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**for Master’s degree**

**FUNCTIONING OF SEMANTICALLY IDENTICAL UTTERANCES IN HEADLINES AND TEXT BODIES OF ENGLISH INTERNET NEWS DISCOURSE**

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INTRODUCTION

The master’s paper studies interaction of semantically identical utterances in headlines and text bodies of English Internet news stories.

Internet discourse is understood as a process of communication in the World Wide Web. It is a complex of electronic, audio and video texts combined with extralinguistic factors connected through a system of hyperlinks. Internet discourse presupposes communication in different computer networks such as news websites, social networks, online conferences etc [Ахренова 2009: 15].

Any news article can be divided into formal categories, which determine the possible orderings and the hierarchical organization of text units in a news story. These categories are Headline, Subheading, Main Event, Previous Event, Consequences, Comment, Context[van Dijk 1985: 72-78].

The **topicality** of the research is specified by the attention of discourse analysis to the study of organization of texts of different genres with news stories occupying the central place in human daily activity.

The **aim** of the master’s paper is to reveal the interaction models between headlines and text bodies of English Internet news texts.

The aim presupposes the solution of the following research **tasks:**

* to give the definition of media discourse;
* to explain the notion of Internet discourse;
* to specify the categories of a news text;
* to find out the procedures of interaction between headlines and communicative blocks of English internet news stories;
* to define the types of specification and their functions;
* to detail the usage of generalizing;
* to explain the role of assessment notion.

The **object** of the study is English Internet news stories.

The **subject** of the study is the interaction between headlines and parts of text bodies of English Internet news stories.

The **material** is taken from BBC website (<https://www.bbc.com/>).

The study draws on the following **methods** of investigating the problem under consideration: descriptive and analytical. The descriptive method is used in order to find interaction procedures in news texts. The analytical method aims at classifying those procedures.

The **novelty** of the master’s paper consists in distinguishing models of interaction between headlines and text bodies in English Internet news articles: personal specification revealing peculiar features related to the age or name of a certain person; numerical specification revealing any quantity info concerning a described event; actional specification clarifying implications of an action; spatial specification clarifying the location of described events; generalizing giving a broader description of a notion; assessment estimating a situation; grammatical specification presupposes grammar changes in verbs describing a situation.

The **theoretical value** of the research consists in contribution to the study of Internet discourse analysis and text linguistics.

The **practical significance** of the work lies in the possibility of using the obtained results in teaching discourse and linguistics.

The discussion of the master paper took place at the VII International Scientific and Practical Conference "Innovations in Education: Modern Approaches to the Professional Development of Foreign Languages Teachers" (September 27-28, 2019, Nizhyn State Gogol University).

The master’s paper consists of Introduction, two parts, General conclusions and a list of literature cited.

The Introduction dwells on the topicality of the research, its aim, tasks, subject, object, materials, methods, theoretical value and practical significance.

The first part discusses the theoretical foundations of English internet news discourse study.

The second part deals with the interaction models between headlines and text bodies in English Internet news articles.

The conclusions to each part summarize the results of the study concerning each chapter.

The General conclusions represent the results of the work.

# PART ONE

# THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ENGLISH INTERNET NEWS DISCOURCE STUDY

This part discusses the theoretical aspects and general structure of English Internet news discourse.

The second half of the XX – the beginning of the XXI century is characterized by a rapid growth of media and new information technologies [Добросклонская 2005: 29].

Investigating media discourse, its typology, research methods and the functioning features is one of the leading directions of world linguistics. The theoretical aspects of this problem are covered in the works of T. A. van Dijk, T. G. Dobrosklonskaya, M. R. Zheltukhina, V. I. Karasik and others. Recently, there has been a tendency in Ukraine to increase the attention of linguists to the study of mass media discourse. In this field such scholars publish their works: F. S. Batsevych, E. S. Kovalenko, N.I. Lyutyanska, O.P. Polishchuk, O.I. Svintsitskaya and others [Лютянська 2014: 137].

I.A. Kozhemyakin distinguishes two approaches to the definition of media discourse. The first approach states that media discourse is a specific verbal-mental activity, peculiar only for information mass media space. This approach differentiates media discourse from other discourse types such as political, religious, scientific, etc. on the basis of such discourse parameters as the use of language and communicative sphere of its realization [Кожемякин 2010: 14]. The second approach states that media discourse is any kind of discourse realized in media sphere and produced by mass media. Thus it is possible to distinguish political, religious, scientific media discourse characterized by the specificity of mass information formation, interpretation and broadcasting [Кожемякин 2010: 19].

In this master’s paper we use both approaches but the first one, which states that there are different types of discourse and media discourse stands out among them, is preferable, as we analyze news articles taken from the BBC news section and investigated the use of language and linguistic means used in them.

To conclude, media discourse analysis is aimed, on the one hand, at emphasizing essential elements of meaning creating and broadcasting process, and on the other hand, at defining the role of media context in meaning-making.

## Media discourse: definition

In modern society information is the main driving force. People widely use Internet and different mass media as one of the most significant sources of knowledge and self-education. That’s why there exists the category of media discourse as a separate branch of discourse study.

Modern globalization trends, the development of advanced communication technologies, the growing role of information in society have contributed to the emergence of media discourse. As a concept, it gained great popularity as a result of the active dissemination of both the concept of discourse in general and discursive analysis. At the same time, mass media discourse is now considered one of the most important and most relevant as a practical and effective means of communicative action, since a lot of knowledge about reality comes indirectly, through mass media, to modern humans [Ахренова 2009: 16].

According to the theory of the Canadian scientist Herbert Marshall McLuhan, media discourse is the extension of a person. It directly affects the consciousness of people and the development of society by the very fact of its existence [McLuhan 1988: 27].

The media discourse is the process and result of activity of a linguistic personality. M.R. Zheltukhina defines distinctive features of media discourse that include: group correlation (the author shares the views of his group); publicity (focusing on mass addressee); discussion orientation (creating conflict with its following discussion); staging and mass orientation (impact on several groups simultaneously) [Желтухина 2007: 27-40].

Types of media discourse are realized in communication through different language means and strategies being grouped according to the communicative channels they use.

According to the communicative channels there are the following types of mass media discourse: *journalistic, advertising, PR*. [Шевлякова 2013: 242].

The journalistic discourse is realized through mass media communication and has a consciously and clearly expressed position of the author [Пташник 2010: 5]. It gives an opportunity to share information among a large number of people. Information obtained through journalistic discourse forms political, linguistic, naive picture of the world in the minds of people. The aim of journalistic discourse is to tell about the events of real life, and to describe them in texts for transmission information to a large number of people. It is characterized by a large number of clichés and speech stereotypes [Каменева 2009: 30].

The purpose of advertising discourseis to influence the consciousness of the consumer to persuade him to perform the necessary action - the purchase of a certain product [Романюк 2010: 229].

PR (public relations) discourse is a relatively new type aimed at establishing links between institutions, parties, separate politicians and society in general. Its main task is to create a positive image of an institution or a separate politician, to form an external and internal socio-psychological environment which is suitable for the success of an institution or a separate person [Бацевич 2004: 140-147].

According to the channel of realization there are the following types of media discourse: television, radio and computer [Шевлякова 2013: 239]. The television discourse uses visual and auditive channels. It combines a word and an image. The radio discourse uses the auditive channel. We can only listen to it. The computer discourse uses print, auditive and visual channels. It presupposes communication in different computer networks such as news websites, social networks, online conferences etc [Шевлякова 2013: 241].

All of above mentioned types of media discourse have their own stylistic, structural, compositional and representative patterns due to the various factors inherent in each channel of transmission [Добросклонская 2004: 9-17].

To sum up, media discourse is integrated into personal, social and professional relationships and can be used to achieve appropriate communicative effect. Media discourse is a leading type of discourse integrated into all types of institutional and everyday communication. Mediatext becomes significant means of forming the outlook of society and world perception of human individuals.

## Internet discourse as part of media discource

Taking into account the fact that modern Internet has a great popularity among users, it is obvious that linguists are interested in investigating this phenomenon. According to modern statistics in 2019 the number of Internet users reached 4.1 billion of people. Nearly 92% of them get access to the world wide web with the help of their mobile phones.

Modern Internet discourse is a part of media discourse. The Internet discourse uses print, auditive and visual channels of communication. It presupposes communication in different computer networks such as news websites, social networks, online conferences etc [Ахренова 2009: 15].

*Figure . “The increase in the numbers of Internet users”*

The active development of communication problems mediated by the electronic information technology channel in linguistics makes it necessary to discuss such concepts as:

* virtual discourse
* computer discourse
* electronic discourse
* network discourse
* Internet discourse [Назарова 2010: 120]

The terms *computer discourse* and *electronic discourse* are absolute synonyms, since they involve communication with a help of a computer [Шевлякова 2013: 241]. *Internet discourse* is understood as the process of communication in the World Wide Web being a kind of network discourse, which includes communication not only in the Internet itself, but also in local networks. Thus, these types of discourse enter hyper-hypononymic relations, where the hyperonym is the computer (electronic) discourse, and the communicative environment is determined by the channel of communication [Шевлякова 2013: 240].

Such parallelism does not exist between *computer and virtual discourse*. *Virtual discourse* is understood more narrowly than the computer one because the latter is not only communication with the help of a computer, but also communication between a person and a computer. In addition to this, computer discourse is characterized by direct contact of communicators, which is not the case with virtual communication, where the communication partner is largely imagined by our consciousness. On the other hand, virtual discourse is interpreted more widely than the computer type, since communication in virtual reality is created not only through a computer, but also with the help of other means of communication [Лутовинова 2009: 9]. At the same time, electronic (computer) and virtual discourses consist of the information, that includes text on non-paper media (audiobooks, movies, musical discs, games, programs), multimedia devices (smartphones, communicators, ipods, ebooks ) etc., and are much wider than the Internet discourse [Назарова 2010: 129].

In the works of modern linguists Internet discourse is interpreted differently. It is understood as:

* *the cognitive-communicative space* of the World Wide Web, in which the communicative interaction is realized with the help of electronic channel of data transmission and hypertextual mechanism of its structuring [Рижков 2010, e-ref];
* *the text* that prevails in the Internet system, in which the persuasive communicative installation implicitly reflects the subjective personality of the author’s position, formed taking into account the psychological, linguistic and technological factors [Варламова 2006: 7];
* *the process of creating texts* in conjunction with pragmalinguistic, sociocultural, psychological factors; purposeful social action, involving the interaction of people and the mechanisms of their consciousness - cognitive processes [Ахренова 2009: 7];
* *a complex textual system* formed due to extra-linguistic socio-cultural factors and the specific situation of entering into speech communication with the help of a computer and other electronic devices [Распопина 2012: 3].

