

The Coronation and Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II as Presented in the British Press: A Linguistic Analysis

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Praktická část

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Lingvistická analýza korpusu

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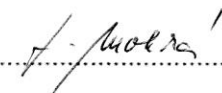
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ABSTRAKT

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá srovnáním a vývojem jazyka v člancích spojených s korunovací královny Alžběty II. v roce 1953 a oslavou diamantového jubilea její vlády v roce 2012. Práce je rozdělena do dvou částí. V teoretické části je popsán její život, tisk, rozdíl mezi bulvárním a seriózním tiskem. Následuje výčet lingvistických a vizuálních prvků, které se objevují v tisku. Praktická část je zaměřená na rozbor konkrétních článků, které jsou analyzovány z lingvistického a vizuálního hlediska.

Klíčová slova: korunovace, diamantové jubileum, tisk, lingvistické prvky

ABSTRACT

This bachelor thesis deals with a comparison and development of a language in the articles connected with Queen Elizabeth's II Coronation which was held in 1953 and the Diamond Jubilee of her reign from 2012. It is divided into two parts. The theoretical part focuses on her life, press, difference between serious newspapers and tabloids. This is followed by linguistic and visual aspects which are found in the press. The practical part concentrates on the analysis of specific articles which are examined from the linguistic and the visual point of view.

Keywords: Coronation, Diamond Jubilee, press, linguistic aspects

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INTRODUCTION

Nowadays newspapers and the press in general play a significant role in everyday's life. They provide an extensive source of information and current events. Although the circulation of printed newspapers rapidly decreased because they were replaced by their online versions of newspapers, they still have an important place in today's market. They are read by all kinds of people, from lawyers, businessmen or handworkers to the students. Readers gather information there and can express their opinion on a certain topic. They are influenced by articles. Reading newspapers is a way of learning.

The thesis concentrates on the articles about Queen Elizabeth's II Coronation in 1953 and the Diamond Jubilee of her reign of 2012.

The theoretical part of the bachelor thesis deals with the description of the Queen's life, British press and mainly it focuses on linguistic aspects which can be found in newspaper articles. These aspects contain word formation processes, figures of speech, lexical relations and multiword expressions. In the last part of theory, there are listed visual aspects which appear in newspapers.

The practical part concentrates on a linguistic and visual analysis of a corpus of seven articles from 1953 and ten articles from the year 2012 on which I focused more. These two major groups are further divided into broadsheets and tabloids.

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to find out how the English language changed or developed in the course of sixty years, i.e. from the Queen's Coronation to her Diamond Jubilee from the point of view of linguistic features found in tabloids and serious newspapers.

I. THEORY

1 QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Having spent sixty years on the throne, the British Queen has passed through many life events, from the disintegration of the Commonwealth countries, World War II, the worst stages of the Cold War to the fall of the Berlin Wall. She has also witnessed the unsuccessful marriage of three of her four children.

As Marr (Marr 2011, 6) says about the Queen, during her life there have been visible changes of the Queen's appearance as well as a public perception of her as a monarch. Whereas in 1960s her image was rather a role of a mother living a family life, in the course of time from young lady she turned into a kind, wise and understanding grandmother.

Queen Elizabeth II has been Britain's 40th monarch since William the Conqueror was crowned, and in 2002, at the age of 76, she celebrated her Golden Jubilee, i.e. 50 years on the British throne. (<http://www.time.com>) Sometimes, she is considered the only British monarch as many people have never known any other ruler because she has been the head of state for sixty years. Year 2012 was the year of celebration of her Diamond Jubilee, full of memories of her accession to the British throne. According to Marr (Marr 2011, 6) this gave everybody, the British and the Queen's overseas territories, a leap back to the time of up to sixty years ago to evaluate various changes of the British nation - its politics, fashion, successes and failures.

Now, at the age of eighty-seven she is the second longest-reigning monarch in British history, after the Queen Victoria who was a monarch from 1837 – 1901 and spent sixty-four years on the throne.

1.1 Life of the Queen

Marr (Marr 2011, 70) says that Queen Elizabeth II was born on April 21, 1926 in London and was christened the same year, on May 28, as Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor in Buckingham Palace. Her parents were The Duke and Duchess of York, who later became King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. In 1930, her younger sister Princess Margaret Rose was born.

According to Smith (Smith 2012, 13), Elizabeth and Margaret were educated privately at home. Lessons included geography, literature, grammar, math or art. In 1936, when she became the heir presumptive, as will be mentioned later, her curriculum broadened. She has never attended boarding-school. (Smith 2011, 78) Her schedule contained also classes of religion tutored by the Archbishop of Canterbury or constitutional history and law

because of her future role. She also learnt French language from many French and Belgian governesses. Elizabeth was taught by her father and also had lessons with Henry Marten, the Vice-Provost of Eton. (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/>)

As [royal.gov.uk](http://www.royal.gov.uk/) (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/>) affirms, from 1940, both Princesses spent most of the war years in Windsor Castle to be safe. [Whig.com](http://thewhig.com/) (<http://thewhig.com/>) states, that later, during World War II the Queen was engaged in Service to the Crown as a driver and a car mechanic.

In 1947, Elizabeth delivered her famous speech when she was in South Africa with her family. She expressed her commitment to the Commonwealth countries devoting her life to the Service to the Crown and the great imperial family. (<http://thewhig.com/>) On November 20, 1947, Lilibet, as she was called, married a British naval officer in training, Prince Philip of Greece. (Smith 2012, 24) They were distant relatives, sharing the same great-great-grandparents and it was a family tradition that they could marry each other. Their first son, Prince Charles, was born the follow-up year, on November 14, 1948 and on August 15, 1950 their second child, Princess Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise, was born. Elizabeth also gave birth to Prince Andrew in 1960 and Prince Edward in 1964. (Marr 2012, 176) According to www.subbrit.org.uk (<http://www.subbrit.org.uk/>) in 1977 the Queen celebrated her Silver Jubilee marking 25 years of her reign. In her honour, a station in London's underground was named Jubilee Line. Elizabeth II called the year 1992 as *annus horribilis* (Smith 2012, 121) because of the family's ups and downs and a series of newspaper articles about her children's break-ups, the marriage of Prince Charles and Diana, the Princess of Wales was broken, later, that year, Prince Andrew and Sara Ferguson announced their marital separation and also the marriage of Princess Anne ended by a divorce in the same year. In addition to this, in November 1992, the Windsor Castle was set on fire. (Marr 2012 267) The year 2002 was devoted to the occasion of the Queen's Golden Jubilee where some sights were named after this jubilee celebrating fifty years on the British throne.

1.2 The Coronation

There were minimum chances to inherit the throne. In 1936, Elizabeth's grandfather, King George V, died. In accordance with tradition, his firstborn son Edward started to reign as King Edward VIII and he was in rule from January 20, 1936 until December 11, 1936 when he decided to give up the throne and was forced to abdicate because his fiancée Mrs.

Wallis Simpson was not noble and moreover, she was a divorced American. Still the same year, his brother and Elizabeth's father Albert acceded to the throne as King George VI. (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/>)

He was the first British monarch who visited the United States. He faced to great popularity during the Second World War when he visited the bombed areas not only in the East End of London but all over the whole country. The post-war period was mirrored in the King's health. He underwent a lung operation, but he did not recover. (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/>) He died on February 6, 1952, at the age of 56. Elizabeth was just on a business trip to Kenya but she immediately flew back to Britain and she was welcomed on the Heathrow Airport already as a Queen by the Prime Minister Winston Churchill. (Smith 2012, 29) One year later, on June 2, 1953 Elizabeth was crowned Queen in Westminster Abbey in London.

Smith (Smith 2012, 36) describes that before the coronation Elizabeth had to practice certain steps in the ballroom at Buckingham Palace regarding this significant event such as process of the coronation, her coming to the throne and so on. Archbishop of Canterbury familiarized her with the rituals and prayers given by the rules and tradition. Her robe was too heavy so she had to learn how to wear it and move in it.

Regarding the coronation itself, Elizabeth travelled to Westminster Abbey in the twenty-four-foot long Gold State Coach with decoration and driven by eight horses. The event included twenty-seven carriages, twenty-nine bands and about thirteen thousand soldiers. The ceremony should be televised but the Queen did not agree with this because of the sanctity of the rituals. However, the public as well as the broadcasters did not want to be excluded from this exceptional ceremony so, in the end, Elizabeth II permitted a live coverage of everything, apart from the most sacred moments during the ritual. Elizabeth's husband, Prince Philip, participated in the coronation ceremony and he was made chairman of the committee. But he could not walk by his wife's side because she is the monarch and only in the case she had be a man, the wife would have been there. (Smith 2012, 35) The ceremony took 3 hours. Elizabeth II wore the monarch's crimson velvet Robe of State which was carried by six maids of honor. Altar was illuminated by bright arc lights, decorated by tapestry and there were also royal jewellery. The audience consisted of the family members, representatives of the peers and the Commons or the Prime Ministers from the other Commonwealth countries. There were together 7,500 guests seated in the four sides of the Westminster Abbey. Queen was anointed with the oil and for her it was

much more important moment than the coronation because this event made her consecrated. After that ritual, the archbishop placed St. Edward's Crown on her head. (Smith 2012, 36)

After the ceremony, people shouted *God save the Queen!* and the canons boomed in Hyde Park and the Tower of London. Millions of people watched the live broadcast of this impressive ceremony all over the world. (Smith 2012, 36)

1.3 Role of the Monarch

Queen Elizabeth II has always been actively engaged in public matters, voluntary service, politics and so on. Among her political duties belongs the State Opening of the British Parliament regularly once a year which takes place on the first day of a new parliamentary session or shortly after a general election. (<http://www.parliament.uk>) She also has to meet the Prime Minister once a week.

Queen Elizabeth II is also head of the Commonwealth of Nations, the union of states which have their origins in Britain's former colonial empire and there are countries of Asia, Australia, Africa or the USA. According to commonwealthofnations.org (<http://commonwealthofnations.org>) there belong 54 independent countries which support each other and work together towards international goals. These countries have common heritage in language, culture, law, education and perform a relationship based on trust and mutual understanding beneficial for every member of this union. According to [royal.gov.uk](http://www.royal.gov.uk/) (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/>), Great Britain and other 15 countries from the Commonwealth of Nations create so called the Commonwealth Realm. Unlike Commonwealth of Nations, this is more limited group. In these countries, Queen is represented by governor general appointed on the advice of respective country.

During her reign Elizabeth II has visited 116 different countries because of state matters.

In addition to this, the Queen is a patron of over 600 charities or other organizations all over the world. Among others there is the British Red Cross Society which is the member organisation of the largest independent humanitarian network in the world or Royal Historical Society which promotes and defends the scholarly study of the past or Animal Health Trust Organisation providing specialist veterinary services for dogs, cats and horses. Other organizations are for example Energy Institute, Girlguiding UK, the

Farmers Club, British Cycling Federation or Anglo-Belgian Society. (<http://www.royal.gov.uk/>)

Nowadays, Queen Elizabeth II is represented by her son Charles or her daughter Anne in some state matters, but she does not consider an abdication because she is still in very good health condition.

1.4 Queen Elizabeth II and Media

The Queen has been in the public eye all her long life because of her importance. During the 1980s, Elizabeth II, as well as the other members of her family, came under the public criticism when sensational stories about their personal life were created although they were not always entirely true. (Smith 2012, 110) For example, according to theindependentbd.com ([http:// http://theindependentbd.com](http://http://theindependentbd.com)) on July 20, 1986 Elizabeth was worried about the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policies which fostered social divisions. There was high unemployment in the country and a series of riots, the violence of a miners' strike and so on.

In 1997, first official web pages of the Buckingham Palace were launched. In December 2007 Royal Channel was launched to mark the 50th anniversary of the Queen's first televised festive address and to make the Queen's annual speech more accessible. Queen also joined social sites, Twitter in 2009 and Facebook in 2010 (<http://www.time.com>) where royal photos, tours, news, videos, significant events or speeches can be found. All these facts show her progressive openness towards the public.

1.5 The Diamond Jubilee

Except for Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth II is the only British monarch who has celebrated her Diamond Jubilee in 2012 marking sixty years of her reign on the British throne.

Because of her devotion to the Commonwealth, Queen Elizabeth II decided to celebrate her jubilee by extensive travelling in the United Kingdom during the whole year 2012 and family members visited the countries of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The celebration started on Saturday, on June 2, 2012 and took four days. This event started by the show of the royal artillery in the centre of London. Because the Queen is a big fan of horse racing, the Derby took place the same day. This event included a series of parties, processions, fireworks and on Sunday, a majestic flotilla of boats sailed up the

river Thames in London. (<http://www.thediamondjubilee.org/>) According to bbc.co.uk (<http://bbc.co.uk>) the celebration was watched by 20,000 people on the flotillas and over 1,000,000 people were standing by on the river banks. According to [thediamondjubilee.org](http://www.thediamondjubilee.org/) (<http://www.thediamondjubilee.org/>) Monday was devoted to famous singers. There were concerts performed by Paul McCartney, Tom Jones or Elton John which took place in front of the Buckingham Palace. The last day of this significant event was Thursday and one part of this festive occasion was a religious service in the St. Paul's Cathedral which was attended by the whole Royal family, the Archbishop from Canterbury or the British Prime Minister David Cameron. At the end of the last day, the Queen concluded her Diamond Jubilee by waving her hand from the balcony of the Buckingham Palace towards the crowds of people.

The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee has strengthened Elizabeth's popularity and respect among the British nation.

2 THE PRESS

The press belongs to the mass media together with the broadcast media such as the television and radio. Fowler (Fowler 1991, 1) claims that the content of newspapers is based on a very general sense of ideas, not facts, but on the other hand, journalists in general have a different attitude. A journalist gathers and collects facts, elaborates them and the newspaper interprets them objectively in a language understandable to the readers. This is the common way of all the news media – press, radio, television.

As Seymour-Ure (Seymour-Ure 1991, 7) says, the term *press* strictly refers to an ancient technology of pressing sheets of paper using ink. As the technology evolved, this reference changed and the term *press* started to be associated rather with the way invented in 1945 when reproduction of books was carried out by metal typesetting machines and since the late 20th century typesetting has started to be conducted by the computer system.

Mistrík (Mistrík 1997, 462) defines press as a verbal communication means because of the fact that the basic expressive means of the newspapers is a written word. He adds that the press is the most suitable communication means of the newspaper style, the news and the information.

2.1 The Purpose of Press

According to Stephens (<http://nyu.edu>) a newspaper is a periodical appearing regularly and frequently with an intention to provide the news about a wide range of current events. The frequency can vary - some of them are published every day, some may be published only monthly or quarterly.

