MASARYK UNIVERSITY BRNO

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Bachelor thesis

Brno 2008

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Supervisor: Mgr. Martin Adam, Ph.D.
The Internet News Headlines: an Analysis

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Bibliography
ADAMEC, Peter. The Internet News Headlines: an Analysis; bachelor thesis. Brno: Masaryk University, Faculty of education, Department of English Language and Literature, 2008. 48 pages, 7 pages of attachments. The supervisor of Bachelor thesis is Mgr. Martin Adam, Ph.D.

Annotation

The bachelor thesis investigates – from various linguistic points of view – selected lexical, phonetic, grammatical and pragmatic features and devices, which are used in news headlines in English, and tries to compare them with the features and devices used in Czech news headlines.

Keywords

News, Headlines, Discourse, Analysis, Comparison, English, Czech, Language, Internet
Declaration

I proclaim that this bachelor thesis was done by my own and I used only the materials that are stated in the literature sources.

I agree with the placing of this thesis in the Masaryk University Brno in the library of the Department of English Language and Literature and with the access for studying purposes.

In Brno 6th October 2008

Peter Adamec
Acknowledgement

I would like to thank my supervisor Mgr. Martin Adam, Ph.D. for his help and giving advice connected with the thesis.
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1 Introduction

The turn of the twenty and the twenty-first centuries was marked by an enormous growth of importance of two phenomena – availability of modern technologies and information. The modern technologies, such as mobile phones and, especially, computers, have entered into many activities of human work and life. Many of these activities like administration, banking, shopping, science or study are fully dependent on the computers and it is hard to imagine the situation without them today. Nevertheless, beside this very important and useful function they serve as a device for entertainment, communication and also enable quick and almost constant access to information.

The information is the second essential phenomenon of contemporary world as it imagines a necessity for everyone not to be ignorant towards events, discoveries and news that encompass him. Well-informed person can better join to and participate in the society and thus be more useful member of it.

1.1 The Internet

As has been indicated, the most effective and quick way to approach information is through modern technologies, computers and the Internet. It is possible to trace the events virtually at the same time as they have happened regardless of how far the place of this event is from us and our computer. Due to the fact that the majority of web pages have their own online archives they provide a comfortable and easy way to track the event not only forward but also backward. Readers may need this service when they are lost in the circumstances or when searching for background of particular news.

The internet embodies immense amount of web pages containing various information from different points of view. Nowadays, nearly all of the printed newspapers have their online counterparts and it is the same with the popular or scientific magazines, periodicals, journals or web pages of electronic media like radio and television. Moreover, the international net provides space for all people who want to express their opinions as they can create their own web pages.
Thus it is clear that there is far more information on the web than anybody can trace. Everybody must decide which web page wants to see. And even after that he must choose only the articles which mostly attract his attention according to the headlines. That is why the headlines are so important and why they must follow certain rules in order to be persuasive.

1.2 The Topic

This work tries to investigate the rules discussed in the section above. It aims to compare English and Czech news headlines and especially find common and different features of headlines in both languages. The work is divided in two parts: theoretical and practical part. The first one explains basic terminology, introduces main features of headlines as well as summarises hitherto findings in the field. The second one compares Czech and English news headlines on the web.

1.3 The Motivation for this Work

The main reason for completing this work is my interest for modern technologies and the benefits it offers to many people, especially the disabled people whom it helps to diminish the barriers among them, other people and vast majority of information. 20 years earlier, it was hard to imagine that, for instance, blind people could read the same newspapers, magazines and journals as the others could because printing them for such a small group of people in the Braille would be unprofitable. Thanks to the invention of the Internet, these problems have vanished.

The Internet has overruled just the whole world and its future is unpredictable. For example, in the area of the news reporting, it sometimes raises the question whether the printed newspapers survives the next decade or at least the century. Although this question has not been satisfactorily answered at the moment, it is no doubt that the number of people who read them has been decreasing in favour of those who prefers the online news reporting. Moreover, the online news reporting enables far more easy access to the periodicals beyond the borders of particular countries. People who learn foreign languages can simply read the news in the language they interested in. And as the English is
sometimes suggested to be “lingua franca” of the recent world, it is useful to investigate whether some features has been permitting from English into the national languages, in this case the Czech one, or not.

1.4 The Procedure

This work uses the method of analysing a particular text, in this case randomly selected Czech and English headlines. Both are analysed in terms of lexical, grammatical phonetic and pragmatic level; the message’s content analysis is not the focus of this work. The headlines are analysed by method of comparison, i.e. the thesis compares particular features of them and aspires to find some similarities or divergences between them.

1.5 Corpus

The material for text analysis was selected from 129th October till 4th November 2007. The headlines were randomly downloaded from online news archive of the Internet news service of British and Czech public radio BBC and Český rozhlas (Czech Radio) respectively. This does not mean that the content of the analysis consists only of radio news headlines; the Internet services of both institutes is rather their supplementary service and looks like a general news sites. The reason for selection of these sites is the fact that both offer a wide offering of international news.

The corpus consists of 138 English and 137 Czech headlines (they are gathered as the appendices at the end of this work). The English headlines occupy totally three pages, the Czech ones three pages too. The news deals presumably with the affairs of the world, Europe, South and North America, and Asia.
2 Theoretical Part

2.1 The Internet

Though the focus of this work is primarily centred on the news on the web, and especially their headlines, this chapter tries to draw out a deeper look at internet itself as a whole. First of all, this work briefly discusses the history and then the language and rules which are typical for cyberspace.

2.1.1 The Early Roots of the Internet

It is not an easy task to state a definite point which marks the beginning of the international net. In a broader sense, it could be any attempt of men to communicate at a distance. In this case, it is possible to establish as the internet predecessors such devices as a telephone, telegraph or radio and television broadcasting. “Leiner et al”). However, the real roots of goes back to the 60th years of the 20th century. At that time, however, the Internet serves just for enclosed community of scientists.

So far the attempts were focused mainly for the purposes of the government (hooves). The public likely knew nothing about it. The first public demonstration of the new technology took place in October 1972 at International Computer Conference. In the same year, for the first time, the electronic post, e-mail, was introduced (Leiner et al).

The international net of 1970s still exemplified rather communication of researchers, institutions or at very best librarians, not broad public. It was rather a net of various nets than one big net. In 1979, a new phenomenon – newsgroups – appears. These groups discussed through electronic post various topics; by no means was it online news service yet (Griffiths).

World Wide Web went to existence in 1991. It is “based on hypertext--a system of embedding links in text to link to other text” (Howe). Due to the easy manageability this helps to bring the Internet nearer many other people and the global nets has tended to serve more commercial purposes from mid 1990s.
2.1.2 The Language of Cyberspace

The cyberspace and especially the Internet, uses a specific form of communication. Thus, it is evident that this form of communication must have some influence on the languages themselves.

First of all, the cyber communication means the preference for shorter expressions with many specific symbols. These symbols, so-called emoticons, are typed to express a user’s mood instead of longer expressions which would unlikely work here so well. Emoticons are written at the end of a sentence after the final punctuation as a combination of key characters to show an emotional or facial expression (Crystal 2001: 24). People use them because of the help to clarify what was said. A written text has its own specific style which needs to be stated more precisely in order not to be misunderstood.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to know these symbols prior to the communication itself. Otherwise they could lead to lack of understanding too. Emoticons are of two basic types positive and negative (Crystal 2001: 24). They are further subdivided in order to express moods such as happiness, sadness, confused, sarcastic, amazed or shocked, mood, even expressions such as whether a person is wearing a glasses and whether he or she is wearing sunglasses on the head etc. (Crystal 2001).

Although the emoticons characterise presumably private discussions and chatgroups, they sometimes permit to the personal websites and even to the commentaries on news servers.

Beside the emoticons, some linguists state the crucial question whether internet has got an influence on various national languages and whether it prefers not only one, universal language, so-called lingua franca – in recent time, namely the English. They fear that national languages would diminish in the next decades due to the globalisation and universal language which globalisation prefers. Other linguists object that similar doubts have risen just since the ancient world every time when a new technology (such as book printing, telegraph, telephone or radio and television transmission) appeared (Crystal 2001: 2).

Moreover, since 1990s the Internet begun to be multilingual community as the amount of other languages than English appeared on the net. And the easy way how to communicate helps them to better distribution for masses.
The doubts in the past, represented mainly by the Church establishment, however, exaggerated the fact that the new technologies revealed so far secret ideas that could peril the religion. As lately as 1920, when radio transmission went to existence, the fears how this technology could influence the language occurred. It was emphasized the necessity for selection the optimal grammatical, lexical and phonologic standard that would go far to the mass audience (Crystal 2001: 2).

Nearly as all the languages in the world the Czech language is not a homogenous one at all. Since its first roots it has taken over many expressions from various languages and sources. The practical part of this work investigates how are the Czech headlines specific in comparison with their English counterparts and how much features (if any) are adapted from English in recent time.

2.2 The Language of the Newspapers

It is generally presupposed that, as the other literary genres, the genre of the newspaper has its own specific features and rules which must to be followed up when journalists write particular articles. First of all, this presupposition anticipates that these features and rules come from the fact that it is necessary to acknowledge the main purpose of news reporting, i.e. to offer quick and succinct information about something that has happened. In order to this, the news articles should be presumably not too long, they should not use too many scholarly terms and should put only the most inevitable details about the related event.

Newspaper language distinct far more than would be expected; the language differs, for instance, between the weekly and daily produced press due to the aims and possibilities that each kind of them prefers or between the particular newspapers in order to the audience to which the newspaper is determined. (Crystal & Davy 1976: 173-174).