The main requirements for organizing information within the framework of Internet discourse are the clarity of the distribution of the text field into certain segments and the provision of internal links between them. That is the function of hypertext.

The concept of hypertext arose recently in connection with the study of electronic texts. The term *hypertext* was first used by well-known American sociologist, philosopher, pioneer of information technology T. Nelson in the 60's of XX century in order to designate texts that have an electronic form as a radically new method of information technology and a new publication method [Дедова 2001: 47].

*Hypertext* is a kind of text document, some parts of which are linked through hyperlinks. Hyperlinks of Internet discourse exist in the form of the list of underlined and highlighted keywords (phrases). The main function of the hyperlink is to enable navigation through the electronic text [Лукашенко 2006: 8].

One of the most important features of language use on the Internet is the step-by-step deployment of hypertext. The complete scheme for its deployment is as follows:

1. header (link)
2. header with annotation
3. part of the text (several parts can be opened in sequence)
4. full text

[Заборовская 2001: 217].

The concept of hypertext serves to describe the organization of Internet news. It is interpreted as means of non-linear presentation of information. When interacting with a hypertext, the reader switches from situational models to the foregrounding, which is due to different margins of the visual perception field set by the screen [Дейк 1989: 230].

The notion of hypertext is connected with the placement of materials on the screen or on the pages of publications concerning the spatial coordinates such as:

* Front-back
* Top-down
* Left-right
* Center-periphery

The Front-back coordinate distinguishes the first and the last pages.

The Top-down coordinate distinguishes the position of the title of a newspaper.

The Left-right coordinate determines the position of the most important articles on the left.

The Center-periphery coordinate determines the position of the most important picture in the centre.

To sum up, Internet discourse can be understood as a complex of electronic, audio and video texts combined with extralinguistic factors connected through a system of hyperlinks. The Internet discourse uses print, auditive and visual channels of communication. It presupposes communication in different computer networks such as news websites, social networks, online conferences etc. The main requirements for organizing information within the framework of Internet discourse are the clarity of the distribution of the text field into certain segments and the provision of internal links between them. That is the function of hypertext. The notion of hypertext is understood as means of non-linear layout of information. It distributes the text field into certain segments and describes the organization of Internet news discourse. The notion of hypertext is connected with the placement of materials on the screen or on the pages of publications and presupposes the use of spatial coordinates.

## Categories of a news text

The Dutch linguist Teun A. van Dijk created a scheme which offers an analytical description of the structure of news in press based on the theory of semantic macrostructures. He analyzed the global text organization of news on two levels: those of thematic macrostructures and schematic superstructures, which are parts of one unit - the schematic structures are connected with thematic, because they organize them compositionally [Dijk 1985: 74].

For the analysis of news discourse, the Dutch linguist has developed a notion of *macrostructure*, which characterizes the global idea of discourse. Macrostructures reveal the concept, the global significance of discourse, summarize the general content of the text. They can be often directly identified in the discourse themselves - in headlines, thematic sentences, in words or in the sequence of sentences [Dijk 1985: 69-93].

Analyzing the news discourse, the Dutch linguist suggested that there exists a certain news scheme consisting of two large structural elements – the key idea and the piece of news itself. He figured out a number of formal categories, which determine the possible orderings and the hierarchical organization of sentential and textual units [Dijk 1983: 39].

The category of *Headline* in news discourse has a fixed form and position in news items in the press. At the same time, the Headline has a very specific thematic function: it usually expresses the most important topic of the news item. The category of Headline shows that news has a relevance structure, which indicates to the reader which information in the text is most important or prominent. Obviously, Headlines have a special role in such a relevance structure, because it is assumed that their function is to express the key ideas of pieces of news [Dijk 1985: 78].

The key idea is expressed due to one more strategically important component of the article – the category of *Subheading*. Together with the Headline they are considered to function as a summary for a news text. The piece of news itself consists of the *Main Event* section and the *Comment* section that may include assumptions and evaluations. It also contains conclusions, expectations, speculations, and other information often from the journalist - about the events [Dijk 1985: 78].

The function of the *Consequences* section is to organize all those events that are described as being caused by the Main Event. To remind readers of what happened before, a category of *Previous Events* is used. Other well-known category is *Background.* It consists of *Context* and *History*. *Context* illustrates general, historical, political or social conditions of the events described. *History* illustrates all the information of a general historical nature: events in the past that are indirectly related with the present situation or events. Such information provides a historical perspective to the whole of the actual situation, and hence only indirectly, to a specific event in the actual situation. History is different from Previous Events, because the latter category is about a specific event, which rather directly precedes the actual main events, and which may be taken as a cause or direct condition of the actual events [Dijk 1985: 79].

To conclude, T. van Dijk's schematic structure of the news text is generalized, suitable for describing any event. In the second part of the thesis this schematic structure will be used while analyzing news articles in order to distinguish interaction procedures between headlines and parts of text bodies.

Some of the ordering principles are straightforward and have been discussed above. Thus, Summary (Headline and Subheading) always come first, and Comments mostly last. Then, it may be added that most news texts start with Main Event after the Summary. It usually opens the body of the text [Dijk 1985: 83].

Next, various background categories may appear in the text, such as History or Context. For theoretical reasons, it is assumed that Previous Events and Context are closer to the Main Events and therefore should preferably follow the Main Event category, and this is indeed often the case. Yet, the rules are much less strict in this case. It is also possible to have History first and Context later. Ordering, thus, is optional in this case. Verbal reactions are usually ordered toward the end of the article, before Comments [Dijk 1985: 84].

From these few indications about ordering rules, we may say that some rules are fairly strict and general, whereas others have a much more optional nature, being no more than preferences, which may differ from culture to culture, newspaper to newspaper, journalist to journalist. In that case, the formal rules are no longer algorithmic, but become variable [Dijk 1985: 87].

 It is to be added that due to the cognitive nature of ordering rules, relevance principles may affect the final structure of a news item. This means that categories that usually come toward the end of a news item, such as Verbal Reactions, Comments or Consequences, may be placed in an earlier position if the information in such categories is sufficiently relevant. In formal terms, such permutations or deplacements can be described as transformations of a (canonical) schema. Thus, in general, relevance transformations involve fronting of categories [Dijk 1985: 86].

A much more interesting and difficult problem, however, is the characteristic discontinuous ordering of news discourse. Details about the Main Event of an article may be given throughout the text in decreasing degrees of relevance or specification. Since themes are the contents of news category slots, this implies that also the categories themselves are realized discontinuously in the text. Indeed, Main Event will open the body of the news story, but the category will come back in the rest of the story. Similarly, early in the article we may already find some fragments of Comments or Verbal Reactions [Dijk 1985: 81].

It is to be added that both the thematic and the schematic structure of a news discourse have an abstract nature. That is, independent of the actual realization of these structures, they represent the themes and their interrelations, and the typical news functions (categories) these themes may have in the text. In actual production, other constraints begin to operate, such as relevance, recency, and others. This means that the news schema becomes the input (one input among other knowledge and principles) to production strategies. These strategies tell the writer which themes, and which categories should come first, and how much information from each theme or category. If we now use the news schema as part of a production strategy, we should not merely realize the text from left to right, but also from top to bottom within each category. That is, first the highest level information of Main Event, then maybe the highest information in Consequences, then high level information of History or Context, and so on, and then reverting back to lower level information of Main Event, and similarly for the next categories. Such a strategy can operate easily because the terminal contents of each category have a macrostructural organization: we need only read off the top levels from each topic to know which information is most general and therefore which information should come first. This is also the strategy followed by readers in their recall of texts: high level macro-propositions are recalled first and best [Dijk 1983: 83].

The last few remarks suggest that a purely formal, structuralistic approach to news schemata has its limitations. It allows us to specify fixed, canonical structures of news, but hardly the many variations and the context-dependent strategies. These have a cognitive nature, and the actual structure of news discourse should therefore be characterized in terms of all the information that goes into the strategies of production. Relevance decisions have some general, shared conditions (such as the news values of journalists), but also more specific constraints which derive from the knowledge of the actual situation, and hence from the models [Dijk 1983: 225].

Only a cognitive model can account for all these complex constraints. Not only text production as such is involved, but also the uses of scripts and models, the socio-political interpretation of news events, and the institutional constraints and routines of newspapers in the transformation of news events into news discourses. A cognitive approach can embody and integrate these various constraints and information types, both for the journalist and for the reader. It explains production processes, and also the results of such processes in actual news structures [Dijk 1983: 227].

To sum up, the structure of a news text has an abstract nature. Only some of the ordering principles are strict. The categories of Headline and Subheading, which together create the Summary of an article, always come first. The position of other categories such as Main Event, Previous Event, Comment, Context, Consequences may not have a fixed place in the structure of news. Due to the cognitive nature of the rules of ordering, relevance principles often affect the final structure of a piece of news. This means that categories that usually come towards the end of a news item can be placed in an earlier position if the information in them is sufficiently relevant. This process is called the transformations of a canonical schema.

#

# CONCLUSION TO PART ONE

Mass media discourse is the process and result of activity of a language personality. It is integrated into personal, social and professional relationships and can be used to achieve appropriate communicative effect in all types of institutional and everyday communication. Types of media discourse are realized in communication through different language means and strategies and are grouped according to the communicative channels they use. According to the communicative channels of their realization there are the following types of media discourse: *television, radio and computer.*

Internet discourse can be understood as a complex of electronic, audio and video texts combined with extralinguistic factors connected through a system of hyperlinks. The Internet discourse uses print, auditive and visual channels of communication. It presupposes communication in different computer networks such as news websites, social networks, online conferences etc.

The scheme suggested by Teun van Dijk contains an analytical description of the structure of news texts in press based on the theory of semantic macrostructures which consists of two large structural elements: the key idea and the piece of news itself. He singled out a number of formal categories, which determine the possible orderings and the hierarchical organization of sentential and textual units in the news texts.

The process of organizing pieces of news has an abstract nature. Only some of the ordering principles are strict: the categories of Headline and Subheading, which together create the Summary of an article, always come first, but the position of other categories may not have a fixed place in the structure of news. This process is called the transformations of a canonical schema. Due to the cognitive nature of the ordering rules, relevance principles often affect the final structure of a piece of news. It means that categories that usually come towards the end of a news item can be placed in an earlier position if the information in them is sufficiently relevant.

# PART TWO

# PATTERNS OF INTERACTION OF SEMANTICALLY IDENTICAL UTTERANCES IN HEADLINES AND TEXT BODIES

This part dwells upon the interaction of semantically identical utterances in the headlines and text bodies of English Internet news stories.