The purpose of the newspapers is, as the name itself implies, to present reader with information about the most recent and new events. But this is not entirely true as Reah (Reah 2002, 1) presents, it is also the *yesterday's papers* that are of some value as they deliver a snapshot of the culture and life of the past times captured at the most authentic moment. The newspapers reflect the state of the society at the specific time in the history. In addition to the news the newspapers contain also comments, analysis, crosswords, advertisements, entertainment and so on to provide something for everybody. This is supported by the study carried out on 6 September 2001 analysing the tabloid (Sun) and serious newspapers (Guardian) from the point of view of their contents. Regarding tabloid, from the total number of 60 pages, only 13.5 pages (28%) contained news and 17

pages (35%) contained advertising, the rest was sport and entertainment issues (14 pages – 29%). On the contrary, broadsheets (Guardian) had 34 pages where 14 pages (41%) contained news, only 8 pages (24%) were advertisements and 6 pages (18%) was about sport and entertainment. (Reah 2002, 3)

Reah (Reah 2002, 28) also reveals that, apart from an informative function, the newspapers might also, to some extent, have a persuasive function. For example, the newspapers' headlines, photos or visuals in general are used to attract reader's attention. Headlines can be also written in a form to influence the reader's opinion, which is also confirmed by Crystal and Davy (Crystal and Davy 1969, 174) who define, that the headlines should be for example succinct, eye-catching and intriguing to spark the reader's interest.

2.2 Division of the British Press

According to Reah (Reah 2002, 2), newspapers can be divided into several categories. The main categories are considered to be the broadsheet newspapers (*The Times, Daily Telegraph, Independent, The Guardian, The Financial Times*), the mid-markets (*Daily Mail, Daily Express*) and the tabloids (*The Sun, Daily Mirror, Daily Star*). These three types of newspapers form the national British press. Other types can be various types of local newspapers, newspapers supporting particular political party (for example when electoral campaign is held) or newspapers for certain group of people (ethnic minority, religious people, people with the same profession or interests). During important public events (Olympic Games, festival, fair) may also be published newspapers about these occasions.

This thesis will divide the newspapers into two main categories, broadsheet newspapers and tabloids as the main aim of this thesis is to focus on a linguistic analysis rather than newspaper styles.

2.2.1 Broadsheets

Franklin et al. (Franklin et al. 2005, 29) describe the broadsheet as a large format newspaper, written by serious and formal language with comprehensive structure. According to Reah (Reah 2002, 35) serious newspapers are read especially by middle or upper class which readers rather look for a problem-oriented newspapers. The articles are written in sophisticated and informative way and are appropriate for demanding readers.

Broadsheet differs from the tabloid in many features such as for example long headlines, formal language or long paragraphs. They contain lot of information inside their paragraphs, interviews with experts, financial reports, book reviews, mix of politics, diplomacy, sport news on the back page and so on. Broadsheets have higher level of credibility than tabloids which is the main difference between these types of newspapers. (Franklin et al. 2005, 29)

2.2.2 Tabloids

Halada and Osvaldová (Halada and Osvaldová 2007, 209) provide the information that this popular type of newspapers was introduced at the end of 19th century by Alfred Northcliffe. On the contrary, Franklin et al. (Franklin et al. 2005, 258) claim, that the term itself was registered already in the late 1800s. Tabloids have smaller format than quality newspapers, because of its target audience which are supposed to be a working-class or younger people so this type of newspapers is more practical for reading for example in public transport. (Reah 2002, 35)

According to Franklin et al. (Franklin et al. 2005, 259) tabloid style takes many of its features from various sources, such as advertising slogans, television, memorable headlines or catch phrases. The result is mix of puns or word plays. Their structure is simple as well as language because they are written for readers which are rather person-oriented than so much interested in detailed news reports, they often look for sensational material.

As Reah (Reah 2002, 36) states, newspapers are written for the specific group of people sharing certain beliefs and values. This is also why, according to Crystal and Davy (Crystal and Davy 1969, 174), no newspaper is homogenous from the linguistic point of view, on the contrary, the newspaper is very eclectic and it is the very different audiences that cause this disparity. Franklin et al. (Franklin et al. 2005, 18) add that a target audience of each newspaper depends on readers' age, interests, hobbies or social class.

3 JOURNALISTIC STYLE

As Miššíková (Miššíková 2003, 117, 119) says the term *journalistic style* comes from English although there is also one more similar and preferred term *newspaper style* which is used to characterize the style of newspaper and magazine writing, too. Nowadays, it is one of the most developed styles of written literary English and is considered as one of the last independent styles because of its specific form of writing which stands apart from the other different forms. Miššíková also adds that a number of distinctive features involving language and text organization have been developed from this style. Now, these features are called as *journalese* by some linguists.

Miššíková suggests that the newspaper style can be defined as “a system of interrelated lexical, phraseological and grammatical means which is perceived by the community speaking the language as a separate unity that basically serves the purpose of informing and instructing the reader.” (Miššíková 2003, 119) Mistrík (Mistrík 1997, 460) interprets the newspaper style as a means of conscious choice and systematic arrangement of such linguistic devices that might fulfill a purpose of an efficient, clear and convincing way of presenting the information regarding the most recent events to the public. According to Mistrík (Mistrík 1997, 459) journalistic style is from the biggest part influenced by social and political conditions which define its function.

The work of collecting, classifying, writing and publishing stories by a journalist is expressed by the word *journalism*. Halada and Osvaldová (Halada and Osvaldová 2007, 244) describe journalism as a profession as well as product of this action containing information about current affairs in society. Then, information and facts are distributed via mass media.

3.1 Common Features of Journalistic Style

The journalistic style carries specific characteristic features. According to Mistrík (Mistrík 1997, 461), characteristic features of the journalistic style are awareness, variability, compactness and recency. In Mistrík’s opinion, awareness is the most significant feature of the journalistic style which provides new information and is thematically rich, so there is a low probability of word repetitiveness. Recency has the same importance and depends on the current topic. Variability of journalistic style depends on the thematic diversity of journalism. Crystal and Davy (Crystal and Davy 1969, 173) provide information that there

are many 'journaleses' that can be found inside the daily and weekly press and although they share certain number of them, their styles are totally different.

Mistrík (Mistrík 1997, 468) classifies journalistic style into the three genre categories covering all aspects. There are *news genres* (e.g. report, advertisement) which are supposed to provide objective information and are predominantly in daily press, *analytical genres* (e.g. criticism, review, discussion, gloss) where the author's subjective opinion can be found. Analytical genres are more focused on public and contain current topics. The last one is *belletristic genre* (e.g. report) in which the author's opinion is the most subjective.

4 LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF NEWSPAPERS

There are many linguistics features that can be found in both broadsheets – also *quality press* and tabloids – *popular press*.

Regarding style of language or sentence structure, broadsheets are written by formal language, mainly Standard English, with complex sentence structure. There are a lot of specialized words or technical terms in the text.

On the other side, tabloid contains rather simple understandable sentences and structures with respect to its audience (lower or middle class). There occur a lot of words that attract the readers' attention or interest. Tabloids are popular because of distribution of simple words and colloquial English. Sometimes slang can be found in tabloids as well as number of qualifiers.

4.1 Lexical Devices

This part will deal with lexical devices, focusing on word formation processes, figures of speech, lexical relations and multiword expressions. All of these are typical features which are often used in press.

4.1.1 Word Formation Processes

Word formation process is the way of how new words are created. According to Kvetko (Kvetko 2005, 27) there are principal processes by which new words are created frequently or commonly in the use of the English language (i.e. affixation, compounding and conversion) and minor processes which occur less frequently in the English language (i.e. shortening, back-formation, blending, coinage and reduplication).

4.1.1.1 Affixation

According to Yule (Yule 2006, 58) it is a process of forming words by adding affixes to morphemes. Kolář (Kolář 2006, 35) uses also term *derivation*. He presents it as a process where prefix or suffix is added to the already existing word. Prefixation is a process where prefix is added before the base of the certain word (e.g. *ex-* (*ex - president*), *re-* (*recycle*), *multi-* (*multiracial*)). Prefixation usually changes lexical meaning, but word class stays the same. Suffixes are added as final affix to the word and usually change lexical meaning as well as word class (e.g. *drive - driver*, *culture - cultural*, *hair - hairy*), there can also be more than one suffixes (e.g. *orderliness* (*order + -li + -ness*), *successfully* (*success + -full +*

-y)). Generally, according to Kolář (Kolář 2006, 35) prefixes are more productive than suffixes.

4.1.1.2 *Compounding*

Yule (Yule 2006, 54) describes compounding as a situation when two separate words are joined to produce a single form. Compounding is very common in languages, especially in German and English. According to Kolář (Kolář 2006, 45) there is a wide classification of compounds:

- noun - noun (e.g. *headache, mailman*)
- verb - noun (e.g. *call-girl*)
- adjective – noun (e. g. *blackbird, fast-food*)
- verb – particle (e.g. *run-through*)
- adjective – adjective (e.g. *Anglo-American*)
- etc.

4.1.1.3 *Conversion*

According to Yule (Yule 2006, 56) it is a process of changing the function of a word (word-class), but it does not change its form. Sometimes it is called “zero” derivation. Kvetko (Kvetko 2005, 36) describes conversion as a process used particularly in modern English where new words are created without adding any derivative elements. Conversion is ranged among very productive word formation processes. The first one is conversion from noun to verb (e.g. *oil – to oil*) and from verb to noun (e.g. *to answer – an answer*). Others are from noun to adjective (e.g. *orange – orange (wall)*), noun from phrasal verb (e.g. *to pull over – a pullover*) and from adjective to verb (e.g. *better – to better*).

4.1.1.4 *Shortening*

Shortening belongs among minor types of word formation processes.

Kvetko (Kvetko 2005, 38-39) explains that there are three types of shortening – clipping, acronyms and initialisms. Clipping can be characterized as a shortening of spoken words or cutting off one or more syllables of a certain word (e.g. *Sam – Samuel, photo – photograph*). The most frequent type is final clipping (e.g. *veg – vegetable*) where word is shortened at the end. The second one is initial clipping – word is shortened at the beginning (e.g. *phone – telephone*), mixed clipping (e.g. *flu – influenza*) where word is

clipped at both ends and medial clipping (e.g. *maths* – *mathematics*) which is not used so frequently.

Kvetko describes acronyms and initialisms as words formed from initial letters. Acronyms are read as ordinary words (e.g. *PIN* – *personal personification number*). On the other side, initialisms are words which are similar to acronyms, but cannot be pronounced together as one word, but letter by letter (e.g. *SMS* – *short message service*). (Kvetko 2005, 40)

4.1.1.5 Back Formation

Yule (Yule 2006, 56) describes back formation as a process when a word of one type is reduced to for another type of word (usually verb from noun), e.g. elimination of suffix - *babysitter* – *babysit*.

4.1.1.6 Blending

Crystal (Crystal 2003, 130) defines blending, or he also uses the term *portmanteaux words*, as a process of creating a new word by combining the parts of two different words, usually the beginning of one word and the end of the second word (e.g. *smog* – *smoke and fog*, *motel* – *motor and hotel* or *Chunnel* – *Channel and Tunnel*). (Yule 2006, 55) Crystal adds (Crystal 2003, 130) that it is the second element which carries the meaning of the whole word in the most cases. This type of creating new words is very common in press because it belongs among eye-catching features.

4.1.1.7 Coinage

Coinages are described by Kvetko (Kvetko 2005, 43) as the invention of new words and expressions (e.g. *nylon*, *persil*, *aspirin*, *Kleenex*, *teflon*). Crystal (Crystal 2003, 131) also calls them *nonsense words*. Yule (Yule 2006, 53) bears out that coinages are totally new terms invented recently.

4.1.1.8 Reduplication

According to Kolář (Kolář 2006, 32) reduplication is a type of compounding where alliteration or rhyming idioms can occur and there is a change in spelling. Kvetko (Kvetko 2005, 42) adds that it is a process where the same or two similar clusters are combined (e.g. *hocus-pocus*, *helter-skelter*).

4.1.2 Figures of Speech

According to Abrams (Abrams 1999, 97) figures of speech, or rhetorical figures, are expressive means that are used in language in a non-literal way. The most common figures of speech in today's language are metaphor and simile, but also metonymy or personification are used quite often. Regarding newspapers' articles euphemisms have significant position too.

4.1.2.1 Metaphor

According to Kolář (Kolář 2006, 82) metaphor is a transfer of meaning which is based on external features. He distinguishes between shape (e.g. *bell – doorbell/ church bell*), colour (e.g. *strawberry*), function (e.g. *leg – human leg/table leg*) etc. Peprník (Peprník 1998, 44) takes the same view and adds that the metaphor is shortened simile.

4.1.2.2 Simile

Vogel (Vogel 2007, 27) describes that this figure of speech is used for comparison of two different things which have certain features in common. These two things are in the most cases compared by using prepositions *like*, *than* or *as* (e.g. *as smart as Philip*, *He is like you*).

4.1.2.3 Metonymy

Kolář sees metonymy as “a semantic change when an attribute is used for the whole.” (Kolář 2006, 83) Yule (Yule 2006, 108) provides the example *The White House has announced...* In this case it does not mean that the building is talking. Another example can be representative-symbol relationship (king/crown).

4.1.2.4 Personification

Kvetko describes personification as a process when “the transfer is based on assigning human qualities to a thing.” (Kvetko 2005, 55) He adds the examples: *the paper says*, *a sick affair*.

4.1.2.5 Synecdoche

It is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole or the whole for a part (e.g. *England = the United Kingdom*, *cat=lion*). (Peprník 1998, 54)

4.1.2.6 *Hyperbole*

Hyperbole uses an intentional exaggeration. According to Britannica.com (<http://www.britannica.com>) it is used for emphasizing the thought or comic effect (e.g. *wait for an eternity, I have told you a million times, that...*). This statement is also confirmed by Kvetko (Kvetko 2005, 55) who agrees that hyperbole is exaggerated statement taken in a non-literal way.

4.1.2.7 *Euphemism*

Kvetko (Kvetko 2005, 55) presents euphemism as a substitution of the expression thought to be insulting, rough or socially unsuitable for the expression which has rather positive, mild meaning. Peprník (Peprník 1998, 118) adds that euphemisms are often based on metaphors and that they cover up the facts of everyday life, e.g. pregnancy (e.g. *pregnancy-be in the family way*), death (e.g. *die – be no more, pass away*), health (e.g. *surgery-doctor's office*) and so on.

4.1.2.8 *Understatement*

According to Abrams (Abrams 1999, 120) understatement is the contrary figure to hyperbole. This figure of speech makes something seem less important or serious than it really is (e.g. *I would not say it tasted great*). Understatement is often used for an ironic effect.

4.1.2.9 *Litotes*

Litotes is a special form of understatement, as Abrams (Abrams 1999, 120) presents. Peprník defines it in the same way and adds that it is “moderation of some expression by using the negation of its contrary” (Peprník 1998, 55), e.g. *not bad=good, no coward=brave*.

4.1.3 **Lexical Relations**

Yule (Yule 2006, 104) sees lexical relations as describing relationships among words. There is certain organization amongst words and these expressions are classified into various categories: synonymy, antonymy, homonymy and hyponymy.

4.1.3.1 *Synonymy*

According to Stubbs (Stubbs 2005, 36) synonyms are words with the same meaning (e.g. *couch - sofa*). Kvetko (Kvetko 2005, 69) presents two groups of synonyms which are

perfect and partial ones. Perfect synonyms are very rare because they are interchangeable in any context. Their denotative and connotative meanings are still the same. Perfect synonyms can be found in a special terminology (e.g. *nouns, substantives*). Partial synonyms are interchangeable (e.g. *I think/believe that...*, but only *I do not believe in...*)

4.1.3.2 Antonymy

Yule (Yule 2006, 104) describes antonyms as words which have the opposite meanings (e.g. *rich-poor, male-female*). He categorizes them into two groups: gradable and non-gradable. Gradable antonyms are for example *big - small* or *fast - slow* and can create comparative constructions, e.g. *A cat is smaller than cow*. Non-gradable antonyms (e.g. *true - false, single - married*) do not form comparative constructions. Kvetko (Kvetko 2005, 73) adds that non – gradable antonyms are also called ‘complementary antonyms’ because they express another relationship and one member indicates the other (e.g. *husband – wife*)

4.1.3.3 Homonymy

According to Cruse (Cruse 2004, 122) homonyms are lexemes which have the same spelling and pronunciation, but differ in meaning (e.g. *bank – bank of the river X place for money, toast – a thin piece of bread X an occasion of group of people where they wish somebody happiness by drinking a glass of champagne*).