Beside this, it cannot be forgotten that not only the news reporting appear in the press; various genres such as commentaries, advertisements, cinema, theatre, TV and radio programmes, crosswords and other competitions, or even cartoons create a inconsiderable part of them; and it is possible to say that each of these genres has its own language and rules. So, rather than a presence of homogenous one, the newspapers looks like a mixture of languages. Yet the substance of the press remains in the news reporting.
2.2.1 Paragraphing

The essential feature that is easily perceived is the division into the paragraphs. The distinction may vary in the length of the paragraphs. Some newspaper prefers more condensed flow of a text set into the longer paragraphs, others divides messages into a smaller pieces of information.

However, the basic rule stands for nearly all of newspapers: the first paragraph obviously conveys the crucial information or it simply entries into the details of a headline. The next paragraphs just add less important details or describe a brief background. Some newspapers also express it graphically: The first paragraph tends to be written by a highest type, the following ones decrease it by degrees (Crystal and Davy: 1969: 179).

2.2.2 Punctuation

Unlike headlines or paragraphing, Punctuation marks do not exemplify such a significant feature of the newspapers style. Nevertheless, some specifications, which are not so obvious, could be perceived.

In order to make the text of a message more condensed, there is sometimes tendency to left commas where they would normally be expected. This happens especially when the adverbials are put on the first place of a clause, or when there is a sequence of adjectives or coordinators. The reason for this is to avoid the useless disturbance in reading because the grammar would automatically lead the readers to understand the text without them. Moreover, instead of commas, some newspapers put the dashes. The reason for this is to make a text look like more independent (Crystal and Davy 1969: 179).

2.2.3 Phonetics

Such a category in written text could seem to be a little bit groundless because only a minority of the audience probably reads the newspapers aloud. Nevertheless, even though
it is not necessary to read particular text aloud, some phonological features function here, just rather unconsciously, i.e. the readers would just unlikely call them so.

These features could be perceived, for instance, through the rhythm of the phrases and sentences or through alliteration. Its core lies in the repetition of the same first letter of the words. Alliteration occurs in phrases like these: “depressing downpour” or “blow, blaze or below freezing” (Crystal and Davy 1969: 180).

A reverse practice applies a consonance which repeats the last letter of the words in one line, like in: “Bad, treat”. Another sound patterns amount to assonance which purpose is to stress particular vowel in the middle of, usually one-syllable words, e.g.: „wide, light, sign“. Furthermore, a reverse rhyme aspires to create regularity in repetition of the first syllables, e.g.: “cash and carry”. Pararhyme on the other side, though resembling in the use of consonants, differs in the use of vowels, as in: “Send, sound”. And finally, the most common type of sound patterning is a rhyme, which resemble in the use of the vowels in pair of words, e.g. “cloud, shroud” (An Introduction to Literature).

2.2.4 English and Czech News Headlines

The headline is the most condensed form of information and especially in English it has a very specific form (Knittlová 1990: 54). The main function of the headlines is to catch the reader’s attention and persuade them to follow the text. It should be sententious, containing succinct, intriguing message, avoiding ambiguity, because “the reader usually just moves down the page and await something clear that kindle his interest” (Crystal and Davy: 1969: 175).

Furthermore, the headlines often contain different lexical and grammar patterns, such as alliteration, and poetic function. The poetic function of language is centred on the message itself which could be highlighted by repetition, rhyme, irregular structures or neologisms. These features typically occur in poetry and literature but also often appear in advertising, public speaking, informal conversation and newspaper headlines. (Dontcheva-Navrátilová 2005).

In addition to this, the graphic, or as Crystal and Davy suggest “the graphetic and graphologic”, distinction of headlines cannot be forgotten (1969: 175). In comparison with the rest of the text, a reader may find the distinctive size and shape of the type font here.
Highlighting a text in headlines is the feature of great importance because it attracts reader’s attention very easy (Crystal and Davy 1969: 175).

Beside this, if the news is presented in more languages the headlines may distinctly differ due to the grammar which needs to follow its own rules. This means the difference in tenses, sentence structures, the use of proper names etc. However, the variability can be seen also in one language between different sort of newspapers, such as tabloids and broadsheets in English.

2.2.5 Tabloids and Broadsheets

Firstly tabloids and broadsheet newspapers are distinct in the content. Tabloids show bigger photos, report mainly the domestic news, focusing the main interest on the famous people and stories that attract the majority of the population; broadsheets, on the other hand, try to report more international stories, commentaries and focus their concern on the consequences of events.

Additionally, tabloids and broadsheets vary in the style and grammar of writing. Although these differences tend to diminish in recent years, the tabloids use informal language, especially in headlines. Moreover, due to the large font type, the headlines occupy the large part of the page. Conversely, the language of the broadsheets is formal; the headlines are smaller and not so expressive. The text itself contains more information, the sentences are longer and the reader must concentrate more effort when reading it.

Nevertheless, the tabloids are not the concern of this work. It focuses its attention on the “hard online news” and, especially, the rules that accompany the language of headlines (Chovanec 2003b: 84).

2.3 The Use of Tenses in English News Headlines

First of all, this work concentrates on grammar of tenses that are most frequent in headlines in English. It is generally acknowledged that in English news headlines the present simple tense is used most frequently, however, past tense, as well as to-infinitive or constructions with will occur, although this use is presumably constrained to the situation
when the futurity is not expressed explicitly, e.g. by adverbial later, after etc. (Chovanec 2003b: 84).

2.3.1 The Use of the Present Simple Tense

The main reason for predominance of the present simple tense in news headlines results from the fact that the author of the article tries to persuade potential readers that the information is brand new even though it happened in the past. Beside this, this tense occurs when referring to the state or habitual events. Furthermore, it may express the future too and in this sense it is timeless (Chovanec 2003b: 83).

The tendency to use the present simple tense when referring to the past is typical in recent English. One section of the practical part of this thesis (see 3.2.3) investigates whether also contemporary Czech language prefers the use of the present tense or whether it preserves its traditional form of general past tense when the headline introduces the events that happened in the past.

2.3.2 The Use of the Past Simple Tense

Due to the fact that the majority of messages refer back to the past, the past simple tense occurs as well. This tendency of usage, however, is not as frequent as that of the present one. However, Chovanec indicates “rather than being exceptional, the past tense exhibits a certain regularity of use” (2005: 72). The past tense in headlines appears “especially after the quotation someone else’s speech or in narrative style a” (2005: 76). Chovanec claims that here it serves as a departure from the obvious form and conventionality which would not be appropriate here (2003b: 84).

Knittlová suggests that the past tense is used when particular news is a bit older and is referred to more than once (1990: 66). This means that the past tense indicates the event which happened in more distant past, i.e. normally referred to in the past perfect in the text itself. (Chovanec 2005: 76).
Apart from this, the past tense may serve as a background device to a more newsworthy event (Chovanec 2005: 77). Similarly, as has been shown in preceding paragraph, in the text this part of headline would be expressed in the past perfect as well.

As has been indicated earlier, the most frequent way of using the past tense in headlines is in reported speech in quotations. Here it serves as description of what particular person had said after or before the cited speech itself.

And last but not least, the past tense is used within a set of articles; the headline of the most important article sets the reference for additional news items (Chovanec 2005: 80).

2.3.3 Expression of Futurity

When the message deals with the future, it can be expressed either by the to-infinitive, the future tense, or the present one. This futurity is complemented by the adverbial or it can be clear from the context itself (Chovanec 2003b: 83). The practical part investigates how the majority of online news discusses the events that take place nearly at the same time when the reader can trace them, and thus for which present tense could be most appropriate for this expression.

2.3.4 Finite Forms of Verbs in Headlines

Beside the finite verb form the non-finite one appears in headlines in English as well. Its occurrence revives the message and, as well as the present tense, contributes to major newsworthiness of the story (Chovanec 2003a: 56).

2.4 Reference

The necessity to hold a text in an intelligible but not exhaustive way leads to the use of several grammatical devices which link pieces of text or substitute needlessly repeating information. Although they characterise any piece of text they permit sometimes to the headlines as well. Thus, this chapter analyses some of them.
2.4.1 The Use of Ellipsis

The inseparable feature of headlines, especially those in English, is the use of ellipsis. The ellipsis can be simply described as a “substitution by zero” or, in other words, it occurs when a structurally necessary grammatical element is left unsaid Halliday and Hasan (1976: 142). It omits elements normally required by grammatical structure which are precisely recoverable from the verbal or situational context and thus become redundant; linguists distinguish three types of ellipsis – nominal, verbal and clausal (Dontcheva-Navrátilová 2005 23-24).

2.4.1.1 Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis occurs when not only the whole noun phrase but also its head would be useless if repeated. The function of a left head of a noun phrase is preserved “by a word which usually functions within the performer as a determiner, numeral or epithet” (Dontcheva-Navrátilová 2005: 23)

Halliday and Hasan describe a more complex division: They distinguish four types of elliptical modifiers - the Deictic represented by a determiner, Nominative by a numeral or another quantifier, Epithet by an adjective, Classifier by a noun and qualifier by a relative clause or a prepositional phrase. Nevertheless they do not consider it as an exact correspondence as various sub-modifiers – such as adverbs “so”, “very” “too”, etc. – occur as well (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 147).

Here are some examples how a modifier changes into a head of a noun phrase in ellipsis:

“I would like to buy some cheese” “Have you got any” (determiner as head);

“Tom and Jack are tall but David is the tallest” (epithet as head);

“There are ten teams but just one can win” (numeral as head).