*Semantically identical utterances* are statements or phrases with the same meaning. *A news story* reports of recent events in the newspapers, in the Internet, on the radio or television.

During the analysis the following interactions were figured out:

* specification
* generalizing
* assessment

## 2.1. Specification

*Specification* is a process of identifying a certain thing in a precise way.

During the analysis the following types of specification were figured out:

* personal
* numerical
* actional
* spatial
* grammatical

### 2.1.1. Personal specification

Personal specification helps to reveal peculiar features related to a certain person according to age, name (nickname for animals), social position and medical specialization.

#### 2.1.1.1. Age specification

The age of men undergoes personal specification with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Lead, Previous Event, Main Event and Consequences sections. The age of women is expressed by numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. The age of children is rendered with the help of numerical word combinations in the Lead*.* The age of animals can be indicated by numerals in the Previous Event section.

**The age of a man** is expressed in the lead, Main Event, Previous event and Consequence sections.

The age of a man is expressed with the help of the numerical word combination *a 64-year-old man* in the lead. The person named by the subject *Falkirk man* from the headline *Falkirk man attacked by stranger in garden* undergoes a personal specification with the help of numerical word combination *a 64-year-old man* in the Lead: *A 64-year-old man has been seriously injured after being attacked by a stranger in his back garden in Falkirk* [50].

The age of a man is expressed with the help of numerical word combination *56-year-old* in the Main Event section. The man denoted by the noun *climber* from the headline *Mount Everest: Second Irish climber dies on mountain* undergoes personal specification with the help of numerical word combination *the 56-year-old* in the Main Event section: *The 56-year-old passed away in his tent at 7,000 metres (23,000 ft) in the early hours of Friday morning.* The noun *driver* from the headline *Birmingham lorry driver Robert Bradbury jailed for killing doctor* undergoes personal specification with the help of numeral *50* in the Main Event section: *Robert Bradbury, 50, was jailed for 21 months at Birmingham Crown Court after being found guilty of causing death by careless driving in October* [55]*.*

The age of a man is expressed with the help of numerical word combination *42-year-old* in the Comment section. The man denoted by the noun *gunman* from the headline *Czech shooting: Gunman kills six at hospital in Ostrava* undergoes personal specification with the help of numerical word combination *42-year-old* in the Comment section: *They said they had established the 42-year-old man's name, had photographs of him and had obtained his vehicle licence plate number.* The age of a man is also expressed with the help of numerical word combination *23-year-old* in the Consequences section. The noun *Biker* from the headline *Biker dies 12 days after crash with car in Glasgow* undergoes personal specification with the help of numerical word combination *23-year-old* in the Consequences section: *The 23-year-old, from Maryhill, was taken to Queen Elizabeth University Hospital where he died from his injuries on Tuesday* [43].

The age of a man is also expressed with the help of numerals in the Previous Event section. The person named by the nominal word combination *travel agent* from the headline *Handsworth travel agent jailed for cheating customers* undergoes personal specification with the help of numeral *48* in the Previous Event section: *Many customers paid Panesar, 48, from Handsworth, in cash instalments over a number of months* [52].

The age of a woman is expressed with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. The lady named by the noun *woman* from the headline *Murder arrest after Altrincham woman found dead in own home* undergoes personal specification with the help of numerical word combination *59-year-old* in the Main Event section: *Greater Manchester Police said the 59-year-old woman's body was discovered in Whiteley Place, Altrincham at about 20:00 GMT on Monday.* The lady named by the noun *woman* from the headline *Needham Market attack: Woman was stabbed 15 times* undergoes personal specification with the help of numerical word combination *The 29-year-old* in the Main Event section: *The 29-year-old was attacked at Needham Market, Suffolk, early on Saturday, Ipswich Crown Court heard* [57]*.*

**The age of a boy** is expressed with the help of numerical word combinations in the lead*.* The youngster named by the subject *teenage boy* from the headline *Teenage boy forced into car during Reading kidnapping* undergoes personal specification with the help of the numerical word combination *a 16-year-old boy* in the Lead: *A 16-year-old boy was punched and forced into a car during a kidnapping and assault, police said* [61].

**The age of animals** is expressed by the numeral in the Previous Event section. The person named by the subject *Merino* from the headline *Chris the sheep: Merino with famously overgrown fleece dies* undergoes personal specification with the help of numeral *10* in the Previous Event section: *Chris was thought to be aged 10 - a fairly average lifespan for a merino sheep* [47]*.*

#### 2.1.1.2. Name specification

 Names of men undergo personal specification in the Main Event, Context and Comment sections. Names of children are revealed in the Context section. Nicknames of animals can be found in headlines.

The surname of a man occurs in the Main event section. The subject *Chinese man* from the headline *Chinese man caught transporting two human arms* undergoes personal specification with the help of proper name *Zheng* in the Main event section: …*a 50-year-old man surnamed Zheng was approached by authorities* [46].

A man is denoted with the help of proper names in the Main event section. The nominal word combination *prime ministers* from the headline *Algeria jails two former prime ministers ahead of election* undergoes personal specification with the help of proper names *Ahmed Ouyahia* and *Abdelmalek Sellal* in the Main Event section: *Ahmed Ouyahia was sentenced to 15 years in prison and Abdelmalek Sellal to 12 years.*The nominal word combination *travel agent* from the headline *Handsworth travel agent jailed for cheating customers* undergoes personal specification with the help of a proper name *Chetan Pal Panesar* in the Main Event section: *Chetan Pal Panesar, who ran E-tickets Worldwide Limited, in Handsworth, Birmingham, tricked 18 people out of £32,000 for flights he did not book* [52]*.* The nominal word combination *Irish climber* from the headline *Mount Everest: Second Irish climber dies on mountain* undergoes personal specification with the help of proper name *Kevin Hynes* in the Main Event section: *He was Kevin Hynes, a father of two, who died during his descent down the mountain* [55]. The noun *Biker* from the headline *Biker dies 12 days after crash with car in Glasgow* undergoes personal specification with the help of proper name *Kieran McSorley* in the Main Event section: *Kieran McSorley's bike collided with a silver Vauxhall Vectra on Queen Margaret Drive, at the junction of Clouston Street* [43]*.*

A man can be identified by a proper name in the Comment section. The noun *customers* from the headline *Handsworth travel agent jailed for cheating customers* undergoes personal specification with the help of proper name *Carlton Thomas* in the Comment section: *Carlton Thomas complained to the BBC he saved £5,000 through his cleaning job to buy family flights to Jamaica which were never booked* [52]*.* The noun *mayor* from the headline *Venice floods: Climate change behind highest tide in 50 years, says mayor* undergoes personal specification with the help of proper name *Luigi Brugnaro* in the Comment section: *The highest water levels in the region in more than 50 years would leave "a permanent mark", Venice Mayor Luigi Brugnaro tweeted* [65]*.* The noun *doctor* from the headline *Portuguese doctor suspended after baby born without a face* undergoes personal specification with the help of proper name *Artur Carvalho* in the Comment section: *Medical council officials have voted to suspend Dr Artur Carvalho over allegations of negligence* [58].

Politicians are identified by proper names in the Context section. The noun *election* from the headline *Bolivia election: Anger mounts over result confusion* undergoes personal specification with the help of proper names *Evo Morales* and *Carlos Mesa* in the Context section: *Suspicion arose among opponents of the incumbent, Evo Morales, after the quick count was surprisingly halted. His main rival, Carlos Mesa, said the quick count's results were fraudulent* [44]*.*

A child can be identified with the help of proper names in the Context section. The noun *baby* from the headline *Portuguese doctor suspended after baby born without a face* undergoes personal specification with the help of proper name *Rodrigo* in the Context section: *The parents of baby Rodrigo had not been aware of their son's severe physical abnormalities until he was born earlier this month* [58].

Nicknames of animals can be found with the help of proper names in headlines. The subject *Merino* from the headline *Chris the sheep: Merino with famously overgrown fleece dies* undergoes personal specification in the same headline with the help of the proper name *Chris* [47]*.*

The combination of age and name of a man can be expressed by numerals and proper names in the Main Event section. Nominal word combination *Farm worker* from the headline *Farm worker dies after machinery accident near Hawick* undergoes personal specification with the help of the proper name *Bryan Thomson* and numeral *25* in the Main Event section: *Bryan Thomson, 25, was involved in an accident with machinery at Northhouse Farm, near Hawick, on Friday* [51]*.* The noun *death* from the headline *Grimsby dangerous driving death accused remanded* undergoes personal specification with the help of proper name *Mark Batty* and numeral *41* in the Main Event section: *Anton Watson was arrested after Mark Batty, 41, from the town, died in hospital after being found in Scartho Road, just before midnight on Saturday.*

The social position of a group of people undergoes personal specification with the help of nominal word combinations in the Main Event section.

The Main event section gives the social position of the Obama family. The phrase subject *Barack and Michelle Obama* from the headline *Barack and Michelle Obama to make TV and films for Netflix* undergoes personal specification with the help of nominal word combination *the former US President and First Lady* in the Main event section: *Netflix say the former US President and First Lady have "entered into a multi-year agreement" with the service* [42]*.*

Medical specialization of a doctor is expressed with the help of nouns in the Lead. The noun *doctor* from the headline *Portuguese doctor suspended after baby born without a face* undergoes personal specification with the help of a noun *obstetrician* in the Lead: *A Portuguese obstetrician has been suspended after a baby was born without a nose, eyes or part of his skull* [58]*.*

To conclude,personal specification helps to reveal features of a certain person by reference to age, name (nickname for animals), social position and medical specialization of a person. The age of men undergoes specification with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Lead, Previous Event, Main Event and Consequences sections. The age of women is expressed with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. The age of children is expressed with the help of numerical word combinations in the Lead*.* The age of animals can be indicated with the help of numerals in the Previous Event section. Men undergo personal specification in the Main Event, Context and Comment sections. Children are identified with the help of proper names in the Context section. Nicknames of animals correlate with proper names in headlines. The combination of age and name of a man can correlate with numerals and proper names in the Main Event section. The social position of a group of people undergoes specification with the help of nominal word combinations in the Main Event section. Medical specialization of a person can be expressed with the help of nouns in the Lead.

### 2.1.2. Numerical specification.

Numerical specification reveals any quantity info concerning a described event.

Numerical specification with one component expresses a number of cities, a number of injured people or a term of imprisonment with the help of numerical word combinations in the Lead.

