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Vytýkací konstrukce v odborném stylu: diachronní vývoj frekvence a funkcí v přírodních a humanitních vědách

Cleft-sentences in Academic Prose: Diachronic Development of their Frequency and Functions in Natural Sciences and Humanities

DIPLOMOVÁ PRÁCE

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<u>Abstract</u>

This diploma thesis maps the diachronic tendencies in the frequency and functions of *it*-cleft sentences in two sub-registers of academic prose, humanities and natural sciences, from 1800 to 2019. Biber and Gray (2016) showed changes in grammatical complexity in academic writing, namely the shift between *phrasal* and *clausal* grammatical complexity and *explicitness*, which motivated the hypothesis of this thesis, i.e. that the frequency of *it*-clefts is expected to decrease in the course of 20th century in both sub-registers with the development being faster and more salient in natural sciences. General description presents the syntactic and semantic properties of *it*-clefts together with discussion about FSP and the distinction between *new* and *given* information, as the objective of the thesis is also to study the development of the functional types of *clefts*.

The empirical part analyses a corpus of 170 academic texts, covering the time period under study. It is divided into sections based on time periods displaying similar features concerning the frequency of *it*-clefts in natural sciences and humanities. The analysis confirms that the expected decrease in the frequency of *it*-clefts is clearly notable in the case of natural sciences, while in humanities the frequency of *it*-clefts in individual texts differs to such an extent that it is impossible to draw any conclusion, and a larger sample of humanities data would be required. The qualitative analysis shows that in 19th century "Informative-Presupposition" type of *it*-clefts prevails in both sub-registers. This prevalence of "Informative-Presupposition" *clefts* remains unchanged in the humanities, while in natural sciences *it*-clefts cease to be used completely in the course of 20th century, with two instances occurring in 21st century natural sciences data, both of "Stressed-Focus" type.

Keywords: *it*-cleft sentence, grammatical complexity, academic register, frequency change

Abstrakt

Tématem této diplomové práce je historický vývoj frekvence a funkcí vytýkacích konstrukcí v akademických textech z oblasti humanitních a přírodních věd v letech 1800-2019. Biber a Grayové (Biber & Gray 2016) poukázali na změny ve vývoji *gramatické komplexity* v odborném stylu, jmenovitě na vztah mezi *gramatickou komplexitou v rámci klauze* a *substantivní fráze* ve vztahu k explicitnosti. Na těchto poznatcích je založena hypotéza diplomové práce, že frekvence výskytu vytýkacích konstrukcí bude v průběhu 20. století klesat jak v humanitních, tak přírodních vědách, s tím, že rychlejší a znatelnější bude tento pokles v rámci věd přírodních. Teoretická část práce obsahuje obecný popis vytýkacích konstrukcí ze syntaktického a sémantického hlediska, společně s popisem *aktuálního členění větného* a rozdílu mezi kontextově nezapojenou a zapojenou částí výpovědi, protože dalším cílem práce je zkoumat historický vývoj funkcí vytýkacích konstrukcí.

Empirická část se zabývá analýzou korpusu sestávajícího ze 170 textů, které reprezentují období mezi lety 1800-2019. Empirická část je rozdělena do sekcí podle toho, jak se data z daného období podobají, co se týká frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí. Analýza dat potvrzuje, že očekáváný pokles frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí je zjevný v případě přírodních věd, avšak ve vědách humanitních se od sebe jednotlivé texty frekvencí vytýkacích konstrukcí natolik liší, že není možné dojít k žádnému jasnému závěru. Zdá se, že vzorek textů z oblasti humanitních věd by musel být pro tyto účely větší. Kvalitativní analýza ukazuje, že v průběhu 19. století převažovaly v obou žánrech akademických textů vytýkací konstrukce typu „Informative-Presupposition". Zatímco v humanitních vědách k žádné změně nedošlo, ve vědách přírodních v průběhu 20. století vytýkací konstrukce zcela vymizely. V datech z 21. století byly v přírodních vědách nalezeny dva případy vytýkacích konstrukcí, oba typu „Stressed-Focus."

Klíčová slova: vytýkací konstrukce, gramatická komplexita, odborný styl, vývoj frekvence

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Abbreviations

Adj – adjunct

CD – communicative dynamism

C_o – object complement

C_s – subject complement

FSP – functional sentence perspective

IP – Informative-Presupposition

NP – noun phrase

O – object

S – subject

SF – Stressed-Focus

V_{cop} – copular verb

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1. Introduction

The subject of this thesis is the development of frequency and functions of *it*-clefts sentences in humanities and natural science academic texts between 1800 and 2019. The aim is to explore the frequency of *it*-clefts development and to observe whether the functions of *it*-clefts differ in time. As shown by Biber and Gray (2016), the clausal grammatical complexity in academic texts has gradually been substituted by phrasal grammatical complexity. It is therefore expected that this development in complexity may result in decrease in frequency of *it*-clefts.

The frequency and functions of *it*-clefts in academic texts (humanities only) had previously been researched by Dušková (2015), to my knowledge the only qualitative-quantitative analysis of *it*-clefts in a specific register. Prince (1978) categorized *it*-clefts into "Stressed-focus" and "Informative-presupposition" types, based on their function in discourse; this categorization will be employed in the thesis as well to assess whether one specific function prevails in the sub-registers and whether there has been any development in this regard. Based on Dušková´s (2015: 327) results "Informative-presupposition" is expected to be the prevailing function in humanities with the proportion of this type expected lower in natural sciences. The results may be helpful in understanding the development in the academic register over the last two centuries and assessing whether the use of *it*-cleft is a *register feature* (Biber and Condrad 2019: 68)

2. Theoretical background

2.1 Historical change of grammatical complexity in academic writing

In *Grammatical Complexity in Academic English: Linguistic Change in Writing* (2016) Biber and Gray describe the historical development of academic prose.

Using historical corpora, they demonstrate that academic prose is a register which has undergone radical changes in course of 20th century undermining the general belief that academic style is very rigid and, unlike registers like conversation, does not change over time, but, that, on the contrary academic prose is dynamic in grammatical change. It is however necessary to compare not only academic prose to other registers, but also the historical change within academic prose itself, because there are significant differences between humanities academic writing and the hard (natural) sciences writing (e.g. ibid.: 3; 10).

Biber and Gray (2016) demonstrate that the humanities academic prose has not changed much since 1800, whereas the hard science has been the most rapidly developing written register (ibid.: 145). Four main sub-registers of academic prose are compared both with other registers and among each other – humanities, social science, popular science and specialist science (ibid.). Nevertheless, it is sufficient for the purpose of this thesis to subcategorize the academic prose into two sub-registers, i.e. humanities and natural sciences only, as they represent the two extremes in terms of the transformation from a *clausal complexity* towards *phrasal complexity* (see below; ibid.: 111-114)

Several terms used by Biber and Gray (2016) need to be clarified before any notes on the differences between the sub-registers may be discussed. The first two terms are *grammatical complexity* and *explicitness*.

Complexity can be measured on two main levels: *phrasal complexity* and *clausal complexity*. According to Berlage (2014: 2) the measurement of an NP complexity is to be based on the

interplay between the length, the number of elements within the phrase and the status of being "sentential" (e.g. *The man I saw*) or not (ibid.).

The *complexity* may also be noted on sentence level with sentences consisting of a high number of clauses. This understanding of *grammatical complexity* prevails (e.g. Huddleston 1984: 378; Willis 2003: 192) as "linguists have traditionally singled out dependent clauses as the most important type of grammatical complexity […]" (Biber and Gray 2016: 16).

If only *T-Unit complexity* were considered in linguistic description, academic prose would prove to be less complex than conversation (ibid.: 17). It is thus necessary to measure *complexity* within a phrase as well in order to account for the *complexity* overall and its diachronic development in general.

Staples et al. (2016: 150) show that academic prose used to be described as having complex sentence structure; i.e. a high number of subordinate clauses (e.g. Brown & Yule 1983; Chafe 1982; Hughes 2005). However, Biber and Gray (2016: 89-90) proved that in terms of number of clauses per sentence, conversation is more complex than academic prose, which displays lower number of dependent clauses. Biber and Gray (2010: 3) also note that one of the earliest works noting the nominal rather than verbal style of academic prose is Wells (1960); no such observation had been made before.