4.1.3.4 Hyponymy

Kvetko (Kvetko 2005, 74) are terms which denote a subcategory of some more general expression (e.g. *rose* is a hyponym for *flower*; *bulldog* is a hyponym for *dog*).

4.1.4 Multiword Expressions

According to Kolář (Kolář 2006, 53) these expressions are fixed combinations of words with a special meaning and there are for example collocations, idioms, phrasal verbs, catch phrases, slogans or puns which can also be found in newspapers’ articles.

4.1.4.1 Collocations

Stubbs (Stubbs 2005, 29) introduces the concept of collocations as the co-occurrence of lexical items. Kolář (Kolář 2006, 53) agrees and adds that collocations are created by use of the node, which is the key word, and the span, which represents lexical variety the key word is linked to. Collocations are fixed expressions (e.g. *make friends, not get friends,*

commit a suicide, not *commit a task*). He also states that there are free combinations, which differs from collocations (e.g. *I love reading/my home/classic music*).

4.1.4.2 Idioms

Idioms are also multi-word expressions which are fixed combinations of lexical items with their own special meaning. This means they consist of more than one word (e.g. *kick the bucket, barking dogs never bite, step on someone's toes*) but idioms can be very short (e.g. *of course, at least*) or they may have a complex structure (e.g. *you scratch my back and I will scratch yours*). (Kvetko 2005, 103)

4.1.4.3 Phrasal Verbs

According to Kolář (Kolář 2006, 59) a phrasal verb is a unit which consists of a verb plus a particle (e.g. *look after, break out*).

4.1.4.4 Catch Phrases

Kolář (Kolář 2006, 63) sees catch phrase as a phrase or expression of certain origin which is recognized by its repeated utterance and adopted by people in everyday communication. As Crystal (Crystal 2003, 178) adds, a catch phrase attracts the reader's attention and it is a phrase which is appealing and catchy. This is the reason why it is used by people very frequently, sometimes for many years. Most often, catch phrases come from movies (e.g. *Bond. James Bond. – James Bond, Hasta la vista, baby! – Terminator*)

4.1.4.5 Slogans

Slogan has similar purpose as a catch phrase. Crystal (Crystal 2003, 180) sees slogans as the expressions which are catchy, memorable and interesting for the people in order to buy something or to behave in a certain way. Slogans are usually short (e.g. *'Just do it.'* – Nike, *'Make love, not war'* – anti-war slogan).

4.1.4.6 Puns

According to Abrams (Abrams 1999, 253) pun is the humorous use of phrases which are similar or identical in sound, but have different meaning. Kolář (Kolář 2006, 63) describes slogan as a short phrase with a strong rhythm. As example can be shown the title of the movie *The Importance of Being Earnest* where name *Earnest* has important role and situation starts to be complicated in humorous way.

5 VISUAL ASPECTS OF NEWSPAPERS

Visuals are one of the most important features of newspapers and belong among the first things to catch the reader's attention. Visual aspects help the reader to better understand the content. (<http://www.wordpress.com>) Editors try to make the newspapers visually appealing and their aim is to increase the number of readers by that. Regarding visual aspects, there are differences between printed newspapers (tabloids vs. broadsheets) and online newspapers as will be described below.

5.1 Broadsheets

Headlines and photos are the most effective visuals to catch the reader's eye in general. According to Garcia (Garcia 2002, 60) a newspaper page with centered headlines looks more classic and traditional which is more appropriate for broadsheets. Typical features of quality newspapers are long informative headlines and long paragraphs with few objective pictures or photographs. Other aspects are colourful illustrations and the size or font by which the text is written. The composition of broadsheets is very well structured and there is a lot of information in each paragraph. This type of newspapers does not contain any grammatical omissions. Nowadays, broadsheets are very often linked with its online version of a newspaper so web references can be placed there. (Garcia 2002, 28)

5.2 Tabloids

As Garcia (Garcia 2002, 60) presents, headlines used very often in tabloids are not centered but placed on the left side to look more up to date and modern. They contain a lot of eye-catching elements, for example big letters by which the articles or headings/subheadings are written and which make the whole text more effective. The visual side is created by photographs, headlines or photo captions which attract the reader's attention too. The readers are looking for interesting captions under interesting or scandalous photos. Pictures are large and the paragraphs' length is only one or two sentences. It is because tabloids are read mainly by a less demanding reader who is not interested in very detailed reports as was already said before. Sentences may often contain grammatical errors. Tabloids are also available in a digital form via the Internet web pages of the newspapers. (Garcia 2002, 28)

5.3 Online Newspapers

As Garcia (Garcia 2002, 26) states today's people live in a digital world. The difference between printed and online newspapers is that the Internet provides an endless information source available at anytime during the day or night and this type of press looks different because of its digital form. Web designers together with print and graphic designers are still producing better and more functional elements to get the readers' attention, for example by using better colours. Online newspapers look very similar to their printed version regarding their content. They are divided into sections (economy, finance, tourism, sport, arts etc.) and consist of news, photos, weather forecast etc. They contain a lot of advertisements as well as printed newspapers, especially the tabloids. A short block placed under the headline that summarizes the content and contains about four or five lines of text is called *the deck*. (Garcia 2002, 16) The biggest advantage of the online newspapers is that readers can often find there more interactive features like videos, audio records, slideshows, more photos in gallery, presentations etc.

II. ANALYSIS

6 THE AIM OF THE ANALYSIS

The aim of the practical part is to analyze a corpus of selected news articles. All the articles can be divided into two groups. One group is connected with the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953 whilst the second group is gathered from the time of the Diamond Jubilee which was held in 2012 marking Queen's sixty years on the British throne. An emphasis will be placed on the articles about the Diamond Jubilee because this topic was more up to date. In the theoretical part, linguistic and visual aspects were described. Such aspects were put in the list in this practical part to demonstrate the ones that can be found in newspaper articles and the analysis will prove which of them are the most frequently used and which of them are not used at all. The further division of the mentioned corpus is as follows: four tabloid articles from 1953 and three broadsheets articles from 1953. The second group consists of five articles from tabloids in 2012 which are paired with five articles on a very similar topic covered in broadsheets, published the same year. All the linguistic features are listed in the form in which they are written exactly as in the articles.

The analysis of all the mentioned groups of articles will be based on the comparison of linguistic aspects, namely word-formation processes (compounding, affixation, conversion, shortening, back-formation, blending, coinage, reduplication), figures of speech (metonymy, synecdoche, simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, euphemism, understatement, litotes), lexical relations (antonymy, synonymy, homonymy, hyponymy) and multiword expressions (collocations, idioms, phrasal verbs, catch phrases, slogans, puns). Visual aspects such as pictures, photos or the writing of headlines will be also mentioned. The first group of articles (year 1953) is mostly represented by genuine copies of the newspaper issues compiled from all over the world. The second group involves only the Internet versions as the majority of publishers provides an online source as well as printed ones. Each part of the analysis will be concluded by a small summary of features which have been found during the study.

When going through the summaries, it is recommended to use the attached charts (Appendix P II) for a more convenient interpretation of the results.

To make it easier to work with so many different articles, they are marked in the following way. The tabloid articles from 1953 are marked as T1, T2, T3 and T4, broadsheets as B1, B2 and B3. The articles from tabloids which are more current and were

published in 2012 are marked as TN1, TN2, TN3, TN4 and TN5, the articles from broadsheets as BN1, BN2, BN3, BN4 and BN5.

The intention is to compare the style of language by which all the articles were written and to find out if and how the English language changed and what linguistic development occurred in the course of sixty years.

All the articles are provided in the Appendix P I - CD, which is enclosed to the thesis. Figures of linguistic features can be found in the Appendix P II.

7 THE CORONATION

In the first part of the analysis the articles from tabloids and broadsheets published in 1953 will be analyzed.

7.1 Queen's Coronation in Broadsheets

This chapter will analyze the articles connected with the Queen's coronation. The access to the sixty year-old newspapers is very limited, so I focused on three different types of serious newspapers. Two articles are from original printed newspapers (The Sydney Morning Herald and Windsor and Richmond Gazette) and one article is from The Guardian online archive. The articles are marked as B1, B2 and B3.

7.1.1 Linguistic Aspects

Word Formation

Compounding: *throughout* [B1], *onlookers*, *throughout*, *something*, *overcast*, *heartfelt*, *altogether* [B2], *wherever*, *everything*, *whatever*, *alone*, *Commonwealth*, *farseeing*, *capital-for-a-day*, *self-governing* [B3]

Affixation

Prefixation and suffixation: *attuned* (a- + *tune* + -ed), *remarked* (re- + *mark* + -ed), *unobserved* (un- + *observe* + -ed), *imposed* (im- + *pose* + -ed) [B1] *awaiting* (a- + *wait* + -ing), *approved* (a- + *prove* + -ed) [B2], *re-echoed* (re- + *echo* + -ed), *uplifted* (up- + *lift* + -ed), *especially* (e- + *special* + -ly), *self-governing* (self- + *govern* + -ing), *unthinkable* (un- + *think* + -able), *illogical* (il- + *logic* + -al), *proclaimed* (pro- + *claim* + -ed), *bewildered* (be- + *wild* + -er + -ed) [B3]

Prefixation: *profound* (pro- + *found*) [B1] *overcast* (over- + *cast*), *display* (dis- + *play*) [B2], *anew* (a- + *new*), *international* (inter- + *national*), *resources* (re- + *source(s)*), *beside* (be- + *side*), *bestride* (be- + *stride*), *postwar* (post- + *war*) [B3]

Suffixation: *assurance* (*assure* + -ance), *dedicated* (*dedicate* + -ed), *opening* (*open* + -ing), *presented* (*present* + -ed), *hereditary* (*heredity* + -ary), *later* (*late* + -er), *rejoicing* (*rejoice* + -ing), *crowned* (*crown* + -ed), *consecrated* (*consecrate* + -ed), *hailed* (*hail* + -ed), *exaggeration* (*exaggerate* + -ion),

captured (capture + -ed), merely (mere + -ly), seriousness (serious + -ness), gravity (grave + -ity), perfectly (perfect + -ly), stirred (stir + -ed), lonely (lone + -ly), greatly (great + -ly), deserving (deserve + -ing), affection (affect + -ion), glowing (glow + -ing), glowed (glow + -ed), colourist (colour + -ist), golden (gold + -en), colouring (colour + -ing), beautiful (beauty + -ful), covered (cover + -ed), ranged (range + -ed), announcing (announce + -ing), approaching (approach + -ing), quickly (quick + -ly), arrived (arrive + -ed), proceeded (proceed + -ed), greater (great + -er), taken (take + -en), exactly (exact + -ly), raised (raise + -ed), gloriously (glorious + -ly), ended (end + -ed), stillness (still + -ness), emerged (emerge + -ed), preceded (precede + -ed), cried (cry + -ied), boyish (boy + -ish), salutation (salute + -ation), being (be + -ing), seemed (seem + -ed), higher (high + -er) [B1], gathering (gather + -ing), parading (parade + -ing), various (vary + -ious), observances (observe + -ance(s)), attendance (attend + -ance), memorable (memory + -able), witnessing (witness + -ing), impressive (impress + -ive), seeing (see + -ing), inviting (invite + -ing), fully (full + -y), appreciated (appreciate + -ed), worthy (worth + -y), significance (signify + -ance), orderliness (order + -li + -ness), included (include + -ed), observed (observe + -ed), ceremonial (ceremony + -ial), particularly (particular + -ly), pleasing (please + -ing), children (child + -ren), administration (administrate + -ion), thoughtfully (thought + -full + -y), remembered (remember + -ed), invitation (invite + -ation), specially (special + -ly), mentioned (mention + -ed), judging (judge + -ing), proudly (proud + -ly), impressed (impress + -ed), beautiful (beauty + -full), precision (precise + -ion), movements (move + -ment(s)), various (vary + -ious), concerned (concern + -ed), efficiency (efficient + -cy), handling (handle + -ing), parking (park + -ing), arriving (arrive + -ing), congratulated (congratulate + -ed), seemed (seem + -ed), showing (show + -ing), arrival (arrive + -al), reviewing (review + -ing), Officer (office + -er), loyalty (loyal + -ty), following (follow + -ing), Excellency (excellent + -cy), Governor (govern + -or), glorious (glory + -ious), commanding (command + -ing), Eastern (east + -ern), Commander (command + -er), generally (general + -ly), presented (present + -ed), Australian (Australia + -an), originally (original + -ly),

granted (*grant* + *-ed*), *allotted* (*allot* + *-ed*), *fully* (*ful* + *-y*), *attractive* (*attract* + *-ive*), *distributed* (*distribute* + *-ed*), *thoughtfulness* (*thought* + *-full* + *-ness*), *appreciated* (*appreciate* + *-ed*), *prized* (*prize* + *-ed*), *included* (*include* + *-ed*), *invited* (*invite* + *-ed*), *treated* (*treat* + *-ed*), *characteristic* (*character* + *-istic*), *being* (*be* + *-ing*), *provided* (*provide* + *-ed*), *comfortable* (*comfort* + *-able*), *seating* (*seat* + *-ing*), *accommodation* (*accommodate* + *-ion*), *afterwards* (*after* + *-ward* + *-s*), *entertained* (*entertain* + *-ed*), *inspection* (*inspect* + *-ion*), *fully* (*full* + *-y*), *added* (*add* + *-ed*), *affection* (*affect* + *-ion*), *bunting* (*bunt* + *-ing*), *regrettably* (*regret* + *-ably*), *arranged* (*arrange* + *-ed*), *contributed* (*contribute* + *-ed*), *attempting* (*attempt* + *-ing*) [B2], *Elizabethan* (*Elizabeth* + *-an*), *thronged* (*throng* + *-ed*), *echoed* (*echo* + *-ed*), *moved* (*move* + *-ed*), *crystallisation* (*crystallize* + *-ation*), *shared* (*share* + *-ed*), *pageantry* (*pageant* + *-ry*), *unity* (*unit* + *-y*), *remembering* (*remember* + *-ing*), *association* (*associate* + *-ion*), *epitomised* (*epitomise* + *-ed*), *constitutional* (*constitute* + *-ional*), *gathered* (*gather* + *-ed*), *elected* (*elect* + *-ed*), *leaders* (*lead* + *-er* + *-s*), *ceased* (*cease* + *-ed*), *dictation* (*dictate* + *-ion*), *gladly* (*glad* + *-ly*), *eagerly* (*eager* + *-ly*), *justification* (*justify* + *-ion*), *represented* (*represent* + *-ed*), *Australian* (*Australia* + *-an*), *marching* (*march* + *-ing*), *crowding* (*crowd* + *-ing*), *unity* (*unit* + *-y*), *focussed* (*focuss* + *-ed*), *used* (*use* + *-ed*), *spiritual* (*spirit* + *-ual*), *united* (*unit* + *-ed*), *sanity* (*sane* + *-ity*), *given* (*give* + *-en*), *imagination* (*imagine* + *-ation*), *auspiciously* (*auspicious* + *-ly*), *accomplishment* (*accomplish* + *-ment*), *drawing* (*draw* + *-ing*), *emphasising* (*emphasise* + *-ing*), *demonstration* (*demonstrate* + *-ion*), *reality* (*real* + *-ity*), *concentration* (*concentrate* + *-ion*), *worthy* (*worth* + *-y*), *bravest* (*brave* + *-est*) [B3]