The number of cities affected by an incident is denoted by numerical word combinations in the Lead. The nominal word combination *Bolivia election* from the headline *Bolivia election: Anger mounts over result confusion* undergoes numerical specification with the help of the numeral *nine* in the Lead: *Violent protests have erupted in at least nine cities in Bolivia amid ongoing confusion about the result of Sunday's presidential election* [44]*.*

The number of injured people is revealed with the help of numerical word combinations in the Lead. The predicate *kills eight* from the headline *Powerful storm kills eight in Romania* undergoes a numerical specification with the help of the numeral *67* in the Lead: *A powerful storm in western Romania has killed eight people and injured at least 67, officials say* [59]. Numerical word combination *38* *on board* from the headline *Chilean plane en route to Antarctica disappears with 38 on board* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combinations *17 crew* and *21 passengers* in the Main Event section: *Those missing include 17 crew and 21 passengers.* The verb *disappears* from the same headline also undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerals *18:13* and *21:13* in another part of Main Event section: *The C-130 Hercules transport aircraft took off from Punta Arenas at 16:55 local time (19:55 GMT), and operators lost contact at 18:13 (21:13).*

The term of imprisonment specified with the help of a numerical word combinations in the Lead and Main Event sections. The meaning of the verb *jailed* from the headline *Handsworth travel agent jailed for cheating customers* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combination *jailed for 21 months* in the Lead: *A travel agent who cheated customers out of thousands of pounds they had "scrimped and saved" for has been jailed for 21 months.*The meaning of the verb *jailed* from the headline *Birmingham lorry driver Robert Bradbury jailed for killing doctor* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combination *21 months* in the Main Event section: *Robert Bradbury, 50, was jailed for 21 months at Birmingham Crown Court after being found guilty of causing death by careless driving in October.* The verb *jails* from the headline *Algeria jails two former prime ministers ahead of election* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combinations *12* *years* and *15years* in the Main Event section: *Ahmed Ouyahia was sentenced to 15 years in prison and Abdelmalek Sellal to 12 years.* [52].

Numerical specification with one component expresses time, amount of precipitation, speed of the wind, territory size, sum of money, altitude and the level of water with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Main Event section.

The time of an incident is expressed with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. The meaning of the noun *garden* from the headline *Falkirk man attacked by stranger in garden* undergoes numerical specification with the help of the word combination *at about 21:40* in the Main event section: *The man sustained a leg injury during the incident in Langlees Street at about 21:40 on Sunday* [50]. The meaning of the noun *shooting* from the headline *Czech shooting: Gunman kills six at hospital in Ostrava* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combination *at 07:19 (06:19 GMT)* in the Main Event section: *Officers said they were called to the hospital in the north-eastern city at 07:19 (06:19 GMT).*The noun *murder* from the headline *Murder arrest after Altrincham woman found dead in own home* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combination *about 20:00 GMT* in the Main Event section: *Greater Manchester Police said the 59-year-old woman's body was discovered in Whiteley Place, Altrincham at about 20:00 GMT on Monday.* The verb *dies* from the headline *Terrible tragedy as man dies in Ibstock house fire* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combination *03:30 GMT* in the Main Event section: *Firefighters found the man dead in the property on Parkdale, in Ibstock, at about 03:30 GMT on Tuesday.*The noun *eruption* from the headline *New Zealand volcano: Two British women injured after eruption* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combination *around 14:11 (01:11 GMT)* in the Main Event section: *Some 47 people were on the island when the disaster happened at around 14:11 (01:11 GMT) on Monday.* The verb *found* from the headline *Essex lorry deaths: 39 bodies found in refrigerated trailer* undergoes numerical specification with the help of the temporal unit *before 01:40 BST* in the Main Event section: *The vehicle was found shortly before 01:40 BST at Waterglade Industrial Park in Grays* [49]*.*

The exact amount of precipitation is expressed with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. The subject *US snowstorm* from the headline *US snowstorm kills three in North Carolina* undergoes numerical specification with the help of the word combination *0.5m (18.5ins) of snow* in the Main Event section: *A state of emergency has been declared in North Carolina, with some areas reporting as much as 0.5m (18.5ins) of snow over the weekend* [64]*.*

Wind speed can be specified with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. The meaning of the subject *Powerful storm* from the headline *Powerful storm kills eight in Romania* undergoes numerical specification with the help of the *winds of up to 100km/h (60mph)* in the Main Event section: *…where winds of up to 100km/h (60mph) brought down trees and tore off roofs* [58] Amount of electric power can be estimated with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. Nominal word combination *power cuts* from the headline *Floods and power cuts hit South Africa* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combination *6,000 megawatts* in the Main Event section: *State-run power company Eskom said 6,000 megawatts of electricity - roughly 10% of the grid - was being switched off.*

The territory size is rendered with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. The nominal word combination *Solar park* from the headline *Solar park in western Anglesey 'would ruin the area for tourism'* undergoes numerical specification with the help of the word combination *300 acres* in the Main Event section: *We are talking about a site covering almost 300 acres of farmland across seven areas* [60]*.* The noun *blazes* from the headline *California fires: Los Angeles hit by new blazes* undergoes numerical specification with the help of the word combination *500 acres (202 ha)* in the Main Event section: *The Getty Fire started near the Getty Center arts complex and spread to about 500 acres (202 ha), close to some of the city's most expensive homes* [45]*.*

Sums of money are specified with the help of numerals in the Main Event section. The meaning of the noun *cheating* from the headline *Handsworth travel agent jailed for cheating customers* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numeral *£32,000* in the Main Event section: *Chetan Pal Panesar, who ran E-tickets Worldwide Limited, in Handsworth, Birmingham, tricked 18 people out of £32,000 for flights he did not book* [52]*.*

Distance of flight can be specified with the help of numerical word combinations in the Comment section. The noun *route* from the headline *Chilean plane en route to Antarctica disappears with 38 on board* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combinations *450 miles (725km)* and *770-mile journey* in the Comment section: *An air force statement said that the plane was about 450 miles (725km) into its 770-mile journey when contact was lost.*Different altitude can be specified with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. The meaning of the verb *dies* from the headline *Mount Everest: Second Irish climber dies on mountain* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combination *at 7,000 metres (23,000 ft)* in the Main Event section: *The 56-year-old passed away in his tent at 7,000 metres (23,000 ft) in the early hours of Friday morning* [55]*.*

Levels of water are specified with the help of numerals in the Main Event section. The meaning of the noun *floods* from the headline *Venice floods: Climate change behind highest tide in 50 years, says mayor* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerals *1.87m (6ft)* in the Main Event section: *The waters in Venice peaked at 1.87m (6ft), according to the tide monitoring centre* [65]*.*

One component numerical specification expresses weight and the number of votes in the Previous Event and Context sections with the help of numerical word combinations.

Weight of fleece is specified with the help of numerical word combinations in the Previous Event section. Nominal word combination *overgrown fleece* from the headline *Chris the sheep: Merino with famously overgrown fleece dies* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combination *41.1kg (88lb) of fleece* in the Previous Event section: *A life-saving haircut followed, with a shearer removing 41.1kg (88lb) of fleece - later confirmed to be a world record* [47]*.*

Number of votes during an election can be specified with the help of numerical word combinations in the Context section. The noun *result* from the headline *Bolivia election: Anger mounts over result confusion* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combinations *95.6% of votes* and *9.33 percentage points* in the Context section: *The quick count, at 95.6% of votes verified, puts Mr Morales ahead of Mr Mesa with a lead of 9.33 percentage points* [44]*.*

Numerical specification denoting two notions in one news section expresses time and speed of the wind with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section; and also time and date with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Comment section.

Time and speed of the wind are specified with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. The meaning of the noun *tornado* from the headline *Tornado strikes Dallas, cutting power to thousands* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combinations *21:00 local time* and *winds of 70mph* in the Main Event section: *Video footage showed the tornado touching down in the north of the city at about 21:00 local time (02:00 GMT), with winds of 70mph (113km/h)* [63]*.*

Time and date of an incident are specified with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Comment section. The noun *crash* from the headline *Biker dies 12 days after crash with car in Glasgow* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numeral *10:00* and numerical word combination *31 October* in the Comment section: *Anyone with dashcam footage of the accident, which happened at about 10:00 on 31 October, is being asked to contact police* [43].

Numerical specification denoting three notions in one news section expresses model of plane, time and the distance of flight with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. The meaning of the noun *flight* from the headline *Qantas completes test of longest non-stop passenger flight* undergoes numerical specification with the help of numerical word combinations *The Boeing 787-9, 19 hours and 16 minutes, 16,200-km (10,066-mile) route* in the Main Event section: *The Boeing 787-9 with 49 people on board took 19 hours and 16 minutes to fly from New York to Sydney, a 16,200-km (10,066-mile) route* [60]*.*

To sum up, numerical specificationreveals any quantitative info concerning a described event. Numerical specification by units with one component refers to the number of cities, terms of imprisonment and the number of injured people with the help of numerical word combinations in the Lead. Numerical specification by units with one component expresses time, amount of precipitation, speed of the wind, number of participants, territory size, sum of money, altitude and the level of water with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Main Event section. Numerical specification by units with one component expresses weight and the number of votes with the help of numerical word combinations in the Previous Event and Context sections. Numerical specification by units with two components expresses time and speed of the wind with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section; and also time and date with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Comment section. Numerical specification by units with three components expresses plane models, time and distance of flight with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section.

### 2.1.3. Actional specification

Actional specification clarifies negative or positive implications of an action.

Negative implication of actional specification expresses violent acts against a person’s physical health with the help of nominal word combinations in the Lead, Main Event and Consequences sections.

Death reasons and destruction process can be indicated by nominal word combinations and verbs in the Main Event section.

Violent acts against a person’s physical health are specified with the help of nominal word combinations in the Lead, Main Event and Consequences sections. The meaning of the verb *forced* from the headline *Teenage boy forced into car during Reading kidnapping* undergoes actional specification with the help of Participle II *was* *punched and forced into car* in the Lead: *A 16-year-old boy was punched and forced into a car during a kidnapping and assault, police said.* The meaning of the verb *forced* from the same headline undergoes the process of actional specification with the help of Participle II *further assaulted* in the Main event section: *He was driven to several unknown locations and further assaulted, before managing to escape;* and with the help of verb *suffered* in the Consequences section: *The boy suffered bruising to his face, neck, arm and wrists but did not require hospital treatment* [62]*.*

The meaning of the noun *assault* from the headline *Man loses tip of finger in north Belfast assault* undergoes actional specification with the help of Participle II *was confronted and attacked* in the Main event section: *…when he was confronted and attacked by four men* [54]*.* The meaning of the verb *attacked* from the headline *Falkirk man attacked by stranger in garden* undergoes actional specification with the help of nominal word combination *a leg injury* in the Main event section: *The man sustained a leg injury during the incident in Langlees Street at about 21:40 on Sunday* [50]. The meaning of the predicate *kills* from the headline *US snowstorm kills three in North Carolina* undergoes actional specification with the help of a verb *died* in the Consequences section: *One man died after a tree fell on his car; a search is under way for a driver whose vehicle was found in a river* [64]*.*

Destruction process is specified with the help of nominal word combinations and verbs in the Main Event and Context sections. The subject *mosque bombing* from the headline *Afghanistan mosque bombing kills 62 worshippers* undergoes actional specification with the help of verb *destroyed* and nominal word combination *building’s roof* in the Main Event section: *The force of the blast, in eastern Nangarhar province, destroyed the building's roof, eyewitnesses said* [41].