In humanities, the sentences are more complex than in natural sciences, whereas the phrasal complexity is higher in natural sciences. (e.g. Biber 2006, Egbert 2015, Gray 2015); this confirms the development towards phrasal complexity being more rapid in natural sciences. For the purpose of the thesis, observation made by Hyland (2008: 16) is crucial, as he argues that in humanities "persuasion is more explicitly interpretative and less empiricist," which seems to be the most plausible functional reason for higher sentence complexity of humanities relying more significantly on the rhetoric abilities of the author.

Phrasal complexity can be seen as the opposite tendency to *sentence complexity* in that instead of elaboration (typical of elaborated sentence structure) it leads to compression of clauses into complex phrases (Biber and Gray 2016: 18). Compression entails a significant drop in *explicitness*, i.e. with fewer clauses and more complex phrasal structure, the *explicitness* generally decreases (ibid.: 18) and the texts are becoming more challenging to follow for non-specialized readers. The change observed in natural science academic writing may be defined by transformation from a relatively complex *T-Unit* structure (around 1800) to *complexity* within NP (beginning of 21st century). With increasing *complexity* within NP the text becomes compressed (e.g. premodification of a noun by a different noun instead of a post-modifying relative clause) and thus less *explicit* (see (1)); (2) exemplifies a more explicit variant of (1) with the difference between (1) and (2) demonstrating how the overt marking of meaning relationships between the elements becomes implicit.

(1) cleavage furrow-specific vimentin phosphorylation (Biber and Gray 2016: 19)

(2) something phosphorylates vimentin specifically where a furrow begins the process of creating cleavage (ibid.)

There were no conspicuous differences between the texts produced in the humanities and natural sciences around 1800 (ibid.: 50). Since then, hard science writing has undergone immense grammatical changes, even though it is not possible to say that humanities have not evolved at all; they have been developing in similar manner, only in lower speed (ibid.: 25).

The second set of terms to be explained is *register feature* and *register marker.* The former is used by Biber and Gray (2016) to speak about features typical of a register, even though they appear in other registers as well. The latter term denotes features traceable only in the given register, not present in any other (Biber and Conrad 2009: 53–55).

One of the *register features* of academic prose, especially the natural science writing, is the aforementioned complexity within the NP commented on as follows: "Academic written registers, with informational purposes and specialist audiences, have developed a distinctive grammatical style, employing a dense use of nouns and phrasal modifiers rather than verbs and clauses." (Biber and Gray 2016: 110). In order to account for the change in academic writing generally, and natural science more progressively, *economy of expression* or *densification* principle is mentioned as the recent trend in academic writing (see Leech et al. 2009).

Biber and Gray (2016) have identified a systematic patterning of *register features* and their relative frequency in the four sub-registers of academic prose on the differences of humanities and natural sciences (specialist science) representing two structural extremes (in the frequency of using verbs, nouns and finite clauses (Biber and Gray 2016: 111-114)), which can be seen in the following:

Table 3.9 *Statistical comparisons for major word classes across disciplines in academic writing*

Linguistic feature	ANOVA statistics	Mean Scores (per 1,000 words)			
		Humanities	Social science	Popular science	Specialist science
total verbs	$F = 46.2$; $p < .0001$; $r^2 = .40$	103.1	95.9	95.2	75.4
passive verbs	$F = 21.8$; $p < .0001$; $r^2 = .24$	13.3	19.7	19.2	18.7
adverbs	$F = 65.1$; $p < .0001$; $r^2 = .49$	37.7	28.5	33.1	22.1
common nouns	$F = 113.5$; $p < .0001$; $r^2 = .62$	314.3	372.8	340.9	423.0
nominalizations	$F = 7.0$; $p < .001$; $r^2 = .09$	62.8	70.5	72.1	61.0
total adjectives	$F = 5.0$; $p < .01$; $r^2 = .07$	90.5	87.0	98.9	87.0

Table 1: Statistical comprasions for major word classes across disciplines in academic writing (Biber and Gray 2016: 111)

Table 3.10 *Statistical comparisons for dependent clause features across disciplines in academic writing*

Linguistic feature	ANOVA statistics	Mean Scores (per 1,000 words)			
		Humanities	Social science	Popular science	Specialist science
Finite adverbial clauses	F = 5.4; p < .001; r^2 = .07	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.3
Finite complement clauses					
verb + *that*-clause	F = 22.3; p < .0001; r^2 = .25	4.0	3.2	5.0	2.2
adjective + *that*-clause	F = 25.7; p < .0001; r^2 = .27	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1
noun + *that*-clause	F = 14.0; p < .0001; r^2 = .17	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4
Finite noun modifier clauses					
that relative clauses	F = 8.2; p < .0001; r^2 = .11	3.6	3.1	3.3	2.1
WH relative clauses	F = 34.5; p < .0001; r^2 = .34	5.7	2.9	3.3	2.4
Non-finite complement clauses					
verb + *to*-clause	F = 27.5; p < .0001; r^2 = .29	3.2	2.4	2.4	1.3
adjective + *to*-clause	F = 11.0; p < .0001; r^2 = .14	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.5
noun + *to*-clause	F = 11.5; p < .0001; r^2 = .14	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2
noun + *of* + *ing*-clause	F = 11.4; p < .0001; r^2 = .14	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.6
noun + Prep + *ing*-clause	F = 5.9; p < .001; r^2 = .08	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.7
Non-finite noun modifier clauses					
-ed (passive) relative clauses	F = 3.3; p < .05; r^2 = .05	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.3
-ing relative clauses	F = 16.4; p < .0001; r^2 = .19	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.0

Table 2: Statistical comparisons for dependent clause features across disciplines in academic writing (ibid. 113)

Table 3.11 *Statistical comparisons for phrasal noun modifiers across disciplines in academic writing*

Linguistic feature	ANOVA statistics	Mean Scores (per 1,000 words)			
		Humanities	Popular science	Social science	Specialist science
attributive adjectives	F = 5.1; p < .01; r^2 = .07	65.5	72.9	61.1	63.9
nouns as nominal pre-modifiers	F = 139.6; p < .0001; r^2 = .67	24.3	56.7	66.4	76.6
prepositional phrases as adverbials*	F = 13.1; p < .0001; r^2 = .37	70.4	42.2	56.2	52.5
of-phrases as noun modifiers	F = 16.7; p < .0001; r^2 = .20	36.6	35.5	29.8	30.2
other prepositional phrases as noun modifiers*	F = 8.3; p < .0001; r^2 = .27	21.4	21.5	29.4	31.5
noun-xx*ing* + noun	F = 2.8; p < .05; r2 = .05	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
noun-xx*ed* + noun	F = 5.9; p < .001; r2 = .10	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.6

Table 3: Statistical comparisons for phrasal noun modifiers across disciplines in academic writing (ibid. 113)

Since this thesis focuses on the development of *cleft*-sentence frequency in natural science and humanities academic written texts, some features mentioned in the Tables 1-3 are vital because they support the hypothesis that the frequency of *cleft*-sentence usage will be decreasing in case of natural sciences much more quickly than in humanities. The most relevant features supporting the working hypotheses (See Section 4) are the following:

a. Lower frequency of dependent clauses in natural sciences than humanities (Table 2)

b. Higher frequency of verbs in humanities (Table 1)

c. Higher sentence complexity in humanities (Table 2)

d. Lower *explicitness* in natural sciences caused by NP *complexity* (e.g the usage of nouns as nominal pre-modifier (Table 3)

2.2 *Cleft* sentence

The aim of section 2.2.1. is to review a general definition of *cleft* sentences, i.e. what features shared by all types of *cleft* sentences in English determine their status of being *clefts*. In section 2.2.2., further subdivision of *cleft* sentences will be presented; the categorization is based exclusively on the formal features of the sentences; the functional differences (i.e. what functions *cleft* sentences typically have in specific linguistic context) will be briefly considered in section 2.2.3., with emphasis on the *it*-clefts.

2.2.1 Definition of *cleft* sentences

In the opening of the section on *cleft* sentences Quirk et al. (1985) provide four examples of clefts.

> (3) It is his callousness that I shall ignore.
>
> (4) What I shall ignore is his callousness.
>
> (5) The thing I shall ignore is his callousness.
>
> (6) His callousness is something I shall ignore. (Quirk et al. 1985: 1383)

What makes it possible for examples (3) – (6) to be categorized as *clefts* is the division of the material which may be expressed only in one clause, e.g. "His callousness I shall ignore.", (ibid.) into a sentence consisting of two clauses. Obviously there has to be a reason as to why the speaker/writer decides to choose a form more complex than a sentence comprising only one clause. Thus a *cleft* sentence can be considered a focussing or fronting device achieved by division of material into two sections, i.e. two separate clauses, and thus ascribes more prominence to one of the clause elements.

