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Diplomová práce

Linguistic Means of Expressing Gender in British Quality Newspapers

Jazykové prostředky vyjadřující rodovou neutralitu
v britském seriózním tisku

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Prohlášení

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ABSTRACT

This diploma thesis analyses various ways of expressing gender neutrality in present-day English. This is a highly contemporary issue to be traced in both written and spoken language. However, this piece of work deals only with British quality newspapers, namely the Guardian. Firstly, a short introduction of gender and its position in society is described. Then, a basic overview of historical development of English is introduced. It is focused mainly on gender within linguistic terminology. The most important chapter explores various forms of expressing gender neutral language, i.e. generic man, feminine suffixes and generic he. The theory is accompanied by example sentences from my corpuses. The last chapter of the theoretical part describes language of newspapers as I analysed them. The practical part introduces results of my research of usage of gender neutral or specific expressions. There are presented some tables which compare two corpuses from two periods, 1980 and 2012, and provide a tendency in expressing gender neutrality.

ANOTACE

Tato diplomová práce mapuje různé způsoby vyjadřování genderové neutrality v současné angličtině. Jedná se o vysoce aktuální problematiku, kterou lze vypořádat jak v psaném tak i mluveném jazyce. Tato práce se nicméně zabývá pouze analýzou jazyka britských seriózních novin, konkrétně titulem the Guardian. Nejprve je nastíněna problematika genderu z hlediska pozice ve společnosti. Následuje velmi stručný přehled historického vývoje angličtiny, který je zaměřen zejména na gender v rámci lingvistické terminologie. Stěžejní kapitola je věnována vyjadřování genderově neutrálního jazyka, tj. generického „man“, feminizačních přípon a generického „he“. Teoretická část je doprovázena příkladovými větami z vlastních korpusů. Poslední kapitola teoretické části popisuje jazyk novin, které byly analyzovány. Praktická část předkládá výsledky výzkumu zabývajícího se užitím genderově neutrálních nebo specifických výrazů. Jsou zde prezentovány tabulky založené na komparaci dvou jazykových korpusů ze dvou časových období – 1980 a 2012 – ilustrující tendence ve vyjadřování genderové neutrality.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Gender as a topic in linguistics	3
2.1. Language and society as an interconnected system	3
2.2. Sex versus gender and its application.....	4
2.3. Feminists' impact on language.....	6
3. Overview of the historical development of gender in the English language	10
3.1. The shift from grammatical to natural gender.....	10
3.1.1. General properties of Old English	10
3.1.2. Massive language changes during Middle English.....	12
3.2. Establishing the masculine as a norm.....	13
4. Competing forms	16
4.1. Nouns.....	16
4.1.1. The issue of 'man'	18
4.1.1.1. Generic 'man'	18
4.1.1.2. 'Man' as a part of compounds	19
4.1.1.3. Gender neutral words	22
4.1.2. Morphologically marked nouns	23
4.1.3. Special cases	27
4.2. Pronouns.....	28
4.2.1. References to animate entities	28
4.2.2. References to inanimate entities	30
5. Newspaper language	33
5.1. Basic features of newspaper style	33
5.2. Women representation in newspapers.....	34
5.3. The Guardian – a brief overview.....	37

6. Introduction to the research	40
7. Outputs of the research	42
7.1. Generic ‘man’ issue.....	42
7.2. ‘-man’ compounds.....	43
7.3. Tracing gender neutral words.....	46
7.4. Occurrence of morphologically marked nouns	47
7.5. Pronoun issue	49
7.6. Political correctness.....	50
8. Conclusion	52
Resumé	55
References	58
Appendix	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Front pages analysis according to the sex of journalists.....	35
Table 2: Proportion of women and man quoted or mentioned on front pages.....	36
Table 3: Overview of the most frequently used ‘man’ compound analysed in the research	44
Table 4: Corpus 1 (in alphabetical order)	45
Table 5: Corpus 2 (in alphabetical order)	45
Table 6: Dual nouns vs. gender-coloured nouns	47
Table 7: Pronouns	49
Table 8: Detailed results of Corpus 1.....	XXV
Table 9: Detailed results of Corpus 2.....	XLV

1. INTRODUCTION

“The question of how gender is represented in language is not just about gender as a grammatical category.”

(Cameron 2006: 735)

Expressing gender neutrality in English is a phenomenon since the late 1970s. It describes the atmosphere within the western society. It is also connected with a feministic movement. The issue of gender has been widely spread in linguistics equally as in social sciences.

Gender neutral expressions are an indivisible part of our everyday usage of a particular language. These words are easily to be found both in speech and texts. It is also a very interesting area of language study which deserves special attention by native speakers as well as foreign language teachers. Just consider how many usually occupational terms with ‘-man’ part are present at language.

In the theoretical part, I will describe gender as an interconnected system with society, the difference between sex and gender and I will mention also the relationship with linguistics and some current waves in it such as political correctness or queer linguistics.

Next, it is also important to point out the historical development of English language in order to understand its current usage. I focus chiefly on an explanation of generic ‘man’ and ‘he’. Each structure within language is influenced by a given social situation. Speaking about English, it was made a rule that ‘man’ and ‘he’ can stand generically as they denote both men and women.

Gender linguistics is a complex issue as it deals with morphology, lexicology as well as with syntax. Gender of nouns has been criticized primarily from the point of occupational terms, generic pronoun ‘he’ is, on the other hand, a syntactic problem, in the means of its reference. More about this issue will be introduced in Chapter 4. Each single problem described there will be accompanied with example sentences from my two corpuses.

The last theoretical chapter briefly introduces the language of newspapers because I studied the Guardian for my research part. I mention also some tendencies to newspaper style and gender egalitarianism movement.

In the research section, I am going to demonstrate the frequency of occurrence of gendered nouns and pronouns within the British serious newspaper from two periods of time. I am aware of the fact that the language corpus of newspapers is not as wide as could be of fictions but newspapers represent tendencies in language because they reflect everyday usage of it. I concentrate also on comparing various sections within newspapers.

The last thing I would like to mention is that I have intended to describe not only the linguistic reality but also imply some sociolinguistic dimensions, i.e. relationships between language and society.

2. GENDER AS A TOPIC IN LINGUISTICS

“The English language has been literally man made and that it is still primarily under male control.”

(Spender 1980: 12)

Language, in general, is a very powerful human tool which influences all members of society. If we want to study gender, it is essential to firstly define language and society because they influence mutually. Gender studies can be called a phenomenon of the second half of the 20th century as it is getting to the centre of popularity not only as a linguistic but also as a social category. This chapter should also posit basic facts about terms closely related to the topic of gender.

2.1. Language and society as an interconnected system

Language is a human ability to denote the world we live in. It must reflect all extralinguistic changes in society, too. We can describe each existing object, our feelings, thoughts, ideas, reality or situations we have experienced. There is nothing without a name. The following question arises: Who decides which word will be chosen? Spender (1980: 139), as one of the firsts, means that *“language is not neutral”* because men have gained *“monopoly over language”* (ibid. 12). Looking back in the history, it has been usually men who have had the power and higher social status, influenced the world affairs and confirmed it via language. What is more, they have been dominant almost in all other areas of life. It is a long process to change language, although the revision of attitudes is a much more complex and serious problem. Twenty years later, Coates (2004: 5) gives an optimistic view when she points out: *“There has been a shift in men’s view of themselves – a shift from seeing themselves as unmarked representatives of human race to focusing on themselves as men.”*

Jespersen (1922) at the beginning of the 20th century sees women only as preservers of language and he proves it on the example of immigrant families who were coming to the USA. He states that it was mostly men who worked and spent most of the time between English-speaking people so they were able to learn English much easier than their wives who usually stayed at home. According to his next statement, that is usually men rather than women, who introduce new words so their role is principally to modernize the existing language.

A dissimilar opinion about the same topic is expressed by Ehrlich (2004). According to her, women are taken either as *culture brokers* or *innovators*. She explains it as follows. The main role of women was to bring up and teach their offspring. They passed on customs, traditions as well as the mother tongue specific to each community. On the other hand, most of these women were employed especially as servants in English-speaking households. They spent equal time between both communities and adopted new manners and vocabulary.

To conclude, Jespersen's opinion had been affected by the period he lived in¹. He was surely influenced by existing linguistic works (e.g. Kirby, Ward, Murray and Poole's grammars) in which the feminine was left out and was considered less important. What is more, the majority of written literature was produced primarily by men writers². Spender's (1980) comment that men's usage of language was taken as a norm and the female as deviant is worth considering. Women could be assessed chiefly according to their spoken language. Conversely, Ehrlich's idea comes eighty years later and is probably impacted by feminist and gender egalitarianism movements, their publications and attitudes. She tries to pinpoint women not as the subordinate and rejected ones from public life. However, expressing my opinion, the majority of gender linguists tend to be in favour with feminist groups and their works cannot be considered as completely impartial.

2.2. Sex versus gender and its application

Language and gender are usually studied in two basic fields of research: the first area deals with the way in which women and men use language, the second one refers to the study of sexism in language or more precisely what expressions are used when addressing men or women (cf. Holmes 1992). I shall return to this point later in my thesis.

This brings me to the next area of discussion where I will try to mention essential terms which can be easily misused. The distinction between sex and gender is a crucial factor in the study of gender egalitarianism. *Sex* is a biological faculty of human beings as well as all creatures, which exist as either male or female, whereas *gender* is rather a social and cultural construct. It is associated with biological sex, though it is not the most dominant feature of our bodies. It represents the condition of

¹ Otto Jespersen, a Danish linguist, lived from 1860 to 1943.

² Some women writers who insisted on publishing their works used men pseudonyms, the Brontë sisters, for instance.

being a woman or a man. Not each woman/man who is born as a woman/man feels to be a woman/man. So, gender can be viewed also as a psychological construct.

In other words, gender is not something we are born with, nor something we have, but something we carry out. It is deeply ingrained in our everyday life – it is a highly dynamic process of establishing identities as well as in social practice and in managing relationships. It seems to be something completely natural for us (cf. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet 2003).

In linguistic terminology, two elementary types of gender need to be differentiated. *Grammatical gender* indicates the grammatical relationship between words in sentences (concord with nouns and adjectives, nouns and verbs, etc.). It might or might not correspond to the biological sex. A typical example of not tallying with biological and grammatical gender could be the German word ‘das Mädchen’. Despite being provably a female, the neuter article ‘das’ precedes it. And many other similar words can be found. Inanimate entities use masculine, feminine or neuter gender, particularly on the basis of morphology. Languages with integrated grammatical gender often have special gender classes where nouns are grouped according to their suffixes or other pattern types. This system is quite widespread and besides German it is applied in French, Latin or Czech.

Natural gender refers to sex of real-world entities only. It means that animate beings are marked as ‘he’ or ‘she’ while inanimate objects as ‘it’. We can call a man, boy, husband as ‘he’; a woman, girl and wife as ‘she’ and a table or spider as ‘it’. The difficulty usually arises when it is required to use referents to indefinite pronouns or collective nouns (this topic will be discussed at greater length in Chapter 4). English gender is based on semantic criteria, even though Spender (1980: 160) points out that “*English possesses natural gender only if one is male*”. Gender in English is considered as a minor grammatical class, nevertheless, one of the most debated at the present time.

As for languages, nothing is perfectly valid; English pronouns could be analysed from the viewpoint of grammatical gender. A classical example is the correlation between ‘he/she/it’ and their relative pronouns. ‘He/she’ co-occurs with ‘who/whose’, analogously ‘it’ comes up only with ‘which’ (cf. Crystal 2009).

Language activists have started the era of studying gender since the 1960s/1970s. The early years of gender research drew attention mainly to white middle-class speakers; categories such as social class, age, race and others have appeared later. Over the last decades, there has been a significant increase in its analyses. Plenty of

various topics have been studied, among the most common belong basic features of women language from the phonological, grammatical, lexical or semantic perspective (cf. Coates 2004).

In the early 1990s, *sociolinguistics* as a new field has been established. It studies the relationship between language and society. Wardhaugh (2006: 315) illustrates the chief problem in this study as “*the connection between the structures, vocabularies, and ways of using particular language and the social roles of the men and women.*”

Recently, a new branch of linguistics called *queer linguistics* is becoming fashionable. Wardhaugh mentions *lavender linguistics* as a synonym. It is predominantly focused on the language of non-mainstream groups, for example, gays, lesbians, bisexuals and transsexual communities and it deals with sexuality³ rather than sex and gender (cf. Wardhaugh 2006). Queer linguistics differs from sexuality and gender which has been considered as the same so far.

It is quite expected that new waves of linguistics and social studies dealing with questions of members of society and language as an associated system would be formed in future.

2.3. Feminists’ impact on language

Someone can share an opinion that the feminist language reform movement originated the idea of language rebuilding, though it is not an exact statement. References to gender can be found much earlier, the use of the plural after an indefinite antecedent, for instance (cf. Bolinger 1980). However, they popularized it to wide audiences. For example, Crawford (2004: 228) means that after this social movement “*language has been a battleground*”. Feminist linguists have tried to achieve the language reform, they have struggled for natural gender and denied the generic usage of the masculine. Their effort has been intended to create gender-balanced language. Till that time, “*male language was taken as a norm*” (Bolinger 1980: 90), Spender (1980: 13) specifies it as “*the white man’s language*”.

Sexism⁴, dated from the 1960s, originated as a parallel to racism. This flow has affected mainly English as a language, not its speakers who actually use and form it. It has opened a lively debate about inequalities between the opposite sexes, it was a

³ Sexuality is a wide area of study denoting an individual’s sex, gender identity and sexual orientation. Moreover, it also includes the effect of prejudice and discrimination.

⁴ Sexism is a kind of discrimination led against one sex, usually men against female.

starting point in criticizing negative and positive stereotypes connected with both women and men (cf. Holmes 1992). Sexist language is not only abusive, it also confuses its listeners, readers or colleagues at workplace.

Feminist language reform movement designated three key points which has been put under critique (cf. Curzan 2003):

- The usage of generic ‘he’ should be eliminated and exchanged for new expressions (e.g. ‘they’ or completely new pronouns).
- Specific female suffixes ‘-ess’ and ‘-ette’ should be left out.
- There is also a requirement to avoid the use of ‘man’ referring to all human beings and replace it by ‘person’ if possible.

On the same basis, independent organizations have pressured on reassessment of existing language and created new language codes which would reduce sexist expressions. It has involved occupational titles (e.g. ‘early man’, ‘stewardess’, ‘foreman’, ‘the fair sex’, etc. have changed into ‘early human’, ‘flight attendant’, ‘supervisor’, ‘women’), school materials, and partial changes in grammar (primarily nouns and pronouns). It has proved a degree of variability in English. In contrast, some idioms which contain ‘man’ are difficult or even impossible to replace, ‘as one man’, ‘man’s best friend’, for instance.

Plenty of new terms have been introduced, e.g. *male chauvinism*, *date rape*, *sexual harassment*, *battered women*, *feminazi* (cf. Crawford 2004). On the contrary, nonsense words such as ‘herstory’ instead of ‘history’⁵, ‘malestream’ as a parallel to ‘mainstream’ or ‘freshperson’ corresponding to ‘freshman’ has never come into use. Nevertheless, exactly these terms have alerted to a hidden androcentricity⁶ inside English.

Naturally, other main European languages have been also attacked by the language reform, therefore, the starting point began in English due to US feminists (cf. Crystal 2002).

By the 1990s, a new influential line, *political correctness* (PC) has appeared. It emerges from sexism and gender egalitarianism and it is closely wedded to feminism.

⁵ „The word ‚history‘ is not derived from two English words ‚his‘+ ‚story‘; rather it comes from Greek words ‚historia‘, from a root meaning ‚know‘“ (Lakoff 1975: 46).

⁶ The expressions “androcentism” or “androcentrity” have been firstly mentioned in Ann Bodinne’s article *Androcentrism in Perspective Grammar: Singular ‘They’, Sex-indefinite ‘He’, and ‘He or She’*. It refers to the opinion that the masculine is superior to the feminine and that there is a tendency to put men’s view to the center.

Firstly, it had pejorative connotations, PC was believed to be represented by orthodox members of the far left. Nowadays, as Crystal (2003: 177) states, “*political correctness has become one of the most contentious issues on the US socio-political scene in recent years, and attitudes continue to harden*”. PC is interested also in age, sexual orientation, confession, race, ecology, physical or mental personal development. A non-native speaker must be careful which words to choose. It is totally inappropriate to say ‘mentally handicapped’, ‘disabled people’, ‘third world countries’. It has become ‘people with learning difficulties’ or ‘intellectually challenged’; ‘differently abled’, and ‘developing countries’. A very long way has undergone naming of African-Americans. Negro, black, Afro-American were its predecessors. We never know when simultaneously used expressions will be redefined.

However, PC has not been seen only as a positive issue, critical reactions and opponents have showed shortly after that. For example, Lind (2000) compares PC with Marxism, he calls it *cultural Marxism*. And he defines its typical features as following: it is a kind of ideology which started on college campuses. PC has developed a philosophy that our history is determined by power where two groups are standing against each other (feminists, Afro-Americans, Hispanics, and homosexuals versus white men, non-feminist women and heterosexuals). Next features are expropriation (the western society tends to prefer minorities to white people with superior qualifications) and deconstruction (e.g. there is a pressure to rewrite all existing books or texts according to the new feminist principles).

To sum up this chapter, the second half of the 20th century was a turbulent period in the history of human beings. Never before have women been so powerful and gained so much prestige as now. As it has been mentioned several times here, language and society develop hand in hand. Groups which have fought for minority rights (from white men’s perspective) have a big share on it. It has helped to uncover social problems which were hidden and started public discussion on them. The derogatory connotation of these groups has disappeared and the western population gets to learn and respect their intentions.

Contemporary grammars condemn generic he as sexist and advises how to rewrite it (cf. Curzan 2003):

- use both ‘he or she’, which could be inconvenient if often repeated

- convert the sentence into plural
- try to rewrite the sentence without any pronouns

Some publishing companies, newspaper corporations and other associations have drawn up guidelines which regulate the usage of inappropriate words; some governments have authorised antidiscrimination laws. These changes usually deal with writing, the coordination of every-day speech is going to face a challenge to the future.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

“The loss of grammatical gender in later English is one of the most difficult problems of English philology.”

(Ross 1936: 321)

Going through many accessible grammars, only short passages have been dedicated to English gender there. It is often regarded as a secondary category. Contrastingly, Ross’s quotation above says something completely different. Gender linguists still cannot discover what exactly happened in the language. They attempt to interconnect their speculations, historical background and accessible grammars. Why and when the change happened, what factors influenced it and what sort of trends can be found in the usage of gender in English today – it is going to be the topic of this chapter.

3.1. The shift from grammatical to natural gender

English was brought to Britain by Germanic tribes from different parts of Europe, especially from the North-West of Germany and the Netherlands. English as a representative of West Germanic languages and the Indo-European family underwent an infrequent process of establishing contemporary language from its ancestors. Plenty of other grammatical and social changes accompanied the development. In other words, the key transformation happened during the first two centuries after the Norman Conquest when French invaders occupied the British Isles. It played a front-and-centre role in changes in syntax, morphology, spelling, pronunciation and vocabulary. English moved also from a morphological to semantic system which prefers live beings to inanimate objects.

3.1.1. General properties of Old English

Old English (OE), 750 – 1100/1150 AD, is considered to be the first language system known as English. It was mainly represented by Anglo-Saxon tribes who settled in Britain. Certainly, there were other language streams which enhanced forming of the tongue (Old Norse, Latin, or the Celts hundreds of years ago). There were dialects which were used in various parts of Britain. Mercian was the most important for establishing English, though the vast majority of preserved texts were written in West-

Saxon. Northumbrian and Kentish were the other leading dialects. As Curzan (2003) claims, OE literature was quite poor and the language used was mainly archaic, i.e. with old-fashioned expressions. It probably did not correspond to spoken tongue of the earliest inhabitants, however, it is only a speculation; no speech records have survived.

It is necessary to provide basic characteristics of OE (cf. Crystal 2003):

- many inflections (typical of nouns, adjectives, verbs)
- four cases (nominative, accusative, genitive, dative) for nouns, adjectives, pronouns
- grammatically determined gender (masculine, feminine, neuter)
- two sets of declinations (strong and weak)
- verb classes
- many synonyms
- multiple negation
- instability of word-order (a verb could stand in front of the subject or at the end of the sentence)

Thus, for the requirements of my diploma thesis only some of the above mentioned points are important to be discussed in detail. The following explanations are based on Curzan (2003). Firstly, OE worked with grammatical gender and with no semantic norms as now. The masculine mostly marked male representatives ('fæder' for 'father', 'cniht' for 'boy'), most of the feminine indicated women ('moðer' for 'mother', 'cwen' for 'queen'), on the contrary, the OE meaning for a 'woman' could be masculine 'wifmann' or neuter 'wif'. A parallel with German might be found in OE neuter 'mægden' (maiden) and 'bearn' or 'cild' (child). 'Das Mädchen' and 'das Kind' are still in use there.

In addition, also inanimate objects belonged to one of the three gender categories. There was no explanation how to select it, it was simply a matter of grammar without any semantics involved as it is in contemporary English. What is more, there were ground rules that inanimate objects were referred to by masculine or feminine anaphoric pronouns. Inanimate nouns followed by neuter pronouns were considered as an anomaly. OE possessed only a few evident noun suffixes (e.g. '-a' for the weak masculine, '-ung' or '-nes(s)' for the feminine), gender was based on an

agreement with other elements in sentences and recognized more likely by the antecedents than by the noun-endings. That is perhaps the reason why some words could be used with two or three genders at the same time. An example of multiple-gender could be the word 'sæ' (sea) which took on both the masculine and feminine.

Next, a distinctive feature of OE was the presence of many synonyms which were frequently matched to different genders, e.g. the Modern English word 'sword' involved two synonymous expressions in OE: 'ecg' was feminine, while 'sweord' neuter, or feminine 'mægð' and neuter 'mægden' for 'maiden' or 'girl'.

The controversial expression 'man(n)' came to Modern English also as a remnant of OE. It is useful to distinguish between the coexistence of two similar expressions 'man' and 'mann' firstly, and then we can make any connections to the current usage. 'Man' could be translated as 'one', 'people', whereas 'mann' stood for 'person', 'man', 'mankind', 'hero' as in words 'wifmann' (cf. Curzan 2003). There have never been established any rules which would specify the difference in usage. It is also obvious that compounds containing masculine part '-man' could never be appropriate with neutral 'human beings' in spite of the fact that it has been used for hundreds of years.