The meaning of the noun *anger* from the headline *Bolivia election: Anger mounts over result confusion* undergoes actional specification with the help of nominal word combination *setting fire to ballot boxes* in the Main Event section: *At that point, protests broke out in cities across Bolivia with disgruntled voters reportedly setting fire to ballot boxes in the cities of Sucre and Tarija* [44]*.* The meaning of the subject *US snowstorm* from the headline *US snowstorm kills three in North Carolina* undergoes actional specification with the help of nominal word combination *traffic accidents* in the Context section: *The troops rescued 20 people in Wilkesboro, Brig Gen Todd Hunt said at the news conference, and continue to assist with road clearing and traffic accidents* [64].

Death reasons are specified with the help of nominal word combinations in the Main Event and Comment sections. The meaning of the noun *murder* from the headline *Jan Kuciak: Four charged over murder of journalist and fiancée* undergoes actional specification with the help of Participle II *were shot dead* in the Main Event section: *Kuciak and Martina Kusnirova, both aged 27, were shot dead in February 2018* [53]*.* The meaning of the predicate *dies* from the headline *Chris the sheep: Merino with famously overgrown fleece dies* undergoes actional specification with the help of nominal word combination *old age* in the Comment section: *On Tuesday, his carers at a New South Wales farm said he had died of old age* [47].

The positive implication of actional specification expresses a desire to cooperate with the help of gerund in the Lead and of verbs in the Comment section.

The desire of the Obama family to cooperate with a company is specified with the help of the gerund in the Lead. The meaning of the verb *to make* from the headline *Barack and Michelle Obama to make TV and films for Netflix* undergoes actional specification with the help of gerund *teaming up* in the Lead: *Barack Obama and Michelle Obama are teaming up with Netflix to produce films and TV shows.* The verb *to make* from the same headline also undergoes actional specification with the help of the verb *to partner* in the Comment section: *That's why Michelle and I are so excited to partner with Netflix - we hope to cultivate and curate the talented, inspiring, creative voices who are able to promote greater empathy and understanding between peoples* [42]*.*

To conclude, actional specificationclarifies negative or positive implications of an action. Negative implication of actional specification expresses violent acts against a person’s physical health with the help of Participle II, verbs and nominal word combinations in the Lead, Main Event and Consequences sections. Death reasons and destruction process can be expressed with the help of nominal word combinations and verbs in the Main Event, Context and Comment sections. Positive implication of actional specification expresses people’s desire to cooperate with the help of gerund in the Lead; and with the help of verbs in the Comment section.

### 2.1.4. Spatial specification

Spatial specification clarifies a location, where described events took/are going to take place.

Spatial specification of a notion which is not mentioned in the headline clarifies names of countries in the Lead. The meaning of the verb *dies* from the headline *Chris the sheep: Merino with famously overgrown fleece dies* undergoes place specification with the help of geographical name *Australia* in the Lead: *Chris the sheep, a merino famed for once being discovered with the world's heaviest fleece, has died in Australia* [47]*.*

Spatial specification of an entity which is not mentioned in the headline clarifies names of cities with the help of geographical names in the Main Event section. The meaning of the noun *flight* from the headline *Qantas completes test of longest non-stop passenger flight* undergoes spatial specification with the help of geographical names *from New York to Sydney* in the Main Event section: *The Boeing 787-9 with 49 people on board took 19 hours and 16 minutes to fly from New York to Sydney, a 16,200-km (10,066-mile) route* [60]*.*

Spatial specification of an entity which is not mentioned in the headline clarifies the place of arrest with the help of geographical names and nominal word combinations in the Main Event section. The predicate *caught* from the headline *Chinese man caught transporting two human arms* undergoes spatial specification with the help of nominal word combination *a bus station* and geographical names *Duyun, Guizhou province* in the Main event section: *According to*[*Pear Video*](http://www.pearvideo.com/video_1126355)*, a 50-year-old man surnamed Zheng was approached by authorities at a bus station in Duyun, Guizhou province* [46]*.*

Single spatial specification clarifies names of states, cities, streets with the help of geographical names in the Main Event and Consequences sections.

Names of states are specified with the help of geographical names in the Consequences section. The geographical name *in North Carolina* from the headline *US snowstorm kills three in North Carolina* undergoes spatial specification with the help of geographical names *in the Carolinas, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia* in the Consequences section: [***More than 300,000 people were affected by electricity outages***](https://twitter.com/NWS/status/1071902116376166400)*in the Carolinas, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia on Sunday* [63]. The geographical name *Uganda* from the headline *Uganda floods: At least 16 people dead, Red Cross says* undergoes spatial specification with the help of nominal word combination *western Bundibugyo area* in the Consequences section: *Rescuers have been recovering the bodies of victims swept to their deaths by the flash floods in the western Bundibugyo area, the aid group said.*

Names of cities are specified with the help of geographical names in the Main Event section. The meaning of geographical name *Bolivia* from the headline *Bolivia election: Anger mounts over result confusion* undergoes spatial specification with the help of geographical names *Sucre and Tarija* in the Main Event Section: *At that point, protests broke out in cities across Bolivia with disgruntled voters reportedly setting fire to ballot boxes in the cities of Sucre and Tarija* [44]. Geographical name *South Africa* from the headline *Floods and power cuts hit South Africa* undergoes spatial specification with the help of geographical name *Pretoria* in the Main Event section: *At least 700 homes have been washed away near the capital, Pretoria, public broadcaster SABC reported.*

The meaning of the geographical name *Essex* from the headline *Essex lorry deaths: 39 bodies found in refrigerated trailer* undergoes spatial specification with the help of the geographical name *Grays* in the Main Event section: *The vehicle was found shortly before 01:40 BST at Waterglade Industrial Park in Grays* [49]. The meaning of the geographical name *Handsworth* from the headline *Handsworth travel agent jailed for cheating customers* undergoes place specification with the help of the geographical name *Birmingham* in the Main Event section: *Chetan Pal Panesar, who ran E-tickets Worldwide Limited, in Handsworth, Birmingham, tricked 18 people out of £32,000 for flights he did not book* [52].

Names of streets are specified with the help of geographical names in the Main Event section. The meaning of the geographical name *Glasgow* from the headline *Biker dies 12 days after crash with car in Glasgow* undergoes place specification with the help of geographical names *Queen Margaret Drive* and *Clouston Street* in the Main Event section: *Kieran McSorley's bike collided with a silver Vauxhall Vectra on Queen Margaret Drive, at the junction of Clouston Street.* The geographical name *Grimsby* from the headline *Dangerous driving arrest after death of Grimsby pedestrian* undergoes spatial specification with the help of nominal word combination *Scartho Road St Martin's* in the Main Event section: *Police were called after a man was found injured on Scartho Road St Martin's, just before midnight on Saturday*. [43]*.* The geographical name *Altrincham* from the headline *Murder arrest after Altrincham woman found dead in own home* undergoes spatial specification with the help of geographical name *Whiteley Place* denoting the name of the street in the Main Event section: *Greater Manchester Police said the 59-year-old woman's body was discovered in Whiteley Place, Altrincham at about 20:00 GMT on Monday.*

Single spatial specification clarifies place of death with the help of nominal word combinations in the Comment section; and place of birth with the help of geographical names in the Context and Consequences sections.

Place of death is specified with the help of nominal word combination *the north slope* in the Comment section. The meaning of geographical name *Mount Everest* from the headline *Mount Everest: Second Irish climber dies on mountain* undergoes place specification with the help of nominal word combination *the north slope* in the Comment section: *The Irish Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed it was aware of reports of the death of an Irish citizen on the north slope of Mount Everest on Friday.* The geographical name *Ibstock* from the headline *Terrible tragedy as man dies in Ibstock house fire* undergoes spatial specification with the help of geographical name *Parkdale* which denotes a place of death in the Main Event section: *Firefighters found the man dead in the property on Parkdale, in Ibstock, at about 03:30 GMT on Tuesday* [55].

Place of birth is specified with the help of geographical names in the Context and Consequences sections. The meaning of the noun *climber* from the headline *Mount Everest: Second Irish climber dies on mountain* undergoes place specification with the help of geographical names *Newbridge* and *County Galway* in the Context section: *Mr Hynes was originally from Newbridge in County Galway and is survived by his wife Bernadette, daughter Erin and son James* [55]*.*  The meaning of the noun *Biker* from the headline *Biker dies 12 days after crash with car in Glasgow* undergoes place specification with the help of geographical name *Maryhill* in the Consequences section: *The 23-year-old, from Maryhill, was taken to Queen Elizabeth University Hospital where he died from his injuries on Tuesday* [43].

Single spatial specification clarifies starting point and movement direction of weather phenomenon with the help of nominal word combinations and nouns in the Comment section.

Starting point and movement direction of a weather phenomenon are specified with the help of nominal word combinations and nouns in the Comment section. The meaning of the noun *Tornado* from the headline *Tornado strikes Dallas, cutting power to thousands* undergoes place specification with the help of nominal word combination *the Love Field airport* and nouns *north-east* in the Comment section: *Meteorologists said the tornado had landed in the area of the Love Field airport, before moving north-east* [63]*.*

Double place specification clarifies parts of a country with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in the Lead and Main Event sections; and with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in Main Event and Context sections.