These are the most common examples of modifiers as a head in ellipsis. The classifier in this position appears very rarely as in: “Did you win a first prize” ”No, I only got a third one” (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 153).
2.4.1.2 Verbal Ellipsis

Similarly as nominal ellipsis in a noun phrase, verbal one operates within a verbal group. By contrast to a noun phrase, there is just one element in verbal group and that is the verb itself (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 167). The omitted element of verb form may be either operator or lexical verb” (Dontcheva-Navrátilová 2005: 24). For illustration, the omission of operator appears in clauses like this:

“What are you going to do?” “Visit my friends”.

On the contrary, the omission of lexical verbs looks like this:

“Have you done it for me?” “Yes, I have.”

As this work does not primarily concentrate on the ellipsis, it is not possible to deal with other aspects of verbal ellipsis; nevertheless, linguists distinguish various features of verbal groups: if it is finite or non-finite, positive or negative, marked or un-marked, passive or active, past, present or future, in spoken English contrastive or non-contrastive depending on the intonation; Furthermore, if a verb form is a finite one, they investigates whether it is imperative or indicative; and if it is indicative, whether modal or non-modal; these features are obligatory for all verbal groups (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 167).

2.4.1.3 Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis operates if a whole clause or even its predicator needs to be omitted; it is characteristic for face-to-face communication, especially question-answer or statement-response pairs (Dontcheva-Navrátilová 2005: 24).

For example, clausal ellipsis looks like this:

“Robert has got married.” “Oh, when?”

Beside the question-answer context, the clausal ellipsis typically occurs in general direct and indirect speech as well as in clause complexes (Halliday & Hasan 1976: 202). Briefly speaking, the omitted element in a clause can be a subject (initial ellipsis – e.g. operator (medial ellipsis) or post-operator (final ellipsis); for better understanding here are some examples as in:

“Got a minute?” – Initial ellipsis;

“They are both in love – Robert with Mary and John with Rose.” – Medial ellipsis;
“It seems that John with Mary come with us. They want to.” – Final ellipsis.

It is worth pointing that initial and final types of ellipsis are general features of British English, whereas the medial is not so obvious here and appears presumably in American English (Dontcheva-Navrátilová 2005: 24).

2.4.2 Abbreviations

In order to shorten the particular piece of text the easiest and the most way how to do it is to supply longer expressions, e.g. the name of institutions, by some kind of abbreviation. As it has been stated above, the primary aim of headlines is to be brief as much as possible so the abbreviation may fulfil here an important function.

Abbreviations divide into three groups – clippings, acronyms and blends. The aim of clippings is to provide the most essential, usually non-stressed, part of a word and to avoid the rest. This essential part may be initial (e.g. lab from laboratory in English, nashle from nashledanou in Czech), middle (e.g. flu from influenza) or even final (bus from autobus). The acronyms are probably the most common type of abbreviations, they consist of initial, usually capital, letters of words in the name of some institutions; acronyms may be articulated as one word (E.G. NATO) or sequences of letters (E.g. UN in English, OSN in Czech). The third type of abbreviations, the blends, is used when the original two words were compounded into one but both of them have retained just part of the originality; as a result they create a totally new word (e.g. smog means fog intensified by smoke, brunch means breakfast and lunch altogether) (Hladký & Růžička 1998: 43).

2.5 The Discourse Analysis

Last but not least it is necessary to clear up the method which will be used in the practical part to reveal the results of the research. This method is called the discourse analysis. It could be described as the “examination how humans use language to communicate and, in particular, how addressers construct linguistic messages for addressees and how addressees work on linguistic messages in order to interpret them” (Brown and Yule 1983: Preface). Simply speaking, it concentrates on the devices the
speaker or writer uses when producing text in order to be decoded by the recipient whom this message is intended to.

The analysis could be seen from various points of view and levels such as phonetic and phonological, grammatical, lexical, syntactical and semantics. The analyser may proceed consequently through all these levels, or may specialize only on some of them. (Crystal and Davy 1969: 16). The main focus of the method is the discourse itself. Nevertheless, it must be taken into the account various points of view that different groups of scholars concern with presumably when working with analysis. For instance, the sociolinguistics concentrates mainly on the structure of the social interactions of the discourse and social context, and works with transcribed spoken data; psycholinguistics studies the comprehension of the discourse based on the constructed texts of sequences of written sentences; philosophical and formal linguistics draws attention on semantic relationships between constructed texts and their syntactic realisation; and finally, the computational linguistics tries to establish the models of discourses and therefore has to work with the short texts of limited contexts (Brown and Yule 1983: Preface).

It is evident from the text above that the levels of analysis work independently and that it does not matter in what order they are applied. The analyser may start with the studying of the grammatical features first as well as with the phonological or semantic aspect and continue with the others according to his or her needs. The most important is the final treatment of finding of facts (Crystal and Davy 1969: 16).

The discourse analysis works mainly with the randomly selected pieces of texts. That is the reason why it cannot produce the rules in its results but rather just regularities based on more or less examples represented in the corpus (Brown 1983).

2.6 Summary of Theoretical Part

The Internet has come through a big change since its occurrence in the world as the close-community invention for scientist and army into a world widespread net for everyone. This change has influenced the communicative possibilities and mainly the instrument of communication – the language. It tends to prefer the shortness of utterance either with the help of special symbols in chat or with the use of ellipsis, substitution or shorter expressions in other texts. This tendency is typical especially for the news and its headlines with the aim to be as condensed as possible. The other aspect of headlines is the
preference of topicality even when referring not only the present actions. All these features have been described in previous sections more deeply.

In order to explore the rules which accompanied the headlines is necessary to use the correct method and to choose which aspects would be investigated. For these reasons, the analysis has shown to be the best one in order to answer the questions stated in this thesis.
3 Practical Part

In previous sections the basic rules were described. This part of the work tries to find out how these principles are represented in the corpus.

The results of the research will be put here in absolute numbers as well as in per cent. Practical part is divided into two parts: one concerning with the English headlines, the other with the Czech ones. Particular aspects of them are investigated in individual sections. At the end of each section the results are put into a small table. And finally, at the end of the whole section the findings in a brief summaries and conclusions will be drawn.

3.1 English Headlines

The corpus contains 138 English headlines which were collected from 29 October till 11 November 2007 from the news webpage of British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). The original headlines are situated at the end of this work as the appendix.

3.1.1 The Length of English Headlines

It has been stated at the theoretical part that the English language tends to use shorter headlines than the Czech one. The first aspect of investigation is thus the length of headlines, i.e. how many words constitute the headlines. Nevertheless, it is necessary to say here that this section does not distinguish the differences between particular types of words – lexical, phrasal, prepositional verbs, articles, prepositions themselves etc. It considers them all just as the words. By “the word” is then understood the item ending with the space.

The optimal length of headline in English is five words. According to the corpus, 64 headlines, i.e. 46.38 per cent, use this number of words. Also the other headlines do not show any anomaly fact, all of them contains between 4 and 7 words. Forty-three headlines, i.e. 31.12 per cent, have got 6 words. However, it must be noted here, that a lot of these headlines were created by using shorter words or contains prepositions, phrasal verbs or
articles, e.g.: “Meredith’s body flown to the UK”. On the other side, the headlines which were constituted with only four words, i.e. 28 headlines, which make 23.12 per cent, are often created with the help of ellipsis, as in: “New Madeleine picture released”. The key principal is thus not to be too long or short and to occupy the particular area on the screen.

Table 1: The length of English headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The number of words</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>46.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>31.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2 Expressing Subjects in English Headlines

As the title suggests, the core of this section lie in the analysis of headline’s subjects and the strategies which are applied. To be more concrete, it aims to bring together the proportion of headlines with animate, non-animate, collective phrases of subjects as well as group phrases, or proper names which substitute the concrete people e.g. inhabitants of particular states or members of some institutions.

Out of 138 headlines in the corpus, fifty-one prefer the subject consisted of the animate noun phrases, similarly as: “Bhutto resumes protest campaign”. These animate phrases represent 36.96 per cent, or in other words, more than one third of all headlines.

Another forty-one headlines expresses their subjects with the help of non-animate noun phrases, e.g.: “army supply chaos proved fatal”. It exemplifies 29.71 per cent in the corpus. The distinction between animate and non-animate subjects is not thus so extensive.

The substitution by means of the names of states or institutions for all members of them occurs 29 times. This means totally 21.01 per cent. The expression of this kind is, for instance, the case of the following headline: “Georgia declares emergency state”.

And finally, the mass or collective nouns appear in the rest seventeen headlines. Even though the smallest group, they represent more than one eighth, i.e. 12.32 per cent. One of them is this headline: “Malaysia police break up protests”.

25
Table 2: Subjects in English Headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Type of subject</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent in the corpus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animate noun phrases</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>36.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-animate noun phrases</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>29.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitution by names for group’s members</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective nouns</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12.32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.3 The Use of Tenses

The next element which would be tested is the representation of different tenses in English headlines (for information, see section 2.3). It must be noted, however, that only the presence of tense in main clauses was considered as a relevant fact and that the possible other tenses are not include into the research.

The research shows that 77 headlines are written in present Simple tense. This makes the majority of the corpus, or expressed in percents 55.7 per cent. This finding complies with Chovanec’s suggestions in theoretical part (see section 2.3.1). Nevertheless, for the purpose of the research it is important to distinguish when and for what purpose is the present simple tense used in each case.