The usage of generic 'he', as an analogy to generic 'man(n)', is dated back to early written records as Curzan (2003: 70) demonstrates: "... *religious instruction or law or historical observations often refer to male audience and/or male participants in events, and this potentially has explanatory power*". Nevertheless, OE authors had always two possibilities, they could choose between generic 'he' and 'they' which were predominantly used in Middle English. These two words coexisted and did not compete.

3.1.2. Massive language changes during Middle English

After the Battle of Hastings in 1066, French replaced English at the court until the beginning of the 13th century. In the meantime, English did not disappear completely because common people spoke still in English dialects. This change at the throne did not identify the boundary between Middle English (ME) and OE, it suspended its development for a while.

The massive changes are dated between 1400 and 1600. An elementary feature of ME is the simplification of all grammatical classes accompanied by the Great Vowel Shift. English gradually transformed itself into an analytic language. Apart from losing inflections, it included processes such as following: no cases, only genitive remained,

progressive tense was used at the same time as the present simple tense, fixation of word order, double comparative and superlative. ME evolved from OE and assumed much of French vocabulary from fields of fashion, government, art, medicine, army, culinary, law, etc. (cf. Crystal 2003).

Corbett (2003: 101-102) also mentions that *“the change to a semantic assignment system during Middle English had already begun before the loss of the declensional distinctions”*.

Curzan (2003) describes three major transitions which happened between OE and ME as stated below:

- the loss of inflectional endings all word categories included
- the replacement of grammatical by modern natural gender system
- Scandinavian, French and Latin borrowings

First of all, the only ending that remained is the final ‘-s’ in plurals and possessives. No other inflections existed after that. Secondly, *“the shift from grammatical to natural gender is explained as the direct result of the decay of noun and modifier inflectional endings in the late Old English and early Middle English period”* (Curzan 2003: 42). According to that convention, animate entities were divided up into male and female, while inanimate items have taken ‘it’ referent afterwards. And finally, especially French and Latin loans had a noticeable effect on forming Modern English. No other language has experienced so much outer pressure and influences as English. It has led to the original concept.

All these changes resulted in heterogeneously written texts. There was neither a codified norm nor prevailing dialects as it was in OE. This diversity lasted till Chaucer’s entry on the scene. The transition was, of course, a long-lasting process.

3.2. Establishing the masculine as a norm

When referring to the application of the masculine as the most important gender in English, we speak about a very prosperous epoch of British dominium. It also covers the period of the first encyclopaedias, dictionaries and grammars. The language started to be studied and described and we can speak about the first linguists.

Spender (1980) contemplates an outset of the male superiority from the middle of the 16th century when Mr. Wilson insisted on putting males in front of females as

something more logical and obvious as in examples ‘Mr. and Mrs. XY’, ‘husband and wife’, ‘father and mother’, or ‘brother and sister’. At that time, men were considered as guardians and protectors of women and had a more dominant position in society so they deserved to be mentioned as first. Eckert and McConnel-Ginet (2003) point out that this convention follows up to these days. On the contrary, it would sound completely unnatural to hear ‘gentlemen and ladies’ during ceremonies. Could it be a kind of politeness demonstrated to female members in public? I guess it could be so. Cameron (2006) criticises the fact that non-sexist guidelines only seldom solve this problem of conjoined phrases.

The subordination of women in language continued. Coates (2004) denotes Poole’s opinion that masculine gender is worthier than the feminine without giving any reason, a century after, she also mentions that Kirkby⁷ formulated his Eighty Eight Grammatical Rules and in the Rule Number Twenty One supported Poole’s opinion “*the Masculine Person answers to the general Name, which comprehends both Male and Female*” (ibid. 16). Murray thought of using ‘they’ after indefinite pronouns as a mistake and remedied it with ‘he’ (cf. Curzan 2003).

All these efforts resulted in accepting ‘generic masculine’ as a law. An Act of Parliament from 1850 legalized ‘generic he’ and ‘man’ as the only options of describing either women or men or humans (cf. Bodine 1975). Its proponents affirmed that the usage of generic masculine had its linguistic reason, they pointed out the original meaning of OE ‘mann’ (which has been already described). Another argument that claimed that generic masculine included women could be understood as an economical reason or an attempt to shorten the language. There were also social reasons because men were usually the target audience for majority of rules.

Yet, at the beginning of the 20th century, Jespersen (1922) agreed with the belief that the feminine is less important. He wrote an extra chapter called ‘Woman’ where he proved general characteristics of spoken language produced by women. He based it on differences in phonetics, grammar and choice of words, which he compared with men’s speech.

Grammars written in the late 1950s firmly rejected both ‘he or she’ and ‘they’ after dual nouns and indefinite pronouns as improper. The only admitted version was ‘he’ (cf. Bodine 1975). Bolinger (1980) also mentions that the Associated Press

⁷ In New English Grammar (1746)

Stylebook published in 1977, preferred to use 'his' when all indefinite antecedents were male or female.

To conclude, my attempt has been to provide basic facts about the importance of describing historical development of gender in English. The problem of gender can be divided into three periods. The first one started during OE when grammatical gender was used. We can say that OE closely resembled contemporary German, it was based on similar principles. Each OE word had a clearly specified class, case, modifier, although no written rules were established. Pronouns had an equal position, too. A considerable disadvantage is no extant spoken material so that we can only guess how the everyday communication might have looked like. The language shift between OE and ME is generally called as "*one of the most important during periods in the evolution of the modern language*" (Curzan 2003: 31). It helped to simplify the language and grammatical gender was removed. It had its plausible morphological and sociolinguistic explanations.

The second period opened the issue of gender and began to object to the old usage of 'they' and 'he or she' when the singular or dual nouns preceded. Later, it became a rule and the masculine was considered as more comprehensive.

And finally, the third wave attacked the previous period and tried to emancipate both sexes also in their referents.

4. COMPETING FORMS

“In March, 1991, Mayor David Dinkins of New York City referred to military personal refunding from the Gulf War as ‘our heroes and sheroes’.”

(Wardhaugh 2006: 323)

The following chapter can be viewed as the key part of my thesis. The problem is twofold – it deals with both nouns and pronouns as they are of a central interest of gender egalitarianism. I shall provide the reader with the issue of ‘man’ and its generic usage as well as its compounds, next, with word forms using feminine suffixes and finally, with pronoun references.

I think the quotation above demonstrates the problem more or less clearly. The form ‘sheroes’ has been probably created on the basis of an analogy with masculine ‘heroes’. However understandable and logical the nonsense word ‘sheroes’ may look like, it is ungrammatical and morphologically undistinguishable. ‘He’ in ‘hero’ functions only as a syllable but not as a morpheme. From this it is obvious that it has been inspired by its phonological similarity ignoring any morphological rules.

As well as the previous example, every problems concerning gender-neutral language occurred firstly in spoken language. In order not to break the structure of this chapter, I decided not to enclose features of women language but it is possible to study them from Lakoff’s book *Language and Women’s Place* (1975).

4.1. Nouns

Let me begin by a comprehensive survey of nouns firstly because it deals with a little bit more complex issue than pronouns do. In the following sub-chapter, I will try to provide a transparent overview of nouns which are connected with the gender issue. There will be also mentioned the problem of ‘man’, feminizing suffixes as well as some special cases.

First of all, I will present Quirk’s et al. (1997) division of nouns where each of these five groups is related by common features they share.

1. *Male and female pairs*

This group is represented by such words in which female and male representatives are denoted by different words. These pairs belong to the oldest ones in

every language. In English, these male and female pairs can be divided into three categories according to some common elements they share:

- a) kinship or relationship terms (father – mother, brother – sister, boy – girl)
- b) social roles (king – queen, lord – lady)
- c) animal labels (bull – cow, fox – vixen, stallion – mare)

2. *Morphologically marked nouns*

Morphological markedness is not a typical feature as it is in other Germanic languages. English even has no male marked suffixes, even though female marked suffixes as in actor – actress, hero – heroine, usher – usherette have been frequently in use but the current trend is to omit them and replace them by neutral terms.

3. *Dual gender*

Dual gender nouns can be viewed as the ideal and desirable ones to reach. It is expected that these nouns refer equally to both sexes. Words like ‘person’, ‘teacher’, ‘student’, ‘writer’ and many others belong there. The number of dual nouns is still growing (e.g. chair as a parallel to chairman/chairwoman/chairperson)

4. *Common gender*

Common gender nouns are a very specific noun group. It is actually represented only by three words: baby, infant, and child. Beyond doubt they are human being entities but it is not considered as a mistake to refer to them as ‘it’ when the sex is not just important. For example, German words for a child or baby ‘das Kind’ and ‘das Baby’ carry a neutral article.

- The baby lost *its* toy when *it* played outside.

5. *Collective nouns*

Collective nouns denote a group of people where the sex of the persons is extraneous. This category is represented by nouns like ‘army’, ‘committee’, ‘crew’, ‘family’, ‘government’, ‘team’, etc. There is a tradition to combine them with a personal wh-pronoun and the 3rd person plural pronoun in British English.

Corbett (2003) does not completely accept this kind of division. He denotes only common gender nouns instead of Quirk’s division between dual and common gender

nouns. He also works with different terminology of double- and multiple-gender nouns as subcategories of common gender nouns. He explains a multiple-gender noun on the same example as Quirk: “*English ‘baby’ can take all the agreement of more than one consistent pattern*” (ibid. 181). On the contrary, double-gender nouns depend on the semantic factor. In these kind of nouns, e.g. ‘doctor’, ‘friend’, ‘musician’ it is applied the rule that “*the different genders correlate with different meanings (male or female)*” (ibid. 181). It always relies on the context or previous knowledge of the referent.

4.1.1. The issue of ‘man’

‘Man’ seems to function in more variants in Modern English. That is the reason why I have decided to comment on it in a more detailed way. Firstly, ‘man’ will be dealt with its generic meaning when it denotes all people or when it singles out as an idiom, next, ‘man’ plays its role also as a part of compounds, and finally, there must be mentioned a strong stream of gender-neutral expressions.

4.1.1.1. Generic ‘man’

The origin of ‘man’ has been already introduced in the preceding chapter so there is no point in repeating that. Although generic ‘man’ has a long history, it can hardly depict women in the 21st century. Nowadays, the focus is on the replacement of generic ‘man’ by neutral vocabulary when referring to people.

From my research, I have isolated several examples of generic and idiomatic usage of ‘man’. There have been found instances of set expressions as well as references to human beings expressed by ‘man’:

- She is sensitive writer, and she concerns herself with **man’s inhumanity to man**.
(Guardian, 5/1/1980)
- As the constant nightly flow of tweets complaining about being “stuck in the longest line ever known to **mankind**” and online pictures of packed immigration halls and unstaffed desks shows, that experience has not been unique.
(Guardian, 5/2/2012)
- How is innocent **everyman** to interpret this curious behaviour on the part of the gas industry management?
(Guardian, 5/7/1980)
- A woman nearby adds: “His bad language shows he’s on the side of the **common man**.”
(Guardian, 5/2/2012)

Contrastingly, there are known many variants of words with gender-neutral senses. The most frequent are probably ‘person’, ‘people’ in the plural, or ‘human being’. I mention also some example sentences I have analysed in my corpuses.

- As members of the **human race**, we contribute – by having children, looking after them and if that includes looking after the man, who happens to be the father, let them call us housewives.
(Guardian, 5/1/1980)
- “Joely is an extraordinary **human being**. I don’t think the word playboy and her could be used in the same sentence. She’s an extremely exquisite, sophisticated **person**.”
(Guardian, 5/5/2012)
- “We formed a unit, but they don’t have a uniform, and they treat the **people** with respect,” said Zabihullah Mujahed, a Taliban spokesman, speaking by phone.
(Guardian, 5/2/2012)

The usage of ‘human’ in the position of an adjective is very common and has a very similar share in both volumes of my material analysed.

4.1.1.2. ‘Man’ as a part of compounds

A different issue is ‘man’ used as a part of other words. Bolinger (1980) and Cameron (2006) both agree on defining ‘-man’ as a kind of suffix and Bolinger (1980: 97) explains his point of view as “[*man*] tends to be swallowed up in the larger word”, which actually means the phonological reduction of [mæn] to [mən]. Contrastingly, I am not in favour of them because a suffix as such cannot stand alone in a sentence but it has always to be attached to another word. ‘Man’ is still a fully transparent word in its written form and it is simultaneously the case of ‘men’ in the plural. ‘Man’ is a meaningful word, so I prefer to treat it as a part of a compound. What is more, in gender linguistics ‘-man’ represents a masculine rather than neutral word. For example, Biber (1999) labels these words with ‘-man’ as *compounding with a gender-specific element*.

The problem in these compounds appeared when women started to be in positions traditionally occupied by men. The gender language effort has been to highlight the fact that also women are in these formerly men’s ranks. In 1977, the US Department of Labour published the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* which should help to reduce discriminatory terms. According to that, it is absolutely irrelevant to denote a woman as a chairman since that:

- She [Jane McGrother] is **chairman** of the infant school PTA, and has helped to organize a campaign for a new school and various fund-raising events.
(Guardian, 5/1/1980)

There are two possible alternatives, the first one, often used, is to substitute ‘-man’ for ‘-woman’, but it still marks their gender, so the second alternative is to use ‘-person’. Nonetheless, ‘-person’ is not always sufficient, when somebody calls themselves as a spokesperson or chairperson, it evokes a woman rather than a man. There are again some examples from the dailies:

- A **spokesman** said the attack did not pose a security risk to the organisation. (Guardian, 5/4/2012)
- “Mr Chen has been offered a fellowship from an American university, where he can be accompanied by his wife and two children,” US state department **spokeswoman** Victoria Nuland said yesterday. (Guardian, 5/5/2012)
- Loudest **spokesperson** for the Hang Rupert with the Entrails of James majority was Tom Watson, the Labour MP who is never knowingly under-dramatised. (Guardian, 5/2/2012)
- Brown had convinced a number of high-profile **business people** that he was a successful investor with connections to Prince Andrew and the US secret services. (Guardian, 5/2/2012)

The next point that arises during analysing English newspapers is the fact that it is quite probable that the reader finds also compounds with ‘-man’ without any existing variety of ‘-woman’ or ‘person’. Many of them can be found in the sport section, such as ‘batsman’:

- He was the one England **batsman** to establish himself firmly in the Test side in Australia last winter and his batting yesterday told of the confidence he has acquired. (Guardian, 5/3/1980)

Oxford Advance Learners’ Dictionary (OALD) does not work with the expression ‘batwoman’, however, when searching it via Google, thousands of results appear. It is identical with ‘stateswoman’, ‘gunwoman’, ‘lineswoman’, ‘henchwoman’ and many other examples of compounds for which OALD has no entry, even though they exist in language. A similar situation takes place with children hero creatures:

- But **Spider-man**: Turn Off the Dark, the most expensive musical in Broadway history, came away with just two technical nominations. (Guardian, 5/2/2012)

These originally cartoon characters are really interesting ones. Nobody has to follow any rules when thinking up their names. The research would be limited only to counting how many male/female heroes enter the scene. Female equivalents to

‘spiderman’, ‘batman’ or ‘iron man’ according to the search engine Google exist, the same as for ‘catman’ as a male variant of ‘catwoman’. However, in my opinion, it attracts more attention when a new male hero is introduced rather than a female heroine who would save the world.

The number of ‘-man’ compounds without ‘-woman’ or a neutral alternative when referring to jobs is really rare. Here are some examples from the Guardian:

- Old practices, like keeping one set of books for the **taxman**, one for the banks and one for management are being eroded.
(Guardian, 5/1/1980)
- One of the heroes of this match has been Peter Eaton, the home **groundsman**.
(Guardian, 5/6/1980)
- It is a little ironic that the **ombudsman** should have decided not to challenge the refusal of the Humberside County Council.
(Guardian, 5/6/1980)
- He took up the drums as a military **bandsman** during national service in the 50s and would play them at Butlins’ holiday camps and on cruise ships.
(Guardian, 5/5/2012)

Originally, these only ‘man’ compounds denoted occupations which could have been hardly done by women, who were limited by their physical abilities (i.e. ‘dustman’ or ‘guardsman’) or prestige (i.e. ‘councilman’, ‘statesman’). On the other hand, an ombudsman cannot follow English rules completely. It is a loanword from Swedish which is currently used in many world languages as well. Nevertheless, when googling ‘ombudswoman’ thousands of results appear.

The last interesting thing I would like to point out in this section deals with words which are *“formed by suffixation from the compound bases”* (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1683). In other words, when English has created new words from existing lexical items, in this case ‘-man’ compounds, by adding suffixes ‘-ship’ or ‘-like’, it has used the male variant which has been traditionally used as generic. I speak about words such as ‘chairmanship’, ‘showmanship’, ‘stewardship’ or ‘sportsmanlike’, ‘statesmanlike’. I am not really sure if gender egalitarianism has criticised that but these pseudo-neutral expressions are still in use in newspapers. Identical sentences form a part of my research.

4.1.1.3. Gender-neutral words

Under the term ‘gender-neutral words’ the reader should imagine all words without gender colouring. It denotes all words without gender specific parts as ‘-man’, ‘-woman’, or ‘-person’. After the shift, these ones look like dual nouns, although they have been successfully excerpted only in a few cases so far:

- “This is a dense residential area with three schools nearby,” said Flash Bristow, **chair** of the Ferndale area residents’ association.
(Guardian, 5/1/2012)
- Police and **firefighters** called to the remote region discovered the body of a man who had been reported missing by his wife two days earlier.
(Guardian, 5/4/2012)
- Its **in-flight attendants**, alongside Johnson, included footballer David Beckham, Olympics organiser Lord Coe, Olympics minister Hugh Robertson, Princess Anne (president of the British Olympic Association) and a small posse of tracksuited Metropolitan **police officers**.
(Guardian, 5/19/2012)

Despite the fact that English plentifully works with neutral dual nouns, there is still a tendency to differentiate these nouns by a special lexical unit. Biber (1999) names it as a *gender-specific premodification*, Dušková (2006) as a *composite*. In other words, it deals with ordinary used noun pairs which help to specify the sex of the referent. As a premodification there can be analysed words like man/woman, male/female, boy/girl, or pronouns he/she (he-goat, she-goat) and special expressions (tom-cat, pussy-cat) as for animals.

Here are added some examples from my research:

- An extra year in the sixth form to provide broader course is urged today by the second biggest teaching union, the National Association of **Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers**.
(Guardian, 5/6/1980)
- It doesn’t matter that vulnerable **male prisoners** are a lower proportion, relative to females, of their respective prison population.
(Guardian, 5/1/2012)
- The pope has donated \$250,000 – about £154,000 – to the body set up by the Vatican for Anglican worshippers opposed to the Church of England’s policy on **female clergy**.
(Guardian, 5/3/2012)
- He said he and his **girlfriend** had been drinking at the house of a male friend from noon on 11 March until noon the following day.
(Guardian, 5/8/2012)

Lakoff (1975) marks an essential point to this problematic issue, respectively postmodification. When she wrote the book in the 1970s, ‘cleaning lady’ was taken as an equivalent to ‘cleaning woman’, the same as for ‘saleslady’ and ‘saleswoman’, but it was highly impolite and abusive when someone said ‘lady doctor’ instead of ‘woman doctor’. I guess that ‘saleslady’ as well as ‘cleaning lady/woman’ are currently considered as improper, too, but no written rules for pre/post-modification exist so far. Especially non-informed individuals must be careful in order not to insult others.

4.1.2. Morphologically marked nouns

Feminizing affixes are quite common in many world languages (e.g. in German: *der Lehrer* – *die Lehrerin*), however, noun suffixation does not belong to frequent processes in English gender word-formation. Nevertheless, there are surely known pairs such as ‘actor – actress’, ‘duke – duchess’, ‘waiter – waitress’ “*where the feminine term is marked with respect to the masculine, both formally and in the sense that only the masculine form can be used generically*” (Cameron 2006: 737).

There can be marked four female suffixes that have been analysed in English (cf. Huddleston and Pullum 2002):

- -ess⁸ is the most common suffix and can be found in words such as *actress, authoress, goddess, heiress, hostess, mistress, poetess, stewardess, waitress*. This suffix is presented also very commonly in pairs of noble titles as in *duchess, empress* and *princess*. However, roughly a half of these expressions are not in use these days as it is considered that they discriminate women in those positions because these nouns, especially the suffix, mark their gender. Still, I have analysed several sentences using these expressions which would be further examined in the practical part of my thesis. For illustration, I provide only one example sentence here:
The **actress** Kay Hammond, the wife of Sir John Clements, died yesterday after a long illness.
(Guardian, 5/5/1980)
- -ine is also a very frequently used suffix in English. As a gender marker it can denote a female parallel to hero (see the sentence below) and it is also regularly found in women personal names (i.e. Bernadine, Pauline).

⁸ ‘-ess’ is not used only as a gender marker of females; it is a very common suffix in tens of different words that do not mark gender.

As the 1500m restores its reputation the Oxford runner draws strength from Britain's hard-line **heroines**.
(Guardian, 5/1/2012)

- -ette as a gender-marking suffix entered English at the beginning of the 20th century when the first women egalitarians were denoted as suffragettes. Nowadays, '-ette' is used rather as a diminutive suffix and as a gender suffix it carries a pejorative tone. Most often it was used in a pair 'usher - usherette'. However, be careful, in present days, 'usherette' is regarded as a highly rude and dated word.
- -trix occurs only in a few loanwords. It was used in pairs 'administratrix – administrator' or 'aviator – aviatrix'. For example, 'aviator' is considered by OALD (cf. Turnbull 2009) as an archaic expression, no entries such as 'aviatrix' or 'administratrix' exist there.

Feminists and gender egalitarian linguists have often protested against these feminine suffixes in occupational nouns as they carry negative connotations and can degrade women. A typical example is the suffix '-ette' which is usually used in diminutives like 'kitchenette', 'laundrette' or 'maisonette' (cf. Holmes 1992).

Unlike this, we cannot regard '-or/-er' suffixes only as masculine markers, although they are usually equivalents of male synonyms with the feminine marker '-ess'. These '-or/-er' suffixes prevail mostly in dual gender nouns. As Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003) remark, some women tend to denote themselves as an actor or a waiter instead of the known forms with '-ess'. It is the same when somebody is said to be 'a doctor'. It is fifty-fifty and without detail knowledge anybody cannot be sure if it refers to a man or a woman.