Part of country is specified with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in the Lead and Main Event sections. The meaning of the geographical name *India* from the headline *Cooking gas cylinder blast kills 10 in India* undergoes place specification with the help of nominal word combination *northern Indian state* and geographical name *Uttar Pradesh* in the Lead: *At least 10 people died after a cooking gas cylinder exploded in a house in the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, officials say.* Moreover, the geographical name *India* from the same headline also undergoes place specification with the help of nominal word combination *Mau district* in the Main Event section: *The building collapsed due to the blast, which took place in a two-storey building in Mau district on Monday* [48]*.*

The geographical name *Australia* from the headline *Australia bushfires: Sydney gets toughest water restrictions in a decade* undergoes spatial specification with the help of nominal word combination *eastern Australia* in the Lead: *Sydney residents are facing the city's toughest water restrictions in more than a decade amid a severe drought and deadly bushfires in eastern Australia.* The geographical name *Australia* from the same headline also undergoes spatial specification with the help of geographical names *Greater Sydney, Blue Mountains and Illawarra* in the Main Event section: *Under the new rules, people in Greater Sydney, Blue Mountains and Illawarra are not allowed to water their gardens between 10:00 and 16:00.*

Geographical name *Antarctica* from the headline *Chilean plane en route to Antarctica disappears with 38 on board* undergoes spatial specification with the help of nominal word combination *Antarctica's King George Island* in the Main Event section: *They were travelling to provide logistical support to a military base on Antarctica's King George Island.* Nominal word combination *Chilean plane* from the same headline also undergoes spatial specification with the help of geographical name *Punta Arenas* in the Main Event section: *The C-130 Hercules transport aircraft took off from Punta Arenas at 16:55 local time (19:55 GMT), and operators lost contact at 18:13 (21:13).*

Double place specification clarifies parts of a country with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in the Main Event and Context sections.

Part of a country is specified with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in Main Event and Context sections. The geographical name *Afghanistan* from the headline *Afghanistan mosque bombing kills 62 worshippers* undergoes place specification with the help of nominal word combination *eastern Nangarhar province* in the Main Event section: *The force of the blast, in eastern Nangarhar province, destroyed the building's roof, eyewitnesses said.* The meaning of the geographical name *Afghanistan* from the same headline also undergoes place specification with the help of geographical name *the district of Haska Mina* in the Context section: *The mosque sits in the district of Haska Mina, about 50km (30 miles) from the provincial capital Jalalabad* [41]*.*

Double place specification denoting two elements clarifies parts/names of countries and names of cities with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in the Lead and Main Event sections.

Part of a country and name of a city are specified with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in the Lead and Main Event sections. The meaning of the geographical name *Romania* from the headline *Powerful storm kills eight in Romania* undergoes place specification with the help of nominal word combination *in western Romania* in the Lead: *A powerful storm in western Romania has killed eight people and injured at least 67, officials say*. Moreover, the meaning of the geographical name *Romania* from the same headline undergoes place specification with the help of geographical name *Timisoara* in the Main event section: *Most of the victims were in and around the city of Timisoara* [59]*.*

Name of a country and name of a city are specified with the help of geographical names in the Lead and Main Event sections. The noun *murder* from the headline *Jan Kuciak: Four charged over murder of journalist and fiancée* undergoes place specification with the help of geographical name *Slovakia* in the Lead: *Four people, including a high-profile businessman, have been charged in Slovakia with the murder of journalist Jan Kuciak and his fiancée last year.* Moreover, the noun *murder* from the same headline also undergoes place specification with a help of geographical name *Bratislava* in the Main Event section: *He was gunned down with his fiancée inside their home in the capital Bratislava* [53]*.*

To sum up, place specificationclarifies a location, where described events took/are going to take place. Place specification of an entity which is not mentioned in the headline clarifies names of countries with the help of geographical names in the Lead. Place specification of an entity which is not mentioned in the headline clarifies names of cities and places of arrest with the help of geographical names and nominal word combinations in the Main Event section. Single spatial specification clarifies names of states, cities, streets with the help of geographical names in the Main Event and Consequences sections. Ordinary place specification clarifies place of death with the help of nominal word combinations in the Comment section; and place of birth with the help of geographical names in the Context and Consequences sections. Single spatial specification clarifies starting point and movement direction of weather phenomenon with the help of nominal word combinations and nouns in the Comment section. Double place specification occurs when one and the same notion is specified twice in different parts of a text. Double place specification denoting one element clarifies parts of country with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in the Lead and Main Event sections; and with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in Main Event and Context sections. Double place specification denoting two elements clarifies parts/names of countries and names of cities with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in the Lead and Main Event sections.

### 2.1.5. Grammatical specification

Grammatical specification presupposes grammar changes in verbs while describing a situation. The function of grammatical specification is to clarify negative or positive results of an action.

Negative results which express death are specified with the help of changing Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect and by changing Present Simple Active Voice of an action into Present Perfect Passive Voice in the Lead.

The meaning of the predicate *loses* from the headline *Man loses tip of finger in north Belfast assault* undergoes grammatical specification by changing Grammar Tense of a verb from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead: *A man has lost the tip of his finger in an assault in north Belfast* [54]*.* The meaning of the predicate *kills* from the headline *Powerful storm kills eight in Romania* undergoes grammatical specification by changing Grammar Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead: *A powerful storm in western Romania has killed eight people and injured at least 67, officials say* [59]. The verb *dies* from the headline *Terrible tragedy as man dies in Ibstock house fire* undergoes grammatical specification with the help of changing Grammar Tense of a verb from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead: *A man has died in a house fire in Leicestershire.*The meaning of the predicate *dies* from the headline *Chris the sheep: Merino with famously overgrown fleece dies* undergoes grammatical specification with the help of changing Grammar Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead: *Chris the sheep, a merino famed for once being discovered with the world's heaviest fleece, has died in Australia.* The verb *kills* from the headline *Czech shooting: Gunman kills six at hospital in Ostrava* undergoes grammatical specification by changing Grammar Tense of a verb from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead: *A gunman has killed six people in a hospital waiting room in the Czech city of Ostrava before shooting himself in the head, police say.* The verb *jails* from the headline *Algeria jails two former prime ministers ahead of election* undergoes grammatical specification by changing Grammar Tense of a verb from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead: *An Algerian court has sentenced two former prime ministers to long jail terms amid a huge corruption investigation.* The verb *disappears* from the headline *Chilean plane en route to Antarctica disappears with 38 on board* undergoes grammatical specification by changing Grammar Tense of a verb from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead: *A military plane with 38 people on board has disappeared en route to Antarctica, Chile's air force says.* [47]*.* The verb *dies* from the headline *Mount Everest: Second Irish climber dies on mountain* undergoes grammatical specification by changing the Grammar Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead: *A second Irish climber has died while climbing Mount Everest in little over a week* [55]*.*

Negative results which express death are specified with the help of changing Present Simple Active Voice of an action into Present Perfect Passive Voice in the Lead. The meaning of the verb *kills* from the headline *Afghanistan mosque bombing kills 62 worshippers* undergoes grammatical specification by changing the Voice of an action from Present Simple Active into Present Perfect Passive in the Lead: *At least 62 people have been killed and dozens injured by a bomb during Friday prayers at a mosque in Afghanistan, according to a provincial spokesman* [41]*.*

Positive results expressing the success of an action are specified with the help of changing Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect.in the Lead The predicate *completes* from the headline *Qantas completes test of longest non-stop passenger flight* undergoes grammatical specification by changing Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead: *Australian carrier Qantas has completed a test of the longest non-stop commercial passenger flight as part of research on how the journey could affect pilots, crew and passengers* [60]*.*

To sum up, grammatical specificationpresupposes grammar changes in Tenses while describing a situation. The function of grammatical specification is to clarify negative or positive results of an action. Negative results which express death are specified with the help of changing Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect and changing Present Simple Active Voice of an action into Present Perfect Passive Voice in the Lead. Positive results expressing the success of an action are specified with the help of changing Grammar Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead.

## 2.2. Generalizing

The function of generalizing is to replace words used in the headline with other units which have a broader lexical meaning.

Nouns denoting people are generalized with the help of pronouns in the Main Event, Consequences and Comment sections. The meaning of the noun *boy* from the headline *Teenage boy forced into car during Reading kidnapping* undergoes generalization with the help of the pronoun *he* in the Main Event section: *He was driven to several unknown locations and further assaulted, before managing to escape* [62]*.* The meaning of the noun *man* from the headline *Chinese man caught transporting two human arms* undergoes generalization with the help of the pronoun *he* in the Consequences section: *According to the*[*South China Morning Post*](http://www.scmp.com/news/china/society/article/2105895/chinese-man-stopped-bus-station-two-human-arms-bag)*, staff immediately detained him, suspecting that he had been involved in a murder* [46]. The meaning of the noun *man* from the headline *Falkirk man attacked by stranger in garden* undergoes generalization with the help of the pronoun *he* in the Consequences section: *He was taken to Forth Valley Royal Hospital, Larbert, where he remains in a serious condition* [50]. The word combination *travel agent* from the headline *Handsworth travel agent jailed for cheating customers* undergoes the process of generalization with the help of the pronouns *he/him* in the Comment section: *Jailing him, the judge said he repeatedly lied to victims* [52]*.*

The meaning of proper names and nouns denoting people is generalized with the help of other nouns in the Lead and Consequences sections. The meaning of the noun *worshippers* from the headline *Afghanistan mosque bombing kills 62 worshippers* undergoes generalization with the help of the noun *people* in the Lead: *At least 62 people have been killed and dozens injured by a bomb during Friday prayers at a mosque in Afghanistan* [41]*.* The meaning of the proper names *Barack and Michele Obama* from the headline *Barack and Michelle Obama to make TV and films for Netflix* undergoes generalization with the help of the noun *couple* in the Consequences section: *The couple have created Higher Ground Productions to produce the content to be aired on Netflix* [42]*.*

The meaning of nouns and nominal word combinations denoting body parts are generalized with the help of nominal word combinations in the Comment and Consequences sections. The nominal word combination *tip of finger* from the headline *Man loses tip of finger in north Belfast assault* undergoes the process of generalizing with the help of the nominal word combination *part of his finger* in the Comment section: *Police have not said exactly how the man lost part of his finger* [54].The meaning of the noun *arms* from the headline *Chinese man caught transporting two human arms* undergoes generalizingwith the help of nominal word combination *the body parts* in the Consequences section: *However, Mr Zheng explained that he had been transporting the body parts for his brother, who had had them amputated after an electric incident* [46]*.*

The meaning of nouns denoting animals is generalized with the help of other nouns in the Previous Event section. The meaning of the noun *Merino* from the headline *Chris the sheep: Merino with famously overgrown fleece dies* undergoes generalization with the help of the noun *animal* in the Previous Event section: *The animal generated global attention in 2015 after being spotted in the wild carrying what was described as six years' worth of wool* [47]*.*

The meaning of nominal word combinations denoting actions is generalized with the help of nouns in the Consequences section. The nominal word combination *mosque bombing* from the headline *Afghanistan mosque bombing kills 62 worshippers* undergoes generalization with the help of the noun *attack* in the Consequences section: *No one immediately claimed responsibility for the attack* [41]*.*

The meaning of the nouns denoting transport is generalized with the help of other nouns in the Main Event and Consequences sections. The meaning of the noun *lorry* from the headline *Essex lorry deaths: 39 bodies found in refrigerated trailer* undergoesgeneralization with the help of the noun *vehicle* in the Main Event section: *The vehicle was found shortly before 01:40 BST at Waterglade Industrial Park in Grays* [49]*.* The meaning of the noun *car* from the headline *Teenage boy forced into car during Reading kidnapping* undergoes generalization with the help of the noun *vehicle* in the Consequences section: …*when the vehicle arrived three miles (5km) away in Royal Avenue, Calcot* [62].