Shortenings

- Initialism: *R. A. A. F.* – *Royal Australian Air Force* [B2]
 C. B. E. - *Commander of the Order of the British Empire* [B2]
 O. B. E. – *Order of the British Empire* [B2]

Figures of Speech

Simile: *glowed like the canvas* of a great Renaissance colourist [B1], *the Commonwealth nations stand as a bulwark* of sanity [B3]

Metonymy: which would regard as unthinkable any attempt at *dictation from Westminster*, which yet gladly...[B3]

But together, united as they are on these great and rare family occasions, *the Commonwealth nations stand as a bulwark* of sanity [B3]

...Prime Minister of Republic that honours the Queen as *Head of the Commonwealth* [B3]

Metaphor: *swayed the hearts, captured them* (hearts) *from the start, glowed like the canvas of a great Renaissance colourist* [B1], *the thunder of the crowd, thronged every street, stand as a bulwark* [B3]

Personification: *big gathering sees* [B2], *roaring streets* [B3]

Synecdoche: *drew all eyes* [B2]

Multiword Expressions

Collocations: As *a focal point* for various Hawkesbury observances of Coronation Day yesterday, a large attendance of district residents in the morning had the memorable experience,... [B2]

Included in the onlookers were a large gathering of invited guests, representative of *public bodies* and institutions in the district. [B2]

The solemn ceremony of dedication, *the pomp and circumstance*, the thunder of the crowd which, ... [B3]

Phrasal Verbs: *fall into, set apart, slow-up* [B1], *carried out, lighted up* [B2] *count up, turn to, ushered in* [B3]

Idioms: *in front of* [B1], *thousand upon thousand* [B3]

Other features

Superlatives: *the greatest* rejoicing [B1], *most appropriate* to the occasion, *most enjoyable* morning tea [B2], *the bravest* chapters [B3]

Unusual word-order: *then arrived the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret* [B1] *especially is it an occasion* [B3]

Archaisms: *unto me* [B1] *anew, epitomised* [B3]

Informal expressions: *folk* [B2]

7.1.2 Visual Aspects

Article [B1] is taken from the Guardian online archive, [B2-B3] are from the original printed newspapers from 1953. Generally, both versions (printed and online) do not contain a big amount of photographs or pictures as can be found in tabloids, because broadsheets in general focus more on and emphasize the information itself over the visual side. This is proved by the fact, that articles [B1] and [B3] do not contain any picture at all. Headings are visible and big enough, in order to catch the reader's attention immediately. The layout is composed mainly of the text divided into paragraphs which is characteristic for the texts in newspapers. All the texts from serious newspapers give the reader the impression of a well-organized structure.

7.1.3 Summary

The most frequently used word formation processes in serious newspapers from 1953 were affixation and compounding which appeared in all three articles. This suggests that these word formation processes would take an important part in the English language itself as affixation in particular stands out of all the other linguistic features having almost one hundred and fifty examples in the serious type of newspapers. This was followed by shortening which occurred only in one article.

Figures of speech were represented by a simile, metaphor and personification, all of them appeared in two articles. Metonymy and synecdoche were found only in one of the texts.

No lexical relations were used in broadsheets articles. It is an interesting finding that the groups of words with similar or opposite meaning were not put into a direct linkage providing a convenient comparison of the two. We can assume that the journalists did not find lexical relations that important in creating the bond between the conveyed story and a readership.

Frequency of phrasal verbs is higher than of any other multiword expressions. Collocations and idioms are represented in two articles.

Superlatives were found in all three articles. Given the topic covered, it is no wonder that the authors used superlatives, because the coronation of a new queen was an extraordinary event and the whole country felt enthusiastic about it. The same approach was kept during the reports presenting the event to the whole world. Archaisms as well as different word-order than used today appeared in two articles. As the process has its origin

in history, perhaps, the journalists tried to create an ancient atmosphere by using archaic words and keeping the word order as it was used in past. One of the articles also contained informal expression.

7.2 Queen's Coronation in Tabloids

There had to be used different approach towards articles regarding the coronation because of their antiquity – these texts are not as available as today's reports. I am going to analyze four articles from four different editions of originally printed Daily Mail newspapers from June 3, 4, 5 and 6, which are the days right after the ceremony. The articles are marked as T1, T2, T3 and T4.

7.2.1 Linguistic Aspects

Word Formation

Compounding: *outlook, grandmother, overseas, grandparents, throughout* [T1], *everyone, forecourt, Commonwealth, roof-top, heart-felt, clockwork, outside, countrymen, policemen, handkerchief, without, TV-conscious, North-West, Palace-road* [T2], *themselves, flag-waving, Whitehall, four-year-old, cameraman, over-whelmed* [T3], *pearl-drop (earrings), seven-strand (pearl), necklace, policeman, roadway, motor-cycle* [T4]

Affixation

Prefixation and suffixation: *uplifted (up- + lift + -ed), acclaimed (a- + claim + -ed), affection (affect + -ion)* [T1], *unnoticed (un- + notice + -ed), disappointed (dis- + appoint + -ed), unlikely (un- + like + -ly), uplifted (up- + lift + -ed), overjoyed (over- + joy + -ed), embodiment (em- + bod + -i + -ment)* [T2], *reunited (re- + unit + -ed)* [T4]

Prefixation: *resolve (re- + solve)* [T1], *alive (a- + live), multitude (multi- + tude), profound (pro- + found)* [T2o], *another (an- + other), post-coronation (post- + coronation)* [T3], *overrun (over- + run), unable (un- + able)* [T4]

Suffixation: *golden (gold + -en), learned (learn + -ed), shining (shine + -ing), showing (show + -ing), asked (ask + -ed), ended (end + -ed), stepped (step + -ed),*

making (make + -ing), proudly (proud + -ly), changing (change + -ing), looked (look + -ed), sustained (sustain + -ed), memorable (memory + -able), cried (cry + -ed), newly (new + -ly), graceful (grace + -ful), prayers (pray + -er + -s), crowned (crown + -ed), completed (complete + -ed), brightly (bright + -ly), solemnity (solemn + -ity), certainty (certain + -ty), abiding (abide + -ing), seeking (seek + -ing), varied (vary + -ed), dedicated (dedicate + -ed), sparkled (sparkle + -ed), pledged (pledge + -ed), speaking (speak + -ing), shared (share + -ed), wireless (wire + -less), united (unite + -ed), given (give + -en), veiled (veil + -ed), worthy (worth + -y), loyalty (loyal + -ty), acceptance (accept + -ance), parliamentary (parliament + -ary), solemnity (solemn + -ity), contribution (contribute + -ion), expression (express + -ion), inspiration (inspire + -ation), freedom (free + -dom) [T1], orderliness (order + -li + -ness), greatness (great + -ness), successfully (success + -full + -y), particularly (particular + -ly), ultimately (ultimate + -ly), impressed (impress + -ed), talking (talk + -ing), looked (look + -ed), recorded (record + -ed), crowned (crown + -ed), approached (approach + -ed), witnessed (witness + -ed), carried (carry + -ed), gazed (gaze + -ed), arranged (arrange + -ed), performed (perform + -ed), being (be + -ing), passing (pass + -ing), suddenly (sudden + -ly), observer (observe + -er), memorable (memory + -able), hopefully (hope + -full + -y), ultimately (ultimate + -ly), willingly (willing + -ly), falsehood (false + -hood), helped (help + -ed), cheered (cheer + -ed), commander (command + -er), observer (observe + -er), looked (look + -ed), recorded (record + -ed), crowned (crown + -ed), approached (approach + -ed), witnessed (witness + -ed), discretion (discrete + -ion) [T2], forced (force + -ed), coming (come + -ing), roared (roar + -ed), chanting (chant + -ing), turned (turn + -ed), frenzied (frenzy + -ed), cheering (cheer + -ing), smiling (smile + -ing), waving (wave + -ing), stayed (stay + -ed), captured (capture + -ed), pavement (pave + -ment), given (give + -en), pleased (please + -ed), wonderful (wonder + -ful), children (child + -ren) [T3], embroidered (embroider + -ed), jewelled (jewell + -ed), slipper (slip + -er), given (give + -en), arriving (arrive + -ing), dignified (dignify + -ed), beautiful (beauty + -ful), wearing (wear + -ing), glittering (glitter + -ing), taken (take + -en), released (release + -ed), officer

(*office* + *-er*), *been* (*be* + *-en*), *successful* (*success* + *-ful*), *crying* (*cry* + *-ing*), *walking* (*walk* + *-ing*), *nearly* (*near* + *-ly*), *toddler* (*toddle* + *-er*), *children* (*child* + *-ren*), *safety* (*safe* + *-ty*), *estimated* (*estimate* + *-ed*), *surged* (*surge* + *-ed*), *returned* (*return* + *-ed*), *blocking* (*block* + *-ing*), *motor-cycles* (*motor* + *-cycle* + *-s*), *warning* (*warn* + *-ing*), *pavement* (*pave* + *-ment*), *forward* (*fore* + *-ward*), *stayed* (*stay* + *-ed*), *appeared* (*appear* + *-ed*), *struggled* (*struggle* + *-ed*), *eventually* (*eventual* + *-ly*), *moving* (*move* + *-ing*)
[T4]

Shortenings: Initialism: *B.B.C.* – *British Broadcasting Corporation* [T2]

Figures of Speech

Simile: *never be another like it* [T2]

Metonymy: ...to living principles as sacred to *the Crown* and Monarchy as to its many Parliaments and peoples [T1]

...the crowds began to flood down the Mall towards *the Palace* [T1]

...but there has also sprung from our *island home* a theme from social and political thought... [T1]

seeking justice and freedom *for all men* [T1]

Queen stepped back through the French windows into *the Palace* [T2]

Without being quite so carried away, *his countrymen* who see the whole thing on the “video” cannot... [T2]

His *gold staff officers* in the Abbey performed... [T2]

Coronation congestion *in the West End* last night was... [T3]

...after the Queen returned to *the Palace* for the first of... [T4]

Hyperbole: *every continent and ocean in the world* [T1], *a word all round, everyone is talking about* [T2], *the biggest jam of all* [T3]

Metaphor: *shine through the ages, with all my heart, crowds began to flood down The Mall, by her people* [T1], *knock the coronation, gold staff officers, cars swamped, Colin the Hopeful* [T2]

Multiword Expressions

Collocations: For the first time the people really *took part* in the ceremony – and thus for the first time witnessed its real glory. [T2]

Then, once again, we would *say a word* about the Duke of Norfolk,... [T2]

But the Coronation could only spring *from the heart and soul* of a country alive and vibrant with energy and tradition. [T2]

It will be the same *the world over* – certainly in the Commonwealth and Empire. [T2]

...including buses coming from the Embankment, to *turn left* and go over Westminster Bridge. [T3]

Hospital beds on the pavement, with small patients in them..., [T3]

...and in the car a smiling Queen is given *a bouquet of flowers* by four-year-old patient. [T3]

Phrasal Verbs: *look on* [T1], *carry out*, *go forward*, *knocked out*, *turned in*, *carried away*, *set out* [T2], *go over*, *came out*, *close-up*, *coming from* [T3], *drove-up*, *spilled over*, *held up*, *pull back* [T4]

Idioms: *draws to its close* [T1], *dreams come true*, *have had the bottom knocked out of them*, *without a hitch*, *not a pocket was picked* [T2], *in charge* [T4]

Other features

Superlatives: *the happiest* picture of the year's *happiest* day [T1], our *greatest* event [T2], *the biggest* jam of all, *the worst* of the week [T3], *the newest* picture [T4]

Fixed Phrases: *God bless you (all)*, *I thank you (all) from a full heart* [T1]

7.2.2 Visual Aspects

All the articles [T1 – T4] from the tabloid newspapers from 1953 are full of pictures and photographs, especially the newspapers which were published the very next day following the Coronation. There are huge photographs with captions which are also important because of their linguistic features, thus I have decided to include them in the analysis too. Because of their antiquity, the pictures and newspapers as a whole are not colorized and look very authentic in comparison with today's newspapers. The headlines of tabloid articles are big and headings are written by a kind of ornament style as can be seen for example in [T1].

7.2.3 Summary

The most common word formation process is affixation which appears in all four articles followed by compounding which is found also in all of them, but less frequently. Compounding is not as productive as affixation, where inflection is included or the use of prefix when negatives are created. This is the same finding as in the case of broadsheets and this supports the idea of affixation being a very wide spread word formation process for the English language.

Regarding the figures of speech, they are represented by metonymy in all four articles, and hyperbole and metaphor as well in two articles. These features make the text more interesting which is quite understandable as it is the figure of speech that makes the text unique and differentiates one text from another. Tabloids, unlike broadsheets, try to influence a reader and for this purpose a figure of speech is a perfect fit. Usage of figures of speech results in the creation of emotions and also in a kind of active participation of a reader while going through the text. A reader has to create an imagination as for example when coming across a metaphor and has to think more than in the case of a plain report.

Phrasal verbs are the most frequently used multiword expressions because they appear in all the articles. These are followed by idioms which were used in three articles and collocations in two of the texts. Also superlatives were found in all the articles and I considered them as catchy elements. No catch phrases, slogans nor puns were found. This is also interesting, taking into account that tabloids are rather informal. On the other hand, the articles are about the Queen and that is why it can be assumed that even the tabloids should keep certain level of decency and seriousness.

In one article a misprint occurred which is interesting if we realize that such an article is reporting such a unique occasion, should be of a high value.

7.3 Conclusion to the Coronation

Both types of newspapers, i.e. tabloids and broadsheets contain similar linguistic features.

The most frequently used word-formation processes were affixation and compounding followed by shortening, namely initialisms. Mostly pronouns (e.g. everyone, themselves, something, everything) and nouns (clockwork, grandmother, countrymen) are formed by compounding and this word formation process was preferred in tabloids. Initialism was found only once in all the tabloids articles and three times in one of the broadsheets.

Figures of speech are represented the most often by a metaphor and metonymy followed by a simile. All of them occurred in both - tabloids and broadsheets. Metonymy appeared more often in tabloids (four articles) than in broadsheets (one article), metaphor in two articles in serious newspapers as well as in tabloids. One simile was found in one tabloid article and two of them in the texts from broadsheets. Simile was followed by personification which was used only in broadsheets (in two articles) as well as one synecdoche occurred there. This means that a richer and flowery language and its expressive means were used in broadsheets. On the other side, hyperbole appeared only in tabloids, in three of the four articles.

Multiword expressions were represented mainly by phrasal verbs which occurred in all seven articles.

One informal expression occurred in one of the broadsheet articles as well as archaisms were found in two serious articles.