Here is a set of examples taken from the Guardian:

- Although the **actor** Patricia Medina, who has died aged 92, had a cut-glass English accent, **her** voluptuous Latin looks often prevented her from playing English characters. (Guardian, 5/3/2012)
- Other **actors** appearing in the four films include Tom Hiddleston (Prince Hal), Patrick Stewart (John of Gaunt), Julie Walters (Mistress Quickly), David Suchet (Duke of York), Lindsay Duncan (Duchess of York), Rory Kinnear (Bolingbroke), Michelle Dockery (Lady Percy), Maxine Peake (Doll Tearsheet), Iain Glen (Warwick) and John Hurt (The Chorus). Irons will play Henry IV, while Russell Beale is to be Falstaff. (Guardian, 5/2/2012)

The last example demonstrates clearly that it is more natural and space-saving to denote these pairs with a masculine form rather than mention both of them. It would look like this:

* Other **actors and actresses** appearing in the four films include ...

Dušková (2006) suggests the existence of only one word where a female expression originated firstly and a male form came into existence later. That means that the male word is gender-marked. It is the word pair 'widow/widower'.

Lakoff (1975) explains this pair from two perspectives. The first one deals with morphology – there exist two word forms which differ from each other by the suffix '-er'. The second one is a little bit more complicated and is connected with semantics. A 'widow' has a historically given social role from which other people expect a certain kind of behaviour. On the contrary, from the historical point of view, 'widowers' were not so common; if their wife had passed away, they usually would have married again so the society had no expectation from them. It can be also said that the lexicon was not 'prepared' for the existence of widowers. The problem can be illustrated with these almost parallel sentences:

(1) Mary is John's widow.

(2) * John is Mary's widower.

In the first sentence, John's name is obligatory and desired to be mentioned, as for Mary it needs to be classified and closely defined. It also shows other people that it is the Mary and no one else, but the fact that John is a widower is sufficient enough and the existence of Mary is not essential to be added. John has already reached his social status.

In English, there can be also analysed some asymmetrical noun pairs in which the female one carries a pejorative overtone and a lesser social role more often than male-referential terms (cf. Curzan 2003). In the present usage, these old pairs are not synonymous. I mean pairs such as governor/governess, master/mistress, mayor/mayorees, spinster/bachelor and wizard/witch. According to OALD (Turnbull 2009: 982), for example, the word 'mistress' has these following meanings:

- a man's (usually a married man's) mistress is a woman that he is having a regular sexual relationship with and who is not his wife

- (BrE, old-fashioned) a female teacher in a school, especially a private school:
e.g. the Biology mistress
- (in the past) the female head of a house, especially one who employed servants:
the mistress of the house
- the female owner of a dog or other animal
- (formal) a woman who is in a position of authority or control, or who is highly skilled in something:
She wants to be mistress of her own affairs (= to organize her own life).

In the same dictionary, ‘master’ has eleven senses but none of them is connected with having sexual intercourse. Eckert and McConnel-Ginet (2003: 69) add to this issue: *“for many centuries one has been able to become a ‘duchess’ but not a ‘duke’ through marriage”*.

I must admit that these words are not frequently used in current newspapers, however, I have found the following pairs of governor/governess where the meaning is again not parallel:

- She was educated privately by a **governess** and trained for the stage at Rada in London, making her debut in 1935 as First Tiger Lily in Alice Through the Looking Glass at the Playhouse.
(Guardian, 5/12/2012)
- His line is to attack Regan via Carter – both, he points out, are former state **governors** with little knowledge of foreign affairs.
(Guardian, 5/3/1980)
- Every time the **governor** of the Bank of England has gone out for lunch or dinner, or even a modest drink in the City since March 20, he has doubtless been bombarded with complaints about the same subject.
(Guardian, 5/6/1980)
- There are presenting two women members of the BBC Board of **Governors**.
(Guardian, 5/6/1980)

As the last sentence shows, when it is necessary to say that a woman is responsible for controlling something, it is more common to denote her as ‘governor’ instead of ‘governess’. I have tried to search one of the most famous American governor/governess Sarah Palin via Google to find out how she is referred to. About a half million of links belonged to the female variant contrastingly to twenty millions of links to the male expression.

4.1.3. Special cases

A similar situation is also in case of addressing men and women. It is difficult to recognize age and mainly social status in ‘Mr.’, contrastingly, there exist two variants for women where ‘Mrs.’ refers to older women who are married, and ‘Miss’ to a young girl without family commitments. That was the reason why feminists introduced a new non-sexist social title ‘Ms.’ where no age, social role and status are evident. It should designate only gender and nothing else.

In my research, I have ascertained some interesting tendencies. In the older published issues, each person named was identified by Miss/Mrs, or Mr/Sir. This tendency disappeared from present newspapers and the reference ‘Miss’ was not traced in any Guardian issues from 2012. Currently, there can be used this detailed information but it is not necessary. On the one hand, when an article describes famous and popular women about whom their marital status is well-known, it is natural to denote them as ‘Mrs.’ (e.g. Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Merkel, Mrs. Brooks), on the other hand, ‘Mrs.’ is used also in articles when the journalists want to express dislike towards them.

- **Miss Eleanor Graham** advertising director of Penthouse said the “dislike” magazines, like Fiesta and Kanve, are rapidly increasing their circulations (Guardian, 5/5/1980)
- We’ve yet to speak in detail with **Mr and Mrs Philpott** and that will happen sometime this week as, understandably, the couple are distraught at the loss of their six children. (Guardian, 5/15/2012)
- We want **Mrs Merkel** to hear this message ... we didn’t have an election to get a European president called **Mrs Merkel** who has the power to decide everyone else’s fate. (Guardian, 5/15/2012)
- For Mr Sarkozy to win, he has to simultaneously gain the bulk of the 6.4 million voters who supported **Ms Le Pen** in the first round, a large chunk of François Bayrou’s centrist voters and new voters who abstained in the round. (Guardian, 5/4/2012)

Unfortunately, the plan has had a boomerang effect and its opponents have raised objections to ‘Ms.’ immediately. Someone can associate it with the unmarried, divorcees, widows, businesswomen, militant feminists or lesbians. Others do not consider it as a neutral expression but as another form of markedness. However, it seems that newspaper language works with the concept, in my material analysed, ‘Ms.’ has never been connected with a negative connotation.

4.2. Pronouns

At the beginning, it is necessary to mention an important difference because the task of pronouns and pronoun references belong to syntax, whereas nouns are studied by morphology or word-formation (cf. Bolinger 1980). Gender pronoun problem in English does not contain only generic ‘he’, the attention is paid also to references after sex-neutral nouns (reader, student) and indefinite pronouns (each, someone/body, anyone/body, everyone/body, no one/body). A specific problem of English is that the third person singular has three possible variants (he, she, it), however, there exist only two corresponding relative pronouns – ‘who’ denoting animate and ‘which’ referring to inanimate creatures.

4.2.1. References to animate entities

Generic ‘he’ underwent similar historical development as generic ‘man’. It was codified as the only permitted option when referring to both males and females, and it started to be criticized as well.

Bolinger (1980: 97) explains ‘he’ as an element which *“has to be coordinated with some other reference in the sentence or nearby... in its normal anaphoric use, tends to fade, but it always can be pronounced with its consonant and vowel unabated”*.

Holmes (1992: 166) asks a simple question if English pronouns encode the sex of the speaker. And her answer was *“No. The third person singular pronouns encode the sex of the referent, i.e. ‘she’ vs. ‘he’, but all other pronouns can be used to refer to either sex”*.

Modern English lacks a sex-neutral pronoun of the third person singular which could be linked to both male and female. Apart from a fixed expression, in this case generic ‘he’, there are more possibilities how to replace it. For instance, Corbett (2003) describes three approaches how to cope with the problem:

1. Use a possible form by convention
2. Use of an ‘evasive’ form
3. Use a special form

[1] The convention of generic ‘he’ after indefinite pronouns as the only correct form could be found in many older grammar books, it was considered as a norm. Nowadays, generic ‘he’ is rather sexist and should be omitted. Bodine (1975) remarks that the unmarked status of ‘he’ has never been a part of English grammar but a man-

made prescription of earlier prescriptive grammars. In contrast, Dušková (2006) still considers generic ‘he’ as the correct one at least in formal speeches. Taking into account my previous overview, I think that this notion is rather old-fashioned and should be reassessed and adapted to present language requirements. It can become confusing for outsiders, i.e. non-native speakers.

However, as my research has shown, the usage of he/his/him after indefinite pronouns or dual nouns can be analysed in both corpuses, although it was not predominate in comparison to the preferable ‘they/their’.

- For the time has now come when **anyone** making financial decisions has to build into **his** plans the possibility of catastrophe.
(Guardian, 5/1/1980)

Corbett (2003: 221) completes the first point with the statement that “*in situations where women are particularly visible ‘she’ can function generically*”.

Curzan (2003) is also interested in the generic ‘he’ problem and she advises three possible forms how to rewrite that. It almost corresponds to Corbett’s division but she adds a possibility to omit a pronoun:

- use both ‘he or she’
- convert the sentence into plural
- try to rewrite the sentence without any pronouns

[2] Under the term ‘evasive’ form the reader should imagine all forms with a different role in the system. Referential ‘they’ has been usually connected with spoken or informal language but it is suitable to use it also in written language now. ‘They’ has its long history, even much older than generic ‘he’. It was used years before an Act of Parliament from 1850 was legalized.

However, there is an apparent disagreement: “*If the definition of ‘they’ as an exclusively plural is accepted, then ‘they’ fails to agree with a singular, sex-indefinite antecedent by one feature – that of number. Similarly, ‘he’ fails to agree with a singular, sex-indefinite antecedent by one feature – that of gender*” (Bodine 1975: 133).

Newspaper language works with this concept very frequently, anyway:

- **Everyone** living within four miles of the West End headquarters, and physically fit, will be expected to toil or pedal **their** way in.
(Guardian, 5/6/1980)

- **Nobody** is kidding **themselves**.
(Guardian, 5/18/2012)

[3] As for this kind of ambiguousness, supporters of gender egalitarianism have started to think of new sex-neutral pronouns for the third person singular. Holmes (1992) claims that there have been proposed more than eighty bisexual pronouns. Here are mentioned only some ideas: *co* (*cos*, *coself*), *E* (*objective Ir*), *et* (*etself*), *heesh*, *hesh*, *herm*, *hir*, *hirm*, *hiser*, *hizer*, *ho*, *ip*, *jhe*, *mon*, *na*, *ne*, *person* (*per*), *ou*, *po*, *tey*, *thon* (*thons*, *thonself*), *xe* (cf. Crystal 2003, Holmes 1992). Still, none of these have caught on.

From the above list, ‘E’ is by far the most commonly viewed as the best variant for the simple reason that it preserves certain phonological features, namely the reduction of [h] in ‘he’ and [ʃ] in ‘she’ and thus resembles weak forms. Accordingly, this can be found in case of ‘her’, ‘his’, ‘him’ and their derived reflexive forms. However, ‘E’ does not count with the use of ‘it’.

Both Biber (1999) and Dušková (2006) mention one more possible and respected alternative which Biber calls the *use of coordinated pronoun forms*.

When the speaker is not aware of gender of the referent, it is possible to use both female and male pronouns and the form looks like ‘he or she’/‘she or he’ or ‘his or her’/‘her or his’. Quirk et al. (1985) also offer a variant ‘s/he’ or ‘(s)he’ which can be used only in written materials. This variant can follow indefinite pronouns as well as dual gender nouns. Nonetheless, its main disadvantage can be seen when it is so often repeated that the text could be felt stylistically awkward.

I must admit that in my research this form appeared only rarely, one sentence in each corpus.

4.2.2. References to inanimate entities

With the shift from morphological to semantic system, English inanimate entities lost their references. As the linguistic reality is always changing, there can never be made any general rules.

The most frequently mentioned word of this issue has been ‘ship’ with the ‘she’ referent. The reason was obvious, shipping industry brought Britain prosperity, renown and power. However, as Curzan (2003) describes, in 2002, Lloyd’s List, a famous

source of global shipping community, abandoned using 'she' and replaced it with 'it'. In my opinion, it was a reasonable act.

Corbett (2003: 183) calls these 'boat nouns' as *hybrid nouns* which "*neither simply take the agreements of one consistent agreement pattern nor belong to two or more genders*". It also means that a person interested in ships (e.g. sailors) would more likely refer to the entity as 'she' but outsiders would probably use 'it'.

He also emphasizes the problem of agreement patterns between these hybrid nouns and the referential pronoun. In spite of the fact that boat nouns can be referred to as 'she', they are never linked with personal relative pronoun 'who' but are always followed by 'which':

- (1) The Canberra, which has just docked, is a fine ship. It sails again on Friday.
- (2) I sailed on the Canberra. She is a fine ship.
- (3) * The Canberra, who is a fine ship ...

Another inanimate nouns traditionally referred to as 'she' could be 'cars', 'machines' or 'trains', 'countries' and 'towns' (cf. Dušková 2006, Jespersen 1987).

The language of fiction is the next area where personification of inanimate entities is applied. In poetry, loan words from Latin can undergo this process, as in 'sun' (masculine), 'moon' (feminine), 'earth' (feminine). Words of positive connotations take on 'she', e.g. spring, nature, liberty, charity, victory, mercy, wisdom, fortune, whereas the negative ones 'he', e.g. death, anger, despair, war (cf. Dušková 2006).

It confirms the fact that languages are formed by the exceptions which occur within a given language. Some references are difficult to understand because they are embedded in language through generations of use.

To conclude, this chapter is actually the core of my diploma thesis as well as of the gender issue as such. The research part will complete this subject by presenting data from the analysed material. Nevertheless, in this part, I have tried to make a simplified overview of complications which accompany nouns and pronouns in terms of gender. It is impossible to decide which of these two categories, nouns and pronouns, is more significant, moreover, they are studied by different scopes of linguistics, which practically means that gender is somewhat a special topic.

Next, it is also important to take into consideration that there is a marked difference between spoken and written language. I think that it is more difficult to

predict and trace what will become commonly used in a face-to-face interaction. Newspapers are, on the other hand, more transparent in their wording.

5. NEWSPAPER LANGUAGE

“The media is supposed to reflect the views of everybody. How much is it really reflecting the views of women in this country? In parliament, with men in the media reporting on men in parliament, there is a double whammy.”

(Hill 2012)

As my research part deals with analysing British newspapers, basic characteristics of newspaper style have its place here as well. Besides the most prominent features of broadsheets, I pay attention also to sexist bias appearing in the press. In the last part, I will describe the Guardian which has served as a source for my research.

5.1. Basic features of newspaper style

Newspapers are a specific genre and significantly differ from the style used in other written materials. They are traditionally divided into broadsheets and tabloids. As my research deals with analysing the Guardian, I omit the characterization of tabloids. The most detailed description of the journalistic style has been provided by Crystal and Davy (1992):

- The aim of headlines is to attract readers’ attention.
- The first paragraph both introduces and sums up the story.
- The authors work with exact time and place usually accompanied by facts and figures.
- The participants are categorized.
- Nonstandard word-order and punctuation.
- Transparency of the source of the text (i.e. AP, Reuters)

Cotter (2010) highlights that there is a certain pattern in writing newspapers articles, the so-called inverted pyramid structure. This can be seen as a continuity of Crystal and Davy’s (1992) notion of the prominent role of the first paragraph. The closer to the end of the story, the less information is provided. Cotter further stresses the usage of clichés within the journalistic style.

He advises also the avoidance of sexist and racist language. It corresponds to political correctness which has been described in the second chapter.

Apart from the avoidance of sexist language and clichés, there are two more attributes closely related to the lexical choice. Reah (2002) emphasises the frequent usage of synonyms and antonyms.

An interesting observation has been made by Mair (2006) who points out a trend towards colloquialization which is caused by the fact that tabloids earn more money than broadsheets which also want to gain profit. Because of this, they have to adjust to the needs of their readership in terms of simplified, informal vocabulary and understandable information for everybody, i.e. quality newspapers have been inspired by tabloids and their methods.

The press in general stands in front of an open question in the digital age. All dailies have their web pages and provide newly written articles during the whole day because their readers require to be informed permanently. And that gives the simple reason why printed newspapers solve the problem of their future existence – whether publish only an online version or continue with the tradition of printing.

5.2. Representation of women in newspapers

Reah (2002: 54) writes that “*newspapers are cultural artefacts*”. On this basis, by observation we can find out how the society changes retrospectively its opinions and inclinations towards different social groups. Particular groups tend to be disadvantaged because of their sex, race, sexuality or religion and newspapers can directly contribute to this tendency.

The fact that sexist stereotypes still belong to the present journalism has been proved by the research *Seen but not Heard: How Women Make Front Page News* conducted by Women in Journalism⁹ (WiJ). This organization analysed front pages of a four-week period of the most influential British national newspapers and journals. Front pages play a similar role as headlines as their graphics can attract readers to buy or not to buy them. WiJ did not study primarily gender of journalists who wrote those articles, but of those who were written about. They divided the study into the three following categories:

⁹ Women in Journalism is a networking, campaigning, training and social organisation for women journalists who work across all the written media, from newspapers and magazines to the new media.

- What is the sex of the journalists who have written those front page stories.
- What role in the society the quoted women or men represent.
- Analysis of photographs.

Here are given only some results below, mainly orientated to the Guardian, however, I have decided to mention also other newspapers to contrast it:

Table 1: Front pages analysis according to the sex of journalists:

	Total number	Male in %	Female in %
Daily Express	24	50	50
Daily Mail	37	76	24
Daily Mirror	28	79	21
Financial Times	134	67	33
Guardian	87	78	22
Independent	70	91	9
Sun	40	83	18
Telegraph	142	86	14
Times	65	82	18

Table 1 presented above shows the total number of articles written during the four-week period analysed and it is without any surprise that broadsheets provide their front pages with much more stories or news than tabloids (compare 142 articles in the Telegraph or 134 in the Financial Times to 24, respectively 28 in the Daily Express and Daily Mirror). The other two columns then demonstrate the share of women and men journalists who were mentioned as authors of those articles. The most equal position is probably provided by the Daily Express editorship. As for the broadsheets, the Guardian probably inclines to give a chance to female journalists, nevertheless, the proportion 78:22 is very low.

I know that this table demonstrates a social rather than linguistic problem, however, if the reader look back at the quotation which begins this chapter, the purpose

will be legitimate. As this diploma thesis deals with the usage of gender neutral language it is particularly interesting, and based on my own observation, that female journalists tend to use expressions such as ‘chair’, ‘spokesperson’, ‘flight attendant’ more frequently than males do. Call it a sense of egalitarianism, different perspective or whatever you like, I only mean that this issue in various forms accompanies our everyday lives.

Table 2: Proportion of women and man quoted or mentioned on front pages

	Experts		Victims		Celebrities	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Daily Express	50	69	50	0	0	8
Daily Mail	83	80	0	7	0	7
Daily Mirror	6	36	53	0	35	18
Financial Times	89	100	0	0	11	0
Guardian	82	100	18	0	0	0
Independent	100	94	0	6	0	0
Sun	13	48	13	10	25	19
Telegraph	100	100	0	0	0	0
Times	90	100	0	0	0	0

Table 2 presents an overview of people who are written about or who are quoted. Each newspaper story is always (or at least should be) based on information provided by persons who are somehow related to the topic given. It could be experts, i.e. politicians, lawyers, doctors, spokespersons, etc., or in other words people whose place in all stories is undoubted. Victims have been analysed as the second most frequent group. For example, when I studied May issues of the Guardian 1980, some gunmen

assaulted and held several innocent people as hostages in the Iranian Embassy. Exactly these people could be considered as victims of the committed crime. The last numerous group are celebrities primarily presented in tabloids.

What is apparent from the table is the fact that men dominate not only as authors of most front page articles, they prevail also in contents of stories. It has two striking results, firstly, men are quoted or mentioned more often as experts (82 % versus 61 % in case of women), secondly, nearly a fifth (19 %) of quoted women are considered as victims.

The final section of this research analysed photographs. It is expectable that much more photos of various topics appear on front pages of tabloids, whereas the usage of photos in serious papers is rather limited to politicians, persons connected with current affairs or top sportspersons. However, the total share difference (male and female) between these two kinds of newspapers was not of a major prominence. Pictures of women on front pages dominated in 32 % in the Guardian. More data is given only for comparison: 17 % in the Financial Times, 28 % in the Times, 31 % in the Independent, 34 % in the Sun, 41 % in the Mirror, 49 % in the Telegraph and finally 55 %, respectively 56 % in the Daily Mail and Daily Express.

5.3. The Guardian – a brief overview

As it has been mentioned several times before, I have analysed some issues of the Guardian for my research. For that reason, I would like to introduce one of the most important British quality newspapers. Going through the Guardian web page, it is highly apparent how they are proud of their history.

The Manchester Guardian, as the original name was, firstly appeared in 1821 and as its founder is considered to be a young cotton merchant and reformer John Edward Taylor. Initially, it was published weekly and had only four pages. Daily issues (from Monday to Saturday) have been published since 1855. The paper started to exist on the basis of supporting reforms in the 19th century. It promoted lively liberal and social interests.

The company expanded when Taylor's son bought The Manchester Evening News, formerly founded by a Manchester MP Mitchell Henry as a part of his campaign for election. It was the key element for establishing the Guardian Media Group later. The Manchester Evening News gradually became a best-seller among provincial evening newspapers in the UK.

The prosperity came together with a person of C. P. Scott in 1872. He was an MP and at the age of 26, he became an editor and one of the most powerful figures in the history of the Guardian. During 57 years of his impact, he outlined the main principles of the free press. The Guardian also shifted from regional to nationwide newspaper. It got also international credit when Scott in his columns strongly and openly criticized the Boer War at the turn of the century. His main aim was to lead totally independent newspaper and not to enrich himself.

After P. C. Scott's death, his son John formed The Scott Trust (1936) which made the family as the exclusive owners of the paper. The act has also ensured continuity and independence for liberal journalism. Their motto has been that the newspaper should have '*a moral as well as material existence*'. Even if sales and advertising fall, the owners cannot influence the subject matter as commercial companies possessing newspaper may do. This situation could be seen during the Suez War of 1956 when the Guardian editors strongly criticized the military intervention there.

During the first half of the 20th century, the Daily Telegraph and the Times were much more famous and profitable newspapers, while the Guardian had only a minor market share. It gradually changed. It started with the replacement of advertisements for news on the front page and with information on international issues, continued with the double circulation of copies, the official title shortened from the Manchester Guardian to the present name the Guardian and it was completed by relocation to London. Anglia Television, The Evening Chronicle and other Manchester's evening papers have been purchased by the media empire.