Another prototypical example of *clefts* is offered by Collins (1991:1):

(7)   a. Tom offered Sue a sherry.

      b. What Tom offered Sue was a sherry.

      c. It was a sherry that Tom offered Sue.

Even though the terminology used in literature may differ, there is a shared agreement among linguists (e.g. Quirk et al. 1985: 1383; Biber et al. 1999: 958; Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1414) that example (7a) does not include any division of material, whereas in examples (7b) and (7c) the division of proposition into two clauses is evident. Sentences similar to (7b) are termed pseudo-cleft sentences or *wh*-cleft sentences because of the *wh*-word in the initial position. (7c) is an example of an *it*-cleft sentence, sometimes called "cleft sentence proper" (Quirk et al. 1985: 1384).

The main function of all *cleft* structures in general is to divide a proposition into two FSP subfields (Mojžíšová 2009: 10; Dušková 1999: 318) and thus to focus certain element, i.e. to mark it as the most prominent part of the utterance. (Biber et al. 1999: 959) In both pseudo-cleft and *it*-cleft sentences, the highlighted element follows directly the copula *to be*; in case of (7b) and (7c) the highlighted element is thus "a sherry" to which the *cleft* structure ascribes the highest degree of CD, i.e. communicative dynamism (see section 2.3.). Nevertheless, in *it*-clefts the highlighted element is placed in the first clause, whereas in pseudo-clefts it is the second clause that contains the highlighted element.

The terms *highlighted element* or *focus* used by Collins (1991) will refer to the main clause of the *cleft* sentence. The main clause has always S-V_{cop}-C_s pattern ("it was a sherry"). Relying further on Collins´s terminology (ibid.), the term *cleft clause* will denote the dependent clause of the *cleft* sentence following the *focus*. The *cleft clause* formally resembles a post-modifying relative clause, although it does not share all the features of a relative clause. One of the important features differentiating the *cleft clause* from traditional relative clauses is the fact that

a *cleft clause* cannot have the relative pronoun preceded by a preposition (Quirk et al. 1985: 1387). The second major difference is the ability of the *cleft clause* to have an adjunct realised as a clause or prepositional phrase as its focus, while the antecedent of a relative clause may be exclusively an NP (ibid.). The following example (8) given by Quirk et al. (ibid.) demonstrates the acceptability of an adjunct in the form of a clause as the focused element:

(8) It was *because he was ill* (that) we decided to return. (ibid.)

The last defining feature of the *cleft* sentence status is semantics: all *cleft* constructions are by definition semantically identifying constructions "expressing the relationship of identity between the elements realized as the highlighted element and the relative clause" (Collins 1991:2)[1]. This differentiates the *cleft* sentence from so called "attributive constructions" strongly resembling pseudo-clefts in their form. The meaning and function, however, differ significantly. Collins (1991: 2) demonstrates this difference on comparison between (7b) and (9) below:

(9) What Tom offered Sue was too sweet. (ibid.)

In (9) the relationship between the main clause and the relative clause is not the one of identification, but rather qualification, i.e. specifying the quality of the substance referred by "what". Thus (9) cannot be interpreted as a *cleft* sentence, but rather as a modifying construction.

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[1] Declerck (1983) argues that "predicational" cleft sentences may be acceptable in some instances, although admitting that these are mainly marginal forms such as proverbs. For clarity, in this thesis only identifying structures will be accepted as cleft sentences and the borderline examples will be excluded.

2.2.2 Formal taxonomy of *cleft* sentences

As seen in the previous section, two main types of *cleft* sentences are usually differentiated (e.g. Quirk et al. 1985: 1384; Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1414): pseudo-clefts (*wh*-clefts) and *it*-clefts (clefts sentences proper) (e.g. Quirk et al. 1985: 1384; Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1414). These two basic types can be subdivided further, although there is no general agreement on which other structures should or could be considered *clefts*.

Collins (1991: 30) argues that there are three subtypes of pseudo clefts: *wh*-clefts (7b), *th*-clefts and *all*-clefts. The examples of *th*-cleft and *all*-cleft can be seen below in (10) and (11):

(10) The best thing I can do is lie still. (ibid.:31)

(11) All I know is that I love him (ibid.: 32)

The *wh*-clefts may also be reversed, as in (12). In this case they deviate from the end-focus principle in that the focused element is placed at the beginning of the sentence, similarly to *it*-clefts[2]. It is not possible to reverse the order of the focus and the *cleft* clause in *it*-clefts.

(12) You see a weekend flight is [what you want]. (Biber et al. 1999: 960.)

Based on their formal features, *it*-clefts are not subcategorized any further by Collins (1991). They all begin with the personal pronoun *it* which functions as the empty theme (Quirk et al. 1985: 1384) and copular verb "to be" followed by the *focus* or *highlighted element*. The *cleft* (subordinate) clause is joined to the main clause by one of the following: *that, which, who* or *0* (Biber et al. 1999: 959). The *cleft* clause resembles a relative clause but it differs significantly in some aspects mentioned in Section 2.2.1. In the case of *it*-clefts, the variety of clause elements with the potential of being highlighted is limited compared to pseudo *clefts*. In the

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[2] For further notes on end-focus principle see chapter 2.3.

case of *it*-clefts these are: subject, object, object complement and adjunct, exemplified in (13) – (16) (Quirk et al. 1985: 1385).

> (13) It was **John (S)** that wore a white suite at the dance last night (ibid.)
>
> (14) It was **a white suite (O)** that John wore at the dance last night (ibid.)
>
> (15) It was **last night (Adj)** that John wore a white suite at the dance. (ibid.)
>
> (16) It´s **dark green (C$_0$)** that we´ve painted the kitchen. (ibid.)

Biber et al. (1999: 959) claim that the fronted clausal element may have the form of a noun phrase, a prepositional phrase, an adverb phrase, or an adverbial clause. Dušková (2006: 14.36.2.) agrees with Quirk et al. that any clause element except for subject complement and the verb may be fronted in a *cleft* sentence. Quirk et al. (1985: 1385), however, notes that with certain restrictions subject complement may also be fronted in some instances, as in (17).

> (17) It was **a doctor (Cs)** that he eventually became. (ibid.)

2.2.3 Discourse functions of *it*-clefts

In this section two main discourse functions of *it*-clefts will be discussed. By discourse function is meant the specific function *cleft* sentence serves in a text. Prince (1978: 896, 898), whose division this thesis will follow, differentiates two main types of *it*-clefts. The first type has been termed "Stressed-Focus" *it*-clefts and the second one "Informative-Presupposition" *it*-clefts (ibid.). Dušková (2015: 171) and Fukuda (1988: 77) agree with Prince´s claim that there are two main textual functions of *it*-clefts, as they incorporate Prince´s (1978) taxonomy as well.

It is important to note that, as will be shown below, in the case of *it*-clefts the speaker has more options to map "new" and "given" information onto the focus and the *cleft* clause than in the case of pseudo clefts; i.e. the focus not always has to consist of new piece of information with high degree of CD and similarly, the *cleft* clause does not always consist of "given" or context-dependent piece of information (see 2.3.)

(18) exemplifies an SF *it-cleft* with rhematic focus "introducing new element", while (19) exemplifies an IP *it*-cleft with thematic focus with the function of "topic continuity" (Fukuda 1988).

> (18) Nobody knows who killed that old man. The police seem to believe that <u>it was a tramp who did it</u>. (Declerck 1984: 264)

> (19) But why is that topic so important? Apparently, <u>it is the topic that enables the listener to compute the intended antecedents of each sentence in the paragraph</u> (ibid. 259)

In contrast to *it*-clefts, the *wh*-clause of *wh*-clefts always includes information present in either preceding text or immediate extra-linguistic context, based on the situation. For example, a lecture may begin by "What I want to speak about today is…" as it is expectable of a lecture

that the speaker wants to speak about certain topic (see Prince 1978: 883). Thus, *wh*-clefts always follow the end-focus principle, which is not necessarily true in the case of *it*-clefts.