In the articles of broadsheet newspapers from 1953, the changes of word-order were found. The reason for this may be that as the process has its origin in history, perhaps, the journalists tried to create an ancient atmosphere by using archaic words and keeping the word order as it was used in the past. In the articles of broadsheet newspapers from 1953, the changes of word-order were found to shift a point of attention on the noun and stress it, in our case on the Queen. In both types of newspapers, changes in usage of hyphens occurred, but the most often changes were in tabloids (for example *Trafalgar-square* [T4], *roof-top* [T2], *heart-felt* [T2] etc.) or usage of dots (for example *B.B.C.* in [T2]). Regarding other changes in language, the words *today* or *tomorrow* as we know them today were in 1953 written as *to-day* [B1] and *to-morrow* [B3] in broadsheets. This nicely illustrates the origin of the two words as, according to the etymology dictionary, these words were indeed originally written as two separate words.

No representative of lexical relations was found in any of the selected articles as well as no pun, slogan or catch phrase.

The visual side of newspapers from 1953 is poor in comparison with today's newspapers. The ones originally printed in 1953 are not colourized because of their antiquity as colour printing was not that available at the time. On the other side, they contain a lot of pictures and photographs especially the original printed tabloids [T1 – T4] because the Coronation is considered to be an important event of a great significance. The only one of the analyzed articles from originally printed broadsheet newspapers contains a

large photograph of the Queen [B2]. The layout of the text in the articles seems to be better organized in serious newspapers than in tabloids, which tend to place more photographs connected to the topic of the article than the amount of text or information. Regarding headings and subheadings, they are more visible in tabloid articles to catch the reader's attention. Nevertheless, in the article [B3] from broadsheets, an unusual type of font is used to make a headline look interesting.

8 THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

The second part of the analysis will deal with the articles from tabloids and broadsheets from 2012 when Queen Elizabeth II celebrated her Diamond Jubilee, i.e. sixty years on the British throne. As was already said, I will focus more on this event because it is more current topic and also sources are much more available. I chose five articles from tabloids (Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Daily Star, Herald Sun) and five from broadsheets (The Guardian, The Daily Telegraph, The Washington Times) – I used the online versions of the newspapers. All the articles are paired and always refer to the very similar or the same topic connected with the Diamond Jubilee. One article of each pair is always from tabloid and the second one is from serious newspapers. Articles from tabloids are marked as TN1, TN2, TN3, TN4, TN5 and these from broadsheets as BN1, BN2, BN3, BN4 and BN5.

8.1 Broadsheets vs. Tabloids, example 1

BN1: “Long to reign over us”: Flotilla marks Elizabeth’s 60 years on the British throne

TN1: MAIL COMMENT: A very British way to honour Her Majesty

On Sunday, June 3, 2012, the Queen celebrated her Diamond Jubilee by sailing across the River Thames accompanied by a majestic flotilla of more than 1,000 boats, steamers or cruisers.

8.1.1 Linguistic Aspects

Word Formation

Compounding: *highway, sailboats, rowboats, flower-festooned, 7-mile, rain-soaked, riverbanks, outdoor, headlined, Union Jack-waving, 86-year-old, grandson, record-setting, downstream, longboat, wartime, landmarks, downriver, playground, highway, barge-borne, everything, headquarters, fireworks, four-day, indoors, everyone, jubilee-mania, pageant-goers, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, 41-year-old* [BN1], *1,000-strong, lifetime, riverbanks, nothing, 86-year-old, open-topped, 1.2million-strong, hard-working, itself, fireworks, already, nobody, doorstep, Tory-controlled, indeed, landscape-destroying, already, image-obsessed* [TN1]

Affixation

Prefixation and suffixation: *transformed* (*trans-* + *form* + *-ed*), *anti-monarchists* (*anti-* + *monarch* + *-ist* + *s*), *uninspiring* (*un-* + *inspire* + *-ing*) [BN1], *unbroken* (*un-* + *broke* + *-en*), *undoubted* (*un-* + *doubt* + *-ed*), *reassuring* (*re-* + *assure* + *-ing*), *demoralized* (*de-* + *moral* + *-ise* + *-ed*), *dispiriting* (*dis-* + *spirit* + *-ing*), *anti-monarchy* (*anti-* + *monarch* + *-y*), *impromptu* (*im* + *prompt* + *-u*) [TN1]

Prefixation: *beside* (*be-* + *side*), *aboard* (*a-* + *board*), *uniform* (*uni-* + *form*), *before* (*be-* + *fore*), *protest* (*pro-* + *test*), *became* (*be-* + *came*) [BN1], *across* (*a-* + *cross*), *protest* (*pro-* + *test*), *inefficient* (*in-* + *efficient*) [TN1]

Suffixation: *majestic* (*majesty* + *-ic*), *colorful* (*color* + *-ful*), *steamers* (*steam* + *-er* + *-s*), *joined* (*join* + *-ed*), *festooned* (*festoon* + *-ed*), *soaked* (*soak* + *-ed*), *estimated* (*estimate* + *-ed*), *organizers* (*organize* + *-er* + *-s*), *cheering* (*cheer* + *-ing*), *largest* (*large* + *-est*), *celebrations* (*celebrate* + *-ion* + *-s*), *revelers* (*revel* + *-er* + *-s*), *headlined* (*headline* + *-ed*), *royalty* (*royal* + *-ty*), *including* (*include* + *-ing*), *scuttling* (*scuttle* + *-ing*), *ceremonial* (*ceremony* + *-al*), *waving* (*wave* + *-ing*), *forming* (*form* + *-ing*), *been* (*be* + *-en*), *wonderful* (*wonder* + *-ful*), *sunny* (*sun* + *-y*), *prepared* (*prepare* + *-ed*), *glittery* (*glitter* + *-y*), *matching* (*match* + *-ing*), *embroidered* (*embroider* + *-ed*), *embellished* (*embellish* + *-ed*), *decorated* (*decorate* + *-ed*), *setting* (*set* + *-ing*), *pageantry* (*pageant* + *-ry*), *celebratory* (*celebrate* + *-ory*), *sailed* (*sail* + *-ed*), *stately* (*state* + *-ly*), *accompanied* (*accompany* + *-ed*), *rescued* (*rescue* + *-ed*), *including* (*include* + *-ing*), *ending* (*end* + *-ing*), *sailing* (*sail* + *-ing*), *moored* (*moor* + *-ed*), *traveled* (*travel* + *-ed*), *commercial* (*commerce* + *-ial*), *industrial* (*industry* + *-al*), *cleaner* (*clean* + *-er*), *tourists* (*tour* + *-ist* + *-s*), *evoked* (*evoke* + *-ed*), *used* (*use* + *-ed*), *processions* (*process* + *-ion* + *-s*), *comparable* (*compare* + *-able*), *diarist* (*diary* + *-ist*), *recorded* (*record* + *-ed*), *mechanical* (*mechanic* + *-al*), *raised* (*raise* + *-ed*), *playing* (*play* + *-ing*), *passed* (*pass* + *-ed*), *ended* (*end* + *-ed*), *slightly* (*slight* + *-ly*), *broken* (*broke* + *-en*), *largest* (*large* + *-est*), *included* (*include* + *-ed*), *joined* (*join* + *-ed*), *shopping* (*shop* + *-ing*), *organized* (*organize* + *-ed*), *Downing* (*down* + *-ing*), *moved* (*move* + *-ed*), *celebrating* (*celebrate* + *-ing*), *hereditary*

(*heredity + -ary*), *quickly* (*quick + -ly*), *countered* (*counter + -ed*), *renditions* (*render + -ition + -s*), *goers* (*go + -er + -s*), *being* (*be + -ing*), *privileged* (*privilege + -ed*), *offensive* (*offense + -ive*), *democratic* (*democracy + -tic*), *racing* (*race + -ing*), *breeder* (*breed + -er*), *watched* (*watch + -ed*), *courtly* (*court + -ly*), *religious* (*religion + -ous*), *carriage* (*carry + -age*), *appearance* (*appear + -ance*), *exciting* (*excite + -ing*) [BN1], *quintessentially* (*quintessential + -ly*), *steely* (*steel + -ly*), *needed* (*need + -ed*), *splashed* (*splash + -ed*), *pierced* (*pierce + -ed*), *steamers* (*steam + -er + -s*), *cruisers* (*cruise + -er + -s*), *estimated* (*estimate + -ed*), *packed* (*pack + -ed*), *surely* (*sure + -ly*), *symbolise* (*symbol + -ise*), *stoicism* (*stoic + -ism*), *dedication* (*dedicate + -ion*), *seeing* (*see + -ing*), *standing* (*stand + -ing*), *waving* (*wave + -ing*), *cheering* (*cheer + -ing*), *fully* (*full + -y*), *exposed* (*expose + -ed*), *proved* (*prove + -ed*), *determination* (*determinate + -ion*), *going* (*go + -ing*), *enjoying* (*enjoy + -ing*), *gathering* (*gather + -ing*), *terrifying* (*terrify + -ing*), *moved* (*move + -ed*), *affection* (*affect + -ion*), *clearly* (*clear + -ly*), *appreciation* (*appreciate + -ion*), *dizzying* (*dizzy + -ing*), *challenged* (*challenge + -ed*), *been* (*be + -en*), *political* (*politics + -al*), *plummeted* (*plummet + -ed*), *gaining* (*gain + -ing*), *popularity* (*popular + -ity*), *believing* (*believe + -ing*), *republican* (*republic + -an*), *movement* (*move + -ment*), *reduced* (*reduce + -ed*), *barely* (*bare + -ly*), *been* (*be + -en*), *passionate* (*passion + -ate*), *rendition* (*render + -ition*), *attempted* (*attempt + -ed*), *celebrations* (*celebrate + -ion + -s*), *being* (*be + -ing*), *tuned* (*tune + -ed*), *wonderful* (*wonder + -ful*), *reminded* (*remind + -ed*), *pageantry* (*pageant + -ry*), *declared* (*declare + -ed*), *villagers* (*village + -er + -s*), *controlled* (*control + -ed*), *planning* (*plan + -ing*), *developments* (*develop + -ment + -s*), *getting* (*get + -ing*), *thinking* (*think + -ing*), *cutting* (*cut + -ing*), *devoured* (*devour + -ed*), *hugely* (*huge + -ly*), *destroying* (*destroy + -ing*), *gimmicky* (*gimmick + -y*), *obsessed* (*obsess + -ed*) [TN1]

Shortenings

Initialism: *MI6* – *Military Intelligence Deputy 6* [BN1]

St. – *Street* [BN1]

TV – *television* [TN1]

Blending: *Bollywood* (*Bombay + Hollywood*) [BN1]

Coinage: *kayaks, gondolas* [BN1], *kayaks* [TN1]

Reduplicaton: *whatever the weather* [TN1]

Figures of Speech

Simile: *sunny like last Sunday* [BN1], *nobody does pageantry quite like Britain* [TN1]

Metonymy: In a colorful salute to the *island nation's* maritime past,... [BN1]

...joined a flower-festooned royal barge down a 7-mile stretch *London's river* [BN1]

from the commercial and industrial *heart of London* to a much cleaner playground [BN1]

...a fanfare rang out, and the two *blue mechanical arms known as bascules* were raised in salute to the royal boat [BN1]

very remote and very uninspiring *head of state* [BN1]

A very British way to honour *Her Majesty* [TN1]

First, *High Court* declared victory...[TN1]

Hyperbole: *could see no water* [BN1], *nobody does pageantry quite like Britain, getting cold feet, millions across Britain* [TN1]

Metaphor: *the River Thames became a royal highway, dragon boats, playground for tourists, the river reaches the sea, wall of sound* [BN1], *it was a quintessentially British occasion, with weather to match; pierced the London gloom, at the heart, dragon boats, storm clouds gathering at a terrifying pace over the economy, winds of change, getting cold feet, landscape-destroying monstrosities* [TN1]

Personification: *the river rang, jubilee celebrations kicked off Saturday* [BN1], *crowd certainly needed their umbrellas* [TN1]

Synecdoche: *Handel's* [BN1], *inefficient wind farms being built* [TN1]

Multiword Expressions

Phrasal Verbs: *rang out, kicked off, stood in for* [BN1], *take off, drowned out, get on with it* [TN1]

Idioms: *al fresco, sick and tired* [BN1], *ten deep, is in touch with* [TN1]

Other features

Superlatives: the pageant was *the largest* public event, for *largest* parade of boats [BN1],
the most of the long bank holiday weekend [TN1]

Fixed Phrases: *better off* [TN1]

8.2 Broadsheets vs. Tabloids, example 2

BN2: Big Ben's tower to be renamed in honour of Queen Elizabeth II

TN2: It WILL be the Elizabeth Tower: MPs support renaming the tower housing Big Ben
 after the Queen

Famous Big Ben Tower in London was renamed to the Elizabeth Tower in honour to
 Queen's sixty year reign on the British throne.

8.2.1 Linguistic Aspects

Word Formation

Compounding: *landmark, outstanding, behalf, hitherto, longest-serving* [BN2], *landmark,*
cross-party, itself, threshold, outstanding, indeed, behind [TN2]

Affixation

Prefixation and suffixation: *proposal* (*pro-* + *pose* + *-al*), *renamed* (*re-* + *name* + *-ed*),
unbroken (*un-* + *broke* + *-en*), *anti-monarchist* (*anti-* + *monarch* + *-ist*),
profoundly (*pro-* + *found* + *-ly*) [BN2], *renaming* (*re-* + *name* + *-ing*),
proposal (*pro-* + *pose* + *al*), *renamed* (*re-* + *name* + *-ed*), *bestowed* (*be-* +
stowe + *-ed*), *proposed* (*pro-* + *pose* + *-ed*) [TN2]

Prefixation: *rename* (*re-* + *name*), *rebuilt* (*re-* + *built*), *renamed* (*re-* + *name* + *-ed*),
inappropriate (*in-* + *appropriate*) [BN2], *deserves* (*de-* + *serve* + *-s*), *across*
(a- + *cross*) [TN2]

Suffixation: *protestations* (*protest* + *-ation* + *-s*), *parliamentary* (*parliament* + *-ary*),
housing (*house* + *-ing*), *supported* (*support* + *-ed*), *majority* (*major* + *-ity*),
backers (*back* + *-er* + *-s*), *signed* (*sign* + *-ed*), *calling* (*call* + *-ing*), *formally*
(formal + *-ly*), *named* (*name* + *-ed*), *republicans* (*republic* + *-an* + *-s*),
opposing (*oppose* + *-ing*), *formal* (*form* + *-al*), *circulated* (*circulate* + *-ed*),
Conservative (*conserve* + *-ative*), *tabled* (*table* + *-ed*), *backing* (*back* + *-ing*),
leaders (*lead* + *-er* + *-s*), *written* (*write* + *-en*), *consideration* (*considerate* +