Since the 1970s, the Guardian has agreed on cooperation and publication of articles from the Washington Post and Le Monde. During the late 1970s and early 1980s when the political situation started gradually polarising, quality newspapers have divided into the Times and the Telegraph which tended to represent and contribute the right wing, the Guardian the left wing, and newly established the Independent attracted its readers with modern design, renowned writers and network distribution. The Guardian has influenced and inspired German party SDP and British Labour Party.

In the 1990s, broadsheets have started to lose profits due to increasing popularity of tabloids so that they were forced to put the price down. Some press companies were on the point of bankruptcy. However, the Guardian continued in their investigative and independent journalism. Guardian's investigative journalists discovered some Tory

scandals which led to the fall of the government in 1997. Due to the fact, the Guardian received the Newspaper of the Year Award in 1997 and 1998.

In 2005, the press empire was enlarged when the Berliner Guardian has been established. Now, the Guardian has its freely accessible online version where news articles are placed and continues with releasing printed papers as well.

At the end, I would like to mention my own experience and opinion as I have worked with the Guardian from two periods – 1980 and 2012. Firstly, I have to say that 32 years is a really long time and the newspaper has undergone a considerable change. It was apparent at the first sight that the older issues had between 16 and 24 pages, a very minimal number of advertisements were printed there and colourful pictures were extremely rare. The current Guardian has about 50 pages every day, on almost each page there can be found an advert and the design is of a high quality.

Next, the concept of arrangement is very similar, both Guardians have similar sections, although they were called differently, e.g. ‘Home News’ and ‘National’, ‘Overseas News’ and ‘International’; but some sections do not correspond with one another today, i.e. ‘The Guardian Books’, ‘The Guardian Women’; and finally, the present issues almost every day contain a special supplement but the older one did not, i.e. ‘Media’, ‘Society’, ‘Education’.

And lastly, for the purposes of this thesis, special attention has been paid to the language used and its comparison. Apart from searching special expressions whose results will be presented in the following part, I have also mentioned that some unacceptable words were used. I refer especially to political correctness. For example, in a theatre review I have found a reference to Helene Mirren as a hussy, or there was a section called ‘The Guardian Third World Review’ where the combination ‘Third World’ is considered as totally inappropriate now. For a more detailed analysis see Appendix.

6. INTRODUCTION TO THE RESEARCH

“There are a number of ways in which it has been suggested that the English language discriminates against women.”

(Holmes 1992: 336)

The study of gender is getting still more powerful, respectable and influential. It has been a phenomenon for past twenty years or even longer, perhaps. When I thought about what kind of material to analyse for my research part, I have decided for a detail survey of newspapers. The reasons are following: firstly, newspapers are a kind of source which reflects the current situation in society, secondly, newspaper language should carry out a standard of neutral language, at least, it is my expectation, and lastly, the daily press is quite an accessible source.

The accessibility of current issues of British dailies is quite easy. There is a possibility to buy them at some newsagents' also in the Czech Republic or, thanks to the membership in Jihočeská vědecká knihovna, I have got an access to web page newspaperdirect.com where I could choose among hundreds of international newspapers to read. The reason why I have opted for the Guardian is simple. As my diploma thesis requirements state, I need to compare two language corpuses from different periods, so I was more or less limited by the choice of the dailies. The only British newspaper which is accessible here is the Guardian. The National Library in Prague disposes of several issues between 1978 and 1981.

When I started, I was not sure how long a period would be necessary to analyse. I went through fortnight issues firstly but occurrences of the most frequent expressions such as variants with ‘chair/- person/-man/-woman’, ‘spokes-person/-man/-woman’ and ‘business-person/-man/-woman’ repeated regularly and increased only in number. From that point of view, I considered that a week is a demonstrable sample. I studied each newspaper from the very beginning to the last page. However, in Chapter 4, I have used some example sentences also from these issues when needed, but in final tables they are not counted.

It brings me to the next point. Although the Guardian provides many different sections from various fields of human life, the language used is rather conservative and limited. I mean that there is not used a wide range of vocabulary as could be found in

fictions, for instance. The language should be clear and understandable and it also goes hand in hand with the tendency of colloquialization of the press.

Secondly, the range of topics is also rather restricted. Even though there are many supplements of various themes per week, any serious problem is usually only implied. It predominantly informs its readers. Journals, fashion magazines or tabloids might be written in different word stock.

Next, as I have already described in the introduction to the Guardian, certain sections, which are inseparable parts of each newspaper, are not always in concord, e.g. Home News and National, though in the final comparison they would be considered as identical.

And finally, I am fully aware of describing rather tendencies than making general conclusions. I have chosen the same week (1st – 7th of May) in a 32-year gap. My intention is chiefly to demonstrate what changes took place during the development in expressing gender neutrality. Results can be also influenced by breakthrough affairs, elections, etc.

The research section consists of two main parts – the first one introduces the usage of nouns on the basis of their gender issue, the second one presents pronouns, however, they are not used as frequently as it is in case of nouns. The practical part demonstrates charts which compare my results. In Appendix, there are accessible all sentences I have analysed.

7. OUTPUTS OF THE RESEARCH

“Pronouns should not steal all the attention. ... The lexical items that refer to men and women, as well as girls and boys, have also been the source of much modern debate.”

(Curzan 2003: 2)

In the following chapter, I will try to present the data I have selected. The research will be divided into two main parts – nouns and pronouns. Some example sentences have been already presented in the previous chapters, so this part deals primarily with tables which compare the two studied periods with additional comments. Once again, I would like to underline that all sentences analyzed are available in Appendix (see Corpus 1, Corpus 2). During the process I have concentrated also on some words which would be suitable for political correctness, even though the number of their examples is minimal.

7.1. ‘Generic man’ issue

The first case I would like to mention is the usage of ‘generic man’. First of all, ‘man’ in its generic use has not been a dominant feature of my studied newspapers. Expressions such as ‘person’, ‘people’ or ‘human being’ are very typical of even the older issues.

Five cases of the generic man usage have been isolated in Corpus 1. Here are given my example sentences:

- She is a sensitive writer, and she concerns herself with **man’s inhumanity to man**.
(Guardian 5/1/1980)
- * An alderman must be a wealthy **man**.
(Guardian 5/2/1980)
- Is it one thing to ask a **man** to betray his friend; it is another to ask somebody else to sacrifice his life; it is yet another to put one’s own at risk.
(Guardian 5/3/1980)
- **Man** can no longer afford to die for his beliefs when the slaughter would be so comprehensive.
(Guardian 5/3/1980)
- But it is slow pace and complex dump in a literary **non-man’s land**.
(Guardian 5/3/1980)

I would like to pinpoint the ambiguity of the second sentence. It can have two meanings – it can be considered generically but also not. The indefinite article in ‘an alderman’ denotes all aldermen in its general meaning. But does/did it deal also with women in that position? Feminine synonym ‘alderwoman’ exists as well but I think it was rather uncommon for a woman to hold a similar position in the 1980s.

Corpus 2 does not cope with any ‘man’ in its generic meaning. However, in both corpuses there are also some other word forms containing ‘man’, e.g. *mankind*, *manpower* or idioms (i.e. *everyman*, *common man*).

7.2. ‘-man’ compounds

Nevertheless, the most often occurred words have been these three compounds: *chairman*, *spokesman*, *businessman* and their variants with ‘-woman’ or ‘-person/-people’. The reason is to a certain extent clear as the serious press informs primarily about politics, economics and social situation. In the table bellow, there are provided total numbers of these words according to everyday newspaper sections. Once-a-week supplements or supplements that do not correspond between 1980 and 2012 are not mentioned here, but they are added in final tables (see Appendix).

Table 3: Overview of the most frequently used ‘-man’ compound analysed in the research

1980/2012	Front page	News	National	International	Financial	Sport
Spokesman	9/5	14/7	16/15	13/10	4/4	1/2
Spokeswoman	2/0	0/2	0/13	0/4	0/0	0/1
Spokesperson	0/0	0/2	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0
Chairman	7/5	18/10	19/7	11/0	20/18	5/18
Chairwoman	0/0	0/0	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0
Chair	0/0	0/2	0/5	0/0	0/6	0/0
Businessman	0/1	0/3	2/2	1/3	3/2	0/2
Businessman	0/1	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0	0/0
Business people	0/0	0/0	1/2	0/0	0/0	0/0

As the above table shows, the frequency of ‘-man’ compounds in all these words highly prevails over neutral expressions. When comparing the two numbers given, the total share of males is similar but there is also seen a big shift in the usage of woman representatives. It also highlights the change in society thinking and position of women. Gender non-marking expressions still do not play an important role.

In the theoretical part, I have mentioned that newly created words tend to denote women rather than men. So that it is the right time to approve or disapprove of this opinion on the example of *chair*. I have counted 15 sentences with *chair* in Corpus 2, eight of them referring to male and seven to women. I think that the theory has not proved completely true as the usage is almost fifty-fifty.

Analogously, *spokesperson* has been analysed in five cases. It stood for men three-times and twice gender could not be identified.

Apart from that, there is a high number of ‘-man’ compounds that predominate in newspapers very often. I classified the existence of terms according to OALD as I consider it as a codified norm of existing words. When using Google search engine, many words exist there and I think their meaning is evident, however, there is no such

entry in the dictionary. As a typical example could serve ‘sportsman’ and its female variant ‘sportswoman’. Both words can be found in the dictionary. In contrast, according to the dictionary words such as ‘frontwoman’ or ‘gunwoman’ do not exist but Google displays thousands of results. These words without any ‘-woman’ compound are marginal and maybe they could be found especially in old fashioned words, but it is only my guess. In the table bellow, I concentrate on introducing words from my research which exist with or without female variants according to OALD.

Table 4: Corpus 1 (in alphabetical order)

‘-man’ compounds with a codified female variant	alderman, cameraman, draughtsman, madman, marksman, newspaperman sportsman, tribesman, yachtsman
‘-man’ compounds without a codified female variant	batsman, councilman, crewman, fireman, groundsman, guardsman, gunman, hangman, harbourman, henchman, iceman, linesman, ombudsman, railwayman, sideman, statesman, taxman

Table 5: Corpus 2 (in alphabetical order)

‘-man’ compounds with a codified female variant	cameraman, craftsman, fisherman, newsman, oarsman, sportsman, superman, tribesman
‘-man’ compounds without a codified female variant	bandsman, batsman, boegyman, dustman, frontman, guardsman, gunman, ombudsman, seamen, spiderman, statesman

These tables draw the next important conclusion. British newspapers still tend to write about men and use gender coloured words. Older issues of the Guardian contained also many similar key words, even though they were of half pages in size.

In a week period I have excerpted the only variant with ‘-woman’ compound, it was the following sentence:

- Dame Naomi James, the first lone round-the-world **yachtswoman**, has lent her support to the new campaign.
(Guardian 5/1/1980)

Searching for gender neutral language is also connected with derivation which belongs to very common word-formation processes in English. When a suffix is added to gender-coloured words, the male variant is considered as the original base. These ‘-man’ compounds have been taken generically so far. Corpus 1 contains five words of this type (chairmanship, showmanship, statesmanship, statesmanlike, stewardship) and Corpus 2 only two expressions (chairmanship, showmanship). Here are some clear illustrations:

- The second condition involves payments, again to Lazard Freres, in the range of nil to £1,150,000, linked to the performance of BSC under Mr MacGregor’s **chairmanship**.
(Guardian, 5/2/1980)
- Behind the **showmanship** of his final rallies, the record breakingly unpopular president had seemed tired, irritable and down.
(Guardian, 5/7/2012)
- However, if we assume that they will have a certain breathing space, this could provide them with a very difficult test of **statesmanship**.
(Guardian, 5/5/1980)
- Or Mr Brown would like us to think that **stewardship** of California, with its lively industrial base, is a good grounding for taking on the problems of the industrial north-east where productivity is low, the steel and car industries are swings in the trade cycle actually matter.
(Guardian, 5/6/1980)
- India’s national newspapers this morning carried front page reports of Tito’s death, surrounded by black borders, and in their editorial columns praised him for his courage and **statesmanlike** contributions to his own country and to the world.
(Guardian, 5/2/1980)

7.3. Tracing gender-neutral expressions

English is also specific for a high number of dual nouns. The aim of my thesis is not to provide all dual nouns in English, but I focus only on those generally known and proclaimed by members of gender egalitarianism such as *fire fighters*, *flight attendants* and *police officers*. Apart from the last named, they are not regularly used in newspapers. The table below shows the frequency of these newly made dual nouns in comparison with gender coloured nouns on the basis of my two corpuses.

Table 6: Dual nouns vs. gender-coloured nouns

	Corpus 1	Corpus 2
Firefighter vs.	0	4
Fireman	2	0
Police officer vs.	12	2
Policeman	27	2
Flight attendant vs.	0	0
Steward/crewman	8/1	2

In my research, I have also excerpted one interesting sentence. It has been traditionally considered that ‘a nurse’ represents a woman and when it has been necessary to label a man of this profession, a premodification ‘male’ has been added. However, I have found a sentence where ‘nurse’ is used generically. There can be seen a shift in meaning – from a gendered coloured word towards a dual noun. Here is the sentence:

- The **nurse**, who was awarded an MBE for **his** humanitarian work, was kidnapped back in January by unknown terrorists, and **his** body dumped last Sunday in the lawless city of Quetta, near the border with Afghanistan.
(Guardian, 5/1/2012)

7.4. Occurrence of morphologically marked nouns

Morphological markedness of women by suffixation had a long-lasting tradition in English. In the theoretical part, there have been introduced four most usual suffixes denoting women, however, findings in my research are extremely rare. And I would like to add that this tendency of suffixation has disappeared. It is more preferable to use dual nouns or male variants instead. As there are only a few example sentences analysed, I can provide all of them here:

- In other categories, British star Tracie Bennett won a nomination for best **actress** in a play for her much-lauded performance in the Judy Garland biopic *End of the Rainbow*.
(Guardian, 5/2/2012)
- The **actress** Kay Hammond, the wife of Sir John Clements, died yesterday after a long illness.
(Guardian, 5/5/1980)

- It seems however that Osborne takes the notorious view of the New York **heiress**, Leonora Helmsley: “Only the little people pay taxes.”
(Guardian, 5/3/2012)
- Carla Bruni, the millionaire **heiress** and former supermodel turned folksinger whose whirlwind marriage to Nicolas Sarkozy in office helped contribute to his record unpopularity, stepped back from her music career.
(Guardian, 5/7/2012)
- **Princess** Margaret visited British design exhibition Penang, Malaysia, yesterday.
(Guardian, 5/7/1980)
- It was his excuse for sacking Ursula Hurley on her first night as a **waitress** in one of his two London restaurants.
(Guardian, 5/6/1980)
- As the 1500m restores its reputation the Oxford runner draws strength from Britain’s hard-line **heroines**.
(Guardian, 5/1/2012)

I only stress some interesting tendencies towards this topic. When the plural form is used, it is preferable to use the male variant. It is demonstrated by a headline in the first case and other sentences.

- The options which face Tito’s **heirs**
(Guardian, 5/5/1980)
- Although Frayn tilts the balance in favour of the female, both **actors** give you the feeling that, as a couple, they belong together.
(Guardian, 5/1/2012)
- Even non-material **actors** are often required to train in martial arts to envelop and refine body movements.
(Guardian, 5/3/1980)
- Producer Geoff Dunlop took over a disused East End warehouse and shot extracts from four Bond plays with the same team of **actors**.
(Guardian, 5/3/1980)

Next, the tendency now is to omit feminizing suffixes. It is particularly interesting information but according to the article *Generic men and female airman* (2012) in Hollywood, women prefer calling themselves as actresses, but in New York as actors. However, in my corpuses there is only one sentence where a woman is referred to as an actor and it has been already presented in the previous section, so I will not repeat it here again.

7.5. Pronoun issue

At the very beginning I have to say that pronouns, respectively pronoun references of indefinite pronouns or dual gender nouns, did not occur as often as nouns were presented. Three possible reference alternatives have been introduced in the theoretical part but the usage is still a little bit unstable. I mean that readers can see all possible variants in both studied corpuses. First of all, I would like to demonstrate how many example sentences have been found in two different corpuses and then a proportional representation of particular forms.

Table 7: Pronouns

	Corpus 1	Corpus 2
Total number of sentences	8	13
Total number of sentences with an evasive form	5	11
Total number of sentences with a conventional form	2	1
Total number of sentences with a coordinated form	1	1

As the table displays, evasive forms predominate in both corpuses. These results confirm the theory in which it is advised to use rather ‘them’ or ‘their’ than generic ‘he/him/his’ also in written language. The other two groups of possible references are covered minimally and example sentences are added bellow.

Sentences with a conventional form:

- For the time has now come when **anyone** making financial decisions has to build into **his** plans the possibility of catastrophe.
(Guardian, 5/1/1980)
- Is it one thing to ask a man to betray his friend; it is another to ask **somebody** else to sacrifice **his** life; it is yet another to put one’s own at risk.
(Guardian 5/3/1980)
- “**Someone** has played **his** feelings very well,” he said. Asked who that might be, Haran answered: “Russia’s security services. Or Russian lobbyists close to Yanukovych.”
(Guardian, 5/4/2012)

Sentences with a coordinated form:

- Hardly **anybody** goes to a motor show nowadays expecting my surprise: anyone keen enough to jostle **his or her** way through the crowds would already have done enough homework from the more energetic motoring magazines to have a fair idea of what was going to be on display.
(Guardian, 5/5/1980)
- But the report also shows a delicate relationship between the GP and the assertive or long-term **patient** who thinks **he or she** knows best.
(Guardian, 5/2/2012)

In Chapter 4.2.1., I have already quoted Curzan's (2003) suggestion how to work with pronouns in Modern English. She mentions three possibilities – to use either both variants 'he or she', the plural form or no pronoun. Comparing the frequency of presence of pronouns represents a minor part of the research. I do not mean that pronouns are omitted in British newspapers but pronoun references are not so regular. If any reference is necessary, the plural forms prevail. An evasive form can even sometimes follow a noun in the singular when necessary:

- Of course, the job has changed beyond recognition: no **MP** would survive neglecting **their** patch.
(Guardian, 5/3/2012)

7.6. Political correctness

Political correctness is an insignificant part of my research somewhat related to the topic of my thesis. It deals primarily with minorities living in society. I think that more inappropriate terms can be found in spoken language but some exceptions to current norms have been analysed in Corpus 1.

- All three new commissioners are **black** but this alone is unlikely to satisfy the **black** community which was quick to point out that four out of the five outgoing commissioners were **black**, including the out-spoken chairman, Mr Pranlal Sheth.
(Guardian, 5/7/1980)
- My husband was the only **black** passenger, and the crew on deck were all white, as were the waiters.
(Guardian, 5/1/2012)
- The condition of the world for the time being is one in which neither of the super-powers can impose order in the **Third World** or carve out effective spheres of influence.
(Guardian, 5/7/1980)

Instead of 'black' it is preferable to use rather 'African-American' and the discriminative expression 'Third World' is now substituted by the term 'developing countries'. However, this trend can be observed also in Czech.

Bolinger (1980) thinks that there are much more words that ridicule women and some of them have even no male correspondence and negative connotations (e.g. hussy). In the second example, the word 'ladylike' express a kind of prejudice or expectation of behaviour against the opposite sex.

- Alas, this is very nearly a disgrace and only saved from being so by a performance from Helene Mirren as a **hussy** in question which is a good deal better than an awful script deserves.
(Guardian, 5/1/1980)
- The rule had been introduced in the lounge bar of the Malsters pub because Mr Williams though it was not "**ladylike**" for women to drink from pint mugs.
(Guardian, 5/7/1980)

8. CONCLUSION

“We are interested in differences between women and men rather than similarities between them.”

(Coates 2004: 3)

My diploma thesis deals with expressing gender neutrality in British serious newspapers. My aim has been to describe some tendencies connected with gender that can be analysed within the written English language.

In the theoretical part, I have tried to introduce gender and its role in society. It can be studied from two different perspectives – sociological and linguistic, and that is probably why gender is also sometimes viewed as a sociolinguistic issue. Social studies are mostly interested in position of women and men in society, traditional prejudices against the opposite sex, etc., however, in linguistics, gender belongs to a minor grammatical category, on the other hand, it is gaining on popularity. Gender affects more disciplines such as lexicology, morphology, and syntax and my research has tried to correspond to that view. I have focused on generic man, occupational terms and pronoun references – these three gender problems have been criticized the most often by gender egalitarianism. All these problems are also connected with historical development of English, i.e. how the language transformed from synthetic to an analytic one and an attempt to put the language under ‘male control’.

In Chapter 4, I have made an overview of what all is affected by this topic. I have stated also some opinions, tendencies and expectancies there and my research should prove or disprove that. As a source material to analyse I have decided to use British newspapers from two years, 1980 and 2012, because they should reflect the everyday language reality of each period. There is a 32-year gap, so I thought I could expect a change or shift in usage of some structures. I worked with the Guardian due to its accessibility and it fulfilled the requirements.

Briefly, Corpus 1 (the older one) deals with more analysed words concerning total numbers. There has been found much more ‘-man’ compounds and also generic usages of ‘man’ and ‘he’, although the number of pages was almost of a half size and the supplements were of different contents. In Corpus 2 (the newer one), there has been found by observation how the language changes. It has simplified and really tends towards colloquialization. ‘-Man’ compounds are still present, but there is seen also a

tendency to use some newly created dual nouns such as ‘-person’ ending, ‘chair’, ‘firefighter’ or ‘police officer’.

The first conclusion I expected corresponds with the usage of generic ‘man’ and ‘he’. It is not a predominant feature of any of the corpuses, but in Corpus 2 more examples of this usage has been found. There are still expressions such as ‘mankind’, ‘manpower’ or idioms when ‘man’ denotes all human beings that would probably never disappear from the language. Fixed word combinations that have worked in the language for a very long time cannot be fully removed from the lexicon, at least, this is my opinion.

Second, quite an expectable conclusion deals with the most frequently used words – spokesman/woman/person, chair/man/woman and businessman/woman/person. I used the Guardian, one of the most respectable newspapers in the world, which informs about everyday issues; mainly concerns about politics, international relationships and economics, so the language is quite limited. Let us watch or listen to news and the vocabulary would be of a similar range. What has been surprising for me was the fact that actually only these three words have undergone the change with the ‘-person’ variant. I think that it would be understandable when all ‘-man’ compounds would be replaced by ‘-person’ but the tension is probably not so influential.

Next, English, which belongs to the Germanic group of Indo-European family, has many common characteristics with German. However, German works with many diminutive suffixes and inflections, but in English they are used only minimally and their future is not clear. ‘Ushette’ is now very insulting due to the diminutive suffix ‘-ette’, some women tend to call themselves as ‘actors’ and not ‘actresses’ exactly on the basis of not carrying the feminizing suffix and the trend can affect also the rest of the words.