Elements placed in either *focus* or *cleft clause* of an *it*-cleft sentence may have high degree of CD (see Section 2.4.) – the speaker has thus an opportunity to mark new information as known by placing it into the *cleft* clause, which is traditionally associated with expressing thematic given/known information with low degree of CD. This is an example of "Informative-Presupposition" *it*-cleft (Prince 1978: 898), exemplified by (19). These are arguably especially applicable in persuasive discourse (ibid.: 900), as the information in the *cleft* clause is marked as something generally known, new only for the hearer. Thus the speaker stresses the significance of that information. Prince´s exact definition of "Informative-Presupposition" *it*-clefts follows:

> […]we may distinguish a whole class of sentences in which [putting new information into *cleft* clause] occurs, which I shall call INFORMATIVE-PRESUPPOSITION it-clefts. With these sentences, not only is the hearer not expected to be thinking about the information in the *that*-clause, but s/he is not expected even to KNOW it. In fact, the whole point of these sentences is to INFORM the hearer of that very information. (Prince 1978: 898)

The second functional type of *it*-clefts is termed "Stressed-focus" (Prince 1978: 896), exemplified by (18) above. These are used for focussing a new piece of information in the focus clause and putting given/known information into the *cleft* clause.

(18), quoted below as (20), is an example of "Stressed-Focus" *it*-cleft because the *cleft clause* contains context-dependent ("known") information.

> (20) Nobody knows who killed that old man. The police seem to believe that <u>it was a tramp who did it</u>. (Declerck 1984: 264)

The *cleft* clause includes given information "who did it", in which the pronoun "it" has anaphoric reference. (20) does not follow the end-focus principle as the focus subfield has higher degree of CD than the thematic *cleft* clause. Prince (1978:896-7) further notes that even though the end-focus principle is not followed, it is more natural to use the *it*-cleft than the non-cleft variant not split into two FSP subfields[3] (ibid.: 897).

"Informative Presuppositions clefts" are exemplified by (19) and (21):

> (21) IT WAS JUST ABOUT 50 YEARS AGO THAT HENRY FORD GAVE US THE WEEKEND. On September 25, 1926, in a somewhat shocking move for that time, he decided to establish a 40-hour work week, giving his employees two days off instead of one. (Prince 1978: 898)

In this case the author of the construction marks the information in the *cleft* clause as something generally "known", new only for the reader. By using this type of *cleft* the writer puts more pressure on the reader, marking the information as undisputable.

Even though the terminology differs, there seems to be general agreement that SF and IP are two major textual types of *it*-cleft sentences. For example, Hedberg (2013: 8) describes two functional types of *clefts* as follows: "cleft sentences can exhibit either comment-topic or topic-comment organization. These two organizations correspond to the distinction that Prince (1978) drew between 'stressed focus' and 'informative presupposition' it-clefts."

Fukuda (1988: 79) goes even deeper and further subdivides the discourse functions of the *it*-clefts based on their function in the development of a text. These are 1. topic-continuity in (22), 2. introducing new element in (23) and 3. setting the scene (time and place) in (24).

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[3]The *it*-cleft sentence has always the FSP subfields, which the non-cleft variant does not. This is one of the main differences between clefts and their non-cleft variant (See: Dušková 1999: 319)

(22) However, it turns out that there is rather interesting independent evidence for this rule, and it is to that evidence that we must now turn. (Declerck 1984: 274-5)

(23) "Hold on, Jim," I told him. "It´s their house, they´re moving into. God-helping, they´re not moving into your and Jim´s house, are they, Mrs. Forst?" (E. Caldwell: "Country Full of Swedes; Fukuda 1988: 84)

(24) It was also during these centuries that a vast migration (…) from the south northwards took place […] (Prince 1978: 898)

While "topic-continuity" and "introducing new element" contradict each other, "setting the scene" is not in conflict with the previous ones (Fukuda 1988: 85). Thus "setting the scene" may be interpreted as a sub-function of "topic continuity" and "introducing new element". Nevertheless, the functional categorization of *it*-clefts used in the analysis (Section 4) will be based primarily on the SF/IP distinction, as it is a classification used more widely (e.g. Prince 1978, Dušková 2015).

To my knowledge, Dušková (2015: 320-334) is the only qualitative study comparing the functions of *it-clefts* in different registers. She compares academic prose (linguistics only) with fiction. Dušková (ibid.) identifies 25 *it*-clefts in the sample of academic prose with 20 *it*-clefts (80%) representing the "informative-presupposition" type, while only five instances represent the "stressed-focus" *it*-clefts (ibid.: 327). This finding is surprising in that the "stressed-focus" *it*-clefts are traditionally considered the prototypical type of *it*-clefts (ibid.: 322). IP *it*-clefts prevail also in Dušková´s sample of fiction with 18 instances, while the number of SF instances is only 11. (ibid.: 331). In 48% of *it*-clefts in Dušková´s (2015: 327) sample of academic register, the focused element was anaphoric, while in fiction it was only 24%. On the other hand, the focused element was "disengaged from context-dependence" in 51.72% of instances in fiction and only in 16% of instances in academic texts (ibid.: 327,331).

2.3 Functional sentence perspective and the notions of *theme* and *rheme*

In order to describe the structure of *cleft* sentences and, more importantly, in order to explore the functions of *cleft* sentences in the act of communication (i.e. discourse), functional sentence perspective and two essential terms connected with it, "theme" and "rheme", need to be defined. The approach of Prague Linguistic School represented by Vilém Mathesius and later by Jan Firbas will be adopted in this thesis.

The functional sentence perspective (FSP) explores how pieces of information are produced in the act of communication (both spoken and written) and how informative prominence is ascribed to different elements in the sentence. Mathesius distinguishes several principles that determine the word order in a sentence; these are grammatical principle, the FSP principle[4], the rhythmical principle and the principle of coherence of sentence elements (Firbas 1974: 11). While Czech language has relatively free word order and thus the FSP principle (the elements in a sentence are ordered from the one with the lowest degree of CD to the element with the highest degree of CD) is quite strong, the word order in English is relatively fixed by the rules of grammar and thus the FSP principle is often outweighed by the grammatical principle (Mojžíšová 2009: 6).

According to Firbas, each element in a sentence (i.e. a field of distribution of CD) carries a different degree of communicative dynamism (CD), which Firbas (1964: 270) defines as "the relative extent to which the element contributes towards the development of communication." What degree of CD each element in the utterance has is determined by four factors: (1) linear modification, (2) context, (3) semantic structure and (4) intonation, which is a relevant factor solely in spoken discourse (Adam 2007: 19)[5].

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[4] It was Firbas that coined the term "FSP". One of the first mentions comes from his article published in 1964 (Adam 2007: 13)
[5] For more detailed description of these four factors see Adam (2007) or Firbas (1992)

Notions of "theme" and "rheme" need to be defined as well, as these terms are used in the thesis, although there is not general agreement on what these denote. Adam (2007: 15) explains first how Mathesius defined these terms:

the theme of a sentence represented **the point of departure (východisko výpovědi)**, that is "what is being talked about" (and hence is retrievable from the context), while the rheme was connected with **the core of the message (jádro výpovědi)**, that is "what is being said about the theme" (most often something that is not known from the context of the act of communication). The natural, unmarked (objective) sequence of these segments of communication is theme-rheme.

However, later Firbas (1992) redefined the usage of theme-rheme distinction. These are defined purely on the basis of the degree of CD, so that the theme does not have to be in the initial position of the sentence. The element with lowest degree of CD is termed as "theme" and the one with the highest degree of CD in the sentence is "rheme"[6]. The degree of CD being the determinant of theme/ rheme distinction will be adopted in this thesis as well, so the focused element of the cleft-sentence may be referred to as rheme.

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[6] Firbas divides the information unit into theme and non-theme, which consists of transition and rheme (see: Adam 2007: 19). For the purpose of this thesis theme/rheme distinction is seen as sufficient. For more information see: Adam (2007: 36) where the diagram of communicative units is presented.

2.4 Definition of *New*, *Given* and *Known* Information

The terms *new, given* and *known* information are used frequently, even though there is no general agreement about what exactly these terms mean. Since they are, however, crucial for the description of *cleft* sentences, clear definition of how these three terms will be used in this thesis, needs to be provided.

Pairs such as *old-new*, *known-new*, *presupposition-focus* (Prince 1981: 225) have all been used to describe the dichotomy between clausal elements introducing new information in the utterance and elements representing given information; i.e. information retrievable from the context/ co-text. Prince (1981) claims that it is a natural feature of any language that a sentence consists of elements bearing novel information (*new)*, while other parts convey no new information (*given*). She claims:

> "One presumably universal feature of natural language is that the objective information conveyed is not conveyed on a single plane. That is, there is an INFORMATIONAL ASYMMETRY in that some units seem to convey or represent "older" information than others". (Prince 1981: 224)

This quote implies that it is always the speaker who decides how to structure his or her talk and what elements to mark as "new" or "given". The speaker-orientation of *new*/*given* status was also noted by Chafe (1976:32), although it is possible to encounter definitions that seem not to base the distinction on the intention of the speaker at all, such as Ferreira and Yoshita (2003: 670) who define given as "already mentioned" and new as "not yet mentioned". This notion seems very limited as it does not consider speaker´s option to mark a new piece information as given or vice versa.