-ation), *later* (*late* + *-er*), *commemorating* (*commemorate* + *-ing*), *iconic* (*icon* + *-ic*), *truly* (*true* + *-ly*), *exceptional* (*exception* + *-al*), *grateful* (*grate* + *-ful*), *confirmed* (*confirm* + *-ed*), *outstanding* (*outstand* + *-ing*), *backed* (*back* + *-ed*), *former* (*form* + *-er*), *recognition* (*recognize* + *-tion*), *longest* (*long* + *-est*), *serving* (*serve* + *-ing*), *paying* (*pay* + *-ing*), *wisdom* (*wise* + *-dom*), *criticised* (*criticise* + *-ed*), *given* (*give* + *-en*), *democratic* (*democracy* + *-tic*) [BN2], *housing* (*house* + *-ing*), *leaders* (*lead* + *-er* + *-s*), *governing* (*govern* + *-ing*), *expected* (*expect* + *-ed*), *supported* (*support* + *-ed*), *majority* (*major* + *-ity*), *backed* (*back* + *-ed*), *signed* (*sign* + *-ed*), *tribute* (*tribe* + *-ute*), *celebrations* (*celebrate* + *-ion* + *-s*), *originally* (*original* + *-ly*), *backing* (*back* + *-ing*), *given* (*give* + *-en*), *colloquially* (*colloquial* + *-ly*), *location* (*locate* + *-ion*), *parliamentary* (*parliament* + *-ary*), *secretary* (*secret* + *-ary*), *politicians* (*politics* + *-ian*), *delighted* (*delight* + *-ed*), *attracted* (*attract* + *-ed*), *identified* (*identify* + *-ed*), *authorities* (*author* + *-ity* + *-s*), *commemorating* (*commemorate* + *-ing*), *iconic* (*icon* + *-ic*), *famous* (*fame* + *-ous*), *truly* (*true* + *-ly*), *exceptional* (*exception* + *-al*), *grateful* (*grate* + *-ful*), *outstanding* (*outstand* + *-ing*), *fitting* (*fit* + *-ing*), *approval* (*approve* + *-al*), *formally* (*formal* + *-ly*), *presented* (*present* + *-ed*), *invited* (*invite* + *-ed*) [TN2]

Shortenings

Initialism: *MPs* – *member of Parliament* [BN2],

MPs – *member of Parliament* [TN2]

ft – *foot* [TN]

Conversion: *it mirrors, houses* [TN2]

Figures of Speech

Simile: *as famous as Parliament* [TN2]

Metonymy: *the tower looms over Westminster* opposite the Victoria Tower... [TN2]

...presented to *the Palace* [TN2]

Hyperbole: *on her country* [BN2]

Metaphor: *as soldiers stage a dress rehearsal* [TN2]

Multiword Expressions

Phrasal Verbs: *calling for* [BN2], *signed up*, *looks on* [TN2]

Other features

Superlatives: country's *longest-serving* monarch [BN2]

8.3 Broadsheets vs. Tabloids, example 3

BN3: Queen celebrates 60 years on throne

TN3: Queen Elizabeth marks 60 years on throne

On February 6, 1952, when King George VI, the Elizabeth's II father, died, she became the Queen. This day celebrates anniversary of her reign as well as the King's death.

8.3.1 Linguistic Aspects

Word Formation

Compounding: *60-year*, *85-year-old*, *longest-serving*, *milestone*, *wonderful*, *myself*, *friendship*, *throughout*, *weekend*, *highlight*, *1,000-strong*, *Commonwealth* [BN3], *25-year-old*, *mother-of-two*, *41-gun*, *62-gun*, *figurehead*, *today*, *onto*, *60-year*, *milestone*, *blueprint*, *grandmother*, *much-cherished*, *spotlight*, *lifesavers*, *another* [TN3]

Affixation

Prefixation and suffixation: *reaffirming* (*re-* + *affirm* + *-ing*), *encouragement* (*en-* + *courage* + *-ment*), *international* (*inter-* + *nation* + *-al*), *before* (*be-* + *fore*), *reminded* (*re-* + *mind* + *-ed*) [BN3], *international* (*inter-* + *nation* + *-al*), *recreating* (*re-* + *create* + *-ing*) [TN3]

Prefixation: *anew* (*a-* + *new*) [BN3], *became* (*be-* + *came*), *interview* (*inter-* + *view*), *ahead* (*a-* + *head*) [TN3]

Suffixation: *marked* (*mark* + *-ed*), *thanking* (*thank* + *-ing*), *supported* (*support* + *-ed*), *dedication* (*dedicate* + *-ion*), *serving* (*serve* + *-ing*), *ascended* (*ascend* + *-ed*), *reigned* (*reign* + *-ed*), *writing* (*write* + *-ing*), *given* (*give* + *-en*), *togetherness* (*together* + *-ness*), *convening* (*convene* + *-ing*), *neighborliness* (*neighbor* + *-li* + *-ness*), *been* (*be* + *-en*), *fortunate* (*fortune* + *-ate*), *feted* (*fete* + *-ed*),

regional (region + -al), national (nation + -al), including (include + -ing), closer (close + -er), touring (tour + -ing), likely (like + -ly), featuring (feature + -ing), expressed (express + -ed), coming (come + -ing), later (late + -er), slated (slate + -ed), nursery (nurse + -ry), watching (watch + -ing) [BN3], quietly (quiet + -ly), spoken (spoke + -en), named (name + -ed), visiting (visit + -ing), received (receive + -ed), died (die + -ed), immediately (immediate + -ly), accession (access + -ion), marked (mark + -ed), contribution (contribute + -ion), powerful (power + -ful), commentator (comment + -ator), talking (talk + -ing), truly (true + -ly), including (include + -ing), hugely (huge + -ly), seriously (serious + -ly), interestingly (interesting + -ly), stepping (step + -ing), reigning (reign + -ing), southern (south + -ern), remembered (remember + -ed), travelled (travel + -ed), experienced (experience + -ed), oldest (old + -est), achieved (achieve + -ed), ruled (rule + -ed), admired (admire + -ed), younger (young + -er), carved (carve + -ed), completely (complete + -ly), aged (age + -ed), cherished (cherish + -ed), admitted (admit + -ed), photographed (photograph + -ed), planned (plan + -ed), including (include + -ing), representatives (represent + -ative + -s), Australian (Australian + -an), participants (participate + -ant + -s), choreographers (choreograph + -er + -s), production (product + -ion), photographic (photograph + -ic), exhibitions (exhibit + -ion + -s), academic (academy + -ic), diplomatic (diploma + -tic), tribute (tribe + -ute) [TN3]

Shortenings

Initialism: *the U.K. – the United Kingdom* [BN3]

the UK – the United Kingdom [TN3]

Acronym: *Feb. – February* [BN3]

Figures of Speech

Metonymy: ...became the British monarch and Australia's *head of state* [TN3]

...not only of her *home country*, but also the Commonwealth [TN3]

Metaphor: *to the future with a clear head and warm heart* [BN3], *raft of royal events* [TN3]

Multiword Expressions

Collocations: ...with the fierce demands of *public life*. [TN3]

...she's the Queen of 15 other realms *around the world*... [TN3]

In May 500 people and 800 horses will *take part in* another pageant,... [TN3]

Phrasal Verbs: *look forward* [BN3], *pass down*, *take in* [TN3]

Idioms: *fan out* [BN3], *en route* [TN3]

Other features

Superlatives: *the longest-serving* monarch [BN3], *the most important* role, *the most travelled* monarch, *the most experienced* monarch, *the oldest* monarch, one of *the world's most photographed* women [TN3]

8.4 Broadsheets vs. Tabloids, example 4

BN4: The Diamond Jubilee will be much better than the Olympic Games

TN4: OLYMPIC GAMES AND DIAMOND JUBILEE SEE BRIT PRIDE SOAR

The Olympic Games and the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee were the most significant and the biggest occasions of 2012 for the Great Britain.

8.4.1 Linguistic Aspects

Word Formation

Compounding: *1,000-ship*, *line-up*, *although*, *weekend*, *nobody*, *without*, *already*, *behind*, *Jubilee-themed*, *weekend* [BN4], *heptathlon*, *two-thirds*, *middle-aged*, *blockbusting*, *overdrive*, *26-year-old*, *outside*, *Championship* [TN4]

Affixation

Prefixation and suffixation: *international* (*inter-* + *nation* + *-al*), *disappointment* (*dis-* + *appoint* + *-ment*), *anti-establishment* (*anti-* + *establish* + *-ment*) [BN4], *renewed* (*re-* + *new* + *-ed*) [TN4]

Prefixation: *before* (*be-* + *fore*), *across* (*a-* + *cross*), *apart* (*a-* + *part*) [BN4]

Suffixation: *biggest* (*big* + *-est*), *grandest* (*grand* + *-est*), *spectacular* (*spectacle* + *-ular*), *opening* (*open* + *-ing*), *providing* (*provide* + *-ing*), *scenery* (*scene* + *-ry*), *competition* (*compete* + *-ition*), *really* (*real* + *-ly*), *Londoners* (*London* + *-er(s)*), *crowded* (*crowd* + *-ed*), *patriotism* (*patriot* + *-ism*), *national* (*nation*

+ *-al*), *occasional* (*occasion* + *-al*), *feeling* (*feel* + *-ing*), *embarrassed* (*embarrass* + *-ed*), *rehearsal* (*rehearse* + *-al*), *celebrated* (*celebrate* + *-ed*), *recruited* (*recruit* + *-ed*), *royalists* (*royal* + *-ist* + *-s*), *trendy* (*trend* + *-y*), *watching* (*watch* + *-ing*), *marriage* (*marry* + *-age*), *cheering* (*cheer* + *-ing*), *embraced* (*embrace* + *-ed*), *traditional* (*tradition* + *-al*), *themed* (*theme* + *-ed*), *republicans* (*republic* + *-an* + *-s*), *being* (*be* + *-ing*), *reminded* (*remind* + *-ed*), *strongest* (*strong* + *-est*), *conservative* (*conserve* + *-ative*) [BN4], *seen* (*see* + *-en*), *massive* (*mass* + *-ive*), *national* (*nation* + *-al*), *polled* (*poll* + *-ed*), *British* (*Brit* + *-ish*), *loyalty* (*loyal* + *-ty*), *patriotic* (*patriot* + *-ic*), *praising* (*praise* + *-ing*), *soaring* (*soar* + *-ing*), *experiencing* (*experience* + *-ing*), *Northern* (*North* + *-ern*), *elderly* (*elder* + *-ly*), *grumpy* (*grump* + *-y*), *youngsters* (*young* + *-ster* + *-s*), *impressed* (*impress* + *-ed*), *quarter* (*quart* + *-er*), *saying* (*say* + *-ing*), *happier* (*happy* + *-er*), *being* (*be* + *-ing*), *blockbusting* (*blockbust* + *-ing*), *opening* (*open* + *-ing*), *beamed* (*beam* + *-ed*), *scooped* (*scoop* + *-ed*), *finished* (*finish* + *-ed*), *celebration* (*celebrate* + *-ion*), *featured* (*feature* + *-ed*), *cyclist* (*cycle* + *-ist*), *golfer* (*golf* + *-er*), *carried* (*carry* + *-ed*), *been* (*be* + *-en*), *placed* (*place* + *-ed*) [TN4]

Shortenings

Initialism: *St* – *Saint* [BN4]

the UK – *the United Kingdom* [TN4]

GB – *Great Britain* [TN4]

US – *United States* [TN4]

PGA – *Professional Golfers' Association* [TN4]

Clipping: *cyclist* – *bicyclist* [TN4]

Figures of Speech

Simile: *London's Hyde Park felt more like a festival* [BN4]

Metonymy: ...all it will mean is long queues and crowded *tube* trains. [BN4]

...a rare opportunity to wave a *Union flag* without feeling embarrassed. [BN4]

Hyperbole: *ten times better than, in every corner of the country* [BN4], *beamed into a billion homes* [TN4]

Metaphor: *dress rehearsal* [BN4], *swept the nation* [TN4]

Personification: *London's Hyde Park felt more like a festival* [BN4]

Multiword Expressions

Collocations: But the Jubilee will provide a rare opportunity to wave a *Union flag*... [BN4]

The Diamond Jubilee will be much better than *the Olympic Games* [BN4]

Olympic Games and Diamond Jubilee see Brit pride soar [TN4]

Phrasal Verbs: *carried out* [TN4]

Idioms: *apart from, drove down, in other words* [BN4]

Other features

Superlatives: the Thames pageant will be *the biggest* and *grandest, the best* of all, *the strongest* and *most popular* institution in the country [BN4], the English were *the most patriotic*, middle-aged people were *least proud* of, youngsters were *most impressed* by the London Olympics [TN4]

Unusual word-order: *but in truth is the Games are an; all it will mean is long queues and* [BN4]

Informal expressions: *to do down the Olympics* [BN4]

8.5 Broadsheets vs. Tabloids, example 5

BN5: Queen's Diamond Jubilee: Beacons lit around the world

TN5: Jubilee flame: Beacons of hope to light up the UK and Commonwealth on Monday

On Monday, June 4, 2012, when the Diamond Jubilee concert was held, the evening was finished by lighting up the beacons all over the world to celebrate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

8.5.1 Linguistic Aspects

Word Formation

Compounding: *coconut, bonfire, granddaughter, outside, tonight, great-great-grandmother, milestone* [BN5], *Commonwealth, servicemen, 28ft-high, 20ft, together* [TN5]

Affixation

Prefixation: *alight* (*a-* + *light*), *abroad* (*a-* + *broad*), *become* (*be-* + *come*) [BN5]

Suffixation: *lighting* (*light* + *-ing*), *following* (*follow* + *-ing*), *using* (*use* + *-ing*), *traditional* (*tradition* + *-al*), *European* (*Europe* + *-an*), *coming* (*come* + *-ing*), *declared* (*declare* + *-ed*), *beginning* (*begin* + *-ing*), *celebration* (*celebrate* + *-ion*), *greeting* (*greet* + *-ing*), *attended* (*attend* + *-ed*), *gathered* (*gather* + *-ed*), *being* (*be* + *-ing*), *joined* (*join* + *-ed*), *opposition* (*oppose* + *-ition*), *leader* (*lead* + *-er*), *reflecting* (*reflect* + *-ing*), *passing* (*pass* + *-ing*), *lived* (*live* + *-ed*), *spending* (*spend* + *-ing*), *Australian* (*Australia* + *-an*), *passed* (*pass* + *-ed*), *handed* (*hand* + *-ed*), *hotly* (*hot* + *-ly*), *debated* (*debate* + *-ed*), *monarchists* (*monarch* + *-ist* + *s-*), *republicans* (*republic* + *-an* + *s-*), *affection* (*affect* + *-ion*), *reached* (*reach* + *-ed*) [BN5], *national* (*nation* + *-al*), *unity* (*unit* + *-y*), *celebration* (*celebrate* + *-ion*), *highest* (*high* + *-est*), *wounded* (*wound* + *-ed*), *workers* (*work* + *-er* + *s-*), *Northern* (*north* + *-ern*), *lighting* (*light* + *-ing*), *triggering* (*trigger* + *-ing*), *burner* (*burn* + *-er*), *communication* (*communicate* + *-ion*), *largest* (*large* + *-est*), *emotional* (*emotion* + *-al*), *seen* (*see* + *-en*), *bringing* (*bring* + *-ing*), *affection* (*affect* + *-ion*) [TN5]

Shortening

Initialisms: *the UK* – *the United Kingdom* [TN5]

ft – *foot* [TN5]

pm – *post meridiem* [TN5]

Figures of Speech

Metonymy: Queen Elizabeth is the *head of state* in Australia,... [BN5]

Metaphor: *from the four points of the compass* [BN5]

Multiword Expressions

Collocations: *around the world* [BN5]

Phrasal Verbs: *coming from*, *handed over* [BN5], *light up* [TN5]

Other features

Superlatives: *highest* peaks, the *largest* number [TN5]

8.6 Visual Aspects

All the articles from 2012 are taken from the online source as was already mentioned at the beginning. During the analysis, there was not found any rule for placing the pictures or decks (small summary of the text under the headline) because some of them are completely lacking any picture even though, in the theoretical part was claimed it should be included in the articles as one of the visuals.