Pronouns are the next big area of gender neutrality interest. Whereas the previous part has coped with lexicology and morphology, this belongs to a syntactic field. I have also introduced three possible variants of anaphoric references after indefinite pronouns and dual nouns. The third person plural, ‘they/them/they’, seems to be prevailing and also a required form in both corpuses. The variant of ‘he or she’ has been also found, but in written materials it is rather unique. Some linguists have come up with an idea of the new third person singular pronoun without any gender colouring. I think it is still only a theoretical concept and the future will show how probable it is.

An inseparable part of my thesis has been also political correctness. It has been influenced by sociolinguistics, feminists and other groups which take care of minorities. In this part, it can be seen a big step forward. In Corpus 2, you will not find expressions such as 'Blacks', 'Third World' or an old-fashioned 'hussy'. I just would like to point out that journalists would not afford to use these offensive words towards others now under threat of discrimination. Political correctness is connected also with a more familiar problem as the references Miss vs. Mrs. vs. Ms. are.

To address the question whether English has changed, I have to say that a shift can be seen in some areas. A rising number of gender neutral nouns, pronoun reference with the third person plural, omitting of generic expressions are only some illustrations of it. It is a very slow process, which a very usual characteristic for languages in general. Each change in society is reflected by language and reversely.

RESUMÉ

Má diplomová práce se zabývá vyjadřováním genderové neutrality v britském seriózním tisku. Za hlavní cíl si klade popis současných tendencí souvisejících s problematikou genderu v rámci psaného anglického jazyka.

V teoretické části byl nastíněn gender a jeho role ve společnosti. Na gender se může nahlížet ze dvou rozdílných rovin, tj. sociologické a lingvistické. Zřejmě díky tomu je gender někdy považován za sociolingvistickou problematiku. Sociální vědy se zajímají většinou o pozici žen a mužů ve společnosti, o tradiční předsudky o opačných pohlavích apod. Naproti tomu lingvistika vnímá gender jako jednu z méně důležitých gramatických kategorií, ačkoli ten sám o sobě nabývá na popularitě. Gender se prolíná více obory jako je lexikologie, morfologie nebo syntax, což můj vlastní výzkum bere v potaz. Zaměřila jsem se na generické „man“, názvy povolání a reference zájmen – tyto tři problémy úzce spjaté s genderem jsou nejčastěji kritizovány genderovými rovnostáři a jsou navíc spojeny s historickým vývojem angličtiny, čili tím, jak se angličtina transformovala ze syntetického v analytický jazyk, přičemž reflektována je i snaha zavést v jazyce maskulinní dominanci.

Kapitola 4 ilustruje přehled toho, kam všude zasahuje problematika genderu. Kapitolu jsem doplnila o názory, tendence a hypotézy, které následně vyvrací nebo potvrzuje můj vlastní výzkum. Jako zdrojový materiál jsem se rozhodla zkoumat vydání britských novin ze dvou ročníků – 1980 a 2012, protože jsem předpokládala, že jejich kontrastováním vynikne změna jazykové reality jednotlivých období. Právě třiceti dvouletá odmlka jednotlivých vydání byla příčinou toho, že jsem očekávala znatelnou změnu nebo posun v užití některých struktur. Dalším důvodem proč jsem pracovala s the Guardian, byla dostupnost tohoto deníku a snaha vyhovět požadavkům diplomové práce.

Pouze stručně ke korpusu 1 (z roku 1980), ten se zabývá analýzou slov z hlediska jejich četnosti. Všeobecně vzato bylo v tomto korpusu izolováno mnohem více kompozit s „-man“, stejně tak jako užití generických „man“ a „he“, ačkoli počet stránek deníku byl poloviční (ve srovnání s novějším vydáním) a přílohy měly jiný obsah. V korpusu 2 (z roku 2012) jsem porovnáváním zaznamenala některé změny jazyka. Ten se velmi zjednodušil a vykazuje trend ke kolokvializaci. Kompozita s „-man“ se stále vyskytují, ale do popředí se dostává i tendence k používání nově

vytvořených duálních substantiv za pomoci kombinací s „-person“; či samostatných označení „chair“, „firefighter“ nebo „police officer“.

První předpoklad, který se potvrdil, souvisí s užitím generického „man“ a „he“. Není to sice převládající jednotka ani jednoho korpusu, nicméně důležité je, že se vyskytuje častěji v korpusu 2. Stále existují výrazy, které pravděpodobně z jazyka nikdy nevyjmí jako je „mankind“, „manpower“ nebo idiomy, kde „man“ označuje všechny lidské bytosti. Ustálená slovní spojení, která fungují v jazyce po staletí, nemohou být jednoduše odstraněna z lexikonu. Přinejmenším dle mého názoru ne.

Druhý, řekněme, předpokládaný závěr je spjat s nejvyšší frekvencí jednotlivých slov, tj. „spokesman/woman/person“, „chair/man/woman“ a „businessman/woman/person“. Tato data vyplývají z toho, že jsem analyzovala the Guardian, jedny z nejuznávanějších novin vůbec. Ty ovšem informují o každodenních problémech, zejména pak o politice, mezinárodních vztazích a ekonomice, proto je jejich jazyk do jisté míry limitovaný. Budeme-li zpravodajství sledovat v televizi nebo poslouchat prostřednictvím rozhlasu, rozsah použité slovní zásoby bude pravděpodobně podobný. To, co pro mě bylo překvapující, je skutečnost, že pouze u těchto tří výše uvedených slov se vyskytla varianta s neutrálním „-person“. Myslím, že by bylo logické, kdyby všechna kompozita obsahující „-man“ byla nahrazena právě „-person“, ale není na to vyvíjen tlak z okolí.

Za další, angličtina patřící ke germánské odnoži indoevropské jazykové skupiny má mnoho vzájemných charakteristik s němčinou. Nicméně němčina používá mnoho zdobňujících přípon a koncovek, ale angličtina je využívá pouze minimálně a jejich budoucnost navíc není jistá. „Usherette“ je nyní velmi ofensivní právě díky své příponě „-ette“; některé ženy se nazývají „actors“ a nikoli „actresses“ na základě zbavení se feminizační přípony. Tento trend vykazují také mnohá další slova.

Další podstatnou část genderové neutrality zaujímají zájmena. Zatímco se předchozí část zabývala hlavně hlediskem lexikologickým a morfologickým, tato problematika náleží syntaxi. Popsala jsem tři možné varianty anaforických referencí neurčitých zájmen a duálních substantiv. Třetí osoba množného čísla „they/them/their“ se zdá být převažující a rovněž vyžadovanou formou v obou korpusech. Varianta s „he or she“ byla také nalezena, ale v psaném materiálu zůstává spíše raritou. Někteří lingvisté přišli sice s myšlenkou nové formy zájmena ve třetí osobě singuláru bez genderového zabarvení. Ale myslím, že je to stále pouze teoretický koncept a až budoucnost případně ukáže, jak moc je jeho užití pravděpodobné.

Nedílnou součástí mé diplomové práce je také politická korektnost. Ta byla ovlivněna především sociolingvistikou, feministkami a dalšími skupinami, kterým nejsou lhostejné menšiny. V této oblasti se udělal obrovský krok dopředu. V korpusu 2 je možno identifikovat výrazy typu „Blacks“, „Third World“ nebo staromódní „hussy“. Chtěla bych jen podotknout, že novináři si nyní nedovolí používat tato ofensivní slova vůči ostatním členům společnosti proto, aby nedošlo k jejich diskriminaci. Politická korektnost je také spojena s více povědomým problémem titulování „Miss“, „Mrs.“ nebo „Ms.“

Mám-li odpovědět na otázku, zda-li se angličtina změnila, musím podotknout, že v některých oblastech skutečně posun vidět lze. Vzrůstající počet genderově neutrálních substantiv, zájmenné reference s třetí osobou množného čísla nebo vynechávání generických výrazů jsou pouze některé z demonstrativních příkladů. Jedná se o proces velmi pomalý, což je obecná charakteristika každého jazyka. Každá změna ve společnosti se odráží v jazyce. Totéž platí i obráceně.

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APPENDIX: I. Material analysed– Issues of the Guardian

5/1/1980	5/1/2012	5/8/2012
5/2/1980	5/2/2012	5/9/2012
5/3/1980	5/3/2012	5/15/2012
5/5/1980	5/4/2012	5/18/2012
5/6/1980	5/5/2012	5/19/2012
5/7/1980	5/7/2012	

APPENDIX: II. Corpus 1 (5/1/1980 – 5/7/1980)

At least 130 people, including 40 **policemen** were injured after a march organised by antimonarchists.

The police spent yesterday establishing negotiations with the three men – calling themselves members of “the group of the Martyr” who took control of the embassy in Princes Gate, Kensington, yesterday morning after overpowering an armed **policeman**.

The **gunmen** asked police to send a doctor to the embassy last night because one hostage was injured probably when shots were fired.

It became known yesterday afternoon that in addition to the **policeman**, PC Trevor Lock, aged 41, a member of division of attachment to the Diplomatic protection group, two other British men were among the hostage.

The Iranian foreign ministry **spokesman**, Mr. Nassir-e-Sadat Salami, yesterday accused Iraqi agent of taking over the embassy.

Mr Salami said that Iran expected such actions, recalling that the foreign ministry warned Iranians to expect them after pro-Iraqi **gunmen** tried to assassinate the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut 10 days ago.

A **spokeswoman** for the outside group, who refused to be named said that the group “have shared the pride of the Iranian revolution and we will share the problems of the revolution as well.”

A petition was handed to senior **police officers**.

The **spokeswoman** said that the siege was “definitely done by CIA agents.”

In answer to a question, she agreed that claims from Iran yesterday that the three **gunmen** were Iraqi agents, were the same thing.

The woman and two others were taken to meet a senior **police officer** at 7.50 p.m., but they did not go into the embassy.

Another **spokesman**, Mr Jafar Chitsaz, aged 34, said.

Minutes after the seizure of the embassy, two **police officers** arrived.

Mr Derek Coggins, a self-employed haulier from Melksham, Wiltshire, who had come to London for a day's outing with his wife and child, said that before the **policemen** arrived and he realised that there was some trouble.

A man claiming to represent the **gunmen** told me that the mission has been seized by The Group of Martyr.

The **spokesman** refused to be drawn on how many people were involved in the operation.

“Are you a **spokesman** for the group occupying the embassy?” – “Yes.”

“The **gunmen** have asked for 91 Arab prisoners in what they described as Arabic land to released from goal”, said Mr Brown.

Last May, revolutionary **guardsmen** loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini were frown in to the port of Khorrmshahr at the head of the Persian Gulf and least 80 were killed in the subsequent violence.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and **chairman** of the all-party parliamentary penal affairs group said that Mr Whiteslaw’s statement would cause great disappointment.

A **spokesman** said that Mr Whitelaw had recognised that the prison service was a complex operational service, with the regional directors as operational commanders and their inclusion in the membership of the Prison Board would give them a stronger professional voice.

The Whitelaw proposals make no mention of the **chairman** advocated by May – who also hinted that the post might well be filled by someone from outside the prison service – but say simply that the post of director-general of the prison service will continue at deputy secretary level and will continue to be held by the present incumbent, Mr Dennis Trevellyan.

The new appointment is not intended to constitute a prison **ombudsman**, as was urged on the May committee by several organisations and individuals who submitted evidence.

The **governor**, Mr Roland Adams, said that there were fears that the number of prisoners would grow in coming months.

He was elected to Parliament with the sponsorship of the National Union of **Railwaymen**.

Mr Whitelaw was careful not to commit himself on the future financing of broadcasting, including the possibility of increasing the levy on ITV profits to bring the commercial network’s resources nearer those of the BBC, a course recently advocated by the **chairman** of the BBC governors, Sir Michael Swann.

Mr Harry Urwin, **chairman** of the TUC’s employment policy and organisation committee, told the Commons committee on employment yesterday.
Home news, Rosemary Collins, MPs told of picket arrests ‘record’, p. 2

Dame Naomi James, the first lone round-the-world **yachtswoman**, has lent her support to the new campaign.

Mr Howell urged the churches to give special thought to ways in which they could use their buildings and **manpower** to provide facilities for youths to use during their increased leisure time.

Three people were prevented from sitting on a jury which tried and acquitted two Sheffield **policemen** recently.

The three had been deleted from the panel in advance at the request of the **policemen's** lawyers.

But the jury was vetted at the request of the **policemen**.

Not only was it carried out on behalf of accused **policemen** instead of prosecuting policemen: it was also behind the jurors' back.

The two **policemen** were acquitted by the vetted jury of banging a 14-year-old boy's head against the wall.

The accused **policemen** thought that people who had convictions of any kind might be biased against the police.

The **policemen** will have to pay their costs for the appeal to Lord Denning's court.

A park **spokesman** said: "Any application is certain to be opposed most vigorously."

Speaking to a Commons committee investigating trade union immunities, Mr Harry Urwin, deputy general secretary of the TGWU and **chairman** of the TUC's employment policy organisation committee said.

Mr Robinson claims that Sir John Byod, the general secretary of his union, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering workers, and Terry Duffy, the AUEW president, concluded an agreement with BL **chairman**, Sir Michael Edwardes, which meant that he was suspended rather than dismissed.

He said it was undesirable to detain in prison people whose **state of mental disorder** permitted them to be detained in hospital under the Mental Health Act.

What we're worried about is a reduction in the number of men who patrol a strip of coast and make it their business to liaise with **harbourmaster, yachtsmen**, and others to find out what is going on.

The United States Air Force yesterday began an inquiry into the cause of the F1-11 fight-bomber crash in the Dorset countryside on Tuesday in which two **crewmembers** were killed.

From the start, when his appointment was officially announced, he let it be known that he had extracted an undertaking that he would be the Administration's **spokesman** for foreign affairs – an early proxy bout with Mr Brzezinski.

Three **gunmen** in New York killed a bookmaker, Phillip Arcuri, a one-time associate of leading under-world figures, and wounded four bystanders.

Eleven **policemen** were injured in a clash with 1,000 steel workers in the southern port of Pusan on Tuesday.

The end of April was the final day of contracts for 185 army officers, about 35 per cent of the regular officer corps, and some 500 NCO's and other ranks, as well as for 365 white **policemen** and 200 senior and middle rank civil servants.

I [Jane McGrother] am **chairman** of the infant school PTA, and have helped to organize a campaign for a new school and various fund-raising events. I helped out at a play-school for handicapped children, occasionally driving the mini-bus.

As members of the **human race**, we contribute – by having children, looking after them and if that includes looking after the man, who happens to be the father, let them call us housewives.

Alas, this is very nearly a disgrace and only saved from being so by a performance from Helene Mirren as a **hussy** in question which is a good deal better than an awful script deserves.

There are only slight reasons for believing according to which Arab **spokesman** last held the floor.

Only a **madman** would object to the CND aim of reduction to an abolition of nuclear weapons.

After a period as George Brown's press **spokesman**, Sir Donald was sent to Libya as ambassador.

Nobody expects any serious attempt to punish **them**.

Meanwhile, the **gunmen** who raided the embassy have also played a part in vexing our already difficult relations with Saudi Arabia.

Their **spokesmen** begin to talk of themselves as an institution of State.

She is sensitive writer, and she concerns herself with **man's inhumanity to man**.

For the time has now come when **anyone** making financial decisions has to build into **his** plans the possibility of catastrophe.

The BOTB conducted its own **manpower** audit four years ago.

BOTB **chairman** Lord Limerick said yesterday that the effect would be that of a "sharp government pencil sharpener".

Many **businessmen** and trade associations are concerned that the Government's resolve to make the official export services.

Maple's **chairman**, Mr David Keys, responded quickly again rejecting the terms as "unacceptable."

The Federal Reserve **chairman**, Mr Paul Volcker, told Congress yesterday that a group of US banks are in the process of putting together a 1 billion dollars loan package.

Sir David Orr, **chairman** of Unilever Ltd., and one of the Advertising Association's 1980 Conference, told conference delegates in Brighton that markets foregone now by short-sighted savings.

KCA's **chairman** and chief executive, Mr. Paul Bristol, said last night: "The market is exactly right for the building of semi-submersibles."

He was talking of course about the salaries of top industrialists and **chairmen** of nationalised industries.

Old practices, like keeping one set of books for the **taxman**, one for the banks and one for management are being eroded.

Most Italian **businessmen** are now aware that consolidation is not a technical term for bringing together the black and white accounts.

Yesterday the Arsenal **chairman** said that with Liverpool they had told Ted Croker that they would not be prepared to do this.

There were any amount of strokes and all the Essex **batsmen** gave a glimpse of their powers an exciting chase for a fourth batting point.

He bowls from the edge of the crease, slanting a ball into the **batsman**.

Sir David's strong card against Government interference in his operation will be it is in both their interests that the **gunmen** are talked out.

An NGA **spokesman** said that the union would probably be prepared to support SOGAT if the later supported the NGA claim.

Mr Peter Shore, the official Opposition **spokesman** on foreign affairs, is understood to have switched from backing a sanctions policy to join those opposing.

The **police officers** and the man talked, but Mr Coggins said he did not know what happened then.

The Government has agreed to pay an unprecedented "transfer free" which could reach £1,800,000 to appoint the American citizen aged 67 as **chairman** of all British Steel Corporation.

Mr Ian McGregor will join the BSC board today as part-time deputy **chairman** and take over from Sir Charles Villiers as full-time chairman on July 1 for three years.

The second condition involves payments, again to Lazard Freres, in the range of nil to £1,150,000, linked to the performance of BSC under Mr MacGregor's **chairmanship**.

The new **chairman** has agreed to drop all interests other than his directorship in the US metals company, Atlantic Assets, and the Brunswick Corporation.

He left behind three other British hostages – a fellow BBC employee, Mr Sir Harris; a **policeman** who had been guarding the premises, PC Trevor Lock, and a third man believed to be the embassy clerk, Mr John Morris.

The second day of the siege had started ominously when the **gunmen** issued a statement to the BBC confirming that they had received a message from Iran's Foreign Minister.

One of the **gunmen** said to the BBC: "I think he will regret this statement."

Later, police released a statement at the request of the **gunmen** to say that he had been allowed out as a humanitarian gesture.

A police **spokesman** said that the gesture had in fact greatly improved the atmosphere in which negotiations were taking place.

Front page, Hope grows as embassy deadlines pass, David Beresford, Penny Chorlton, Lindsay Mackie, p. 1

The police who are in contact with the **gunmen** by telephone, continued talking to them as the noon deadline passed, stressing the time difficulties they faced in communicating with the Iranian authorities over the gunmen's demand for the release of 91 prisoners held in Iran.

Then the **gunmen** announced that they had extended the noon deadline to 2 pm.

Iranian leaders bluntly declared yesterday that they were prepared to see the hostage in Iran's London Embassy killed rather than give in to the **gunmen's** demand for the release of 91 prisoners in the south-western province of Khuzestan.

In an overnight telephone call to the London embassy Mr Ghotbzadeh had already warned the **gunmen** that the authorities would execute 91 prisoners in Khuzestan if any of the hostage were harmed.

A **spokesman** for the Iranian Foreign Ministry said yesterday, "the British Government will be held responsible for everything that happens to our diplomats."

Miss Jean Waddell, aged 58, secretary to the Anglican bishop in Iran, was seriously wounded by **gunmen** in Tehran yesterday as she waited for an exit visa for her first official spell of home leave.

Miss Waddell, who was said to have been tied up before being shot by two **gunmen** through her left lung and diaphragm, was described by her employers, the Church Missionary Society, as "serious but not critical" after an operation.

In a brief moment of consciousness Miss Waddell said that the **gunman** had tried to strangle her, and then shot her.

He escaped unhurt when **gunmen** fired five shots into his pillow after breaking into his home.

A **spokesman** for the Law Society said yesterday: "We are pleased that the House of Lords has upheld the statutory charge in matrimonial cases since it acts as a useful way of keeping down the costs."

A **businessman** who acted as a fence for £100,000 worth of antique art treasures was yesterday sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

There are four and, if the **police officer** in command of operations called for the help of one of them, his request would have to be endorsed by the Home Secretary.

A squad of regional **police officers** demonstrate their potential fire-power – for emergencies only.

Scotland Yard officers conducting the negotiations with the **gunmen** through an open window of the Iranian Embassy now find themselves facing an uncertain adversary.

Press conferences emphasised a continuing dialogue and **spokesmen** have stopped describing the situation as "delicate".

On Wednesday it was shown that the **gunmen** were listening to the radio when they asked police to correct a report that they were Iraqi.

Any showing of the floor plan might have indicated to the **gunman** that the police were studying the building's weak points for a possible raid.

When it was discovered that the **gunmen** in the Spaghetti House siege had a radio there were calls in Parliament for a broadcasting black-out.

Though there was sparse contact with the **gunmen** during the first night, negotiations were actively resumed yesterday.

Mr John Dellow, deputy assistant commissioner, appears to have been at pains to keep the **gunmen** occupied, talking in a calm atmosphere, building up his relationship with them, and between the **gunmen**, and their hostage.

With the arrival of the first deadline set by the **gunmen**, Mr Dellow was still talking to the **gunmen** and they did not ask him to stop.

The **gunmen** have been able to telephone and Telex.

But it is clear that the police tactics have not lulled the **gunmen** into any false sense of security.

Police will be dismayed if the **gunmen** do have independent supplies.

A **spokesman** for the Iranian Foreign Ministry yesterday expressed dismay that the British police had not stormed the London Embassy.

Republican **women prisoners** in Armagh are refusing to use lavatories or washrooms.

Mr Stanley Orme, the Opposition social services **spokesman**, said yesterday that he thought the DHSS had behaved improperly in printing the leaflets before the two social security bills had become law.

A DHSS **spokesman** said last night that the leaflet had to be produced of the measures becoming law.

Mr Ralph Bennett, London Transport's **chairman**, said yesterday that even if more buses could be put on the roads it would not solve problems of reliability because of traffic congestion.

A **spokesman** said that there is no demand for that type of housing.

But Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour's housing **spokesman**, and Mr Allan Roberts, Labour MP for Bootle, disagree.

This was made known yesterday, together with the announcement of a new **policeman** to head the inquiry, Mr Peter Matthews, the Chief Constable of Surrey.

The Opposition home affairs **spokesman**, Mr George Cuningham, told the Commons that it would be "a political scandal" if the Government used its majority in the Commons to alter the law.

Mr Gordon Nicholls, **chairman** of the Helford River Preservation Association, said he understood that Mc Green wanted to make the woods a commercial proposition.

An **alderman** must be a wealthy man.