The meaning of the nouns denoting organizations is generalized with the help of nominal word combinations in the Lead. The meaning of the noun *Nasa* from the headline *Nasa unveils new spacesuit for next Moon landing* undergoes generalization with the help of nominal word combination *space agency* in the Lead: ***The US space agency has unveiled the prototype for a new spacesuit that could be worn by the next astronauts on the Moon* [56]***.*

To sum up, the generalizing function is aimed at substituting words mentioned in the headline with other units which have a broader lexical meaning. The meaning of the nouns denoting people is generalized with the help of pronouns in the Main Event, Consequences and Comment sections. The meaning of the proper names and nouns denoting people is generalized with the help of other nouns in the Lead and Consequences sections. The meaning of the nouns and nominal word combinations denoting body parts is generalized with the help of nominal word combinations in the Comment and Consequences sections. The meaning of the nouns denoting animals is generalized with the help of other nouns in the Previous Event section. The meaning of the nminal word combinations denoting actions is generalized with the help of nouns in the Consequences section. The meaning of the nouns denoting transport is generalized with the help of other nouns in the Main Event and Consequences sections. The meaning of the nouns denoting organizations are generalized with the help of nominal word combinations in the Lead.

## 2.3. Assessment

The function of *assessment* is to estimate a situation or a notion. Assessment can estimate the following notions: territory size, intensity of weather phenomena, degree of danger, social attitude of politicians and ordinary people, damage to a person’s health, physical strength, sound volume, amount of fleece, length of flight.

Territory size can be estimated with the help of adjective *big* in the Lead. The meaning of the noun *park* from the headline *Solar park in western Anglesey 'would ruin the area for tourism'* undergoes assessment with the help of an adjective *big* in the Lead: *A big solar park planned for western Anglesey would ruin the area for tourism and occupy good farming land* [61].

Intensity of weather phenomena is estimated with the help of adjectives and nominal word combinations in the Lead. The meaning of the noun *snowstorm* from the headline *US snowstorm kills three in North Carolina* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of an adjective *heavy* in the Lead: *A heavy snowstorm has swept through US south-eastern states, killing at least three people and leaving hundreds of thousands without power* [64]*.* The meaning of the noun *floods* from the headline *Venice floods: Climate change behind highest tide in 50 years, says mayor* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjective ***severe*** in the Lead: ***Severe flooding in Venice that has left much of the Italian city under water is a direct result of climate change, the mayor says* [65]*.*** The meaning of the noun *bushfires* from the headline *Australia bushfires: Sydney gets toughest water restrictions in a decade* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of an adjective *deadly* in the Lead: *Sydney residents are facing the city's toughest water restrictions in more than a decade amid a severe drought and deadly bushfires in eastern Australia.* The noun *floods* from the headline *Floods and power cuts hit South Africa* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of nominal word combination *Heavy rains* in the Lead: *Heavy rains have battered parts of South Africa, submerging whole neighbourhoods and flooding coal mines;* and in the Comment section: *The state-run power company warned of further electricity cuts, saying heavy rains had affected its operations.*The meaning of the verb *strikes* from the headline *Tornado strikes Dallas, cutting power to thousands* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of nominal word combination *widespread damage* in the Lead: *A tornado struck areas of the city of Dallas in Texas on Sunday night, causing widespread damage and cutting electricity to thousands of homes* [63]*.*

Degree of danger is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Lead and adjectives and nominal word combination in the Comment section. The meaning of the noun *crash* from the headline *Biker dies 12 days after crash with car in Glasgow* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjective *serious* in the Lead: *A motorcyclist who was involved in a serious crash with a car in Glasgow's west end on Halloween has died* [43]*.* The meaning of the noun *snowstorm* from the headline *US snowstorm kills three in North Carolina* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjective *dangerous* in the Comment section: *The storm was expected to move off the coast on Monday, although the NWS's lead forecaster Michael Schichtel warned it would continue to be a dangerous system* [64]*.* The meaning of the noun *tornado* from the headline *Tornado strikes Dallas, cutting power to thousands* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of nominal word combinations *a life-threatening situation* and *complete destruction* in the Comment section: *The National Weather Service in Fort Worth at the time warned of a life-threatening situation and that complete destruction was possible* [63]*.*

Social attitude of politicians concerning a described event is estimated with the help of nominal word combinations in the Comment section. The meaning of the noun *deaths* from the headline *Essex lorry deaths: 39 bodies found in refrigerated trailer* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of nominal word combinations *lengthy process* and *number one priority* in Comment section: *Deputy Chief Constable Pippa Mills said identifying the victims remained a number one priority, but was expected to be a lengthy process*. The meaning of the noun *deaths* from the same headline also undergoes the process of assessment with the help of nominal word combination *unimaginable tragedy* in another part of Comment section: *“Prime Minister Boris Johnson said it was an "unimaginable tragedy and truly heartbreaking"* [49]*.* The meaning of the noun *anger* from the headline *Bolivia election: Anger mounts over result confusion* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of nominal word combination *an impossible situation* in the Comment section: *We trust citizens won't accept this, he said, speaking in the opposition stronghold of Santa Cruz. This government has created an impossible situation. It's mocking the popular vote* [44]*.* The noun *eruption* from the headline *New Zealand volcano: Two British women injured after eruption* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of nominal word combination *unfathomable grief* in the Comment section: *In a news conference, New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern said she shared the "unfathomable grief" of those who had lost family and friends.* The noun *floods* from the headline *Uganda floods: At least 16 people dead, Red Cross says* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjective *devastating* in the Comment section: *The Red Cross said its volunteers continued to recover more bodies, including some trapped in cocoa trees in the Bundibugyo hills, describing the events as "devastating".* The meaning of the noun *kidnapping* from the headline *Teenage boy forced into car during Reading kidnapping* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of nominal word combinations *an extremely worrying incident* and *a targeted attack* in the Comment section: *Det Con Marius York described it as an extremely worrying incident. "I believe this may have been a targeted attack, or a case of mistaken identity, therefore I don't perceive there is a risk to the wider public," he added* [62].

Political situation in a country can be estimated with the help of adjectives in the Context section. The meaning of the geographical name *Afghanistan* from the headline *Afghanistan mosque bombing kills 62 worshippers* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjective *war-torn* in the Context section: *The blast came the day after the UN said the number of civilian deaths in the war-torn country had reached unprecedented levels over the summer* [41]*.*

Social attitude and human emotions of ordinary people concerning a described event are estimated with the help of adjectives and nominal word combinations in the Comment section. The meaning of the noun *Merino* from the headline *Chris the sheep: Merino with famously overgrown fleece dies* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjectives *sweet, wise, friendly* in the Comment section: *We are heartbroken at the loss of this sweet, wise, friendly soul, the Little Oak Sanctuary wrote online* [47]*.* The meaning of the noun *bombing* from the headline *Afghanistan mosque bombing kills 62 worshippers* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjective *heartbreaking* in the Comment section: *It was a heartbreaking scene I witnessed with my eyes, Malik Mohammadi Gul Shinwari told the Reuters news agency* [41]*.* The meaning of the noun *accident* from the headline *Farm worker dies after machinery accident near Hawick* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of nominal word combinations *massive shock* and *very difficult situation* in the Comment section: *It described the incident as a massive shock but praised everyone involved in dealing with a very difficult situation* [51]*.*

Damage to a person’s health is estimated with the help of nominal word combinations in the Lead and Consequences sections. The meaning of the predicate *attacked* from the headline *Falkirk man attacked by stranger in garden* undergoes assessment with the help of nominal word combination *seriously injured* in the Lead: *A 64-year-old man has been seriously injured after being attacked by a stranger in his back garden in Falkirk* [50]. The meaning of the noun *Man* from the headline *Man loses tip of finger in north Belfast assault* undergoes assessment with the help of nominal word combination *the injured man* in the Consequences section: *The injured man is being treated in hospital* [54]*.*

Physical strength of a person is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Comment section. The meaning of the noun *climber* from the headline *Mount Everest: Second Irish climber dies on mountain* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjectives *strongest* and *experienced* in the Comment section: *In a statement, the company said he had been "one of the strongest and most experienced climbers on our team"* [55]*.*

The sound volume is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Previous Event and Comment sections. The meaning of the noun *bombing* from the headline *Afghanistan mosque bombing kills 62 worshippers* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjective *loud* in the Previous Event section: *Eyewitnesses reported hearing a loud explosion, before the roof of the mosque caved in* [41]*.* The meaning of the noun *blast* from the headline *Cooking gas cylinder blast kills 10 in India* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjective *loud* in the Comment section: *Neighbours told local media that they heard a loud explosion and the building was engulfed in fire soon after* [48]*.*

The amount of fleece is estimated with the help of nominal word combinations in the Previous Event section. The meaning of the noun *fleece* from the headline *Chris the sheep: Merino with famously overgrown fleece dies* undergoes assessment with the help of nominal word combination *world record* in the Previous Event section: *A life-saving haircut followed, with a shearer removing 41.1kg (88lb) of fleece - later confirmed to be a world record* [47]*.*

The length of flight is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Comment section. The meaning of the noun *flight* from the headline *Qantas completes test of longest non-stop passenger flight* undergoes the process of assessment with the help of adjective *ultra-long* in the Comment section: *No commercial aircraft yet has the range to fly such an ultra-long haul route with a full passenger and cargo load, Reuters news agency reports* [60]*.*

To conclude, the function of *assessment* is to estimate a situation. Territory size can be estimated with the help of adjectives in the Lead. The intensity of weather phenomena is estimated with the help of adjectives and nominal word combinations in the Lead. The degree of danger is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Lead and with the help of adjectives and nominal word combination in the Comment section. Social attitude of politicians concerning a described event is estimated with the help of nominal word combinations in the Comment section. Political situation in a country can be estimated with the help of adjectives in the Context section. Social attitude and human emotions of ordinary people concerning a described event are estimated with the help of adjectives and nominal word combinations in the Comment section. Damage to a person’s health is estimated with the help of nominal word combinations in the Lead and Consequences sections. Physical strength of a person is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Comment section. The sound volume is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Previous Event and Comment sections. The amount of fleece is estimated with the help of nominal word combination in the Previous Event section. The length of flight is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Comment section.