Taking this into the account, the survey shows that 56 headlines, i.e. 72.73 per cent, in the present tense express the meaning of the past situation, or in other words, the unreported action, e.g.: “Madrid bombers get long sentences”. As this purpose represents 40.58 per cent of all headlines, it is evident that this tense is used presumably in English written headlines. This finding contrasts with the others: Only six, in per cent 4.35 per cent of all and, 7.92 per cent of headlines in the present tense refers to the topical situations which definitely happen at the time (or at least approximately) of the reference to them, for instance: “Flooding may put lives at risk”. The next 15, 10.87 per cent of all and 19.48 per cent of present tense headlines show the particular reference to the current situation. In other words, this meaning is rather ambiguous because it could be coded as the reference to the past as well, e.g. in: “Gulf states offer Iran uranium” (see Table 3).
The amount of the headlines in present tense expressing the past differs significantly with that of headlines in past tense itself, as in: “Flatmate heard Meredith scream”. The survey shows that it is used in just eight headlines, which is only 5.78 per cent of all headlines. Moreover, one headline of those expresses the past modality and the other the passive voice. The rest of them are used mainly when describing events which happened just once a time and cannot be repeated, e.g. the death of people (see table 4).

The time-less constructions are the second largest group of headlines. The total amount of them in the corpus is 52, which is 37.68 per cent. The most represented type of them is the use of passive form, which appears in 23 headlines, i.e. 16.67 per cent of all. This kind is typical for ellipsis, i.e. it occurs where normally the finite verb form would be inserted (see section 3.1.4). Sixteen headlines, 11.59 per cent, consist of typical verb-less construction, i.e. there is no verb at all. The example conveys the first headline of the corpus: “Abbas optimism for Mid-East talks”. The to-infinitive forms make the third largest group of timeless constructions. Nevertheless, it must be remembered here that to-infinitive in headlines fulfils the function of expressing futurity, as in: “Georgia to hold early election”. Nine headlines, 6.52 per cent, are typed in this form. The –ing infinitive form represents the rest four headlines, i.e. only 2.9 per cent, e.g.: “Russia curbing poll observers” (See Table 5).

For the sake of completeness it is necessary to add that the corpus contains just one headline describing the direct speech by showing to the author of the speech by verb-less construction and the direct speech itself, expressed by the speaker in the imperative form (see Table 3).

Table 3: Tenses in English headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The type of tense</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present tense</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-less construction</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>37.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past tense</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb-less construction + direct speech</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4: The use of present tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The kind of event</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent of present tense</th>
<th>Per cent of all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Past event</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>72.73%</td>
<td>40.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiguity</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19.48%</td>
<td>10.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical event</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.92%</td>
<td>4.35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Timeless constructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The construction</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent of timeless headlines</th>
<th>Per cent of all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dropped out passive form</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>44.23%</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No verb at all</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30.77%</td>
<td>11.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To + infinitive</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17.31%</td>
<td>6.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing form</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.69%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.4 English Ellipsis

As far as the corpus does not exemplify so representative amount of headlines in order to undertake a full-scale research covering all categories of ellipsis described in the section 2.4.1, it restricts its field of activity to the simple distinction of verbal, nominal and clausal ellipsis. While in the previous section the research consider as a relevant fact the tense just of the main clause, this one dealing with the ellipsis investigates its usage throughout the whole headline. It leads to the finding that one headline contains two types of ellipsis simultaneously – verbal and nominal. In other words, while the total number of headlines with ellipsis is fifty-seven the number of omitted elements is fifty-eight. For better representation, the research considers these fifty-eight omitted elements out of 138 headlines as a relevant fact for determination of percentage, which in this case means 42.03 per cent.

According to the corpus, verbal ellipsis tends to be used the most frequently. It appears 37 times, which means 63.78 per cent of omitted elements and 26.81 per cent of all headlines.
Its main aim is to avoid redundant presentation of the verbs be or have to in their passive forms. The shortened headlines thus contain just the participle adverbial as in: “Boy, 15, killed in party attack”.

The clausal ellipsis appears 16 times. It represents 27.59 per cent of ellipsis and 11.59 per cent of all headlines. The reason for the usage of clausal ellipsis is to be as concise as possible; the selected expressions in headlines are so convincing that everyone understands it even without further specification with the verbs auxiliary or full ones. This headline may serve as an example: “Abbas optimism for Mid-East talks”. Nominal ellipsis has shown to be the third and the least represented type of ellipsis. It occurs just in 5 headlines which exemplify 8.62 per cent of ellipsis and 3.62 per cent of all headlines. The possible usage of noun phrases would not damage the construction of headline but the meaning is clear even without them and the headlines are just shorter, which is the main argument for using ellipsis here. Nominal ellipsis uses for instance this headline: “Heavy Caribbean rains kill eight”.

Table 6: Ellipsis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of ellipsis</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent of ellipsis</th>
<th>Per cent of all headlines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbal ellipsis</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>63.79%</td>
<td>26.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clausal ellipsis</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27.59%</td>
<td>11.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal ellipsis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.62%</td>
<td>3.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.5 Sound Patterns in English Headlines

Though the phonetic and phonological features result better in spoken speech than in the written text (see section 2.2.3), this chapter traces those that appear in headlines. Due to the fact that the average English headline consists of around 5 words (see section 3.1.1) it is considered as a sound pattern even the situation when one of them occurs just twice in one headline; on the other side, this does not mean that some of the patterns does not appear more often at all.

Thus, out of 138 headlines in the corpus as many as 60 work with one of sound patterns, i.e. 43.48 per cent. It is however, sometimes very hard to state clearly whether all of them intends to be use with specific aim or it is a matter of coincidence.

Alliteration proves to be the mostly preferred pattern. It appears in forty-five headlines. This high occurrence constitutes three quarters of employed patterns. Out of all
headlines, alliteration appears thus in totally 32.61 per cent of them. The typical English alliteration looks like this headline from the corpus: “Freed Turkish troops face Charles”.

The second type ☀️ of sound pattern is consonance. This, rather unusual, pattern occurs in nine headlines. Compared with the alliteration this number does not stand for big representation and in percentage it means 15 per cent of sound patterns; globally it is just 6.52 per cent of all headlines. One of them is this headline: “Fed delivers second US rate cut”.

Though with only six headlines, the third and the last represented type of sound pattern shows to be the assonance. This small representation exemplifies 10 per cent of sound patterns usage and 4.35 per cent in the whole corpus. The assonance is something rather exceptional. For instance, this headline from the corpus relies on assonance: “Glasgow wins race for 2010 games”.

Table 7: Sound patterns in English headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The sound pattern</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent of sound patterns</th>
<th>Per cent of all headlines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliteration</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>32.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consonance</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>6.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assonance</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>4.35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.6 The Abbreviations and Shortening in English Headlines

Finally, the practical part concerning with English headlines focuses on the pragmatic features, and concretely, the area that is left for involving reader’s background knowledge. This section thus investigates the use of abbreviations and other shortening of the text by stating just one part of multiple-word names of persons, states, institutions etc.

The headlines commonly refers to more than one entity of institution or person, e.g. “Bernanke says US economy to slow” which offers the acronym of the United States and the shortened name of Bernanke. That is the reason why the results in per cents of particular feature of shortening do not correspond with per cents of headlines at all. In
other words, though the corpus contains totally 79 double or multiple-word expressions, they occur just in 66 headlines. Nevertheless, just for the purpose of completeness, the survey conveys both results – the percentage of the multiple titles or names as well as percentage of all headlines in the corpus.

The research reveals that multiple-word names prefer unambiguously to be shortened. Thirty-six times, and so, the most often, the shortening takes place by stating just one part of the names, the mostly person’s surnames, like Bernanke (see above). The authors of headlines rely on general knowledge of them by ordinary readers. Shortening in this way thus happen in 45.57 per cent of multiple-word expressions. They are present in thirty-two headlines, i.e. 23.19 per cent.

Moreover, the abbreviating of multiple-word expressions is done just about the same number, concretely thirty-one times, by using acronyms. It concerns predominantly the names of institutions (e.g. UN for United Nations) or states (e.g. US for United States”, UK for United Kingdom). These acronyms are world-wildly well-known and thus it is not necessary to indicate non-abbreviated versions of their names. The acronyms make 39.24 per cent of multiple-word expressions. They are situated in 29 headlines, i.e. 21.01 per cent of headlines in the corpus.

The full versions of multiple-words appear just thirteen times. Their usage is caused first of all, due to their less-perceived general knowledge or simply due to the fact that these expressions does not have any familiar acronyms and correct full stating is then essential. Full-names exemplify 16.46 per cent of multiple-word proper names; they are present in thirteen, or 9.42 per cent, of English headlines. For example, the object of this headline: “Assembly to sack Met Chin”.

Table 8: Abbreviation and shortening in English headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The kind of proper names</th>
<th>The number of occurrence</th>
<th>Per cent of proper names</th>
<th>Per cent in the corpus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single-names</td>
<td>36 times</td>
<td>45.57%</td>
<td>23.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-names</td>
<td>31 times</td>
<td>39.24%</td>
<td>21.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>13 times</td>
<td>16.46%</td>
<td>9.42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.7 Summary of English Headlines

English headlines represent the compact group with a set of established and fixed rules. 46.98 per cent of headlines consist of five words. The length of the rest headline runs from four to seven words which clearly indicates that the purpose of its creators is to advance towards the “ideal” length as much as it is possible.

The most of the headlines refers to typical animate or non-animate subjects. The first make 36.96 per cent, the later 29.71 per cent of the corpus, it is altogether 66.67 per cent. For substitution by proper names for its members and collective noun phrases thus remains together just the last third of headlines. Though the collective nouns are the subjects in just 12.32 headlines, the proper names are present in just a little more than one fifth of headlines.