The articles certainly have an impact on readers from the visual point of view. Only the articles [BN2] and [BN4] from broadsheets contain one picture, the rest contain only text. On the other side, tabloids tend to place more photographs connected to the topic of the article to catch the reader's interest. Only article [TN3] from tabloids does not contain any photograph, which happens very rarely. The article [TN1] includes two photographs, and [TN2] even more – three pictures are contained there. Almost all the articles from 2012 have the headings written in a lower case. An exception is the article [TN4] in which the heading is written by capital letters. The headings in all ten articles are written in bold and are using regular font. Regarding layouts in both types of newspapers, text is better-organized in broadsheets than in tabloids.

8.7 Conclusion to the Diamond Jubilee

In the articles about the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee the most frequently used word formation process in both broadsheets and tabloids was affixation which appears in all ten articles but it is more used in texts from broadsheets. Compounding was also used in all ten articles, but less frequently than affixation and was preferred in serious newspapers. Regarding the shortenings, acronyms appeared only in one article [BN3] as well as clipping [TN4]. Initialisms were found in four articles from broadsheets and five articles from tabloids. The first two compared articles [BN1] and [TN1] also contained blendings [BN1], coinages appeared in [TN1] and [BN1] and reduplication in [TN1]. The article [TN2] also contained conversion.

Metaphor, metonymy and hyperbole are the common figures of speech in these articles from 2012. This means that the language is quite rich and the descriptions are attractive for the reader. Metaphor appeared in all five articles from broadsheets. Synecdoche occurred both in [BN1] and [TN1] and personification was used in two broadsheet articles and in one text of the tabloids.

The use of multiword expressions was very high, especially of the phrasal verbs, which appeared in all ten articles followed by idioms used in three broadsheet articles and three tabloids.

Also other expressions were found which do not belong to any of the groups that were already mentioned. A high amount of superlatives occurred, which is interesting because these expressions catch the reader's attention and his interest about the topic rises. One informal expression occurred in broadsheet article [BN4] and or an unusual word-order was found in broadsheets as well [BN4].

Regarding the visual side of online newspapers, articles from tabloids contain more pictures than these from the broadsheets. Nine of ten articles have headings written by a lower case and all ten articles used for their headings a regular font.

CONCLUSION

The thesis analyzed seven articles from 1953 about the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and ten articles from 2012 when the Diamond Jubilee was held. Its aim was to find out how the language changed in the course of sixty years from the point of view of linguistic aspects and which one of them are the most frequently used. There were also described visuals of both types of newspapers.

The most frequently used linguistic aspects contained word formation processes, figures of speech and multiword expressions. All of the seventeen articles contained affixation and compounding, which makes them the most used features. Generally in all seventeen texts, no lexical relations, namely antonymy, synonymy, homonymy and hyponymy were found. It is quite interesting, that there were not any opposites or similar expressions used for the descriptions. Also back-formations, euphemisms, puns, understatements, litotes, slogans or catch phrases were not found in any of the seventeen articles. Based on this finding we can assume that these linguistic features do not really belong to the favorite vocabulary bank of journalists writing reports and covering an event. Slogans are rather found in advertisements to make an association between an easy to remember phrase and a product.

When comparing newspapers from 1953 from the point of view of word formation processes compounding and affixation were the most often used because they appeared in all seven articles. Figures of speech were more often represented in tabloids, as well as multiword expressions. This means that tabloids were richer than broadsheets regarding linguistic features. Other features were superlatives, which occurred in all articles both in broadsheets and tabloids. Two articles from broadsheets contained an unusual word-order which is not used today as well as archaisms. Informal expressions were also used in order to make the text more understandable.

Regarding broadsheets and tabloids from 2012, the use of figures of speech as well as multiword expressions was very similar in both of them. Other features were represented mainly by superlatives although one unusual word-order occurred in the text from broadsheets. Generally, newspapers from 2012 contained a very similar amount of linguistic features.

Newspapers' articles published in 1953 and 2012 contain similar linguistics features, although those from 2012 used more expressions from the group of word-formation

processes, namely acronyms, blending, coinage, reduplication and conversion which make these articles richer from the point of view of language and expressive means or stylistic devices. But these findings should be taken with respect to the total number of the selected articles because a lower number of texts from 1953 were chosen but they are longer than these from 2012. The articles from 2012 are much shorter because today everyone is busy to read long texts so they are of a higher linguistic efficiency. Regarding figures of speech, the articles from 1953 contained mainly metonymy and metaphor as well as these one from 2012. An unusual word-order appeared in broadsheets from 1953 as well as from 2012. Those from 1953 also contained archaism which is understandable because the language is still changing and new words are created as well as the usage of old ones is decreasing. There were also superlatives in both types of newspapers which were used very frequently and they can be used in order to make the text more interesting for the reader.

Usage of hyphens (*to-day, to-morrow*) or dots (*B.B.C.*) used in the words contained in the articles from 1953 is partially different in comparison with these from 2012. The aim of this bachelor thesis was not to analyze these features, but I consider them as an interesting finding.

I supposed that generally the articles from 1953 as well as those from 2012 would use some examples of lexical relations and multiword expressions but this assumption appeared to be wrong.

The visual side appeals to the reader too. Originally printed newspapers from 1953 reflect their antiquity, but generally their visual side is not as rich as for example today's newspapers because they were not colourized. Headings were more visible in the articles written in tabloids in 1953 than in broadsheets from the same years in order to catch the reader's attention. On the other side, headings included in the articles from both types of online newspapers from 2012 looked very similar.

To sum up, the articles proved that nowadays the language is still adapting to our needs and that today's texts and articles can be easily read by ordinary people without any special education. Analysis also showed which linguistic and visual aspects were used in the past and which are used in the present during the process of creating newspapers' articles while the usage of linguistic aspects was quite similar.

I hope this bachelor thesis will bring benefit to people who are interested in journalism, the style of writing newspapers' articles or linguistics.

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9 LIST OF FIGURES

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Figure 7: Total overview – figures of speech

Figure 8: Total overview - multiword expressions

Figure 9: Total overview – other features

APPENDICES

P I Analysed newspapers' articles (enclosed CD)

P II Figures of linguistic features

APPENDIX P II: FIGURES OF LINGUISTIC FEATURES

The affixation from the group of word formation processes is not contained in the graphs in order to be more readable.