As **chairman** of Property Equity and Life Assurance and heir to his father's property interests, Mr Silk had no difficulty in that direction.

Mr Silk's former post as **chairman** of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, for example, the fact that his application to become a magistrate had been rejected, and it was said that he had some motoring convictions.

The frustrated **councilman** stood again and was once more elected and once more blackballed.

A **spokesman** said the convoy was ambushed on Wednesday at a mountain pass near the town of Bet-Mara, 250 miles south of Asmara

According to Israeli military **spokesman**, the trouble started when the local military governor received a telephone call from the Anabta education office,

The Israeli **spokesman** added that dozens of pupils pelted the officers and their car with stones from the school balcony throughout the scuffle.

The Israeli **spokesman** reported that if the two officers had intended a show of force they would not have gone alone to the school.

A left-wing Member of Parliament, Mr Fred van der Spek, suggested that the presence in the capital of 5,000 **policemen** had been provocative.

Since the appointment of Mr Michael Pertschuk as its **chairman**, the agency has become more activist and provoked the wrath of people from advertising, broadcasting, farming, and even the funeral business.

Chairman Hua Guofeng has decided to support Japanese rearmament, to help prevent the Soviet Union from “dominating the world.”

Chairman Hua who is due to visit Japan at the end of this month, told a delegation that: “A sovereign state should have sufficient defence capabilities.”

Chairman Hua took the opportunity to restate China’s opposition to Soviet foreign policy “so long as it remains unchanged.”

They misjudged events in Iran during the revolution, when Peking’s support for the Shah, was signalled by an official visit from **chairman** Hua.

The highest income earner was Mr Shokichi Uehara, **chairman** of Taisho Pharmaceuticals, reporting a total income of just over £5 million.

The bare stage, with a set consisting of a square-shaped arrangement of chairs and the **actors** in modern morning dress seated waiting for their cues, becomes a training-ground

The **actors** become instruments of versatility, winning snores, wind or sword-fight and a grave-yard dig.

If anybody is to pick up the pieces it will be BSC’s new **chairman**.

In the common debate on this Lords’ Amendment, Neil Kinnock, shadow **spokesman** on Education, point out that the change “neutralised” even the nominal requirements of the Government’s original proposals for mandatory provision of snack facilities.

In his forward to the report, the LT **chairman**, Mr Ralph Bennett, called for greater efforts to reduce traffic congestion in the capital.

In a reference to stories that Liggett is planning to sell its Paddington Corporation subsidiary which distributes grand Met’s J&B Rare Brand the group telexed a new utter to Liggett **chairman** Mr Ray Mulligan last night.

Mr Burton Johnson, financial adviser to the Electricity Council and former **chairman** of both the trustee and investment committee of the industry's £1,3 billion pension funds, is shortly to retire from the council.

But, a **spokesman** for the Electricity Council last night made it clear that Mr Johnson's retirement was not connected with the suspensions of Urwin and Lund.

According to the Council **spokesman**, he has elected to realise early after completing 40 years of pension fund contributions.

"Very few people stay on after completing 40 years of pension fund contributions," the Council **spokesman** explained.

It intends to keep the group intact with its own separate identity under its present management headed by Mr Angus Murray, **chairman**, and Mr Kenneth Bacon, chief executive.

Doulton **spokesman** said this was not their invention.

Short intensive courses to help improve the knowledge of small **businessmen** in the areas of marketing finance, and accounting are being held by the High Peak Business Centre in May and June.

The one Lancashire **batsman** who could consider himself unlucky was Pilling who, after grafting his way to 16, was caught behind off Wincer off the only ball of the day which "flew".

Two run-outs, one to a diversion of the ball against of the ball against the wicket of bucking-up **batsman**, prevented the Yorkshire burden becoming heavier

Another **batsman** in form was Chris Broad who has forced his way into the cosmopolitan Gloucestershire batting line-up despite having been born in Bristol.

As the request of the **policemen's** lawyers their names were deleted from the panel, even through they may have been entitled to serve.

The rush by BPIF firms to reinstate NGA members on the understanding that they would resume sanctions, or to settle for the union's minimum rate demand of £80 for a 37 1/2 hour week, had turned into a landslide, an NGA **spokesman** said.

He appealed to the three **gunmen** to remain calm.

He said he was particularly concerned for the **policeman**, who had been caught up in the incident.

The **chairman** will be a senior British industrialist.

We shall have t wait to assess the new **chairman's** performance before making any comment on his remuneration.

Councillor Neil Scrimshaw, **chairman** of Birmingham education committee, says most parents in Sutton cold field primary schools were in favour of the switch.

British Steel's incoming **chairman**, Mr Ian MacGregor, has given warning that the corporation's labour force may have to be cut by even more than the one-third envisaged by his predecessor, Sir Charles Villiers.

In Teheran it was reported that the **gunmen** had asked for negotiations on their demands that Iran release 91 prisoners to be conducted by the Khomeini regime through Iraq, Jordan and Algeria.

The **gunmen** were "very very suspicious and cagey," Mr Nievens said.

Commander Nievens said that the **gunmen** had asked for a visit from someone who could be identified by one of the British hostages.

Mr Jack Samrt, Labour opposition leader to become the new Labour **chairman**, said yesterday that housing provision was certain to become a major issue.

The drama is understood to have begun when several plainclothes soldiers armed with sub-machine guns prepared to move in on the house, where four IRA **gunmen** were sitting upon ambush.

Then the **gunmen** hoisted a whit flag and asked to see a member of the RUC and a priest who had been summoned to the scene.

In Geneva, a **spokesman** for WHO said that Mr Dzhirkvelov had announced on March 21 that he would be returning to the Soviet Union for a few days on private business, leaving his wife and daughter in Geneva.

After a breakfast of coffee and sandwiches the hostage and presumably the **gunmen** received a lunch sent in form a nearby Persian restaurant, with a side order of lamb chops for the Englishmen still held, "just to show our willingness to cooperate."

Indeed, the first deadline of Transport **spokesman** asked why there was no bridge for the cows to cross, said these were times of financial restriction and the bridge would cost a lot of money.

"I have expressed" my grave concern to Sir Keith Joseph," Talbot **chairman** Mr. George Turnbull said at the press launch of a new car in Germany yesterday.

Union shop **stewards** have already been encouraged by the company to lobby Coventry MPs to bring the gravity of the jobs situation to the notice of Westminster.

They are worried that tenants may not be aware of their rights, and that the stream living of the service will merely aid **landlords** to raise rents.

A Labour **spokesman** pointed out, however, that new victories in Cambridge, Oxford and the Midlands mean that the dividing line between the "two nations" had moved 60 miles south of the river Trent.

The **chairman**, Mr Gordon Wilson, MP, is one of those who seriously questions the value of such involvement.

According to the State Department **spokesman**, Mr Tom Reston, the incident occurred after a group of Cubans gathered to protest against the delays in issuing them with American visas.

A Lebanese Shi'ite leader was shot dead last night by unidentified **gunmen**.

A Foreign Office **spokesman** said there would also be opportunities on social occasions for hira to meet the Vice President, Mr Mondale and Dr Henry Kissinger.

Disabled people in the USSR are recking international support in their attempt to form an official association to secure better services on doopportunities.

Mr Glick says that Kiseler insists that the action group simply seeks its rights under the Soviet Constitution and UN **Declaration of the Rights of Disabled Persons**.

Police officers said an Army lieutenant was killed during the operation.

A **spokesman** for the pupils said, however, that the whole committee, and not just those present at the meeting with the police officer, would have to decide whether to meet the Minister.

As David Hencke writes part of the strategy of the Government's Housing Bill is the more towards removing restrictions on private **landlords** through the "short hold" provisions, which attack the concept of security of tenure for private tenants.

Is it one thing to ask a man to betray his friend; it is another to ask **somebody** else to sacrifice **his** life; it is yet another to put one's own at risk.

Man can no longer afford to die for **his** beliefs when the slaughter would be so comprehensive.

May we have an assurance that the Department of Employment has approved of work permit for the new **chairman** of British Steel?

Even non-material **actors** are often required to train in martial arts to envelop and refine body movements.

But it is slow pace and complex dump in aliterary **non-man's land**.

Time was short for **human beings** sifting so many words.

Producer Geoff Dunlop took over a disused East End warehouse and shot extracts from four Bond plays with the same team of **actors**.

"Hello. Come to watch us lose again?" Ron Noades, club **chairman**, gives her his Big Night smile.

And the **steward**, an old man who used to knock about with the team, say the atmosphere isn't as good as in the days of the Isthmian League.

There is a VIP room which opened this year, says club **chairman** Dick Middleton.

There is the purse gold of the youth team, but the **chairman** carps about the expense of lodging, feeding and accommodating young players.

His line is to attack Regan via Carter – both, he points out, are former state **governors** with little knowledge of foreign affairs.

Rolls-Royce Ltd announced pre-tax losses of £58.4 million yesterday for what the new **chairman**, Sir Frank McFedzean characterised as a “very disappointing” year.

A **spokesman** for International Thomson said yesterday that the acquisition was one more step in the group's “strategy intent to buy high quality specialist publishing ventures throughout the United States.”

Main board director Mr Pascal Ricketts who replaced Mr Lawrence Hill as head of International Stores is months ago, remains **chairman** and chief executive of the retail holding company, BAT Stores, but is relinquishing day to day responsibility for the retail interests.

In a statement earlier this week the **chairman** of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr Paul Volcker, said there was substantial evidence to suggest the Hunts had tried to control the market for silver.

Senator Lloyd Bensen, **chairman** of the Joint Economic Committee, said the unemployment figures demonstrated the need for “a selective tax cut so you don't have this boom and bust cycle.”

AAC **chairman**, Mr Harry Oppenheimer flew to Salisbury yesterday for talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

The **chairman** said the company is financially strong and needed no assistance from outside party.

This partial boycott was decided by the British Olympic Association at their annual meeting yesterday in London and today in Rome at a meeting of 16 West European Olympic Committees, Sir Denis Follows, the BOA **chairman**, will offer the proposal to his European colleagues.

Robert Bailey, an individual member, described the IOC as an antiquated body which had never had a Jew on its committee and urged those **sportsmen** chosen to take the courageous decision not to go.

Denis Howell, the Opposition **spokesman** on sport, has put a question down for the PM asking her to make a statement about Britain's Olympic participation.

He was the one England **batsman** to establish himself firmly in the Test side in Australia last winter and his batting yesterday told of the confidence he has acquired.

The 40 or so students left a **spokesman** stated that they were going at the request of the Iranian government.

He said that while he had no evidence of the truth of the **gunmen's** claim to possess explosives, he had no reason to disbelieve them.

The Guardian, p. 24

The BBC man, Chris Cramer, who was freed by the **gunmen** on Thursday, was said to be "on the mend" last night in St. Stephens' hospital, Fulham.

An army **spokesman** refused to comment on the incident, or on the training procedures.

Mr Scholey, aged 58, who has been passed over three times as **chairman**, said he was "looking forward to an exchange of views," with Mr MacGregor.

Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC's **chairman** elect, the present **chairman** Sir Charles Villiers, and Mr Bob Scholey, the chief executive, at yesterday's press conference, where steel workers were warned of more cuts in the workforce.

China will also send a senior figure and President Castro of Cuba, currently **chairman** of the non-aligned movement of which President Tito was a founder, is almost certain to attend.

The Arab town, sacred to Jews and Moslems as the burial place of Abraham, was under strict curfew for the third day as the hunt continued for at last three Palestinian **gunmen**.

The Arab **gunmen** in the Iranian Embassy last night released a fifth hostage.

Two **policemen** ran on to the pavement, hooked his arms round their shoulders and helped him into the house.

The police have so far successfully argued that they alone should be the link between the **gunmen** and authority.

Police in the United States, in particular, claim that such people become nervous or begin to act as **spokesman** for the hostage-takers.

In the present case the police would be loath after their work to establish trust with the **gunmen** over the past five days.

A **spokesman** said that at least 2,000 to 3,000 more NGA men would be locked out.

The **actress** Kay Hammond, the wife of Sir John Clements, died yesterday after a long illness.

Miss Eleanor Graham advertising director of Penthouse said the "dislike" magazines, like Fiesta and Kanve, are rapidly increasing their circulations

The agony is the **landlord** of the Trefires Industrial Estate, in Mid-geamorgan, where Leiner occupies a 24-acre site.

Mr Andrew Brons, **chairman** of the National Front and a lecturer in A-level politics at Harrogate College of Further Education said yesterday he was not surprised at the decision of his students not to object to his tenure.

If the new **chairman** of BSC, Mr Ian MacGregor, believed that even more cutbacks were required he must be “Britain’s most expensive hatchet man ever”.

Mr Archie Kirkwood of the National Union of **Railwaymen**, commented that in going abroad for a chairman the Government apparently agreed with the unions.

Mr Ted Rowlands, **chairman** of the Welsh Group of Labour MPs, said that the government was boasting of cuts in public service jobs.

The statement was welcomed by the Archbishop of Liverpool and Congress **chairman**.

Official protests by Government **spokesman** that no decision had been made on whether to accept the invitation.

Last week, Mr Herbert Wehner, the **chairman** of the Social Democratic parliamentary group accused the Russians of conducting a “brutal war against Bonn”

A police **spokesman** said 15 people were injured when the grenade was hurled into a beer-hall.

Two former Vietnamese **businessmen** gaoled in Hong Kong for organising the voyage of 3,318 refugees abroad.

Both he and the **chairman** of the party, Professor Burhamiddin Rabanni, escaped the explosion.

The agency, quoting a Foreign Ministry **spokesman** said Mr Deng made his remarks at a meeting with the Pakistani President.

Hardly **anybody** goes to a motor show nowadays expecting my surprise: anyone keen enough to jostle **his or her** way through the crowds would already have done enough homework from the more energetic motoring magazines to have a fair idea of what was going to be on display.

It is as well therefore to get a few facts straight about Civil Service **manpower** to do it before we are hit by another defining press barrage about Whitehall warriors and Britain’s swollen bureaucracy.

Public expenditure will need to find about £2,000,000 to secure Mr Ian MacGregor as **chairman** of British Steel.

However, if we assume that they will have a certain breathing space, this could provide them with a very difficult test of **statesmanship**.

Nine months later, the **chairman** retired, the other director quit saying he felt harassed by the environmentalists and Freeman became **chairman**.

The **stewards** did not have an easy task.

But if the **stewards** are going to take into account every incident which happens two or three furlongs out in a race with a large field, they will be it all the times.

I think the **stewards** took the incident rather too seriously.

The **batsmen** had been well contained.

They have a crop of young **batsmen** coming along.

Chairmanship of the Communist Party now goes automatically to Mr Stevan Doronsjki, the current party **chairman**.

Scotland Yard and the British Government would be chary of such involvement on two grounds: the delicacy of the relationship being built up between the **gunmen** and the police could be dangerously upset while the diplomatic ramifications of such a move are seen as enormous.

Obviously he said, they had been able to build up a more expensive profile of the **gunmen**.

Nowhere was this better illustrated than at a first division soccer match at Split where two teams of hardy football players, together with the referee and **linesmen**, burst into tears, when the death was announced over the loudspeakers.

Firemen spray water on the first floor of the blazing Iranian embassy.

Action which cost lives was not a good result, but unfortunately the **gunmen** took extreme action and the Commissioner had no option than to urgently consult the Home Secretary and order the raid.

The second explosion was seen to catch two **police officers** who were scrambling across the balcony over the porch.

Policemen carry away a body from the front of the embassy.

It was carried away on a stretcher by police protected by other **policemen** with rifles.

Each had the arm of a **policeman** around his or her shoulders.

It is complicated by a clash between shop **stewards** and other representatives of the 12 union involved.

The management has laid down secret conditions for the reopening of the plant, which an Irish TUC **spokesman** said were “far-reaching in their implications.”

Mr Todd ran an LSD laboratory in a house in Hampton Wick, one of two discovered in an elaborate surveillance operation by **police officers** which netted two “tame” chemists making millions of LSD microdots.

In the 1920s and 1930s, it was fashionable for respectable, or almost respectable, **businessmen** to talk deals over a game, and to boast of their prowess as a sign of a “miss-spent youth.”

But now we are getting **business people** form offices at lunch-time.

An extra year in the sixth form to provide broader course is urged today by the second biggest teaching union, the National Association of **Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers**.

Mr Erick Honecker, State Council **chairman** of East Germany, yesterday described the death of Tito as a serious loss to the working class.

India’s national newspapers this morning carried front page reports of Tito’s death, surrounded by black borders, and in their editorial columns praised him for his courage and **statesmanlike** contributions to his own country and to the world.

Mr Milos Minic, Tito’s closest foreign policy adviser, and now the most senior foreign policy **spokesman** in Yugoslavia, said in an article published in Yugoslavia, yesterday.

President Castro of Cuba, **chairman** of the Nonaligned Movement is expected to attend the funeral, even though one of President Tito’s last major diplomatic efforts had been to prevent the non-aligned summit in Havana last year endorsing the Cuban leader’s view that the Soviet Union was the “natural ally” of the Nonaligned Movement.

In the latest raid, early yesterday, the **landlord** of the 600-year-old Bell Hotel, at Walberswick, Suffolk, and his wife were locked in a bottle store after the gang had grabbed several thousand pounds from the safe.

In similar raids the previous weekend masked **gunmen** got away with more than £3,000 from the Windmill.

A police **spokesman** yesterday warned publicans in remote East Anglian villages to be on their guard.

Justice Shah was brought up by Pathan **tribesmen** who have little respected for dates.

On the day his nomination was announced, Mr Muskie emphasised that he would be America’s leading **spokesman** on foreign policy issue.

The most useful outcome of the meeting was the emergence of a clear profile of the Green Movement divided between the well-disciplined and experienced Friends of the Earth, the growing challenge of their recently formed rival, the Political Ecology Movement (MEP) at the sceptical following of what is called the “disorganised college” one of whose **spokesman** called on the delegated “to go home in joy and cultivate your gardens.”

The official Pars news agency said the **tribesmen** who spotted the abandoned helicopter reported seeing four unidentified helicopters flying over the area, but no trace has been found of them.

About 3,000 mourners last night followed the coffin of Eli Haze'ev, one of the six Jews killed by Palestinian **gunmen** here on Friday night, from the Jewish suburb of Kuryat Arba to the ancient Hebron cemetery.

One of them, Eli Haza'ev, was among the six killed by Palestinian **gunmen** on Friday night.

She asked **cameraman** not to take picture of her during the trial.

It was his excuse for sacking Ursula Hurley on her first night as a **waitress** in one of his two London restaurants.

The Women's Broadcasting and Film Lobby met IBA **chairwoman**, Lady Plowden, East November to propose a better deal for women in broadcasting.

There are presenting two women members of the BBC Board of **Governors**.

In the first two years £3,830,408 has been awarded to 3,139 projects, among them a summer football league for 11 to 14-year-olds in Manchester organised by a young **policeman**, a counselling service in Shropshire.

An Arab gentleman, reports a company **spokesman**, snapped it up.

Mr Tarakki had intellectual support in the ten cities, but out in his wild and dusty domain the **tribesmen** were as rebellious as ever.

We, after all, have frequently had qualms about leaving our friends to the **hangman's** noose.

And one day **someone** is going to knock on the front door and shoot me dead, in **their** name.

It must be totally apparent to us **newspapermen** that we are lousy linguists and grotty grammarious.

Then you reported that Humberside County Council had been advised by counsel that as such papers are confidential they cannot be disclosed to the local **Ombudsman**.

The **Ombudsman's** involvement is as a result of a felt grievance by at least one of the parties involved.

For these reasons disclosure to the **Ombudsman** does not raise the same concern as does disclosure to a councillor.

It is a little ironic that the **Ombudsman** should have decided not to challenge the refusal of the Humberside County Council.

Has **anyone** else noticed that television advertisements are consistently transmitted at a higher volume than **their** host programmes?

Your report on the RSPCA and the resignation of John Bryant as **vice-chairman** of the council indicated that the society troubles centre around the council and paid officials.

What A Fairer Future For Children Lacks, perhaps, is any consideration of how the schools could succeed in shifting their current obsession with academic performance towards the broader goal of educating whole **human beings**.

The post of **chairman** of the praesidium was created in 1978 to deputise for Tito “when necessary”.

The party **chairman**, at present Mr Doronski, has for some time been an ex officio member of this body.

A member of both the party and the state presidencies, and **chairman** of a little-known, but powerful body for internal security, he has been quietly coordinating affairs during President Tito’s illness.

Tito picked him to be the first party **chairman**, when that post was created last year.

After the party **chairmanship**, his post is now one of the most powerful vantage points in Yugoslavia.

Everyone living within four miles of the West End headquarters, and physically fit, will be expected to toil or pedal **their** way in.

Or Mr Brown would like us to think that **stewardship** of California, with its lively industrial base, is a good grounding for taking on the problems of the industrial north-east where productivity is low, the steel and car industries are swings in the trade cycle actually matter.

Manpower costs are estimated to be more than 20 per cent higher than a year ago, material and fuel costs 13-14 per cent higher and selling costs 11 per cent up.

Every time the **governor** of the Bank of England has gone out for lunch or dinner, or even a modest drink in the Cit since March 20, he has doubtless been bombarded with complaints about the same subject.

Mike Brearly, the England Captain not-quite-emeritus, joined the pleasingly long list of English **Batsman** in form and plunged Lancashire into terrible trouble at Lord’s yesterday.

Davison came to Leicestershire from Rhodesia in 1970 and has always been an exciting **batsman** who likes to snore his runs at brisk tempo.

One of the heroes of this match has been Peter Eaton, the home **groundsman**.

It was an indication of this that **batsmen** were all day being hit on the gloves.

Admittedly, these are early days and Le Roux will not often come up against a **batsman** playing as well as Davison.

Then debate began as to whether Essex who had lost only seven wickets – though they were those of all the **batsmen** who presented themselves – had yielded Somerset three or four bonus points for bombing.

At Kempton yesterday, the **stewards** had to disqualify House Guard after he had beaten Blue Refrain three quarters of a length in the Ultramar Jubilee Handicap.

Large numbers of **policemen** then began to converge on the area.

Police **spokesman** denied that any new deadline had been set by the gunmen during the day.

The **gunmen** added that if those diplomats were not available they would accept ambassadors from Libya, Syria or Kuwait.

When the local government, planning, and Land Bill became law, he would require individual councils to publish their **manpower** totals.

A **spokesman** for British Printing Industries Federation, which represents employers other than those in newspapers, said yesterday that he understood new approaches by ACAS officials had been made in the past few days.