The present simple tense shows to be the most preferable. It appears in 55.7 per cent of headlines. The most interesting is the fact that the present tense expresses the clear topicality in just 7.92 per cent of them. The majority of 72.73 per cent of present tense headlines express past actions. The rest 19.48 per cent exemplify the problem as it is often hard to say correctly which meaning they represent, i.e. past, present or often even future. The purpose here is to encourage readers to follow the whole article and to find out it themselves just after it. For the purpose of completeness, it is essential to remark here that the second most represented group of headlines are the verb-less constructions, which appear at 37.68 per cent.

Ellipsis has shown to fulfil most evidently the function of the shortening the headlines. The most represented type of ellipsis has proved to be the verbal one, presented in 37 headlines, i.e. in 26.81 per cent of all headlines. It occurs especially in constructions in passive voice where the auxiliary verbs are omitted.

The survey shows that English headlines work quite often with sound patterns as sixty of them utilize some of the sound patterns. The mostly and evidently preferred is the use of alliteration appearing in just one third of headlines, concretely 32.61 per cent. The rest two patterns which occur here – consonance and assonance - do not represent any bigger group and could be classified as marginal features in English headlines.

Among the pragmatic features of English headlines, the characteristic one is to eliminate full versions of multiple-word expressions. This is realized presumably by bringing in of only one part of expressions, which appear in 23.19 per cent of all headlines,
or by stressing the existing acronyms, which corresponds to 21.01 per cent of English headlines.

3.2 Czech Headlines

The Czech headlines were collected from 29 October till 11 November 2007. They were selected from the online service of Czech radio (Český rozhlas ČRO). The corpus contains 137 Czech headlines, i.e. the same amount as the English headlines. For the purpose of survey it is used the same method as for their English counterparts – the analysis.

3.2.1 The Length of Czech Headlines

As well as in the section concerning the English headlines (section 3.1.1), the first necessity to do is to find out how many words constitute the majority of the headlines in Czech language. It must be noted here (as in the section 3.1.1), that the words are considered here just as the pieces of text with particular meaning ended with space without making any differences between open or closed class words or even reflexive verbs.

The corpus reveals that the Czech news does not strictly follow explicit number of words. It appears there one containing only three words; one the other side, other one has got thirteen and another even fourteen words. Even that, also among Czech headlines some rule exists as the majority of them oscillates between 6 and 9 words.

The most typical headline according to the corpus consists of six words, 26 headlines, which makes 18.98 per cent, are presented by this amount of words. 24 headlines contain 7 words and the same it is with the eight words which in each case represent 17.52 per cent. Nine words appear 22 times, i.e. in 16.1 per cent.

These results show that there is not so fixed pattern concerning with the most appropriate length of headline. The tendency is to expand to the more elaborated expressions, although some short ones occur as well, however, in smaller amount. The complete set of findings is presented in the following table:
Table 9: The length of Czech headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The number of words</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.2 Expressing of Subjects in Czech Headlines

This section endeavours to catch out the same techniques and devices which make the subjects of headlines, as the section concerning the English language (see 3.1.2). Even though, it has been done in the section 3.1.2, it is good to stress here that as a relevant facts, which has been enumerated into the results, are considered just the subjects of main clauses in all headlines; the rest, in case of compound clauses, is omitted.

It is quite understandable that Czech headlines express their subjects mostly with the animate noun phrases, such as: “Bavorský premiér nabídl Česku rozhovory a napadl Benešovy dekrety”. This kind of subjects occurs totally in fifty-nine headlines. In other words, this result means 43.07 per cent of all Czech headlines. Nearly half of them thus do not just any device to advance towards figurative language.

Nevertheless, Non-animate noun phrases represent a quite big group as well. They are the subjects of forty-two headlines. Though it is less than one third of the corpus, exactly 30.66 per cent, it is evident that Czech language does not belong to the figurative
ones in respect to the subject’s of its news headlines. This kind of expression looks like this headline: “Další důlní neštěstí v Číně si vyžádalo 29 lidských životů”.

This suggestion supports the representation of the rest of the headline’s subjects. Substitution of the name of the state, city, or institution for all its members or inhabitants, e.g. “Belgie stále čeká na novou vládu”, is present in nineteen headlines. It is not a great number, as this means 13.87 per cent, or more than one eighth.

The last kind of subjects, the collective nouns, creates the subject of seventeen headlines. It means the smallest occurrence, even though it is more than another eighth, concretely 12.41 per cent in the corpus. This headline may serve as an example: “Polská vláda podala demisi”.

Table 10: Subjects in Czech headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The type of subject</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent in the corpus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animate noun phrases</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>43.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-animate noun phrases</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitution by names for group’s members</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective nouns</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12.41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.3 The Use of Tenses in Czech Headlines

The order of examined elements is the same as at the section 3.1.3. It means that firstly the tenses of headlines are inquired into.

70 headlines, i.e. 51.09 per cent, are expressed in the present tense. This discovery validates the assumption stated in theoretical part that also Czech online headlines tend to prefer this tense to past one. However, it is necessary to note that they do not express always the real presence as some of headlines tend to show the time to come. In absolute numbers, 58 headlines, i.e. 82.86 per cent of present tense and 42.34 OF ALL headlines uses this time to highlight something that actually takes place, e.g.: “Čína vyvíjí tlak na Írán kvůli jadernému programu, sankce ale odmitá”. Nevertheless, though present in the
form, the remaining 12 headlines, i.e. 17.14 per cent of present and 8.76 per cent of all ones, prefer to tell about something that will just happen, as in: “Evropská Unie zveřejní návrhy protiteroristických opatření”. Their meaning is then the future (see Table 12). This is a matter of aspect in the Czech language when the words, though present in the form, cannot demonstrate the topicality but the futurity; this is called the completive aspect; on the contrary, the imperfective aspect can state for the future, present and the past meaning.

By the contrast to the previous findings, only two headlines of the whole corpus describing the future events are written by using typical future auxiliary form of the verb to be, such as: “Pracovníci francouzské charity v Čadu budou zřejmě obviněni z únosu stovky dětí”. Two headlines of this kind exemplify just 1.46 per cent of all.

The next 53 headlines, i.e. 38.69 per cent of all, represent the past events expressed by the past tense, as in: “Prodej olympijských vstupenek zkolabloval”. It means that this tense is the second one mostly used in the Czech headlines, or, at least, in the corpus. The other ten headlines, i.e. 7.3 per cent, do not contain any verb in the main clause and thus are classified as verb-less ones, e.g.: “CDU proti extremistické NPD”.

So far, all the headlines represent the obvious indicative form. Nevertheless, the last one headline differs from them by using the imperative form to convince readers to do something: “V Polsku si dnes dávejte dobry pozor na cestách”. As the occurrence of this type of modality in the corpus is very rare, it is hard to say whether it appears more often in the ordinary news headlines on the Internet. 99.27 per cent of headlines in the corpus prefer the basic indicative form and just 0.73 per cent stand for the imperative form (see table 11).

Table 11: Tenses in Czech headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The type of tense</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present tense</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>51.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past tense</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>38.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb-less construction</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future tense</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative form</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.73 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.2.4 Czech Ellipsis

Though the Czech language does not determine the ellipsis as a grammatical category so clearly, this section tries to find out its usage. As well as in the section dealing with the English, the ellipsis is taken into the account in terms of basic categories nominal, verbal and clausal and its occurrence is counted throughout the whole headline.

According to the corpus, the ellipsis seems not to be the typical feature of Czech headlines. Out of 137 headlines only ten uses ellipsis in order to be more compendious. This is hardly just 7.3 per cent which implies that ellipsis in Czech headlines appears more or less rarely.

The other interesting fact is that ninety per cent of omitted element is the verb and thus it means the usage of verbal ellipsis in 6.57 per cent of all headlines. One of them is the headline: “Za atentáty v Madridu 120 tisíc let vězení“.

The last omitted element, which in this case represents ten per cent of omission, uses causal ellipsis as the lexical verb and operator were dropped out. It is the headline: “Kult jménem Trabant”. The nominal ellipsis does not appear at all. This means that in this field the Czech language does not take over rules which in English are more common.

### Table 12: The meaning of present tense in Czech headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of meaning</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent of present tense</th>
<th>Per cent of all</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topical meaning</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>82.86%</td>
<td>42.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future meaning</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17.14%</td>
<td>8.76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 13: Ellipsis in Czech headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The kind of ellipsis</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent in the corpus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbal ellipsis</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clausal ellipsis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal ellipsis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2.5 Sound Patterns in Czech Headlines

As in the section 3.1.5, the research investigates here the sound patterns. Due to the fact that the Czech language tends to more extensity it must be remembered that the results may be influenced by this. The headline with more words provides a better chance to particular pattern to appear. That is the reason why only sound patterns in one sentence (in case of complex sentence) is considered as a relevant fact.

The survey reveals the interesting finding that vast majority of 106 out of 137 headlines uses one of the sound patterns. In other words, as many as 77.37 per cent of headlines shown in the corpus is phonetically marked.

The second and yet more striking finding is the absolute predominance of alliteration at the expense of other sound patterns. Highly represented alliteration appears in 103 headlines. This means not only the superiority of 97.17 per cent of all sound patterns but also, and this is very surprising fact, even the extraordinary supremacy of 75.18 per cent out of all headlines in the corpus. Thus, according to the research, more than three quarters of Czech headlines prefer some kind of alliteration. It must be added here, however, that in most cases this alliteration is caused by simple repetition of the initial letter of words placed in various positions in headlines. Nevertheless, the total alliteration when two (or even more) words are placed next to each other occurs quite often as well. This is the case, for example, of the following two headlines: “ČSSD připouští podporu pro radar v Brdech” or „Američtí diplomáti protestují proti povinným umístěním“. 