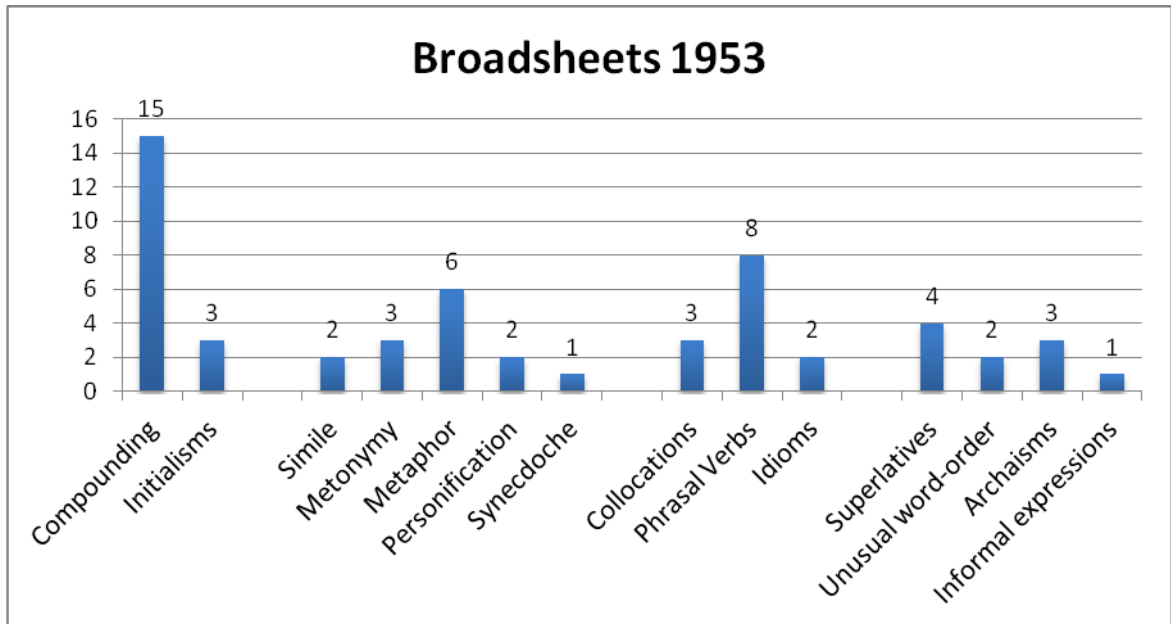


Figure 1: Linguistic features in broadsheets - 1953

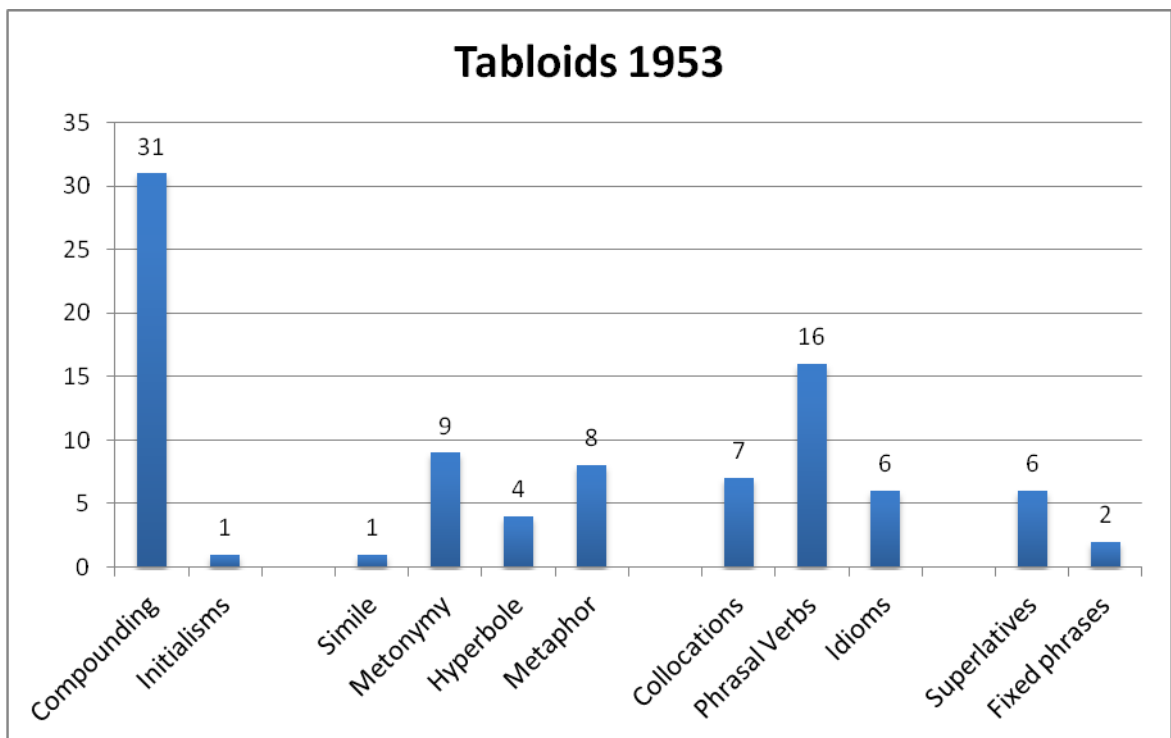


Figure 2: Linguistic features in tabloids - 1953

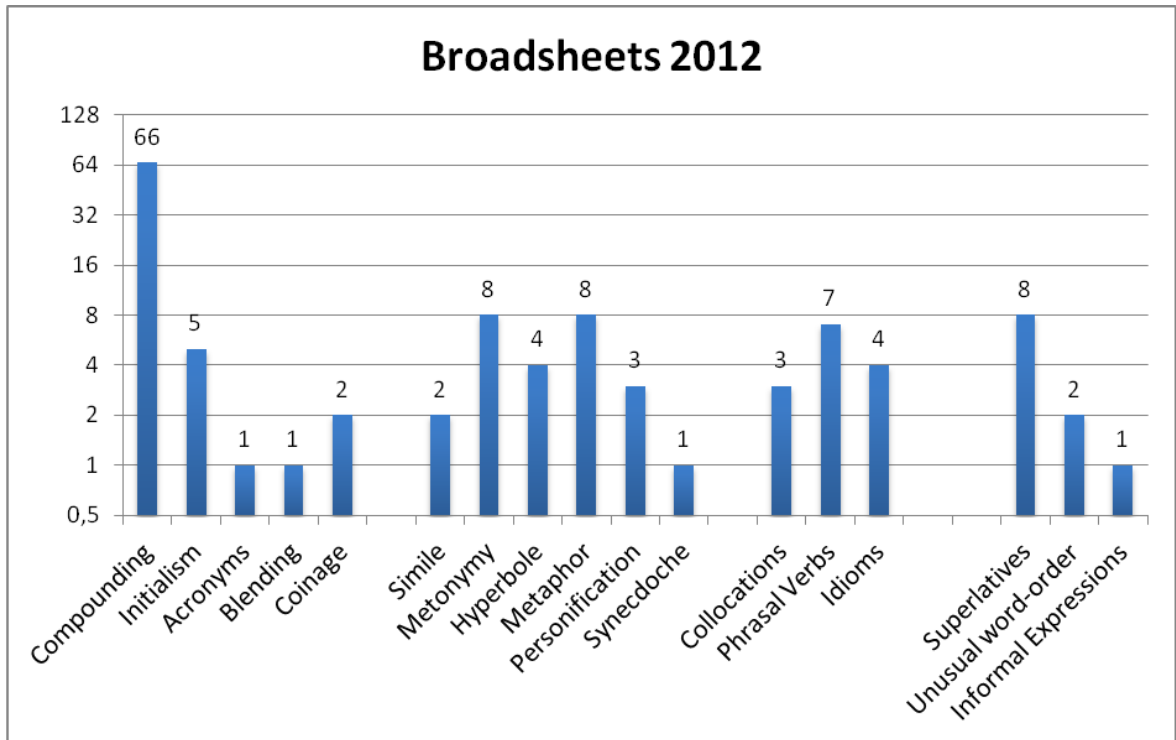


Figure 3: Linguistic features in broadsheets - 2012

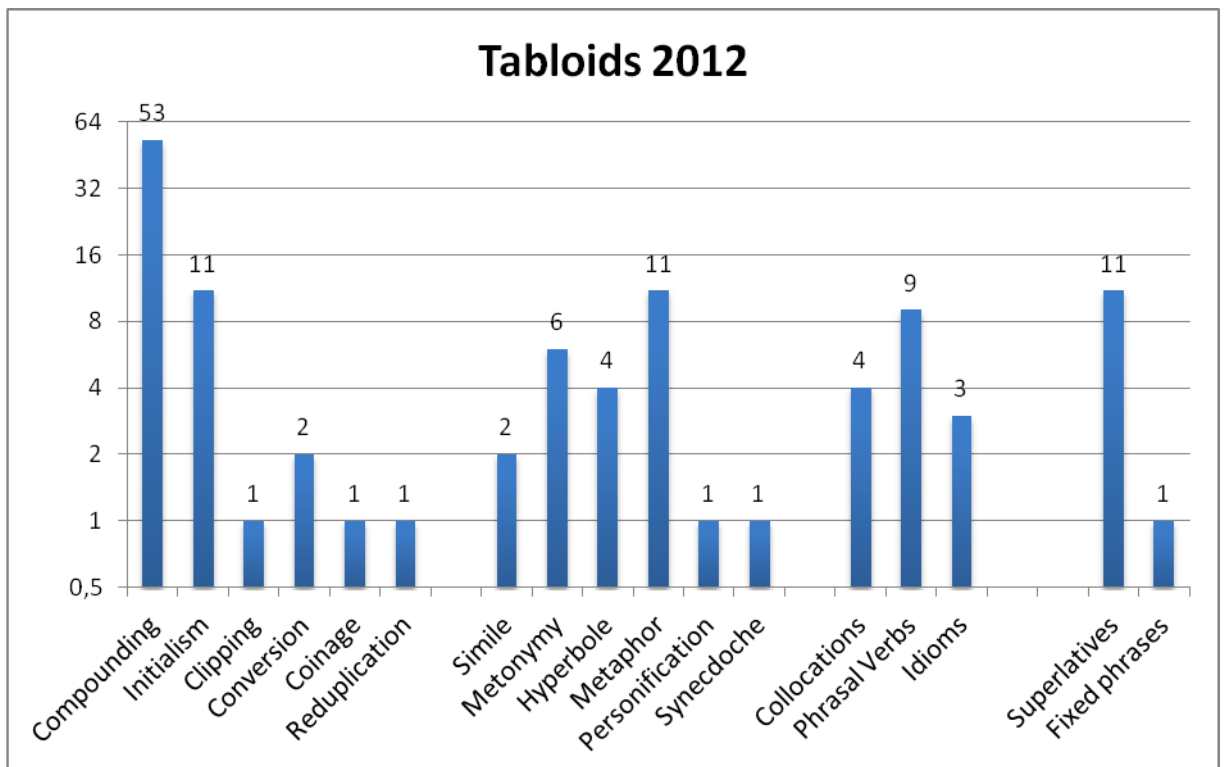


Figure 4: Linguistic features in tabloids - 2012

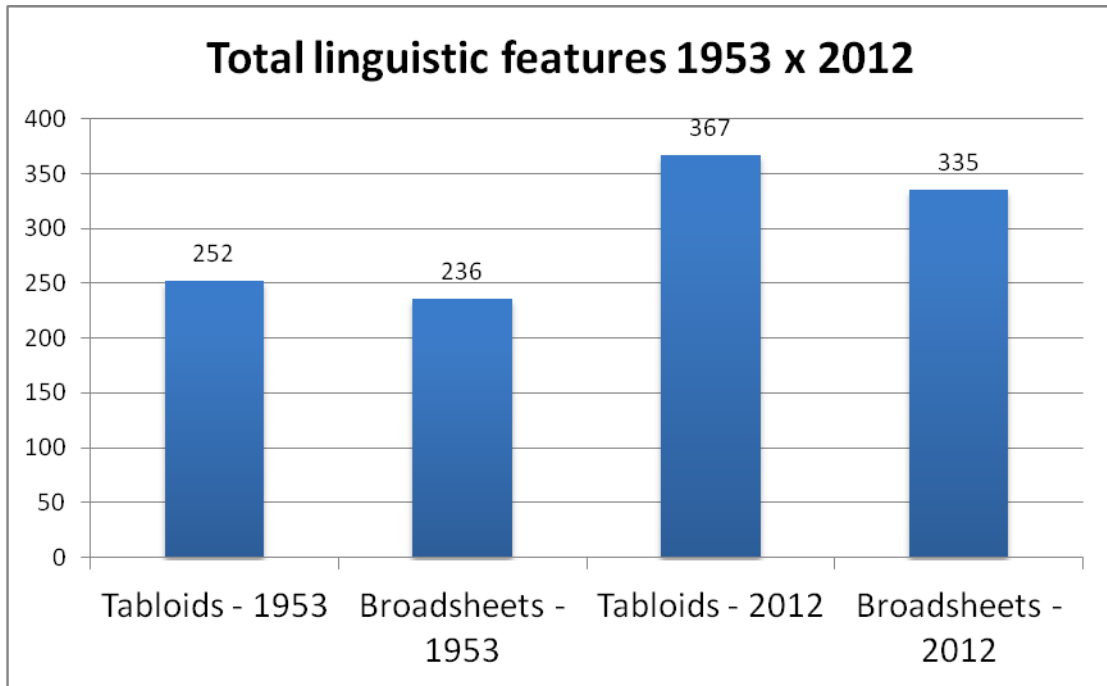


Figure 5: Total linguistic features – 1953 vs. 2012

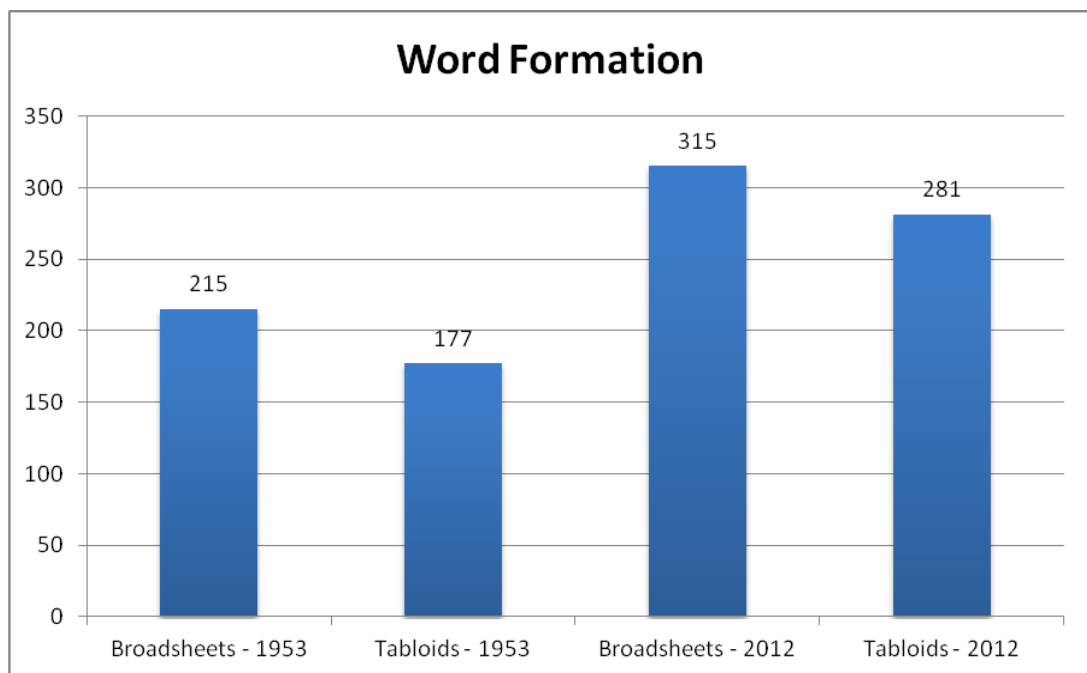


Figure 6: Total overview – word formation

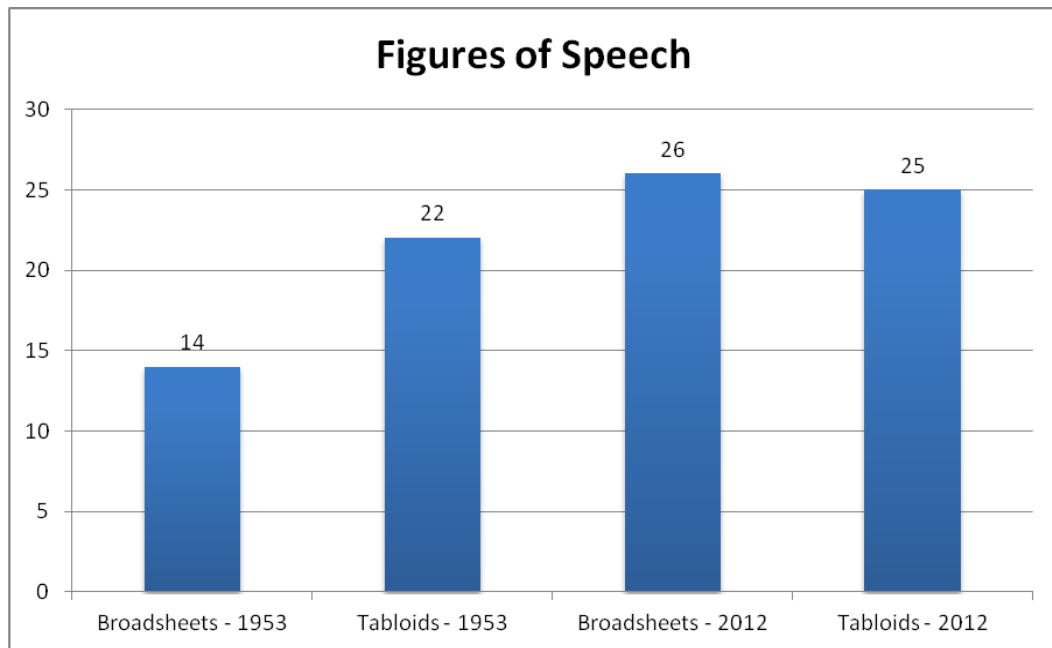


Figure 7: Total overview – figures of speech

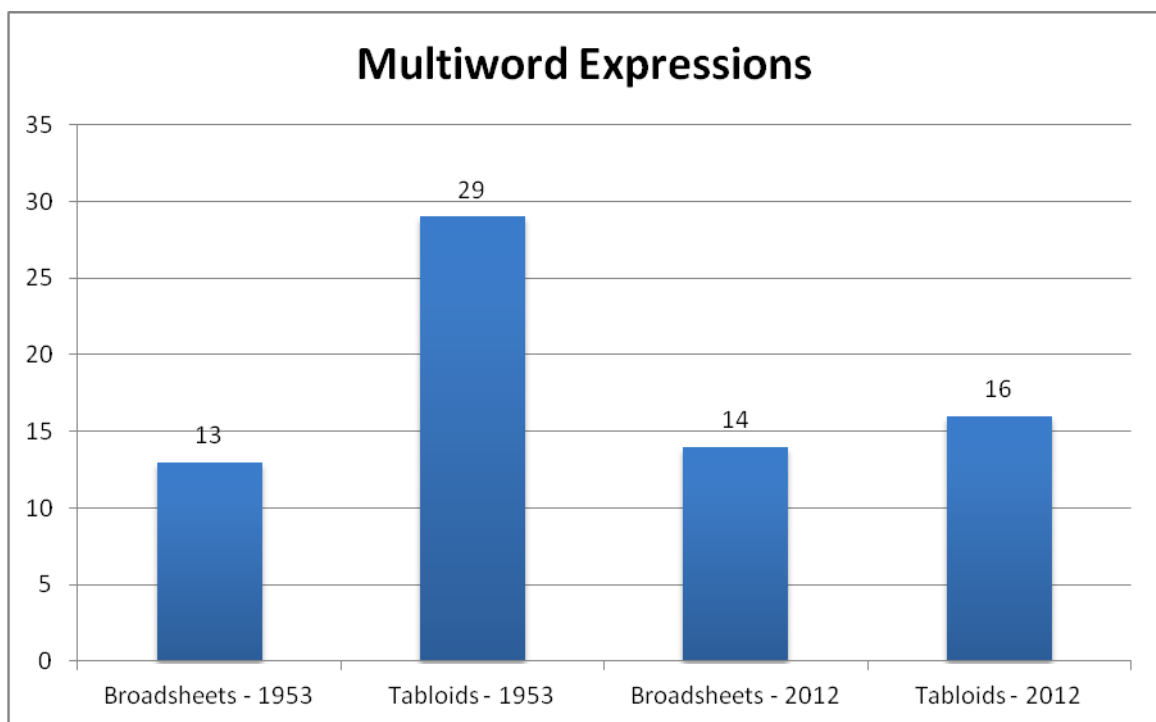


Figure 8: Total overview - multiword expressions

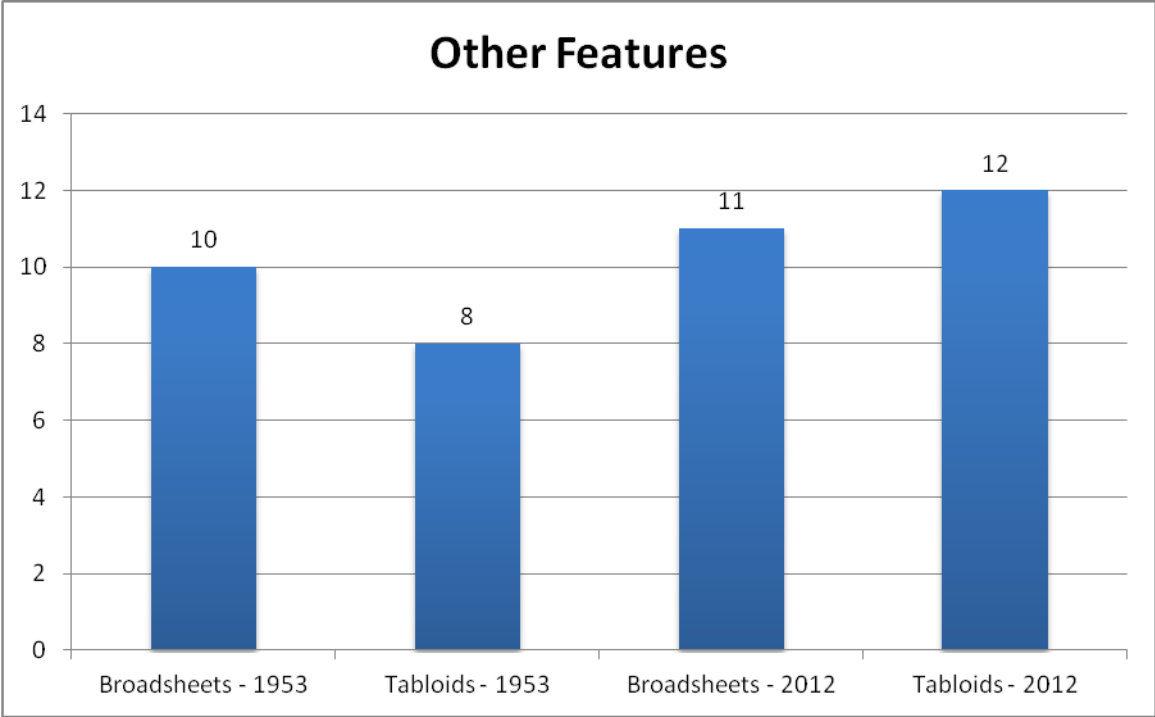


Figure 9: Total overview – other features