Police officers on crime-fighting duties often use unauthorised weapons such as pick-axe handles and special, heavier truncheons, the Blair Peach inquest at Hammersmith coroner's court was told yesterday.

No **police officer** would carry a weapon smaller than a truncheon.

There's no way a **police officer** in a situation like that-looked at by the public by television, with senior officers there – would have anything with **him** other than a truncheon.

They believed that two hostages were killed by the **gunmen**.

Five were realised by the **gunmen** and three are now in St Stephen's Hospital.

The dedication of the **gunmen** who took over the Embassy, their realisation that the police would not yield to their main demand and growing dissent among themselves appear to have led to the collapse of negotiations.

The Libyan ambassador was one of the representatives of Arab countries named by the Iranian **gunmen** that sized the Iranian embassy last week as a possible intermediary in the negotiations between the British police and the **gunmen**.

Government **spokesman** would not confirm last night that there was any official suspicion that the Libyan embassy was being used as a base for Arab terrorism in London.

The Chinese leader, who arrived last night, was among the first of the senior **statesmen** to come to Belgrade for the funeral.

Firemen worked in the charred wreckage at the Iranian embassy yesterday to make the building safe.

When the **gunmen** burst into the embassy last Wednesday, Diplomatic Protection Group officer PC Trevor Lock, BBC men Chris Cramer and Sam Harris and embassy clerk Ronald Morris, were among more than 20 people seized.

Also deployed was the Yard's D11 **marksmen** squad; and the SAS Regiment was put on to standby.

Until they do this it remains unclear how many **gunmen** there were – it is now believed there were more than five – and exactly how many hostage died.

Cameramen were only allowed within 50 yards of the embassy.
Home news, p. 2

The **gunmen's** perception of the hardness of the British government attitude was correct on Sunday.

A man who lost his temper with his **mistress's** baby boy and hit and squeezed him to death was given a suspended prison sentence out the Old Bailey yesterday.

Mr Nichols, the assistant chief constable, revealed that railway **policemen** were the most frequently assaulted officers in the country.

Yesterday the centre's acting **chairman**, Mr Max Morris, said the reconsideration was "entirely spurious".

A member of a three-man gang which kidnapped a bank manager's wife and two daughters in Dublin last January was disguised as a **policeman**.

Mr Scully was trailed by detectives as he followed the **gunmen's** instructions about where to leave the money.

A **landlord's** rule that women should only be served beer in half pint glasses was declared illegal yesterday.

The rule had been introduced in the lounge bar of the Malsters pub because Mr Williams thought it was not "**ladylike**" for women to drink from pint mugs.

British Shipbuilders' new **chairman** is to be Mr Robert Atkinson, the Industry Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph announced in a Commons written reply yesterday.

He said that Mr Atkinson, aged 64, executive **chairman** of Aurora Holdings Limited, would succeed Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin on July 1 for a three-and-a-half appointment.

He will continue as part-time **chairman** of Aurora Holdings.

Princess Margaret visited British design exhibition Penang, Malaysia, yesterday.

Mr Botha rose to prominence last year when workers at the Ford plant in Port Elizabeth went on strike in protest against his dismissal as a trainee **draughtsman**.

Last night the Quebec Premier and **chairman** of the “No” committee, Mr Rene Levesque, used a 30-minute political broadcast to address Quebecois and make his appeal for a mandate.

Following which Lord Grade and his **henchmen** in the company distributing Fawcett’s third film, Saturn III, opening this week, have been busily revamping their American advert campaign to emphasise selling points other than the presence of its heroine.

Brand X missed the humour and **showmanship** that he brings to his occasional visits to the band but musically they have long managed without him.

Well, **chairman**, Associated Biscuits got half an hour on Sunday night.

The chronicle began when five **gunmen**, dedicated to a cause only remotely known in Britain, raided the embassy guarded by a single **policeman**.

When the **gunmen** made it impossible, force was used to the best and meet precise effect.

Until the **gunmen’s** endurance snapped on Monday afternoon they had not sounded or read like ruthless killers.

A Palestinian guerrilla **spokesman** in Damascus has claimed responsibility for the boobytrapping of a hostel in Hebreu.

The condition of the world for the time being is one in which neither of the super-powers can impose order in the **Third World** or carve out effective spheres of influence.

The mere fact that SAS **marksmen** had turned up is said to have persuaded four IRA gunmen to surrender after the Balcombe street siege in London some years ago.

One of the minor crimes committed by the **gunmen** at the Iranian Embassy in London was wilful damage to a listed building.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Iran will meet to discuss the question of who should meet the bill, with we taxpayers, unless the embassy’s insurance policy covers **gunmen** and SAS raids, the likeliest bet.

Mr Terence Calder, aged 38, former **landlord** of the rub, denied murdering Mr Hughes and possessing a double barrelled shotgun with intent to endanger life.

I told **everyone** to get out. I told **them they** had not come to drink and listen to my records but to cause trouble.

Archbishop Derek Worlock, the congress **chairman**, welcomed the congress as a milestone in the life of the Church.

Sir John King, deputy **chairman** of the National Enterprise Board had a word yesterday for that organisation's future role: "eatalytic."

Unfortunately, the new **chairman**, Sir Arthur Knight, was unwell yesterday and so unable to use the opportunity of the NEBs annual report to give his own analysis of the role.

Chairman, Mr Nicholas Coral today promises shareholders to make "every proper endeavour" to defend the licences.

Mr Robert Atkinson has been confirmed as the new **chairman** of British Shipbuilders.

How is innocent **everyman** to interpret this curious behaviour on the part of the gas industry management?

Sir Peter Trench, **chairman** of the National Housebuilding Council, gave a warning recently that privat sector "starts" in 1980 could plunge to only 105,000 against 140,000 in 1979 and figures of over 200,000 a year during the mid-70s.

As in his initial association with the club, Docherty found himself at odds with the QPR **chairman** Jim Gregory.

Before long, however, his relationship with the **chairman** again became strained.

It that was an impossible task, a draw, also seemed beyond their hope in the absence of two key, and two useful, **batsmen**.

So, quite early in the day, the two major remaining Essex **batsmen**, Fletcher, now apparently also affected by the county's epidemic, and Hardic, were together.

When the soldiers blasted their way into the embassy P. C. Lock played an active part in putting the **gunmen** out of action.

The **gunmen** had dropped their demand for the release of 91 prisoners from Khuzestan.

All three new commissioners are **black** but this alone is unlikely to satisfy the **black** community which was quick to point out that four out of the five outgoing commissioners were black, including the out-spoken **chairman**, Mr Pranlal Sheth.

The agreement was reached last year but "because of Post Office bureaucracy has not yet been promulgated" the CPOU **spokesman** said.

A **spokesman** said that so far no approach had been made by the Advisory.

A **spokesman** said: "This may have been done by farmers."

APPENDIX: III. Table 8: Detailed results of Corpus 1

1980	Front page	News	Home news + Parliament	Overseas news	Financial	Sport Guardian	Obituary	Guardian Woman	Guardian Books	Art Guardian	Building Society	Education	Weekend
Actor (both)										2			2
Actress							1						
Alderman			1										
Batsman						14							
Businessman			2	1	3								
Business people			1										
Cameraman		1	1										
Chairman	7	18	19	11	20	5				1	1		3
Chairman (she)								1					
Chairwoman								1					
Crewman			1										
Councilman			1										
Draughtsman				1									
Everyman					1								
Fireman	1		1										
Governor			1		1			1					
Groundsman						1							
Guardsman	1												
Gunman	29	15	19	4									
Hangman		1											
Harbourman			1										
Harbourmaster			1										
Henchman										1			
Human being												1	1
Landlord		2	3	1									
Linesman	1												
Madman		1											
Man		1	1		1				1				1

APPENDIX: III. Table 8: Detailed results of Corpus 1

1980	Front page	News	Home news + Parliament	Overseas news	Financial	Sport Guardian	Obituary	Guardian Woman	Guardian Books	Art Guardian	Building Society	Education	Weekend
Marksman		1	1										
Newspaperman		1											
Ombudsman		4	1										
Policeman	9	4	10	3				1					
Police officer	7	1	3	1									
Railwayman			1				1						
Spokesman	9	14	16	13	4	1		1	1				
Spokeswoman	2												
Sportsman						1							
Steward		4	2			1							1
Taxman					1								
Tribesman		1		2									
Waitress								1					
Yachtsman			1										
Yachtswoman			1										

APPENDIX: IV. Corpus 2 (5/1/2012 – 5/7/2012)

James Murdoch will be formally criticised by MPS investigating the phone-hacking scandal today, but their assessment of his conduct is expected to fall just short of accusing the former **chairman** of News International of misleading parliament about the extent of his knowledge of the affair.

News International now accepts in civil actions brought by hacking victims that illegal practice took place at the News of the World between 2001 and 2006, before James Murdoch became executive **chairman** in late 2007.

The truth is that, if there is money to be made, **businessmen** will invest regardless of the level of regulations.

A **spokeswoman** for Hampshire fire and rescue service said crews from Hampshire and Berkshire had attended the scene after being alerted at 9.07am.

“Using ladders from both sides of the banks ... [**Firefighters**] broke the window of the vehicle and pulled a man free.”

A **spokesman** for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs said: “While we welcome the rain we have received recently, we cannot be complacent and still need everyone to save water where they can.”

We threaded a way through the crowded market, past stalls of vegetables and live chickens, as **gunmen** on motorbikes patrolled the dusty potholed streets.

A European commission **spokeswoman** said that “as things stand” Barroso had “no intention of going” to Euro 2012.

“I wouldn’t like to think that the **statesmen** of Germany are capable of reanimating the methods of the cold war,” Voloshin said, adding he hoped the threat of a boycott was a “newspaper canard”.

An MOD **spokesman** said there were “statutory and prerogative powers that allow the deployment of armed forces and their equipment”.

“This is a dense residential area with three schools nearby,” said Flash Bristow, **chair** of the Ferndale area residents’ association.

Tim Donovan, the BBC London political editor, has been investigating attempts by Johnson – who was **chair** of the Metropolitan Police Authority when Scotland Yard was looking into News International – to get NI to sponsor the cable car in east London and a school academy.

A **spokesman** for the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum said non- governmental organisations would “rethink security procedures, our movements and whether we can operate with international staff in Baluchistan”.

An ICRC **spokesman** refused to go into detail about negotiations, but said it had a policy of not paying ransoms.

“We also found a note with the body saying he was killed because our ransom demands had not been met,” said Haider Zaman, a senior **policeman**.

A **spokesman** for Google said: “We decided to voluntarily make the entire document available except for the names of individuals.

Shortly afterwards, two **police officers** marched his mother away from the hospital where she was caring for his sick child.

The grieving wives and family members of more than 25 **businessmen** who have killed themselves because of financial woes linked to Italy’s economic crisis will be led by Tiziana Marrone, unemployed wife of a **craftsman** who set fire to himself outside the tax office in Bologna last month.

Out-of-work **craftsmen** shot themselves in Rome, Catania and Sardinia.

In Florence, a 65-year-old **businessman** hanged himself, while an estate agent in Naples jumped from his building.

“We are talking about 21 people who called for the overthrow of the monarchy using violent means,” alleged Abdulaziz bin Mubarak al-khalifa, chief government **spokesman**.

Clive Palmer, one of Australia’s wealthiest **businessmen**, has unveiled plans to build a replica of the Titanic, which he hopes will sail from England to New York in 2016.

Jeffrey Rosen, **chairman** of WPP’S remuneration committee, who led the consultation with shareholders, said that the salary increase was needed as Sorrell had received only two rises in the past decade. Since 2007, Rosen said WPP had grown from employing 80,000 people to more than 113,500 while revenue had increased almost 70%.

At Aviva, the **chairman** of the remuneration committee, Scott Wheway, admitted to mistakes over handling of boardroom pay.

Nevertheless, Scott Wheway, **chair** of the pay committee, has been bounced into launching a review of how it “compensates” senior directors on recruitment.

The city was the hub of the new bebop movement at the time, and Charles began socialising with Woody Herman’s sax **sidemen** Stan Getz and Brew Moore, and with the drummer Ed Shaughnessy.

He was a **sideman** and principal arranger on the exquisitely graceful ballad session Blue Moods (for Mingus’s own Debut label) with Mingus, Elvin Jones and Miles Davis. Although Frayn tilts the balance in favour of the female, both **actors** give you the feeling that, as a couple, they belong together.

The **nurse**, who was awarded an MBE for **his** humanitarian work, was kidnapped back in January by unknown terrorists, and **his** body dumped last Sunday in the lawless city of Quetta, near the border with Afghanistan.

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The truth is that, if there is money to be made, **businessmen** will invest regardless of the level of regulations.

A housing benefit claimant used to be a secure tenant with the rent paid direct to the **landlord**, but the coalition insists that the LHA should be paid into the tenant's often empty, if not non-existent, bank account.

It doesn't matter that vulnerable **male prisoners** are a lower proportion, relative to females, of their respective prison population.

My husband was the only **black** passenger, and the crew on deck were all white, as were the waiters. Below deck it was a different story: all the **cabin boys**, cleaners etc were Asian.

Nicky Gavron, London assembly member and Labour **spokesperson** for planning and housing

I don't understand how you can assert that he is "standing up for the poor" when the bill that he led through parliament is going to result in large swaths of society being forced to move outside of London because of extortionate private sector rents; the loss of the social fund, which means people who are truly desperate might not have access to a crisis loan; and the vilification of **disabled people** through the removal of the mobility element of DLA.

That was Sir Christopher Kelly, the committee's **chairman**. Lord Nolan was the founding **chairman** when the committee was set up in 1994

According to the Grove's **chair** of governors, Dave Baliol-key, this highly competitive environment makes a decision about future capital investment even more urgent.

A **spokesperson** explained that every bid was being reexamined by the new Education Funding Agency: "We can't say when the final announcement will be. It is important that every application is treated fairly."

The education select committee **chairman**, Graham Stuart, tried to work out whose job it was to deal with what parents think about these underperforming academies.

Last August Google's executive **chairman**, Eric Schmidt, publicly attacked the UK saying it was throwing away its "great computer heritage" by failing to teach programming in schools.

As the 1500m restores its reputation the Oxford runner draws strength from Britain's hard-line **heroines**.

These are the kind of questions one might envisage the FA'S general secretary, Alex Horne, or the **chairman**, David Bernstein, firing at the candidate in yesterday's initial four-hour interview.

Redknapp and Daniel Levy, the Spurs **chairman**, must be chuffed to pieces at an FA strategy that pushed back any approach until the back end of the season so as to protect club fortunes and looks to have ended with Roy Hodgson's imminent appointment.

As a **sportsman** and a sports fan it infuriates me that legal technicalities appear to have got in the way of what seems to me to be a clear case of moral right and wrong.

Yesterday the BOA **chairman**, Lord Moynihan, declared the outcome of the court of arbitration for sport's (Cas) ruling as "a hollow victory for Wada" and said he would continue to push for "fundamental and far-reaching reform" of the anti-doping agency.

Claus Horstmann, the German club's executive board **chairman**, said: "Lukas Podolski is a player of world class standing with a special relation to FC Köln's fans and to the city.

Hodgson is due to return to the stadium with his agent, Leon Angel, this morning to continue discussions with the four-man Club England board headed by the FA **chairman**, David Bernstein .

That was reserved for three others. Les Hinton, the former executive **chairman** of News International, and a lifelong associate of Rupert Murdoch's, was "complicit" in a cover-up at the newspaper group.

Spokesperson for the Hang Rupert majority was Tom Watson, an MP who is never knowingly under-dramatised.

Penelope Curtis, director of Tate Britain and **chair** of the judges, said the four artists brought a "slowness" to their work.

A month ago, it was felt that the parliamentary report would have been the key judgment on whether James Murdoch would have been allowed to remain as **chairman** of BSKYB.

However, the clear cut unanimously-agreed criticism of Les Hinton, the executive **chairman** of News International before James Murdoch, is of a different order because Hinton was so close to Murdoch, having worked for him for 50 years, and been in contact with his boss almost constantly.

Loudest **spokesperson** for the Hang Rupert with the Entrails of James majority was Tom Watson, the Labour MP who is never knowingly underdramatised.

That was reserved for three others. Les Hinton, the former executive **chairman** of News International, and a lifelong associate of Rupert Murdoch's, was "complicit" in a cover-up at the newspaper group.

The 39-year-old executive stepped down as executive **chairman** of News International in February this year, and in April resigned as **chairman** of pay-tv giant BSKYB. He remains on Bskyb's board of directors.

Les Hinton Some of the most trenchant and unanimous criticism in the report is reserved for Hinton, the former executive **chairman** of News International and a key lieutenant of Rupert Murdoch's for more than 50 years.

The deputy chief operating officer of News Corp, who has all but severed ties with the UK since last summer, was described as displaying a "lack of curiosity ... wilful ignorance, even" at the time of the negotiations surrounding the 2008 Gordon Taylor phone-hacking settlement and into 2009 and 2010. During this period he was News International **chairman**.

He could have added: "Even the **chairman** of News Corp sometimes must have to stand naked."

As the constant nightly flow of tweets complaining about being "stuck in the longest line ever known to **mankind**" and online pictures of packed immigration halls and unstaffed desks shows, that experience has not been unique.

Coulson (left) arrested and questioned about phone hacking and payment of **police officers**.

"He is one of the greatest newspaper men the world has ever seen. He is demonstrably an incredibly successful **newsman**."

Other **actors** appearing in the four films include Tom Hiddleston (Prince Hal), Patrick Stewart (John of Gaunt), Julie Walters (Mistress Quickly), David Suchet (Duke of York), Lindsay Duncan (Duchess of York), Rory Kinnear (Bolingbroke), Michelle Dockery (Lady Percy), Maxine Peake (Doll Tearsheet), Iain Glen (Warwick) and John Hurt (The Chorus). Irons will play Henry IV, while Russell Beale is to be Falstaff.

The high court was told that Brown's company was wholly fraudulent and that the money was given to the Lib Dems only so that he could convince his victims that he was a legitimate, well-connected **businessman**.

But **Spider-man**: Turn Off the Dark, the most expensive musical in Broadway history, came away with just two technical nominations

But the report also shows a delicate relationship between the GP and the assertive or long-term **patient** who thinks **he or she** knows best.

In other categories, British star Tracie Bennett won a nomination for best **actress** in a play for her much-lauded performance in the Judy Garland biopic *End of the Rainbow*.

A **spokesman** from the Department for Education said the review showed the exams system had “fallen short of commanding the level of confidence we need”.

A **spokesman** from the Department for Education said the review showed the exams system had “fallen short of commanding the level of confidence we need”.

A **spokesman** from Ofqual said the review “raised concerns about the maintenance of standards”.

Professor Sir Peter Rubin, **chair** of the GMC, said he will be talking to the department of health, the Royal College of GPs and the Care Quality Commission about ways of improving prescribing.

“The Environment Agency is continuing to keep a close watch on river levels as well as checking defences and clearing any potential blockages to reduce the risk of flooding,” a **spokesman** said.

“The irony of talking about a drought at the end of the wettest April on record is not lost on us,” echoed Anglian Water **spokesman** Ciaran Nelson.

Haylie Read, an Environment Agency **spokeswoman**, said it would take more than a week or two of heavy rain to undo the effect of nearly two years of below average rainfall.

A woman nearby adds: “His bad language shows he’s on the side of the **common man**.”

A **spokesman** for the Back Boris campaign said: “All donations are dealt with strictly in accordance with electoral laws.”

A Lycamobile **spokesman** has previously claimed that the company paid all taxes due.

“We’re keeping our eye on the situation, and are very ready to act if need be,” said a **spokesman**.

Brown had convinced a number of high-profile **business people** that he was a successful investor with connections to Prince Andrew and the US secret services.

Firefighters have set up a command centre in the town and have a search-and-rescue hovercraft and lifeboat ready. p. 13

The visual art award went to Perry for his show *The Tomb of the Unknown Craftsman*, winning it over David Hockney and David Chipperfield.

A **spokesman** for the crossparty committee said it agreed last night that “a wider range of non-alcoholic drinks and lower strength beers will be provided in catering outlets”.

“We formed a unit, but they don’t have a uniform, and they treat the people with respect,” said Zabihullah Mujahed, a Taliban **spokesman**, speaking by phone.

The lawyers, accountants and **businessmen** behind the mushrooming PPI claims industry stand to take as much as £2bn of the £8bn in compensation expected to be paid out by banks and credit card companies to individuals mis-sold insurance.

An MOJ **spokesperson** said: “We have made it very clear to businesses that we take a zero-tolerance approach to any malpractice or attempts to take advantage of consumers, which is why we have a dedicated unit investigating claims management companies who mishandle PPI claims.”

A large part of the City club just don’t like her and that’s a problem for someone who, wearing yet another hat, is **chair** of Land Securities.

On this portrait, Carnwath, head of the bank’s pay committee, is a doughty battler seeking reform and the real sticking-point is **chairman** Marcus Agius’ lack of interest in confronting a well-paid executive class that sees nothing objectionable in distributing £2.1bn in bonuses and only £700m in dividends. It’s an interesting view.

Rough has been **chairman** of the remuneration committee only since May.

That appears to be a reference to her role as **chairman** of the remuneration committee at Barclays bank.

Carnwath was **chair** of MF Global, the now-bankrupt brokerage, until March 2010.

She earns £300,000 as **chair** of Land Securities, £158,000 from her role at Barclays and a further £100,000 at Man.

A **spokesman** for Xstrata said executives had earned their rewards: “Our pay structure is linked to performance. We achieved excellent and, in many cases, record performance in 2011 despite challenging markets.”

For **everyone** involved, this make-believe feels more real than **their** bleak everyday lives.

Graham Brady, Tory MP for Altrincham and **chair** of the powerful 1922 backbench committee, spent a week in the Caymans in April.

There was a golden let-out, a perfect device for neutralising such delicacies: a reference to the cabinet’s moral **ombudsman**, Sir Alex Allen.

Yes, it’s looking good for Boris, the one downside being that for four more years he’ll be cursed by the forensic attentions of reporter Donovan, who is to the mayor what Kryptonite was to **Superman**.

There were few clues that she was to become the Healthcare Commission’s most feared investigator, known to colleagues as “Sir Ian’s rottweiler” – the watchdog sent in by the commission’s **chairman**, Sir Ian Kennedy, to deal with the hardest cases.

Serco is shortlisted by the British government to provide “independent” assessments of **disabled people**.

A **spokesman** for Westminster council says: “The council looks at each application on a case-by-case basis and if the evidence is there before the application, then we can look at it.”

John Travers, a Gambling Commission **spokesman**, says revoking licences is a “last resort”.