Rather for the completeness than as a relevant representation must be referred to the occurrence of other two sound patterns. It is very rare and it may be just haphazard that just these patterns are presented and not the others. The reason for this suggestion is the finding that only two headlines work with assonance. In per cent, it is just 1.89 per cent of sound patterns and 1.46 of all headlines in the corpus.

The last headline uses rhythmical patterns though it does not fulfil its real purpose when placed in one line. As this amount means just 0.94 per cent of sound patterns and 0.73 per cent of headlines in the whole corpus, it unambiguously implies that it is marginal and rather coincidental occurrence.
Table 14: Sound patterns in Czech headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The sound pattern</th>
<th>The number of headlines</th>
<th>Per cent of sound patterns</th>
<th>Per cent of all headlines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alliteration</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>97.17%</td>
<td>75.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assonance</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.88%</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhyme</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.94%</td>
<td>0.73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.6 Abbreviations and Shortening in Czech Headlines

Readers around the world are encouraged to utilize their back ground knowledge when decoding the messages of headlines. Czech ones are not any exception and so this section focuses on the use of abbreviations and another shortening of the text, like eliminating of the first person’s names.

As well as in the section with English headlines (see 3.1.6) it must be stressed here, that some headlines contain more institution’s titles and person’s names than one and this is the reason why the numbers and per cent of shortening and abbreviation does not have to correspond with the total number and per cents of headlines in the corpus.

The figure of Czech headlines containing any kind of multiple-word titles or shortened person’s names amounts to forty-two, that means 30.66 per cent. Nevertheless, the figure of expressed or non-expressed multiple-word names or titles is forty-nine. This is not too much, however, even though the survey conveys interesting results.

The first of them is the preference of Czech headlines in many cases not to refer directly to the name, but rather to the particular function (e.g. *polský prezident, polský premiér*) without mentioning his or her name. As this is not real multiple-word names, these cases are not included into the research. This reason also explains relatively small amount of multiple-word expressions in the corpus of Czech headlines.

The second interesting fact is that in dealing with person’s name Czech language shows to be a bit unambiguous. According to the corpus, full-name as well as single-name expressions and acronyms occur relatively in the same proportion. Moreover, in some cases one headlines prefer the use of longer name, while the other of abbreviated expressions of the same name like in these two headlines: “šéfka pákistánské opozice
Bénážir Bhutíová byla několik hodin v domácím vězení” and “Bhutíová už není v domácím vězení, výjimečný stav v Pakistánu má skončit do měsíce”. It means that Czech headlines do not assert too hard rules.

In most cases, i.e. eighteen-times, the Czech headlines use the shortened version of the multiple-word expressions. It exemplifies thus 37.5 per cent of multiple-word names. Single-word names appear in sixteen headlines, i.e. 11.7 per cent.

The full-name expressions occur relatively often; it means seventeen-times, which is 35.42 per cent of multiple-word expressions. They are present just in fifteen headlines, i.e. 10.95 per cent of the corpus.

The last interesting fact is relatively little use of the acronyms. The titles of institutions are very often stated as full-name units and thus just thirteen-times Czech headlines offer any of the acronyms. This is only 27.08 per cent of the multiple-word expressions, which are situated in only ten headlines, i.e. 7.3 per cent, e.g. here: “USA, Kanada a Austrálie stahují další miliony čínských hraček”.

Table 15: Abbreviation and shortening in Czech language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The type of proper names</th>
<th>The number of occurrence</th>
<th>Per cent of proper names</th>
<th>Per cent in the corpus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single names</td>
<td>18 times</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>11.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full names</td>
<td>17 times</td>
<td>35.42%</td>
<td>10.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td>13 times</td>
<td>27.08%</td>
<td>7.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2.7 Summary of Czech Headlines

Czech online news headlines turn to be particularly disparate group that lack clear rules so far. Their constitution is still in the process of the creation.

18.98 per cent of Czech headlines contain six words. The next 17.52 per cent, however, consist accordingly of seven and eight words and yet another 16.10 per cent comprises nine words. Though it is then possible say that the majority of headlines takes in
from six to nine words, it is not strict rule as the whole corpus runs from three to fourteen words.

The subjects of Czech headlines have proved not to use a lot of extraordinary devices. The common animate noun phrases occur in 43.07 per cent, non-animate noun phrases another 30.66 per cent., which is together 73.73 per cent. A nearly half of the subjects thus refer to animate nouns and nearly three quarters together is realized by non-figurative language. The last more than one quarter of subjects are divide between substitution by proper names and collective noun phrases meaning all its members in quite the same, or very slight gap between them.

The present tense was used in 51.09 per cent of headlines. But it must be added that this number stands for the occurrence of present tense according to the form not the meaning; 82.86 per cent of present tense headlines introduces the ;topical events; 17.14 headlines, though grammatically present, tell about something that actually will happen (this is ruled by different aspect – completive x imperfective). The second preferable in the headlines is the verb-less constructions, it appears in 38.69 per cent of all Czech headlines.

The feature of Czech language no to be as compendious as English is best illustrated in the case of using ellipsis. This form of abbreviating the text does not play a significant role in Czech headlines. The main reason for this suggestion is the fact that it appears in less than 7.3 per cent of all Czech headlines. And on the top of that it is presumably just verbal ellipsis which appears in 90 per cent of headlines with ellipsis.

The research into the sound patterns reveals quite surprising results. According to them, the majority of 75.18 per cent uses sound patterns. And out of these three quarters of headlines in the corpus totally 97.73 per cent works with alliteration. The occurrence of the next two patterns – assonance and even rhyme features – thus logically means very coincidence and marginality.

When discussing pragmatic features and the encouragement of reader’s background knowledge, it must be noted that Czech headlines are even there a quite disparate group. Although full-name’s occur in 10.95 per cent of headlines, the most common type is use of shortening by single-names which appears in just 11.3 per cent of all headlines and thus Czech headlines does not have definitely preferable type. Czech language is also influenced by a great degree by very often using person’s functions without later allusion to his or her name.
4 Comparison and Conclusions

This section tries to bring together the results of the research in Practical part with the theories introduced in the Theoretical part.

4.1 Lexical Level

Firstly the survey has dealt with the length of Czech and English headlines. It has been unambiguously confirmed the suggestion that English headlines need less words than Czech ones. The average headline in English uses five words (appeared in 46.38 per cent of them), while those in Czech has not been revealed so easy. The most represented one in Czech needs six (18.98 per cent) or seven and eight words (both 16.01 per cent). Moreover the Czech language tends to be more expansive than English (though one of headlines consists of just three words). Beside this, the headlines in English tries to keep the particular pattern, they oscillate between four and seven words, while that in Czech between three and fourteen. The Czech language does not create so tight pattern yet. The findings have accorded with previous researches, the size of English headlines depends on the importance of the message and these differences are more significant than in Czech headlines. English language has got more possibilities how to condense the text unless the information would be lost. On the contrary, the Czech headlines just in two or three words suggest the content of the following text; however, they often do not state further specification (Knittlová 1990: 65)

As far as the lexis and the subjects of headlines are concerned, it could be seen a relatively high similarity between both languages. It has been confirmed that both of them prefer rather the typical expressions with the help of typical devices.

In English totally 36.96 per cent and in Czech even 43.07 per cent of headlines posses in the place of their subject an animate noun phrases. As it means more than two fifth of Czech headlines it could be marked as a typical feature. Even in English it is not a marginal feature as it appears in more than one third of headlines

Non-animate noun phrases are used in both languages in the very similar proportion. In English, it occurs in 29.71 per cent of headlines, in Czech 30.71 per cent, i.e.
in both languages something less than one third. The more interesting is the fact that animate and non-animate noun phrases together exemplify in English 66.67 per cent, in other words, two thirds of headlines; In Czech this is even 73.73 per cent, i.e. nearly three quarters in the corpus.

In respect to other kinds of expressing their subjects, both languages analyse nearly the same results in case of collective nouns. In English, they appear in 12.32 per cent and in Czech in 12.41 per cent of headlines. On the other hand, a small divergence could be seen in case of the substitution by proper names for members or particular group, city, or state. It is present in English in more than fifth of headlines, i.e.21.01, while in Czech it is just a bit more than one eight, concretely 13.87 per cent.

4.2 Grammatical Level

The next section has inquired some of the grammatical features, firstly the uses of tenses. The research has proved the suggestion that the most common tense in English headlines is present simple tense, especially when describing the past events. 55.7 per cent of headlines have turned to be of this kind. Nevertheless, the Czech headlines have shown to use it quite often in majority, i.e. in 51.09 per cent. It has been thus, at least in news reporting at the Internet, probably influenced by the English. Czech headlines unambiguously leads in the use of past tense which contains 38.69 per cent of headlines, while in English it is just slight 5.78 per cent. Verb-less constructions, on the other side, are more typical for English, where it represents 37.68 per cent while in Czech 8.03 per cent.

In the case of ellipsis, the survey has unveiled bigger distinction between English and Czech language. While the first one works with it quite commonly, the later considers it like something exceptional. Tough it is not the majority English tends to ellipsis in 42.03 per cent which indicates particular usualness. The Czech, on the other hand omit some word in just 7.3 per cent and this amount shows that ellipsis is rather extraordinary grammatical device. It could be thus confirmed the suggestion about English as condensed language.

