word	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**
daddy	164 in 61 texts	**89 cases**
papa	77 in 22 texts	**63 cases**
dad	323 in 110 texts	**62 cases**
father	737 in 288 texts	**29 cases**
pa	58 in 24 texts	**22 cases**
pop	127 in 68 texts	**18 cases**
da	21 in 13 texts	**10 cases**
poppa	13 in 3 texts	**8 cases**
pappy	3 in 2 texts	**3 cases**
dada	20 in 7 texts	**1 case**
pater	5 in 4 texts	**No case**
pap	1 in 1 text	**No case**
pappa	1 in 1 text	**No case**
daddyo	No solutions	
daddums	No solutions	

Table 11: All forms of "father" in written texts preceded by a comma, arranged from highest to lowest frequencies of occurrence in the BNC

In written texts, at the end of the sentence *daddy* was the most frequent kinship term with 89 cases in the vocative function. This was followed by *papa* with 63 cases, *dad* with 62 cases, ***father*** with 29 cases, *pa* with 22 cases, *pop* with 18 cases, *da* with 10 cases and *poppa* with 8 cases. *Pappy* (3 cases) and *dada* (1 case) were not as frequent. *Pater*, *pap* and *pappa* did not occur in the vocative function, *daddyo* and *daddums* were not found in the BNC whatsoever.

Table 12 presents all the words denoting the concept of "father" in written texts of the BNC when the key word was followed by a comma.

Query	Written texts	
	Key word,	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**
daddy	166 in 82 texts	**26 cases**
papa	79 in 23 texts	**15 cases**
dad	440 in 182 texts	**8 cases**
father	2882 in 966 texts	**6 cases**
poppa	11 in 2 texts	**6 cases**
pappy	4 in 1 text	**4 cases**
pa	70 in 40 texts	**2 cases**
da	27 in 17 texts	**1 case**
pop	151 in 78 texts	**No case**
dada	27 in 8 texts	**No case**
pater	9 in 8 texts	**No case**
pap	8 in 6 texts	**No case**
pappa	No solutions	
daddums	No solutions	
daddyo	No solutions	

Table 12: All forms of "father" in written texts followed by a comma, arranged from highest to lowest frequencies of occurrence in the BNC

In written texts, at the beginning of the sentence *daddy* with 26 cases in the vocative function was the most frequent kinship term followed by *papa* (15 cases) and *dad* (8 cases). *Daddy*, *papa* and *dad* were also the most frequent kinship terms in the sentence final position . ***Father*** (6 cases), *poppa* (6 cases), *pappy* (4 cases), *pa* (2 cases), *da* (1 case) were not as frequent as in the sentence final position. *Pop*, *dada*, *pater* and *pap* did not occur in the vocative function and *pappa*, *daddums* and *daddyo* were not found in the BNC whatsoever.

Table 13 presents all the words denoting the concept of "father" in spoken texts of the BNC when the key word was preceded by a comma.

	Spoken texts	
	, key word	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**
dad	118 in 49 texts	**31 cases**
daddy	55 in 19 texts	**16 cases**
father	37 in 21 texts	**5 cases**
papa	4 in 3 texts	**2 cases**
da	201 in 41 texts	**No case**
pop	17 in 16 texts	**No case**
pa	10 in 8 texts	**No case**
pap	No solutions	
poppa	No solutions	
pater	No solutions	
daddums	No solutions	
daddyo	No solutions	
pappy	No solutions	
pappa	No solutions	
dada	No solutions	

Table 13: All forms of "father" in spoken texts preceded by a comma, arranged from highest to lowest frequencies of occurrence in the BNC

In spoken texts, at the end of the sentence, *dad* with 31 cases in the vocative function proved to be prevalent, *daddy* with 16 cases in the vocative function was the second most frequent kinship term, afterwards ***father*** with 5 cases and *papa* with 2 cases. *Da*, *pop* and *pa* did not occur in the vocative function. *Pap*, *poppa*, *pater*, *daddums*, *daddyo*, *pappy*, *papa* and *dada* were not found in the BNC.

Table 14 presents all the words denoting the concept of "father" in spoken texts of the BNC when the key word was followed by a comma.