Based on Prince (1981) and Chafe (1976) I want to argue that the *new-given* dichotomy cannot be distinguished objectively by simple text analysis; in order to decide which item is *new* and which is *given*. Both text and context (including the intention of the speaker) need to be considered. The speaker may decide to mark a piece of utterance as *given* or *known*, although

it is not present in either the co-text or the situational context, which is typical of "Informative-Presupposition" *cleft* sentences. (see 2.2.3.)

Kuno (1978: 282-3) uses the recoverability from preceding discourse as the determiner of *giveness.* He claims: "An element in a sentence represents old, predictable information if it is recoverable from the preceding context; if it is not recoverable, it represents new, unpredictable information." (ibid.)

For Halliday (1967) it is the intonation that plays the most important role in differentiating *new* and *given* information; this however cannot be applied for the analysis of written language. Nevertheless, Halliday and Hasan (1976) describe *given* as "expressing what the speaker is presenting as information that is recoverable from some source or other in the environment – the situation or the preceding text (ibid.: 326)."

The last definition to be mentioned here is the one by Chafe (1976). He defines *given* as "that knowledge which the speaker assumes to be in the consciousness of the addressee at the time of the utterance" (ibid.: 30) and *new* is understood as "what the speaker assumes he is introducing into the addressee's consciousness by what he says." (ibid.)

For the purpose of this thesis the distinction offered by Chafe (1976) seems the most useful one, as intonation cannot be considered as a factor in written texts analysis and Kuno´s usage of recoverability test seems to be too limited, as it does not account for the intention of the speaker. Thus by *given* I will be referring to those elements that the speaker assumes to be in the consciousness of the hearer at the time of the utterance and *new* as referring to those elements that the speaker believes to be introducing into the discourse.

The last term that needs to be explained is *known* information. Even though Chafe does not distinguish between *given* and *known* it is very useful to do so in the case of *it*-clefts analysis (Fukuda 1988: 71) *Known* will be thus used as the information that "the speakers represents as

being factual or and as already known to certain persons (often not including the hearer.)" (Prince 1978: 903).

2.5 Hypothesis

The main research question is whether the changes in the type of complexity (as documented by Biber and Gray 2016) are also reflected in the usage of *it*-clefts in two sub-registers of academic writing (humanities and natural science) To track these changes, the frequency and functions of *it*-cleft sentences in humanities and natural science academic writing from 1800 to 2019 will be studied. The working hypotheses are as follows:

1. As the grammatical complexity in academic texts in general, and even more significantly in the natural sciences, was decreasing and being substituted by phrasal complexity in the course of 20th century (Biber and Gray 2016: 126-128), the frequency of *it-clefts* is hypothesized to be in decline gradually in both humanities and natural sciences over this time period as well.

2. This tendency is expected to gain momentum in 20th century; the 19th century is expected not to display any dynamism in the development of *it-clefts* frequency. (ibid.:50)

3. The decrease in frequency of *it-clefts* is expected to be more salient in natural sciences than in humanities, because the development from clausal towards phrasal complexity has been faster in natural sciences (ibid.)

4. Concerning the functions of *it-clefts*, since "Informative Presupposition" (IP) type of *clefts* is a technique "particularly well-suited to persuasive discourse" (Prince 1978:900), it is hypothesized that the proportion of IP *it-clefts* (as compared to SF *it*-clefts) will be higher in humanities than in natural sciences, as in humanities persuasion is more important than in natural sciences. (see Hyland 2008:16; Dušková 2015: 327).

3. Material and Method

In order to gather relevant data for my research, a special corpus has been compiled. This corpus consists of academic texts downloaded from free online resources websites, with most of the texts downloaded from JSTOR and ScienceDirect (see the appendix). The texts were categorized into periods by decades from 1901 to 2019, while the 19th century data consist of 20-year periods starting with 1800-1820, as more dynamic changes were expected to appear in the 20th century, based on Biber and Gray (2016). Each period contains ten texts in total: five represent humanities and five natural sciences. The corpus overall consists of 170 academic articles published in journals, with 100 texts from 20th century, 50 texts form 19th century and the remaining 20 texts from 21st century (Table 4)

	No. of texts 19th century	No. of texts 20th century	No. of texts 21st century	No. of words 19th century	No. of words 20th century	No. of words 21st century	Avg length/ words 19th c.	Avg length/ words 20th c.	Avg. length/ words 21st c.
Humanities	25	50	10	190, 965	388,936	102,859	7,638.6	7,778.7	10,285.9
Natural Sciences	25	50	10	181,119	384, 638	100,142	7,244.8	7,692.8	10,014.2
Total/ century	**50**	**100**	**20**	**372,084**	**773,574**	**203,001**	**7,441.7**	**7,735.7**	**10,150.1**
Total	**170**			**1,348,659**			**7,933.3**		

Table 4: The academic texts corpus

Texts in the corpus include research articles only. In the process of selecting texts, the length of the text and the discipline were crucial. The texts were searched by selecting specific time period and research area. The texts were then opened but never read in order to avoid choosing texts that would fit the hypothesis. Another criterion was that each text be written by a different author or group of authors, so that the personal writing style of individual authors would not influence the results[7]. Only those texts were downloaded that can be categorized as either humanities or natural sciences. Thus, for humanities, texts from areas such as art, art history,

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[7] Two texts by the same author appear in the data in two instance from 19th century, as finding representative texts was more difficult in 19th century than in 20th and 21st.

history, aesthetics, linguistics, literary studies, ethics and philosophy were downloaded, whereas mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology and biology were considered representative of the natural science part of the corpus. (see the "Analysis" and the appendix)

The search for *it*-cleft sentences was carried out using the software called AntConc, "a freeware corpus analysis toolkit for concordancing and text analysis" (Laurence Anthony: https://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/antconc/). In the first step, the downloaded documents were converted from PDF format into plain text, which could be processed by AntConc and MS Word. Using the AntConc software the pronoun "it" with the variant "It" was searched for. The contracted form "it´s" was not searched for as contractions are not used in academic texts[8]. Overall, the corpus yielded 9,073 instances of *it*.

The total number of the pronoun "it" occurrences was noted for each text, as well as the total word count for each text. For counting the number of words, MS Words was used. The word count figures are, however, tentative, as different software may yield slightly different counts. MS Word was used to provide the word count, however using different software showed that the results may differ by up to 5%.

All the occurrences of "it" were then manually checked in each text in order to identify all *it-cleft* sentences and all the 306 *it-clefts* (see Table 5 in Section 4.1.) listed in separate files, accompanied by the meta-information about the syntactic function of the focused element (i.e. *subject, object, adverbial*) and classified by the discourse type. This exhaustive-qualitative analysis made it possible to register all *it-clefts* and their function within a given text (see Section 2.2.3.).

The relative frequency of *it-clefts* was counted, using *Calc: Corpus Calculator* (https://www.korpus.cz/calc/). This is useful for counting the frequency of a word in the corpus,

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[8] "it´s" was searched in several texts; in all of them 0 hits were identified.

by inserting the corpus size in words and the number of occurrences. The frequency of focussing *it* in every text was counted. *Calc* provides the "instances per million" (i.p.m.) measure, which is used in the whole thesis. It may also may be used to generate graphs comparing frequency of a phenomenon in two texts of different size. Apart from the i.p.m. frequency, these graphs also include "confidence intervals" when the frequency of two words in two samples of different sizes is compared. The confidence interval "delimits the range of frequencies in the whole language. Despite the difference in input frequencies, overlapping confidence intervals may indicate the sameness of frequencies" (https://www.korpus.cz/calc/). Hence, only when the confidence intervals do not overlap, the difference may be considered representative and significant (see Figure 1 in Section 4.1.). This tool was used in order to decide whether the difference in frequency of *it*-clefts in the sub-registers may be considered significant.

(25) represents a *cleft* sentence from humanities, while (26) represents a *cleft* from natural sciences, both illustrating the same type, i.e. SF *it-cleft* focussing a subject with the function of "introducing new element". The texts from the corpus are referred to by the time period followed by H for "humanities" or S for "natural sciences" and the number of the text (e.g. 1931-1940 S TEXT 3).