Both languages, however, conjoined in the same priority of the type of ellipsis and its purpose. Both prefer its usage in the case when the auxiliary verb shows to be redundant
and the headline is understandable even without it. In English, the occurrence of verbal ellipsis appears in 63.79 per cent of ellipsis, in Czech language it reaches nearly all, concretely 90 per cent.

The causal ellipsis turns to be the second mostly preferred type. In English, where the corpus provides higher portion of material to analysis, it functions in 27.59 per cent of dropped out elements. The Czech headlines, which have proved to be very thrifty in preference of ellipsis, contain causal ellipsis just in one headline. For better analysis, however, would be necessary more material which would contain the ellipsis.

The most interesting finding lies in the fact that the Czech headlines do not contain nominal ellipsis at all. In English, it occurs in just 8.62 per cent of headlines with ellipsis and just 3.62 per cent of all. Though it does not mean high portion it suggest that English can be comprehensible even without the nouns which the reader could diagnose and fulfil himself from the context. It is hard to say whether the Czech language does not use nominal ellipsis in headline, it should be survey more material with ellipsis in headlines in order to answer this question.

4.3 Phonetic Level

The research into the phonetic features and sound patterns in headlines brings quite surprising and unexpected findings. This statement is related especially to Czech headlines.

The first striking fact is that some of the sound patterns appear in 43.48 per cent of English headlines and in 77.37 per cent of Czech headlines in the corpus. This number has shown that Czech language tends to be more onomatopoeic. Though it does not mean English omits sound patterns, the expectations, stated in theoretical part, has shown the preference of sound patterns to Czech instead of English language.

Alliteration has proved to be the mostly used sound pattern in both languages. But even there, Czech language overtakes English; in English, alliteration exemplifies precisely three quarters of sound patterns, while in Czech it imagines nearly all use of sound patterns, concretely 97.17 per cent. In respect to the percentage of all headlines, it means 32.61 per cent of English and 75.18 per cent of Czech headlines

The usage of other sound patterns in Czech is rather symbolic and may be just a matter of coincidence, while in English it is a bit large-scale. Fifteen per cent of headlines
with sound patterns and totally 6.52 per cent in the corpus work with the consonance; the rest ten per cent of sound patterns and 4.35 per cent of the whole corpus operate with assonance. For comparison, among Czech headline occurs yet assonance in 1.9 per cent of them, and quite unexpectedly and in contrast with English, rhyme in 0.4 per cent. It is evident that they function rather as an exception; it is documented in their percentage in the corpus which is 1.46 and 0.73 per cent, respectively. On top of that, Czech corpus does not contain any kind of consonance.

4.4 Pragmatic Level

The practical part concerning with pragmatic features has investigated the prompting of readers to link up their own knowledge and knowledge of the world itself. By selection of the focus on the multiple-word expressions and dealing with them in headlines, the survey has tried to compare whether one of the languages calculates more or less with them when constructing headlines.

The answer is not so clear because both languages use a rather different procedure of constructing headlines which deal and describe some person’s activity. While in English the preference is unambiguously in the use of eliminating by the form of simple shortening the whole name to its one component (usually the Surname) or by abbreviation in the form of well-known acronyms; Czech, on the other hand, also uses the simple shortening to one component of full-names, but in a quite the same proportion Czech headline state the full-names, and the use of acronyms is rather rare. Moreover, Czech headlines help themselves by eliminating the whole name or particular person by bringing in the person’s function or occupation which English headlines perform not so often. Due to these facts the comparison was a little difficult, especially because the corpus of English headlines thus offer a greater number of headlines to investigate.

By the form of the exact results, single-name’s versions of multiple-word proper names occur in the English headlines in 45.57 per cent and in their Czech counterparts in 37.5 per cent. A deeper distinction could be seen in their presence of all headlines: in English, they are represented in 23.19 per cent, while in Czech in 11.7 per cent of all headlines in the corpus.
Acronyms make 39.24 per cent of English multiple-word proper names and 27.08 per cent of Czech ones. English headlines use them in 21.01 per cent, but the Czech in only 7.3 per cent.

Finally, in the presence of the whole proper names the Czech headlines surpass the English, as the first score 35.42 per cent and the later just 16.46 per cent of multiple-word proper names. Czech language expresses concretely the whole name in 10.95 per cent of headlines, English ones, on the other side, in 9.42 per cent of the corpus.

Apparently, the research presented in this thesis was not meant to be exhaustive; being fully aware of the limitations of this work, I offer it to further discussion.
5 Bibliography

5.1 Primary Sources


5.2 Secondary Sources

<https://is.muni.cz/auth/de/124142/5577722/Discourse_analysis_1_2.doc>

<http://www.phil.muni.cz/angl/bse/archive/BSE_29_05.pdf>


<https://www.teiresias.muni.cz/kihovna/cryinves.exe>


6 Appendices

The work contains the corpus of English and Czech headlines collected from the online services of BBC and Czech Radio. The headlines are divided into two parts according to their language origin and are ordered alphabetically.

6.1 English Headlines

Abbas optimism for Mid-East talks
Afghan Koran distributor arrested
Afghanistan mourns bomb victims
Army supply 'chaos' proved fatal
Assembly call to sack Met Chin
Azerbaijan 'foils terrorist plot'
Bernanke says US economy to slow
Bhutto house arrest order lifted
Bhutto resumes protest campaign
Blaze warehouse search under
Bodies found in fire crew search
Bosnian PM resigns over reforms
Boy, 15, killed in party attack
Brown in 'positive' Saudi talks
Brown sets out 'long-term' plan
Bush and Sarkozy declare Iran aim
Bush, Merkel vow Iran diplomacy
Clashes at far-right Prague rally
Clashes 'kill many' in Sri Lanka
Clue hunt after Briton's murder
Demand hampers Olympic ticketing
Demands of Indian landless 'met'
Diana driver 'taunted paparazzi'
Diana photo 'offered from tunnel'
Egypt ruling party keeps Mubarak
EU far-right bloc faces collapse
EU positive on Balkan entry bids
EU treaty 'same as constitution'
Europe child porn probe nets 92
Ex-NY police chief denies Charles
Exodus from Mexico's flood zone
Fatal shooting at Finnish school
Fed delivers second US rate cut
Finland gunman suicide note found
Finland moves to tighten gun laws
Flatmate 'heard Meredith scream'
Flooding 'may put lives at risk'
Floodwaters swamp Mexican state
Foreign worker numbers revised
Freed Turkish troops face Charles
Fresh protests in Georgia capital
Georgia declares emergency state
Georgia opposition ends protests
Georgia to hold early elections
Georgian tycoon 'to contest poll'
Glasgow wins race for 2014 Games
Gulf states 'offer Iran uranium'
Heavy Caribbean rains kill eight
Historic Saudi visit to Vatican
Hollywood's writers go on strike
China raises fuel prices by 10%
China 'to be largest energy user'
Iran faces new sanctions threat
Iraq vows to arrest PKK rebels
Israel minister: Sack ElBaradei
Israeli police swoop in PM probe
Israel's Gaza fuel cuts alarm UN
Italian police kill football fan
Italian police seek murder clues
Italy crackdown on foreign
Japan minister in al-Qaeda claim
Japan opposition chief to resign
Japan opposition leader 'to stay'
King Tut's face unveiled to world
Land Registry axes online deeds
Landslide buries Mexican village
Lawrence killer wins bid to stay
Life term for 'chessboard' killer
'Lyrical Terrorist' found guilty
Madrid bombers get long sentences
Malaysia police break up protest
Man admits 21 July bombing charge
McCanns mark six months
Meredith's body flown to the UK
Migrant row Tory candidate quits
Militants parade Pakistani troops
Minister praises UK-Saudi links
Monks return to streets of Burma
Musharraf vows polls in February
NASA studies ripped solar panel
Nation and troops honour war dead
New Madeleine picture released
New safety fears for RAF Nimrods
NHS staff protest against reform
Nine troops dead in Afghan ambush
Notorious Asian drug lord is dead
Pakistan crisis sparks UK protest
Pakistan militants firm on Sharia
Pakistan premier 'broke the law'
Papworth halts heart transplants
PetroChina is world's top company
PKK rebels release Turkish troops
Police censured over Menezes case
Police guilty over Menezes case
Prison 'likely' in Chad child row
Putin honours victims of Stalin
Queen opens new L800m St Pancras
Queen welcomes Saudi Arabia king
Rail crash was caused by suicide
Rally demands new Latvian polls
Rice subpoenaed in spying trial
Rice urges Middle East peace deal
Rubbish plans flawed, says mayor
Russia 'curbing poll observers'
Russia in Ukraine refinery spat
Russia relents in Lufthansa
Russian election campaign opens
Russian oil tanker splits in half
Search for missing firefighters
Shut up, Spain king tells Chavez
Sri Lanka to probe UN sex claims
Straw urged to help Diana inquest
Suicide bomb hits Pakistani bus
Sunny group attacks al-Qaeda base
Sunny chiefs killed in Iraq blast
Suu Kyi meets her political party
Suu Kyi ready to talk to generals
Tamil rebels vow to strike back
Tamil Tigers bury political chief
Terror limit 'could be doubled'
'Thousands' pose UK terror threat
Top judge attacks Musharraf rule
Torrential rains lash east Cuba
Turkey moves to change speech law
UFF being stood down at midnight
UK terror tactics 'create unease'
UN envoy Gambari returns to Burma
UN envoy to probe Burma crackdown
US and Germany vow Iran diplomacy
US giving Turkey PKK intelligence
US intelligence budget disclosed
US 'to help Turkey combat rebels'
US 'to release' Iranians in Iraq
Usharraf calls for January poll
Uzbek reporter killing condemned
West Bank settlements 'expanding'
Yemen jails 32 men for oil attack
Youth jailed for killing sister