	Spoken texts	
	Key word,	
Key word	**Total**	**In addressing**
dad	298 in 98 texts	**15 cases**
daddy	62 in 27 texts	**15 cases**
da	245 in 67 texts	**1 case**
papa	4 in 3 texts	**1 case**
father	136 in 76 texts	**No case**
pa	28 in 21 texts	**No case**
pop	10 in 7 texts	**No case**
pap	1 in 1 text	**No case**
poppa	No solutions	
pater	No solutions	
daddums	No solutions	
daddyo	No solutions	
pappy	No solutions	
pappa	No solutions	
dada	No solutions	

Table 14: All forms of "father" in spoken texts followed by a comma, arranged from highest to lowest frequencies of occurrence in the BNC

In spoken texts, at the beginning of the sentence *dad* and *daddy* proved to be more prevalent with 15 cases in the vocative function. Afterwards, only *da* and *papa* with 1 case occurred in the vocative function. ***Father***, *pa*, *pop* and *pap* were not found in the vocative function. *Poppa*, *pater*, *daddums*, *daddyo*, *pappy*, *pappa* and *dada* did not occur in the BNC.

To conclude, in written texts, for "mother", *mummy* was the most frequent kinship term in both sentence positions. In spoken texts, it was *mum* at the end of the sentence and *mummy* at the beginning of the sentence. On the other hand, for "father", in written texts *daddy* was the most frequent kinship term in both sentence positions and in spoken texts it was *dad* at the end of the sentence and *dad* and *daddy* at the beginning of the sentence with the equal number of cases in the vocative function. The results show that the most frequent kinship terms for "mother" and "father" with all their synonyms in both texts and in both sentence positions were the "same", contrasting only in sex if we assume that *mummy* corresponds to the male counterpart *daddy* and *mum* to *dad*. We tried not to compare other terms denoting" mother" with those denoting "father" as the correspondence to their male counter parts is not evident in all cases.

In written texts 19 key words of 20 i.e. 95% proved to be prevalent in the sentence final position and in spoken texts 6 key words of 11 i.e. more than 54.5% proved to be more prevalent also at the end of the sentence. The rest of the kinship terms either did not occur in the BNC, were not found in the vocative function or had an equal number of cases in the vocative function for both sentence positions. In written texts just 1 kinship term (*pappy*) prevailed at the beginning of the sentence and in spoken texts 5 kinship terms (*mother*, *mummy*, *mom*, *mommy* and *da*). However, only *mummy* in spoken texts showed the great contrast between two sentence positions (26:46) i.e. the sentence final and initial position contrasted in more than 3 cases in the vocative function.[15] In comparison with written texts, *mummy* at the beginning of the sentence had more cases in the vocative function in spoken texts (46:38). *Mummy* is probably one of the most common and best known kinship terms, whose popularity might have contributed to its high occurrence in spoken texts. Two syllables and the stressed form of *mummy* might have predetermined this kinship term for the sentence initial position. *Mummy* in the sentence initial position has the strong semantic charge, it is theme. As Quirk says, functional sentence perspective (FSP) plays an important role when we consider the initial part of any structure from an informational point of view. "THEME is the name we give to the initial part of any structure when we consider it from an informational point of view." (Quirk et al 1985: 1361) Within spoken texts, *dad* and *mum* were more frequent at the end of the sentence. Nevertheless, in comparison with written texts, at the beginning of the sentence *mum* and *dad* were the only kinship terms to occur more frequently in spoken texts than in written texts. Together with *mummy* they are probably the most widespread kinship terms and this fact might explain their frequency of occurrence in spoken texts. Kinship terms in the sentence initial position have a different stress and intonation pattern than those in the sentence final position. We assume that it is weaker at the end and stronger at the beginning of the sentence. However, we are unable to examine this because for this research no recordings were analysed.

The research proved that the American kinship terms had a very low frequency of occurrence in the BNC despite the growth of multiculturalism and the huge impact of the American mass media.

For written texts, the examples were collected from various written sources. Since this thesis has dealt with the rate of occurrence of *mother* and *father* in the vocative function and

[15] If the sentence final and the sentence initial position contrast in less than 3 cases, it is of very small informative value.

the address can be only achieved in direct reported speech, which is spoken language, the examples from written texts can be considered as spoken language.