Pearson, 47, who spent six years as the **chairman** of the club from 2001, has had his consultancy role terminated “without notice and without compensation”.

“This is the first time England have ever appointed a manager who already has international experience,” the FA **chairman**, David Bernstein, noted during a long eulogy about the manager’s past achievements.

Hodgson learned the news in a telephone call from the Albion **chairman**, Jeremy Peace, at 2pm on Sunday.

The FA **chairman**, David Bernstein, admitted the body could have made “easier appointments” and conceded the four-man Club England board “stand and fall together” on the decision taken.

And so, wincingly, penitently, the FA **chairman** David Bernstein set about his task of apologising for Roy.

An SIS **spokesman** said: “We fully cooperated with the police and will continue to do so during the ongoing investigation.

An interview with the New **Statesman**, in which he used the word “riddled” to refer to closet homosexuals of the past in the Conservative party, caused offence.

A **spokesman** for the four said: “All we would want to say is that the request has been noted.”

A **spokesman** for Lloyds Banking Group, the part-taxpayer-owned bank that now owns HBOS, said: “As a major lender to MG Rover we made losses from its collapse.

A **spokesman** for the Phoenix Four declined to say if the **businessmen** would give the windfall to former workers, should they receive their £11m share.

News of the tiny payouts was announced to campaigners at a meeting on Monday and has led to calls for personal donations to the workers’ compensation fund from the so-called Phoenix Four – John Towers, Nick Stephenson, John Edwards and Peter Beale – the **businessmen** who bought the company for £10 in 2000 and then paid themselves and managing director Kevin Howe a total of £42m.

The self-taught legal activist was initially praised by authorities for helping other **disabled people**.

The state department **spokeswoman** Victoria Nuland said in a statement that no US official spoke to Chen about physical or legal threats to his wife and children.

China demands that the United States apologise over this, thoroughly investigate this incident, punish those who are responsible, and give assurances that such incidents will not recur,” the foreign ministry **spokesman**, Liu Weimin, said in a statement carried by Xinhua.

Chen told Channel 4 News: “**Nobody** from [the] embassy is here ... I don’t understand why. **They** promised to be here.”

“Frédéric Michel has been into Number 10,” confirmed the prime minister’s **spokeswoman**.

He also expressed strong support for the committee’s expected decision to ask the Commons to censure three senior executives, Colin Myler, former editor of the News of the World, Tom Crone, the former News International legal manager, and Les Hinton, its former executive **chairman**, for misleading MPS on the hacking affair.

The continuing political pressure came ahead of a statement yesterday by the board of News Corporation which said it had met and announced its “full confidence in Rupert Murdoch’s fitness and support for his continuing to lead News Corporation into the future” as its **chairman** and chief executive officer.

When the MPS arrived at Watson’s amendment, the committee **chair**, John Whittingdale, announced it would be too controversial to get a consensus agreement and should not be discussed until the final meeting on 30 April, when disputed amendments would be put to the vote.

His former **landlords** in Cheltenham, who rescued him after he tied himself to his bedposts three years before his death, thought it a “sexual” adventure rather than “escapology”.

Margaret Hodge, **chairwoman** of the Commons public accounts committee, said: “I am absolutely shocked that what was seen as a rogue case appears to be commonplace across the whole of the civil service.”

An Environment Agency **spokeswoman** said: “There are 15,000 CSOS in England and Wales, and around half of these are monitored.

The pope has donated \$250,000 – about £154,000 – to the body set up by the Vatican for Anglican worshippers opposed to the Church of England’s policy on **female clergy**.

A former merchant **seaman** and social worker, he is leader of Liverpool council and Labour’s candidate in a contest that will see the city become the largest place outside London to have its own mayor.

An interview with the New **Statesman**, in which he used the word “riddled” to refer to closet homosexuals of the past in the Conservative party, caused offence.

This week the foreign ministry **spokesman**, Oleg Voloshin, suggested Germany was “reanimating the methods of the cold war” and said Euro 2012 was about football, not politics.

As cold cases go, it does not get much colder than Ötzi the **Iceman**, whose body was found frozen solid in the Italian Alps 5,300 years after he died from an arrow wound.

“Up to now there had been uncertainty about how long blood could survive, let alone what human blood cells from the Chalcolithic period – the Copper Stone Age – might look like,” said Albert Zink, of the Institute for Mummies and the **Iceman** in Bolzano, Italy.

Since he was discovered by trekkers in 1991, scientists have mapped his DNA and figured out everything from what ailments he suffered from (Lyme disease and a weak heart) to the last meal he ate (venison and ibex) before he was shot in the back, probably by an enemy **tribesman**.

There has been a positive reaction from Sowetans so far. Bongani Gumede, 28, an unemployed **craftsman**, said: “It’s a good idea because there’s a lot of talent not seen out there.

The initiative was announced as the John Lewis annual report showed that Charlie Mayfield, the group’s **chairman**, earned nearly £1m last year.

MPS on the select committee also criticised James Murdoch, who stepped down as BSKYB **chairman** to a non-executive director role last month, stating he showed wilful ignorance of phone hacking while he was responsible for News Corp’s UK newspaper operations.

Naturally, departing **chairman** Oliver Stocken didn’t bother to explain yesterday why he sanctioned a distribution of almost half the company’s cash resources via a vogueish share buy-back in preference to a vanilla special dividend.

The JD Wetherspoon founder and **chairman**, Tim Martin, said high taxes meant-future pub expansion would slow, creating fewer jobs.

BAE’S **chairman**, Dick Olver, said the company had “looked carefully into our crystal ball” and could not justify keeping the Brough facility open in the wake of UK defence spending cuts.

Preposterous self-aggrandisement from **frontman** Howlin’ Pelle Almqvist?

Of course, the job has changed beyond recognition: no **MP** would survive neglecting **their** patch.

He looks likely to lose his seat in Barnet and Camden, and if that comes to pass, bang goes that assembly money (£53,000), and perhaps his chairmanship of London’s fire authority (allowances £26,883); maybe his **chairmanship** of the Local Government Association’s fire services management committee (allowance: £10,365).

It seems however that Osborne takes the notorious view of the New York **heiress**, Leonora Helmsley: “Only the little people pay taxes.”

Although the **actor** Patricia Medina, who has died aged 92, had a cut-glass English accent, **her** voluptuous Latin looks often prevented her from playing English characters.

Yes, the appointment of nice Roy Hodgson – who has the air of a middleranking **policeman** from a slightly less odious era – is a clear message.

“Since the immediate aftermath of this year’s race our position has been that the results of this analysis will be used as part of the wider evidence and data we will collect from across the 2012 Grand National meeting,” Robin Mounsey, the BHA’S **spokesman**, said, “and will subsequently be considered alongside the findings from the comprehensive Grand National review published last November.

As the Spanish **cameraman** who tried to cut in to the front found out, the British public are well versed in the rules of queuing, too.

There was a brass band stationed at the back of the stand, and the 4,000 fans clapped along to My Old Man’s a **Dustman** and Rule Britannia, as much to beat out the cold and to keep the rhythm.

That was a clear reference to the plans of the American **businessman** Bill Miller, whose outline for Rangers include running the business as a new company until administration matters are settled.

A Greater Manchester police **spokeswoman** said: “At approximately 3.30am on Sunday 29 April a woman was assaulted at a nightclub on Barton Arcade, Manchester city centre.

A **spokesman** for the PCC said: “I can confirm we have had over a hundred complaints.”

The FA **chairman**, David Bernstein, said he had been delighted with the media coverage generally but that the headline was “disrespectful”.

A **spokesman** said the attack did not pose a security risk to the organisation.

An MOD **spokesman** said: “The MOD takes all possible precautions to defend our system from attack from both unsolicited, for example ‘spam’ email, and targeted sources.

Bright Foods’ **chairman**, Zongnan Wang, who sealed the deal yesterday morning with a couple of celebratory Weetabix, said in a statement that he was “excited” about bringing the 80-year-old wheat biscuits to breakfast tables across Asia, where western eating habits are slowly catching on as wealthier citizens begin to shun traditional rice and steamed bread.

As Conservative party **chairman** in the 1990s, Kenneth Baker ruthlessly deployed a flashy win in London to disguise much worse midterm news elsewhere.

Hollande could become a successor to Jacques Delors as the French **bogeyman** the tabloids love to hate.

A Border Force **spokesman** stressed that its figures and the BAA data showed that average queueing time targets for UK and other European passport holders were met in April.

Keith Vaz, the Commons home affairs committee **chairman**, said it was a shambles and another example of UKBA'S failure to plan properly for a new scheme.

Having probably queued to get into Britain, thousands of overseas residents, including senior **business people** and academics, now face the prospect of being unable to leave the the country, possibly for weeks, because a key UK Border Agency computer system has crashed.

Also appearing on Thursday is Lord Rothermere, **chairman** of Daily Mail & General Trust, publisher of the Daily Mail and Mail Online.

He also criticised two other Tory MPS on the committee, Therese Coffey and Philip Davies, and called on **chairman** John Whittingdale to publish earlier drafts of the report to back up his claim that the Tories had tried to water it down.

It was sold by Petter Olsen, a Norwegian **businessman** whose father was a friend and patron of the artist.

Jonathan Newhouse, **chairman** of Vogue publisher Condé Nast International, said: "Vogue editors around the world want the magazines to reflect their commitment to the health of the models who appear on the pages and the wellbeing of their readers."

A CPS **spokeswoman** confirmed that a special team was set up in August last year in the aftermath of the unrest.

The teenager has been admitted to hospital for postnatal care, a **spokeswoman** for Humberside police said.

A KBR **spokesman** has confirmed to the Times its interest in the West Midlands/Surrey contract: "KBR is not involved in policing; our objective in the privatisation of the police force is to get more police doing actual police work while KBR brings operational efficiencies to the back office with the objective of achieving an overall lower cost of service while improving service levels," said a **spokesman**.

Andy Peake, Asda's director of petrol trading, said: "Unlike other retailers, our price cuts benefit **everyone** across the country, meaning **no one** filling up at Asda will be forced to pay a premium for **their** fuel."

A **spokesman** for Tyrolean state police said: "This is an ongoing investigation, so I cannot give more information, other than to say we consider the bear to be innocent."

Police and **firefighters** called to the remote region discovered the body of a man who had been reported missing by his wife two days earlier.

One of the **gunmen** was caught and burned to death using a tyre and oil.

A **spokeswoman** said Ikea “condemned the use of political prisoners” in its production “in the strongest possible terms”.

A police **spokesman**, Toyin Gbadegesin, said: “At this point about 30 people were killed and the same number were injured.”

Earlier this week, foreign ministry **spokesman** Oleg Voloshin accused the Germans of “cold war tactics”.

“**Someone** has played **his** feelings very well,” he said. Asked who that might be, Haran answered: “Russia’s security services. Or Russian lobbyists close to Yanukovych.”

A consultation into handing investors more powers over pay has just closed and Lord Oakeshott, the Liberal Democrat peer, called for the current advisory vote to become binding. “A tsunami of shareholder anger is now hitting overpaid and underperforming big **businessmen**.”

A hoarse-sounding Moss suffered a 10% vote against his re-election as a director, and several private shareholders bluntly called for him to go along with the outgoing **chairman**, Colin Sharman.

Scott Wheway, **chairman** of Aviva’s remuneration committee, conceded at the meeting: “We could and should have done more to engage with shareholders.”

The “apology” delivered by Scott Wheway, **chair** of the pay committee, was nothing of the sort.

Boards’ notion that something called “engagement” lies at the heart of their problems was also heard last week at Barclays, where **chairman** Marcus Agius was sorry for not having done a good enough job “articulating our case”.

David Grigson, a former chief finance officer at Emap and Reuters who joined the Trinity Mirror board as a non-executive director in January and is due to replace Gibson as **chairman** in August, is said to have played a key role in Bailey’s exit.

Sir Ian Gibson, Trinity Mirror **chairman**, said: “The company and the board are grateful to Sly for her immense contribution and leadership over an extended period and wish her well for the future.”

Of course, the job has changed beyond recognition: no **MP** would survive neglecting **their** patch.

Not one defence **spokesman** has come up with a plausible scenario for the jets and missiles.

On Wednesday’s Today programme a **spokesman** for the Rothamsted biologists doing the “urging” (Scientists send video plea to anti-gm crop campaigners, 1 May) described

the already planted areas of GM wheat as being (I paraphrase) “in a totally enclosed field surrounded by non-gm wheat and other crops”.

In the early days of the revolution (which had abolished the death penalty, even for former national **guardsmen**), he publicly forgave his own torturer.

“Cricket is a team game and Yorkshire is bigger than everybody,” said Colin Graves, the county’s **chairman** and financial backer who was also critical of Shahzad after the team were relegated.

“I decided the best thing to do was to bring this to a head,” the **chairman** added.

But crucially, Swann winkled out Ashwell Prince, their one **batsman** of proven class, in his first over of the day.

The tallest member of the GB squad at 6ft 8in, he played football and basketball before being identified as a potentially successful **oarsman** at 15 by a talent-spotting programme.

Rangers’ administrators said Bill Miller has secured “comfort” from Scotland’s football authorities after American **businessman** was confirmed as the preferred bidder for club.

“Luckily the **chairman** agreed to move nearly all of them back up because of the arguments that I was having with him and the club secretary.

I think we got beaten twice, didn’t really play very well and **everybody** was moaning and arguing about **their** money because it went back down.

“The manager wants to give everyone playing time and keep **everyone** on **their** toes. You’ll have to ask him about that,” is Downing’s diplomatic reply.

Five days later, after receiving a telephone call from his **chairman**, Jeremy Peace, at 2pm on his day off and nearly 24 hours after his Albion team were held to a goalless draw by Aston Villa, he has been interviewed for the England manager’s job.

While it is perhaps not surprising that their respective club sides have not met regularly in that time, Heynckes’ assertions did seem at odds with the Football Association **chairman** David Bernstein’s insistence this week that Club England’s unanimous choice as manager could “walk into any training ground around the world and command respect”.

If Barnet left it ludicrously late to change their manager, Hereford’s decision to replace Jamie Pitman with Richard O’kelly for the last 12 games of the campaign looks positively judicious by comparison, though the **chairman**, David Keyte, rues dallying.

Graham Turner, who spent 15 years as **chairman** and owner of Hereford, ultimately winning promotion from the Conference and to League One before returning to Shrewsbury and masterminding his second promotion campaign for that club this season 23 years after his first, has been in regular contact with his former assistant.

In an acerbic attack on the government, Lord Oakeshott, the former Liberal Democrat Treasury **spokesman**, said the party would only recover popularity if growth is restored to the economy.

His move to greybeard **statesman** represents a tricky gear-shift.

The shadow Olympics minister, Tessa Jowell, **chair** of Livingstone's campaign, cast doubt on the assumption the Tory candidate would "walk away with it".

A **spokesman** for Respect denied the allegations and said the party would be making its own complaint to police.

The other big group in the room were **businessmen**.

A **spokeswoman** for Tower Hamlets defended their operation, which has seen 58 women arrested between January and the middle of April.

A **spokeswoman** for the Met said the dispersal zone in Stratford was introduced as a result of members of the public raising concerns and not as part of some preOlympic crackdown.

The **spokeswoman** said attempts were being made to ensure the problems were not simply moved to another area.

Both feature interfering older women; in Frayn's play, it's the **landlady**, in Simon's the bride's mother, played by Maureen Lipman.

Morgan Parry, **chairman** of the CCW, said the path had "huge potential".

A few miles out of town is Black Rock, where **fishermen** have for generations waded out into the Severn estuary to catch salmon in hand-held nets.

A **spokeswoman** said the campaign was "offensive to the Olympic spirit" and "contrary to everything we as a company stand for".

A **spokeswoman** said: "The Olympics is about sport and not politics.

Fleur Pellerin, a state auditor, who was born in South Korea, is Hollande's adviser on digital issues and is seen as an important diversity figure, as is Najat Vallaud-belkacem, one of Hollande's **spokeswomen**, who hopes to run for parliament in Lyon in June.

"Mr Chen has been offered a fellowship from an American university, where he can be accompanied by his wife and two children," US state department **spokeswoman** Victoria Nuland said yesterday.

"Chen Guangcheng is currently being treated in hospital," foreign ministry **spokesman** Liu Weimin said in a statement yesterday.

Chen, a self-taught legal activist, was originally praised by authorities for helping **disabled people** defend their rights, but angered local officials by defending women who had suffered forced abortions and sterilisations, which are illegal in China.

Employing dozens of these unconventional mobile **salespeople** has helped Nestlé more than double the number of outlets selling its products within a year.

The perception is of Russians as shandy **businessman** or ruthless, bare-chested politicians, and we're not all like that.

The son of the billionaire **businessman** and former KGB agent Alexander, he was the most unlikely newspaper boss.

“Joely is an extraordinary **human being**. I don't think the word playboy and her could be used in the same sentence. She's an extremely exquisite, sophisticated person.”

Cash tips from passengers at the trip's end have in the past handsomely supplemented the wages of waiters and **cabin stewards**, but generosity has shrivelled with economic decline.

I once inquired of its erstwhile **chairman**.

Admirable though Hocking and her kind are in commercial terms, **nobody** would claim **they** are changing the aesthetic landscape – and a lot of ebooks are just digital versions of traditional codex books.

He took up the drums as a military **bandsman** during national service in the 50s and would play them at Butlins' holiday camps and on cruise ships.

My former husband Brian Morgan, who has died aged 69, was a distinguished **cameraman** and director of photography.

But Lord Baker, a former **chairman** himself, and Lord Ryder, chief whip under John Major, both said that Cameron needed to appoint an MP as a party **chairman** because the two people doing the job at the moment, Lady Warsi and Lord Feldman, could not do enough from the House of Lords to defend Cameron politically.

Benoit Hamon, Socialist party **spokesman**, declared himself “extremely happy”, while Harlem Désir, the number two in the party, said Hollande's victory meant “the Republic has made a comeback”.

Behind the **showmanship** of his final rallies, the record breakingly unpopular president had seemed tired, irritable and down.

The eurozone crisis was paradoxically one of the only ways he could have won the election, selling himself as Super Sarko, an international **firefighter** and problem-solver, protecting France.

Sarkozy was his campaign **spokesman**.

Carla Bruni, the millionaire **heiress** and former supermodel turned folksinger whose whirlwind marriage to Nicolas Sarkozy in office helped contribute to his record unpopularity, stepped back from her music career.

A **spokeswoman** said that crews arrived at the camp to find treatment being carried out on a girl who was in cardiac arrest.

A **spokeswoman** said: “As you would expect, our security increases significantly the closer we get to the Games.

The Locog **spokeswoman** added: “Clearly a Tupperware box containing batteries, a mobile phone and some loose wires would not pose a security threat on a construction site.

Ian Pointon, **chair** of the Kent federation, told his members last week Acpo had “sold us down the river”.

After riot police dispersed protesters, Putin’s **spokesman**, Dmitry Peskov, told Dozhd, a Russian television channel: “From my point of view, the police acted softly. I’d rather they behave more harshly.” An interior ministry **spokesman** told Interfax that police behaved “professionally” and “adequately”.

Following the widespread outcry triggered by Heartland’s billboards, a Diageo **spokeswoman** told the Guardian: “Diageo vigorously opposes climate scepticism and our actions are proof of this. Diageo’s only association with the Heartland Institute was limited to a small contribution made two years ago specifically related to an excise tax issue. Diageo has no plans to work with the Heartland Institute in the future.”

Deborah Hargreaves, **chair** of the High Pay Commission, said there was a new mood that extended across society in the US and western Europe as well as Britain that excessive remuneration at a time of economic and social hardship offended a wide “sense of fairness”.

John Mcfarlane, the incoming **chairman** of Aviva, is expected to embark on a series of meetings with disgruntled investors as he leads attempts to restore relations with the City after the humiliating defeat of its remuneration report last week.

Mcfarlane officially becomes **chairman** next month but is expected to move quickly to begin trying to repair the insurer’s reputation.

Moss and the outgoing **chairman**, Lord Sharman, were accused of destroying shareholder value and urged to step down at the annual meeting.

A **spokesman** said: “We never comment on any litigation or potential litigation.”

“Aviva is of course concerned by the allegations made against CSC,” said a **spokesman**.

A **spokesman** said: “Our policy is clear, we will not support companies whose ongoing business activities are illegal in the UK ... We are not aware of evidence that CSC is currently committed to activities inconsistent with our policy.”

If Cameron appoints a big beast to the **chairman’s** role – with a mandate to rethink the party’s machine and manifesto – his MPS will have fresh hope about the next election, and become much easier to manage.

The one job Cameron landed in the private sector was arranged by his wife’s mother, Lady Astor, who was friends with Michael Green, then executive **chairman** of Carlton.

Reviewing Tom Watson and Martin Hickman’s Dial M for Murdoch in the New **Statesman**, the former News of the World chief reporter and news editor Neville Thurlbeck finds their account of the phone-hacking saga “littered with inaccuracies” (and the publisher’s apology on Friday to Nick Robinson – the book wrongly says he worked for Sky News and this influenced his reporting – suggests he may be right).

APPENDIX: V. Table 9: Detailed results of Corpus 2

2012	Front page	News	National	International	Financial	Sport	Obituary	Education	Society	Media	Saturday
Actor (both)		2					1				
Actor (she)							1				
Actress			1								
Bandsman							1				
Batsman						1					
Bogeyman		1									
Business people			2								
Businessman	1	3	2	3	2	2	1				2
Businesswoman	1										
Cabin boys							1				
Cameraman						1	1				
Chair		2	5		6		1	1			
Chairman	5	10	7		2	18	6	2	1		1
Chairwoman			1								
Common man			1								
Craftsman			1	3							
Dustman						1					
Firefighter	1	1	1	1							
Fisherman			1								
Frontman							1				
Guardsmen							1				
Gunman	1			1							
Heiress		1					1				
Heroine						1					
Human being											1
Iceman				2							
Landlady			1								
Landlord			1				1				
Mankind		1									
Newsman		1									
Nurse							1				

APPENDIX: V. Table 9: Detailed results of Corpus 2

2012	Front page	News	National	International	Financial	Sport	Obituary	Education	Society	Media	Saturday
Oarsman						1					
Ombudsman							1				
Policeman			1			1					
Police officer		1		1							
Salespeople				1							
Seaman			1								
Sideman							2				
Spiderman			1								
Spokesman	5	7	15	10	4	2	2		2		
Spokeswoman		2	13	4		1					
Spokesperson		2			1		1	1			
Sportsman						1					
Statesman	1	2	1								
Stewards											1
Superman							1				
Tribesman				1							