6.2 Czech Headlines

Afghánistán zažil nejhorší krveprolití posledních let
Americké vojenské námořnictvo se snaží vypořádat s piráty u břehů Somálska
Americký baptistický sbor zaplatí pokutu za narušení pohrěb padlého vojáka
Americký Kongres neschválíl peníze pro stavbu radaru v Česku
Američané pronásledovali piráty až do somálských vod
Američané se chystají přehodnotit svou pomoc Pákistánu
Američané zachránili posádku severokorejské lodí při potyče s piráty
Američanům se nepodařilo obsadit místa v rámci výměny diplomatů v Bagdádu
Američtí diplomáti protestují proti povinným umístěním
Američtí vědci: Změna času ohrozuje chodce
Barmská junta verbuje desetileté děti
Bavoš se ve svém Ferrari řítil francouzskou dálnicí rychlostí 271 kilometrů za hodinu
Bavorský premiér nabídl Česku rozhovory a napadl Benešovy dekrety
Bělehrad se přiblížil k členství v EU
Belgická policie stále hóní vězně, který chtěl uprchnout v uneseném vrtulníku
Belgický trestanec uprchl z věznice pomocí kompliců a vrtulníku
Belgie stále čeká na novou vládu
Berlín nevyšle vojáky na jih Afghánistánu
Bhuttová už není v domácím vězení, výjimečný stav v Pákistánu má skončit do měsíce
Bosenský premiér Špirić odstoupil kvůli navrhovaným reformám
Britská opozice požaduje omezení pomoci Pákistánu
Budoucí polská koalice jedná o obsazení resortů
Bush a Merkelová odsoudili snahy Iránu vyvinout jadernou zbroj
Bush telefonicky poděkoval polskému velvyslanci zraněnému v Iráku
CDU proti zákazu extremistické NPD
Centrum Tbilisi střeží po vyhlášení výjimečného stavu vojáci a policisté
Český a německý ministr zahraničí se shodli na pomoci pro Palestince
Český řidič uvízl se svým kamionem na silnici v Anglii
Čína je kvůli Súdánu a Iránu opět pod mezinárodním tlakem
Čína ruší přímý prodej vstupenek na olympiádu, rozhodne loterie
Čína vyvíjí tlač na Irán kvůli jadernému programu, sankce ale odmitá
Členové americké agentury Blackwater zřejmě získají imunitu
Členové CDU proti plnoprávnému vstupu Turecka do EU
ČSSD připouští podporu pro radar v Brdech
Další důlní neštěstí v Číně si vyžádalo 29 lidských životů
Dobrodružný útěk belgického trestanče skončil v Nizozemsku
Dům pákistánské opoziční vůdkyně obklíčila policie
Europol zakročil proti rozsáhlé pedofilní síti v Evropě
Evropská unie je rozdělená ohledně geneticky modifikovaných plodin
Evropská unie zveřejnila návrhy protiteroristických opatření
Exprezident Walesa dostane místo v polské diplomacii
Francoúzi potvrdili prosincovou návštěvu Muammara Kaddáfího
Francouzský prezident jedná v Čadu o propuštění zajatých novinářů
Francouzský prezident Nicolas Sarkozy opět nedokázal skrýt svou prchlivost
Hlad a žízeň dohánějí zaplavené Mexičany k rabování
Hollywoodští scénáristé hrozí stávkou
Hurikán Noel rozhvýká smrt
I v sobotu pokračují americko-německé rozhovory na nejvyšší úrovni
Irským kněžím hrozí konflikt s dopravní policií
Kult jménem Trabant
Lech Walesa podstoupil v USA transplantaci srdce
Lidé Občanské platformy a lidovců jednají o nové polské vládě
Listy o obětech Stalinových zločinů
Listy o rodící se polské vládě
Mexiko mobilizuje síly proti katastrofálním povodním
Mušarať vyhlásil v Pákistánu výjimečný stav
Na stávku amerických scénáristů jako první reagují televize
Napadení řeny Rumunem přinutilo italskou vládu k reakci
Napětí mezi turecko-irácké hranici sílí
Násilnosti fotbalových fanoušků zažila saská metropole Drážďany
Německá kancléřka na bleskové misi do Afgánistánu
Německý výrobcení toto stáhnout z trhu lék Trasylol
Němečtí strojvůdci si naordinovali stávkovou pauzu
O vybudování protiraketového štítu v Polsku ještě není rozhodnuto
O vztahu mezi Turky a Kurdy jednají politici v Istanbulu
Odbory ve Francii ohlasily rozsáhlou stávku ve veřejné dopravě
Odcházející polský premiér má obavy o svobodu médií
Omezení kuřácké vášně pomáhají chudým dětem
Oplacení na hranici mezi USA a Mexikem přináší první výsledky
Ošetření americké základny v Polsku je podle Tuska otevřená
Pákistán slibil volby v původním termínu
Pákistánská premiérka se připojila k protestům proti výjimečnému stavu
Pákistánská opozice plánuje protesty proti vojenskému režimu
Pákistánský prezident nechce odládat volby
Pietu provázi v Polsku i preventivní bezpečnostní akce
Podle šeřa polských lidovců nebude koalice s Občanskou platformou snadná
Poláci mohou uctít předky prostřednictvím virtuálního hřbitova
Policie zatkla v devatenácti zemích téměř stož stovku pedofilů
Polská vláda podala demisi
Polský expremiér vyzval svého nástupce k respektování bezpečnosti
Polský prezident přijímá omluvu budoucího premiéra
Polský prezident se poprvé setkal s vítězem voleb
Postup pákistánského prezidenta znepokojuje svět
Požár domova důchodců v Rusku nepřežilo 23 lidí
Pracovníci francouzské charity v Čadu budou zřejmě obviněni z únosu stovky dětí
Prezident Kaczyński pověří Tuska sestavením polské vlády
Prodej olympijských vstupenek zkoloboval
První dáma Argentiny se prohlásila vítězkou prezidentských voleb
Před britskými domy se objevily typicky vykrojené dýné
Přes 700 čínských továren nesmí vyvážet hračky
Rolující Boeing narazil v Košicích křížem do sloupu
Ropnou havárii u pobřeží Kalifornie zavinila posádka jihokorejského tankeru
Sanfranciský zářivý zářivý oboustranný ekologický katastrofu za posledních 19 let
Sarkozy si nechal trojnásobně zvýšit plat
Se Sarkozym se vrací z Čadu sedm ze 17 zatčených Evropanů
Sebevražedně atentátátníci zaútočili na afghánské poslání
Sebevražedný atentátník zemřel na ministra pákistánské vlády
Severním mořem se žene mohutná bouře
Slovenský ministr vnitra obhajuje zásah v hudebním klubu
Spojené státy odsuzují akce kurdských radikálů
Spojené státy poprvé uznavly právo Turecka na operaci vedoucí k záchraně vojáků
Srbsko se přihlásilo k členství v EU
Srbský premiér navhrhl, aby Kosovo použilo model Hongkongu
Státy na pobřeží Severního moře zvládají obrovskou bouři bez větších potíží
Student zažalil omladim lidem na střední škole ve Finsku
Světové deníky komentují verdikt španělského soudu nad teroristy
Šéf amerického protiraketové obrany Paroubek nepřesvědčil
Šéf budoucí polské vlády míří do Bruselu, Paříže a Berlína
Šéfka pákistánské opozice Bénázar Bhuttová byla několik hodin v domácím vězení
Tropická bouře Noel dorazila až k břehům Kanady
Tusk se omluvil prezidentovi za výroky z předvolební kampaně
U Dánska ztrácela loď plující pod slovenskou vlajkou
USA v Iránu narazili, vzkázal šéf Revolučních gard
USA, Kanada a Australie stahují další miliony čínských hraček
V Číně se kvůli špatnému životnímu prostředí rodi miliony postižených dětí
V Itálii havaroval americký vojenský vrtulník
V Libanonu už potřebovali volbu prezidenta
V Německu nejezdí nákladní vlaky
V Německu se zastavu nákladní vlaky, ovlivní to i Česko
V nově vzniklém Sejmu prezident projev nepředněse
V Pákistánu se uskutečněl další protestní demonstrace
V Polsku si dnes dávejte dobrý pozor na cestách
V Polsku začne pracovat nový parlament
V Tbilisi platí výjimečný stav
V zálivu u San Franciska platí kvůli ropné havárii stav ohrožení
Virus HIV přivezl do USA nakažený Haiťan
Washington zřejmě poskytnul Ankaře satelitní snímky hranice s Irákem
Za atentáty v Madridu 120 tisíc let vězení
Za zastřelení nepravého teroristy hrozí londýnské policii neomezená pokuta
Zahračení bezpečnostní agentury v Iráku mají spadat pod tamní zákony
Zahračení deníky komentují střetbu ve finské škole
Zahračení deníky komentují výsledky voleb v Argentině
Zahračení tisk o průvodicích washingtonským Kapitolem
Zahračení tisk o situaci v Pákistánu
Zahraniční tisk o vítězství Kirchnerové v argentinských prezidentských volbách
Zametají polské tajné služby stopy?
Žadatel o německý cestovní pas musí odevzdat otisky prstů