The examples from spoken texts are transcribed from direct recorded speeches of different people. Therefore, the kinship terms in the vocative function in this thesis express the "world" of a speaker (of an author in written texts and of a speaker in spoken texts). As a consequence, the kinship terms found in the BNC resulted from their education, age, social class they belong to and the regional area they come from. These factors play an important role and influence the speakers and the authors. Therefore, it would be useful to determine the social and regional background of the authors and the speakers. However, this might be a question for further research evaluation.

The unequal ratio between written and spoken texts (9:1) caused the unbalanced results among the kinship terms in the vocative function. The difficulties in obtaining data for spoken texts contributed to the fact. This might be one of the reasons why in spoken texts many kinship terms were not found in the BNC or did not occur in the vocative function. In order to ensure that the results were as objective as possible, there would have been an equal number of examples in both texts.

4 RESUMÉ

Cílem bakalářské práce bylo stanovit pomocí výzkumu v písemné a ústní části Britského národního korpusu (BNC) frekvenci výskytu příbuzenských termínů „matka" a „otec", včetně všech synonym v oslovení, a to na začátku a na konci vět.

Práce rovněž pojednává o příbuzenských amerických termínech, do jaké míry pronikají do britského lexika. Americká masmédia zaplavují informacemi celý svět a nepochybně pronikají i do britské slovní zásoby. Přestože byla pro potřeby výzkumu použita britská databáze, byl očekáván vysoký výskyt amerických příbuzenských termínů v BNC.

Příklady oslovení v písemné části se týkají přímé řeči, zatímco v ústní části přímo reprodukované řeči. Přesto se v obou případech jedná o mluvený jazyk. Navzdory této skutečnosti lze očekávat rozdílnou rozšířenost příbuzenských termínů v přímé řeči a v přímo reprodukované řeči, a to za předpokladu, že se spontánní dialogy liší od psané literatury.

Objektivita této práce může být zpochybněna pro nejednotné definování termínu „matky" a „otce" v různých slovnících. Jelikož se písemná část BNC skládá z 90% příkladů a ústní jen z 10% příkladů, očekávám, že častější výskyt příbuzenských termínů v oslovení najdeme spíše v psaných textech.

Všechna synonyma slov „matka" a „otec" byla vyhledána ve slovnících Oxford Thesaurus of English a v Roget's International Thesaurus a zkonfrontována s Oxford English Dictionary (OED). Pro praktickou část byly použity materiály z BNC.

Jelikož cílem práce bylo zjistit frekvenci výskytu termínů pojmenovávajících „matku" a „otce" v oslovení, zaměřil jsem se na pozici daných slov před čárkou a po čárce. Jsem si plně vědom toho, že se nejedná o ideální řešení, protože v psaných textech je interpunkce dána subjektivním rozhodnutím přepisovače. Nicméně druhá možnost, spoléhat se na vyhledávání daných slov v oslovení na základě psaní velkých nebo malých počátečních písmen, je ještě méně spolehlivá.

Aby bylo možné vyhledat příklady použití slov „matky" a „otce" v oslovení nejdříve v písemné a posléze v ústní části BNC, byl použit Query builder.

Ke každému slovu bylo staženo 100 náhodně vybraných příkladů a manuálně byly eliminovány případy, ve kterých se příbuzenské termíny slov „matka" a „otec" nevyskytovaly v oslovení, anebo nesplňovaly sémantická kritéria, tj. nejednalo se o slova označující příbuzenské termíny (*Father* ve významu „duchovní otec").

Všechna následující slova, která označují „matku" a „otce" byla rozdělena do dvou sloupců podle jejich výskytu v písemné či ústní části BNC.

Tabulky 3, 4, 5 a 6 znázorňují celkový počet případů slov nalezených v BNC a počet textů, ve kterých se tyto termíny vyskytly. Vedle nich je uvedena číselná hodnota určující výskyt příbuzenských termínů v oslovení. Případy označené červeně jako „no solutions" ukazují, že klíčové slovo se v BNC nevyskytlo a označení „no case" znamená, že klíčové slovo bylo nalezeno v BNC, ale ze 100 náhodně vybraných případů se ani jeden nevyskytl v oslovení.