> (25) As <u>it is mainly the divergence of Sanskrit which accounts for the introduction of</u> <u>*ə</u>, it may perhaps be possible to find an explanation for its *i* in the cases in question by a peculiar Skt. development, rather than try to force the conflicting sounds of the European languages on the one hand and Aryan on the other into one hypothetical mould. (1941-1950 H TEXT 2)

> (26) They claimed that <u>it is the collaborative representation of SRC that improved the</u> <u>discriminative and robustness of the classifier</u>. (2010-2019 S TEXT 2)

(27) and (28) represent sentences originally included for the analysis but later deleted as "when" in (27) not acceptable as the pronoun introducing the *cleft* clause (Biber et al. 1999: 959) even though apart from that the structure strongly resembles a *cleft* sentence (ibid.). (28) was deleted because even though the construction alone resembles an *it*-cleft, when the preceding text is considered, the pronoun *it* has clearly anaphoric, not focussing, function and the dependent clause is a real relative clause, not a *cleft* clause.

(27) It was late in the evening when the discovery was made. (1841-1860 H TEXT 4)

(28) But Lawrence's critique is different in that he seeks to account for what it is that leads one to desire the being of the mechanical. It is not money, for Gerald "did not care about money." It is a much more fundamental desire, a longing that Simone de Beauvoir once recognized in herself: (1971-1980 H TEXT 2)

4. Analysis

4.1 Introduction

The following chapter focuses on both quantitative and qualitative results of the corpus analysis. Figure 1 shows the development of *it-cleft* frequency in humanities and natural sciences from 1800 to 2019. The frequency is plotted in instances per million (i.p.m.) with the lighter colours representing the confidence intervals provided by *Calc* (see Chapter 3).
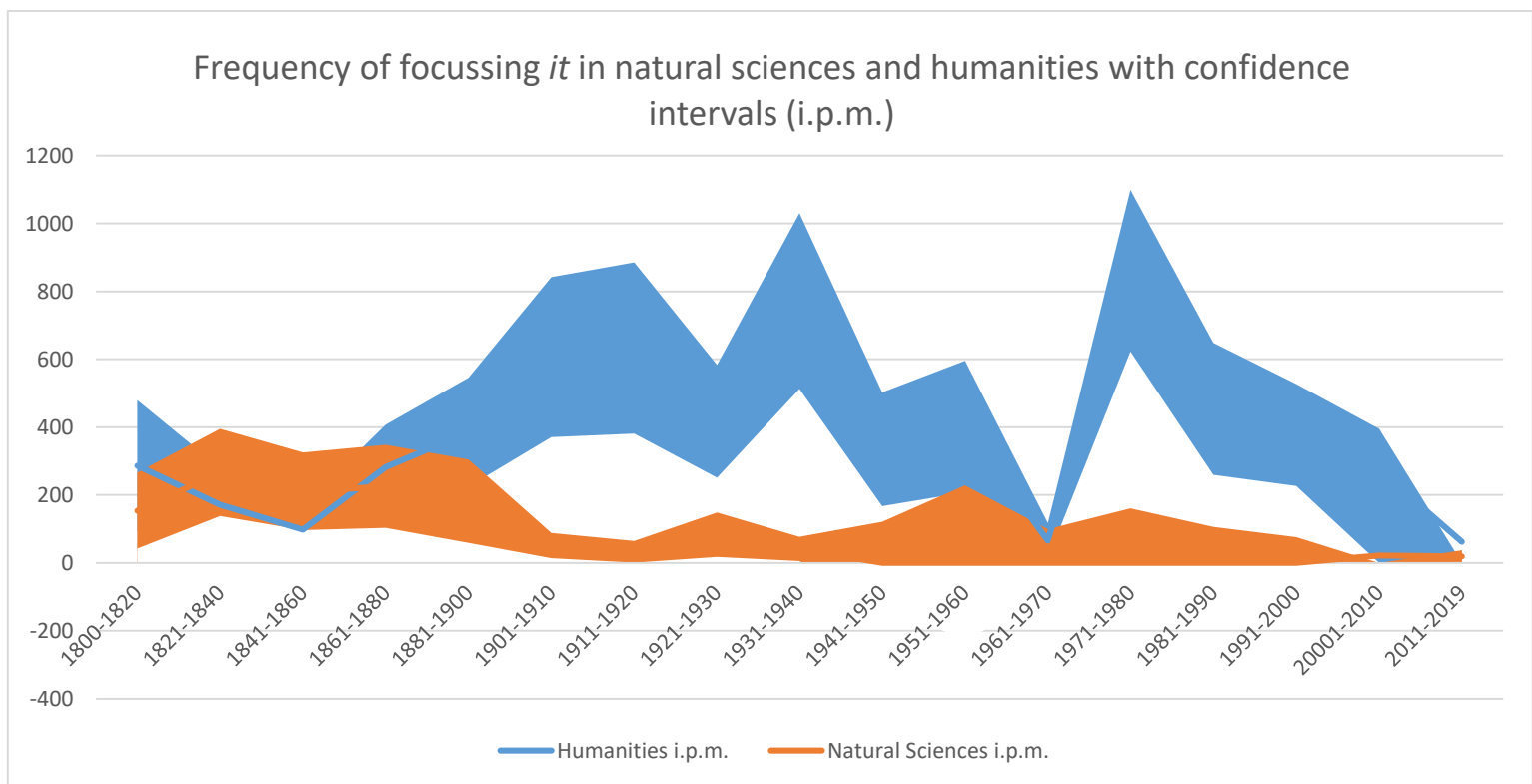
Figure 1: Representation of focussing *it* frequency in natural sciences and humanities with confidence intervals (i.p.m.) over time

Based on this frequency development, the analytical part was divided into seven sections with each section sharing common features. Within the sections the data for each period will be commented on, so that the description is complete. The first section is 1800-1820 as *it-clefts* are more frequent in humanities than in natural sciences in this period. 1821-1860 is the second section comprising the data from the period when natural sciences contained *clefts* in higher frequency than humanities. 1861-1900 comprises data from the remaining part of 19th century,

when the *clefts* are again more frequent in humanities. Nevertheless, as Figure 1 shows, the confidence intervals overlap in the whole 19th century. It is followed by section on 1901-1940 as it is the period when the frequency of *it-clefts* in humanities rises (1921-1930 being an exception), while the tendency in natural sciences is opposite. From 1901 until 1951 the confidence intervals do not overlap, so the difference in *it*-clefts frequency may be considered significant. 1941-1950, the focus of the next section, is a decade when the frequency of *it-clefts* in natural sciences reached zero. The rest of 20th century will then be the focus of the following section 1951-2000. The main features of this period are no instances of *it-clefts* in natural sciences together with fluctuating frequency in humanities, resulting in confidence intervals overlapping between 1951-1970. The 21st century data is the subject of the last section, distinctive by very low frequency of *it*-clefts in both sub-registers. Table 5 below shows the numbers of SF and IP *it*-clefts together with the ration of the focused element.

	Number of Stressed-Focus *it-*clefts	Number of Informative-Presupposition *it-*clefts	Number of *it*-clefts with focused subject	Number of *it*-clefts with focused object	Number of *it*-clefts with focused adverbial
19th century Humanities	16 (34%)	31 (66%)	21 (45%)	4 (8%)	22 (47%)
19th century Natural sciences	14 (36%)	25 (64%)	17 (44%)	3 (8%)	19 (48%)
20th century Humanities	67 (35%)	123 (65%)	75 (39%)	26 (14%)	89 (47%)
20th century Natural sciences	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	3 (30%)	1 (10%)	6 (60%)
21st century Humanities	7 (39%)	11 (61%)	14 (78%)	0 (0%)	4 (22%)
21st century natural science	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	**112 (37%)**	**194 (63%)**	**132 (43%)**	**34 (11%)**	**140 (46%)**

Table 5: Total number of *it*-clefts in the corpus divided by their function and the focused clause element.

Three more figures follow in this section in order to provide information about the data. More detailed description and tables will be presented in the respective sections of this chapter. Figure 2 shows the total number of *it-clefts* in individual periods of humanities texts with the proportions of the fronted element signified by different colours, showing that the highest number of *clefts* in one period is 43, while the average number of *clefts* per period is 15. Figure 3 is similar to Figure 2 with focus on natural sciences, showing that the average number of *it-clefts* per period is only 3. Finally, Figure 4 represents the development of the personal pronoun *it* frequency in the corpus (in i.p.m.), irrespective of its function in both humanities and natural sciences. It shows that the frequency of *it* is generally decreasing in natural sciences from 1800 to 2019, while the similar trend is followed by humanities with exceptions occurring between 1950-1990, when also texts containing a number of *it-clefts* significantly higher than the period average occurred. It is however not possible to claim there is a correlation between the frequency of *it* and the *it*-clefts without further research, although the data suggests so.