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# CONCLUSIONS TO PART TWO

1. The most frequent procedures of interaction of headlines and text bodies in the English Internet news articles are specification (personal, numerical, actional, place, grammatical), generalizing and assessment. Specification is a process of identifying a certain thing in a precise way.
2. Personal specification helps to reveal peculiar features related to a certain person. It is used to denote age, name (nickname for animals), social position and medical specialization of a person. Age of men undergoes personal specification with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Lead, Previous Event, Main Event and Consequences sections. Age of women is expressed with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. Age of children is expressed with the help of numerical word combinations in the Lead*.* Age of animals can be found with the help of numerals in the Previous Event section. Names of men undergo personal specification in the Main Event, Context and Comment sections. Names of children are expressed with the help of proper names in the Context section. Nicknames of animals are expressed with the help of proper names in headlines. The combination of age and name of a man can be found with the help of numerals and proper names in the Main Event section. The social position of a group of people undergoes personal specification with the help of nominal word combinations in the Main Event section. Medical specialization of a person can be expressed with the help of nouns in the Lead.
3. Numerical specificationreveals any quantity info concerning a described event. Numerical specification with one component expresses number of cities, term of imprisonment and number of injured people in the Lead. Numerical specification with one component expresses time, amount of precipitation, speed of wind, number of participants, territory size, sums of money, altitudes and the level of water in the Main Event section. Numerical specification with one component expresses weight and the number of votes with the help of numerical word combinations in the Previous Event and Context sections. Numerical specification with two components refers to time and speed of the wind with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section; and also time and date with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Comment section. Numerical specification with three components expresses model of plane, time and the distance of flight with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section.
4. Actional specificationclarifies negative or positive implications of an action. Negative implication of actional specification expresses violent acts against a person’s physical health with the help of nominal word combinations in the Lead, Main Event and Consequences sections. Death reasons and destruction process can be rendered with the help of nominal word combinations and verbs in the Main Event section. Destruction process is specified by nominal word combinations and verbs in the Main Event and Context sections. Death reason of people is specified with the help of nominal word combinations in the Main Event and Comment sections. Positive implication of actional specification expresses people’s desire to cooperate with the help of gerund in the Lead; and with the help of verbs in the Comment section.
5. Spatial specificationclarifies the location where described events took/are going to take place. Place specification of an entity which is not mentioned in the headline clarifies names of countries with the help of geographical names in the Lead. Place specification of an entity which is not mentioned in the headline clarifies names of cities and places of arrest with the help of geographical names and nominal word combinations in the Main Event section. Single spatial specification clarifies names of states, cities, streets with the help of geographical names in the Main Event and Consequences sections. Single spatial specification clarifies place of death with the help of nominal word combinations in the Comment section; and place of birth with the help of geographical names in the Context and Consequences sections. Single spatial specification clarifies starting point and movement direction of weather phenomenon with the help of nominal word combinations and nouns in the Comment section. Double place specification occurs when one and the same notion is specified twice in different parts of a text. Double place specification denoting one element clarifies parts of a country with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in the Lead and Main Event sections; and with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in Main Event and Context sections. Double place specification denoting two elements clarifies parts/names of countries and names of cities with the help of nominal word combinations and geographical names in the Lead and Main Event sections.
6. Grammatical specificationpresupposes Tense changes in the meaning of verbs while describing a situation. The function of grammatical specification is to clarify negative or positive results of an action. Negative results which express death are specified with the help of changing Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect and Present Simple Active Voice of an action into Present Perfect Passive Voice in the Lead. Positive results expressing the success of an action are specified with the help of changing Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead.
7. Generalizing is used in order to substitute words mentioned in the headline with other words which have a broader lexical meaning. Nouns denoting people are generalized with the help of pronouns in the Main Event, Consequences and Comment sections. Proper names and nouns denoting people are generalized with the help of other nouns in the Lead and Consequences sections. Nouns and nominal word combinations denoting body parts are generalized with the help of nominal word combinations in the Comment and Consequences sections. Nouns denoting animals are generalized with the help of other nouns in the Previous Event section. Nominal word combinations denoting actions are generalized with the help of nouns in the Consequences section. Nouns denoting transport are generalized with the help of other nouns in the Main Event and Consequences sections. Nouns denoting organizations are generalized with the help of nominal word combinations in the Lead.
8. Assessment is used in order to estimate a situation. Territory size can be estimated with the help of adjectives in the Lead. The intensity of weather phenomena is estimated with the help of adjectives and nominal word combinations in the Lead. The degree of danger is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Lead and with the help of adjectives and nominal word combination in the Comment section. Social attitude of politicians concerning a described event is estimated with the help of nominal word combinations in the Comment section. Political situation in a country can be estimated with the help of adjectives in the Context section. Social attitude and human emotions of ordinary people concerning a described event are estimated with the help of adjectives and nominal word combinations in the Comment section. Damage to a person’s health is estimated with the help of nominal word combinations in the Lead and Consequences sections. Physical strength of a person is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Comment section. The sound volume is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Previous Event and Comment sections. The amount of fleece is estimated with the help of nominal word combination in the Previous Event section. The length of flight is estimated with the help of adjectives in the Comment section.

# GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Internet discourse is understood as a process of communication in the World Wide Web. It is a complex of electronic, audio and video texts combined with extralinguistic factors. Internet discourse presupposes communication in different computer networks such as news websites, social networks, online conferences.

Schematic organization of a news text consists of a number of formal categories, which determine the possible orderings and the hierarchical organization of sentential and textual units. In the second part of the thesis this schematic structure is used while analyzing news articles in order to distinguish interaction procedures between headlines and different parts of text bodies.

 The most frequent models of interaction between headlines and parts of text bodies in the English Internet news stories are specification, generalizing and assessment.

Specification is a process of identifying a certain thing in a precise way. The types of specification are personal, numerical, actional, place, grammatical.

Personal specification helps to reveal peculiar features related to a certain person. It is used in order to denote age, name (nickname for animals), social position and medical specialization of a person. Age of men undergoes personal specification with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Lead, Previous Event, Main Event and Consequences sections. Age of women is expressed with the help of numerical word combinations in the Main Event section. Age of children is expressed with the help of numerical word combinations in the Lead*.* Age of animals can be found with the help of numerals in the Previous Event section. Names of men undergo personal specification in the Main Event, Context and Comment sections. Names of children are expressed with the help of proper names in the Context section. Nicknames of animals are expressed with the help of proper names in headlines. The social position of a group of people undergoes personal specification with the help of nominal word combinations in the Main Event section. Medical specialization of a person can be expressed with the help of nouns in the Lead.

Numerical specificationreveals any quantity info concerning a described event. Numerical specification clarifies number of cities, term of imprisonment, number of injured people, time, amount of precipitation, speed of the wind, number of participants, territory size, sum of money, altitude, level of water, weight, number of votes, model of plane, date, distance of flight with the help of numerical word combinations and numerals in the Lead, Main event, Previous event, Context and Comment sections.

Actional specificationclarifies negative or positive implications of an action. Negative implication of actional specification expresses violent acts against a person’s physical health, death reasons and destruction process with the help of nominal word combinations and verbs in the Lead, Main Event, Consequences, Context and Comment sections. Positive implication of actional specification expresses people’s desire to cooperate with the help of gerund in the Lead; and with the help of verbs in the Comment section.

Spatial specificationclarifies a location, where described events took/are going to take place. Spatial specification of a notion which is not mentioned in the headline clarifies names of countries, names of cities and places of arrest with the help of geographical names and nominal word combinations in the Lead and Main Event sections. Single spatial specification clarifies names of states, cities, streets place of death and birth, starting point and movement direction of weather phenomenon with the help of geographical names, nominal word combinations and nouns in the Main Event, Comment, Context, and Consequences sections.

Grammatical specificationpresupposes grammar changes in verbs while describing a situation. The function of grammatical specification is to clarify negative or positive results of an action. Negative results which express death are specified with the help of changing Grammar Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect and with the help of changing Present Simple Active Voice of an action into Present Perfect Passive Voice in the Lead. Positive results expressing the success of an action are specified with the help of changing Grammar Tense from Present Simple to Present Perfect in the Lead.

 Generalizing is used in order to substitute words mentioned in the headline with other words which have a broader lexical meaning. Nouns denoting people are generalized with the help of pronouns in the Main Event, Consequences and Comment sections. Proper names and nouns denoting people are generalized with the help of other nouns in the Lead and Consequences sections. Nouns and nominal word combinations denoting body parts are generalized with the help of nominal word combinations in the Comment and Consequences sections. Nouns denoting animals are generalized with the help of other nouns in the Previous Event section. Nominal word combinations denoting actions are generalized with the help of nouns in the Consequences section. Nouns denoting transport are generalized with the help of other nouns in the Main Event and Consequences sections. Nouns denoting organizations are generalized with the help of nominal word combinations in the Lead.

Assessment is used in order to estimate a situation. Assessment can estimate the following notions: territory size, intensity of weather phenomena, degree of danger, social attitude of politicians and ordinary people, damage to a person’s health, physical strength, sound volume, amount of fleece and length of flight with the help of adjectives and nominal word combinations in the Lead, Previous Event, Comment and Consequences sections.

The perspectives of further research consist in searching new types of interaction procedures by analyzing English Internet news stories and, as a result, contribution to the study of Internet discourse and text linguistics.

# РЕЗЮМЕ

магістерської роботи

Олех Оксани на тему “Функціонування семантично ідентичних висловлень у заголовках і текстах англомовного інтернет-дискурсу новин”

Робота складається зі вступу, двох розділів, висновків до кожного розділу та загальних висновків з теми дослідження. Обсяг роботи складає 62 сторінки. Список використаної літератури нараховує 65 джерел.

Перший розділ роботи пропонує визначення понять “медіа-дискурс” та “інтернет-дискурс”. У цьому розділі розглянуто структурні елементи, з яких складаються тексти новинних статей. Досліджується порядок розташування зазначених структурних частин в новинних текстах.

Другий розділ розглядає результати аналізу новинних інтернет-статей з сайту Бі-Бі-Сі. В ході опрацювання матеріалів дослідження були виділені наступні типи взаємодії між семантично-ідентичними висловленнями в заголовках і текстах інтернет-новин: специфкація (особи, кількості, дії, граматичного часу і місця), узагальнення й оцінка.

Специфікація має на меті ідентифікацію певної особи/об’єкта/явища у точний спосіб. Узагальнення дає більш широкий погляд на певну сутність. Оцінка надає судження з приводу зображуваних подій.

**Ключові слова:** медіа-дискурс, інтернет-дискурс, новинний текст, структурні елементи новинного тексту, типи взаємодії, специфікація, узагальнення, оцінка.

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