Praktická část bakalářské práce se zabývá analýzou příbuzenských termínů „matka" a „otec" a všech jejich synonym (viz. tabulka 3, 4, 5 a 6). Pro slovo „matka" bylo nalezeno 15 různých příbuzenských pojmenování, pro slovo „otec" 16, avšak jen 15 z nich bylo použito v analýze. Číselné hodnoty stanovující frekvenci výskytu v oslovení jsem porovnával v rámci větné pozice, ale i v rámci psaných a mluvených textů. Snažil jsem se uvést důvody, pro které daný termín převládá na začátku nebo na konci věty, v písemné či ústní části. Ke každému příbuzenskému termínu, který se vyskytl v oslovení, jsem doložil jeden příklad z BNC s bibliografickým záznamem. Po analýze všech příbuzenských termínů byly vyvozeny závěry.

V písemné části BNC byl nejčastějším příbuzenským termínem slova „matka" pojem *mammy*, a to v obou větných pozicích. V ústní části to byl výraz *mum* na konci věty a *mummy* na začátku věty. Jako příbuzenský termín slova „otec" se v psané části v obou větných pozicích nejčastěji vyskytlo pojmenování *daddy*. V ústní části se na konci věty nejčastěji vyskytovalo slovo *dad*. Na začátku věty to byly termíny *dad* a *daddy* se stejným počtem případů v oslovení.

V písemné části se 19 z 20 klíčových slov, tj. 95%, vyskytlo na konci věty. V mluvené části se nacházelo na konci věty 6 z 11 klíčových slov, čili více než 54, 5%. Ostatní příbuzenské termíny nebyly buď v BNC nalezeny vůbec nebo se nevyskytly v oslovení, anebo měly stejný počet případů v oslovení na začátku i na konci věty. V psané části bylo *pappy* jediným termínem, který byl použit častěji na začátku věty než na jejím konci. V mluvené části to byla slova *mother, mummy, mom, mommy* a *da*.

Výzkum prokázal, že americké příbuzenské termíny se v BNC objevují jen zřídka, navzdory nárůstu multikulturalismu a významnému vlivu amerických masmédií.

Vzhledem k tomu, že příklady v oslovení v písemné i v mluvené části BNC interpretují hovorový jazyk, příbuzenské termíny v oslovení vyjadřují „svět" mluvčího (autora v psané a mluvčího v mluvené části). Proto příbuzenské pojmy nalezené v BNC odrážejí věk, vzdělání, rodinný původ, ale i regionální oblast, ze které autoři a mluvčí pocházejí. Tyto

faktory hrají důležitou úlohu v použití konkrétního příbuzenského slova. Z tohoto důvodu je vhodné zjistit vzdělání, rodinný a regionální původ autorů a mluvčích, což může být otázkou dalšího hodnocení.

Nepoměr mezi písemnou a ústní částí BNC (9:1) způsobil nevyvážené výsledky mezi příbuzenskými termíny v oslovení. I to může být jeden z důvodů, proč se některé termíny nevyskytly v BNC nebo nebyly nalezeny v oslovení. Abychom dosáhli co nejobjektivnějších výsledků, musel by být v obou textech použit stejný počet příkladů.

5 ANNOTATION

Keywords: kinship term, lexical field, addressing, spoken texts, written texts, sentence initial position, sentence final position, comparisons, punctuation, corpus

This bachelor thesis deals with the rate of occurrence of all kinship terms denoting the concept of "mother" and "father" in the addressing function. The linguistic background necessary for this research is provided in the theoretical part of this thesis. The practical part focuses on the data obtained from the British National Corpus (BNC). The kinship terms found in the BNC are analysed and the cases in the vocative function from both texts in both sentence positions counted.

Klíčová slova: příbuzenský termín, lexikální pole, oslovení, mluvený text, psaný text, počáteční větní pozice, koncová větní pozice, srovnání, korpus.

Bakalářská práce zkoumá frekvenci výskytu příbuzenských termínů „matka" a „otec" se všemi jejich synonymy v oslovení. Podklady, které jsou nezbytné pro analýzu, se nacházejí v teoretické části. Praktická část se soustředí na práci s BNC. Všechny příbuzenské termíny slov „matka" a „otec" jsou analyzovány a jsou sčítány případy v oslovení z obou částí BNC na začátku a na konci věty.

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