TOTAL NUMBER OF IT-CLEFTS IN HUMANITIES WITH THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF THE FOCUSED ELEMENT

	1800-1820	1821-1840	1841-1860	1861-1880	1881-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1950	1951-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2019
Adverbial	1	3	1	10	7	8	9	10	14	4	6	1	18	11	7	4	0
Object	0	1	1	2	0	5	2	4	5	0	1	1	6	2	1	0	0
Subject	4	3	2	3	10	7	8	5	9	7	5	1	19	3	11	11	3
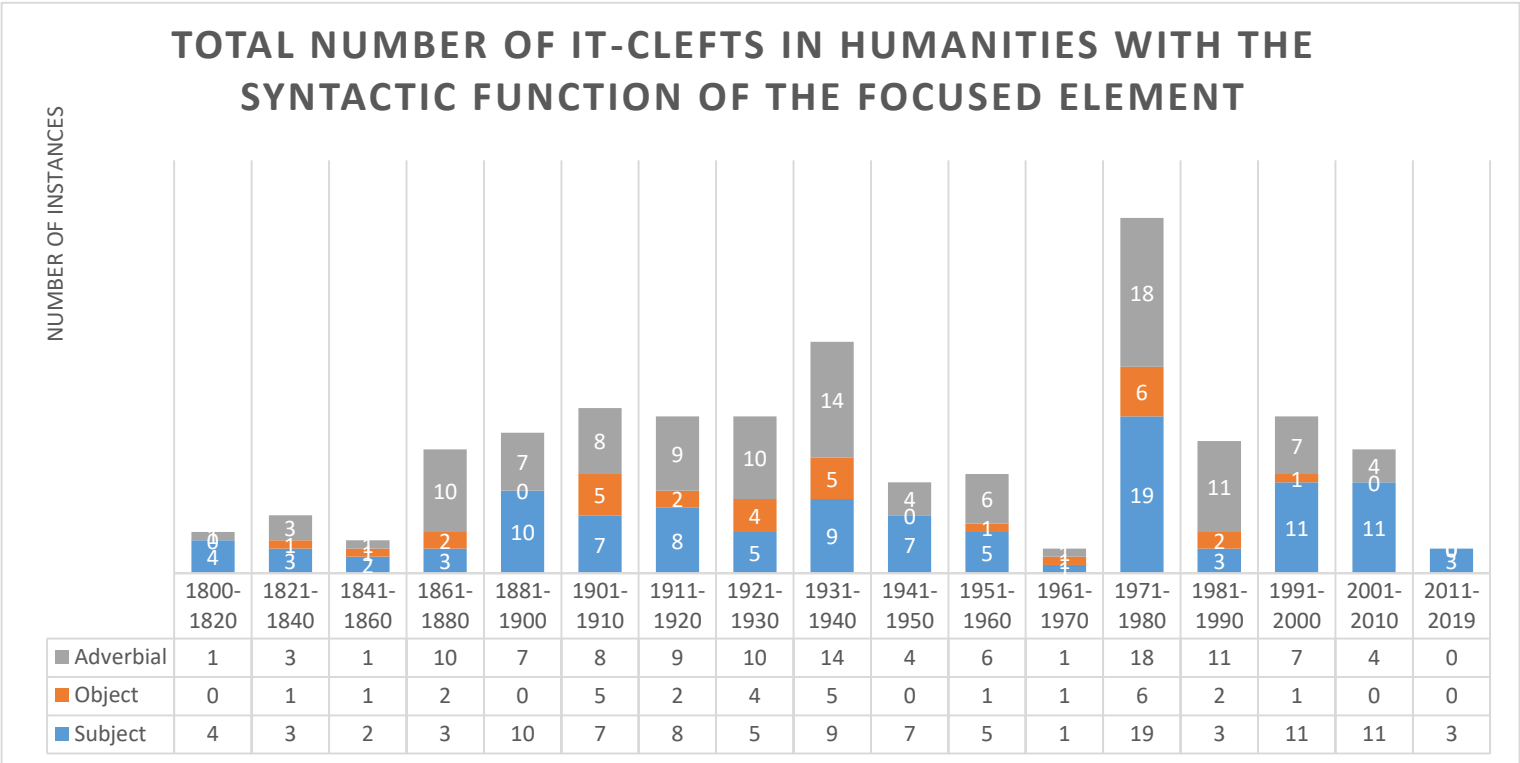
Figure 2: The number of *it*-clefts in humanities with the syntactic function of the focused element

TOTAL NUMBER OF IT-CLEFTS IN NATURAL SCIENCES WITH THE SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF THE FOCUSED ELEMENT

	1800-1820	1821-1840	1841-1860	1861-1880	1881-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1950	1951-1960	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1990	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2019
Adverbial	2	7	4	6	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Object	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subject	1	4	5	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
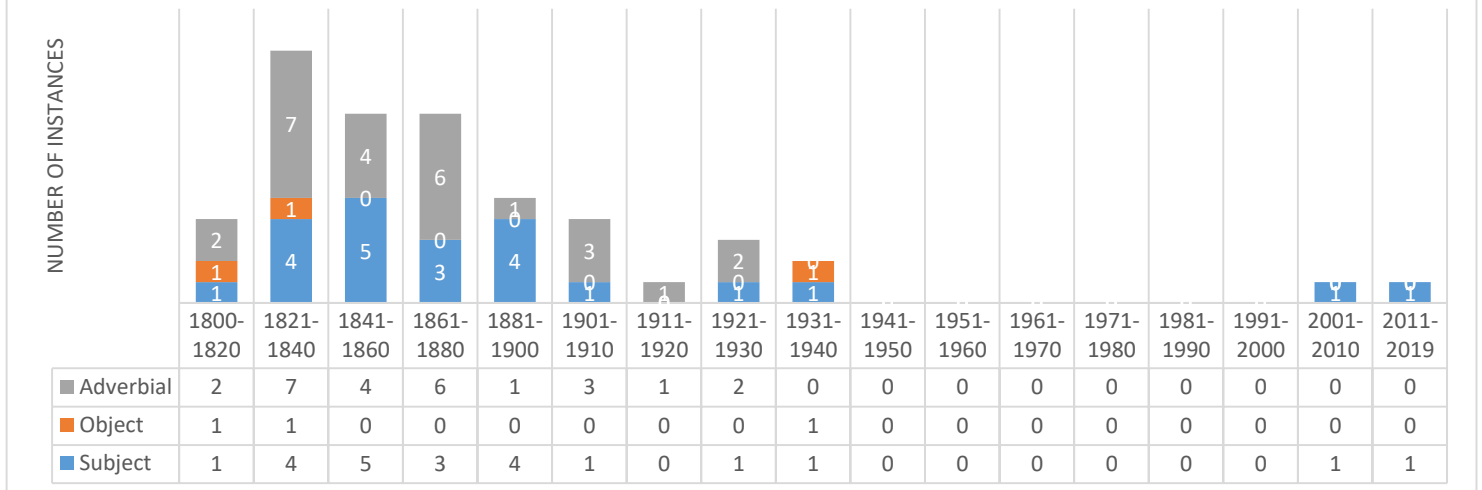
Figure 3: The number of *it*-clefts in natural sciences with the syntactic function of the focused element
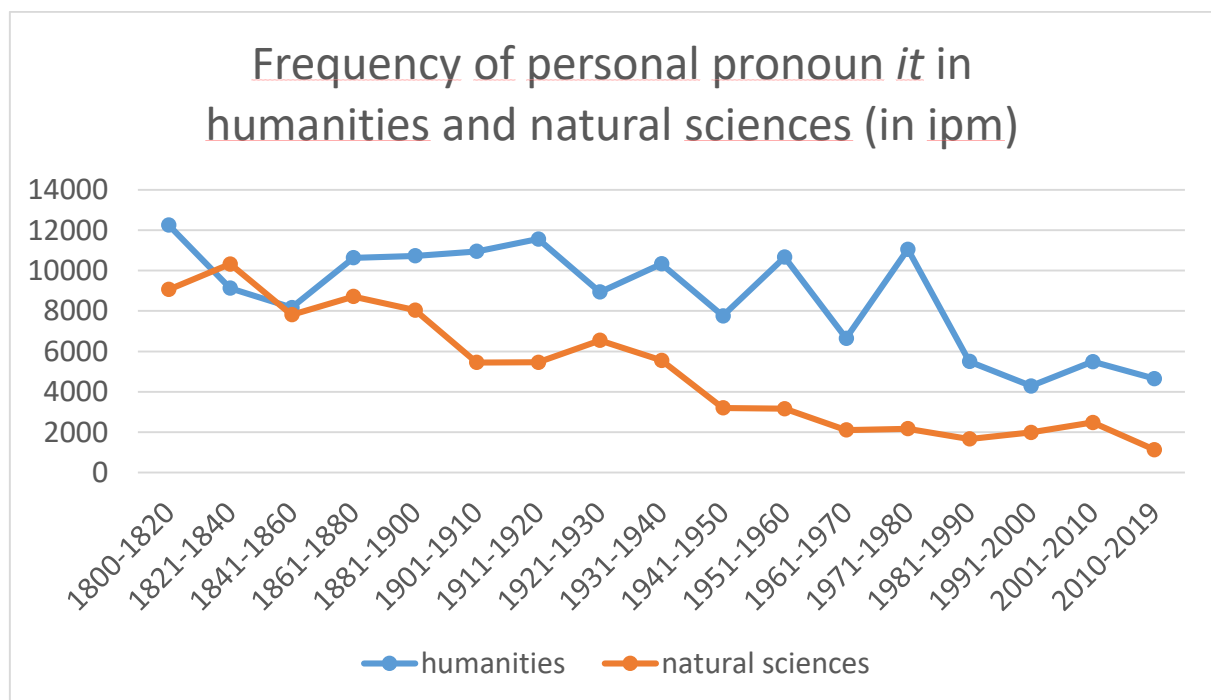
Figure 4: Frequency of personal pronoun *it* and its historical development

4.2 1800-1820

The humanities sub-corpus in 1800-1820 consists of 17,469 words in total with five instances of *it*-clefts. The *clefts* were found only in two out of the five texts, with three *it-clefts* in Text 1 and two *clefts* in Text 5. The three remaining texts did not include any *it-cleft* sentence. This disproportion in the distribution of *it*-clefts among the respective texts is noticeable in later periods as well, as a typical feature of humanities in this corpus. When compared to the first half of 20th century (Section 4.5 and 4.6), the frequency of *it*-clefts in humanities is relatively low between 1800-1820. The low number of *it-clefts* is also surprising considering the frequency of using the personal pronoun *it* throughout the text, which is relatively high with 12250.272 i.p.m. This means that *it* is used only in 2.3% of instances to mark an *it*-cleft in the five respective texts, compared to 4.5% in the case of Text 1, which has 66 instances of the pronoun *it* and three *cleft* sentences.

	Domain	words	Number of it-clefts	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Art history	3626	3	827.358	66	18201.875
TEXT 2	Literary history	4056	0	0	29	7149.901
TEXT 3	Literary Studies	3136	0	0	53	16900.51
TEXT 4	Art history	3277	0	0	30	9154.715
TEXT 5	Literary Studies	3374	2	592.768	36	10669.828
Total/ Avg.		17469	5	286.221	214	12250.272

Table 6: Humanities sub-corpus 1800-1820 (frequency)

The natural sciences sub-corpus for 1800-1820 period consists of 26,021 words. The pronoun *it* is used to introduces an *it-cleft* in 4 instances.
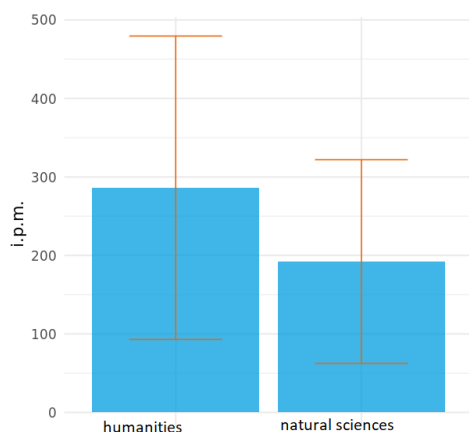
Figure 5: Frequency of focussing *it* in humanities and natural sciences 1800-1820 (i.p.m.)

When Table 6 and Table 7 are compared, the relative frequency of *it*-clefts usage is lower in the case of the natural sciences (153.722 i.p.m.) than in humanities (286.221 i.p.m.), supporting the hypothesis that *it-clefts* are more frequent in the case of humanities (see Figure 1); the difference in frequency is however not representative as the confidence intervals overlap.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-clefts	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Chemistry	3832	0	0	27	7045.929
TEXT 2	Chemistry	2022	0	0	39	19287.834
TEXT 3	Physics	9088	0	0	82	9022.887
TEXT 4	Biology	3905	2	512.164	36	9218.95
TEXT 5	Mathematics	7174	2	278.784	52	7248.397
Total/ Avg.		26021	4	153.722	236	9069.598

Table 7: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1800-1820 (frequency)

In the case of humanities, the focus of the *it-cleft* sentence is a subject in four instances and an adverbial in the one remaining instance. In contrast, a subject is the focus of only one *it-cleft* sentence in the case of natural sciences, with 2 adverbials and 1 object being focused by the *cleft*.

	SF *it-clefts*	IP *it-clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	3	0	2	0	1
TEXT 2	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 3	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 4	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 5	2	0	2	0	0

| *Total* | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |

Table 8: Humanities sub-corpus 1800-1820 (functions of *it*-clefts)

Three of the *clefts* focusing a subject in humanities have a context-dependent focus, signalled by the definite article in (29) and (30), whereas in (31) the focus is mentioned in the previous text, even though definite article is not present. It is not possible to argue that (29) - (31) are examples of "IP" *clefts*, as the *cleft* clause does not convey new information marked as known by the author. (29) – (31) are thus categorised as SF *it*-clefts with the discourse function of contrasting the focused element with different potential foci (signalled by "only" and "alone" in the focus clause).

(29) It is only the letters or notes that take the ink from the printer's ball so that they become properly coloured. (1800-1820 H TEXT 1)

(30) … it is only the resinous lines, which leave any impression. (ibid.)

(31) … it is not foreign models alone which are to be feared. (1800-1820 H TEXT 5)

(32) is the only example with the focused element being not contrastively "new"; the definite article does not have anaphoric function in that instance. It is mainly the premodification of the noun "men" that is new and thus seems to have the highest degree of CD.

(32) It is the great men of a country, who are to make and support its literature. (ibid.)

It is thus possible to conclude that all the *clefts* with a focused subject in the humanities sub-corpus are examples of SF *it-clefts*, although in three instances the focus is anaphoric and thus the function is rather to contrast an element than to introduce a completely new one into discourse.

(33) exemplifies the only focused subject in the natural sciences. It is similar to (32) in that it has a "new" focus, although the post-modifying PP "of these" is clearly anaphoric with the focalizer "alone" as in (31):

42

(33) it is the formation of these alone which can be scrutinized with any reasonable prospect of success. (1800-1820 S TEXT 4)

	SF *it*-clefts	IP *it*-clefts	*Focused Subject*	*Focused Object*	*Focused Adverbial*
TEXT 1	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 2	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 3	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 4	1	1	1	1	0
TEXT 5	0	2	0	0	2
Total	1	3	1	1	2

Table 9: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1800-1820 (Functions of *it*-clefts)

The *cleft* clause is not interpreted as containing new information as it may traditionally be expected from an academic article that something "can be scrutinized with any reasonable prospect of success." (ibid.); thus (33) is also categorized as SF.

While there are no instances of IP *clefts* in the humanities sub-corpus, in the natural sciences sub-corpus 3 out of 4 *clefts* are interpreted as IP because the function of the whole sentence is to inform the reader precisely of the information included in the *cleft* clause, which is thus "new", only marked as "given", exemplified by (34).

(34) It is with pleasure that I refer to the Imperial Encyclopaedia (*Art. Arithmetic*) for an improved method of extracting the cube root, which should have been noticed in the proper place, had I been aware of its existence. (1800-1820 S TEXT 5)

To conclude, the data for 1800-1820 support the hypothesis that the frequency of *it-clefts* will be higher in humanities than in natural sciences, although the difference may not be considered significant (see Figure 1). The second hypothesis that IP *clefts* will appear more frequently in humanities is, however, not supported, as the only instance of IP *it*-cleft appears in the natural sciences sub-corpus.

4.3 1821-1860

The data for 1821 to 1860 is characteristic by the i.p.m. frequency of *it*-clefts being higher in the natural sciences than in the humanities, with the following period of 1861-1880 reversing this trend back to the expected relative frequency, which then continues until 2019, although the difference does not become salient before the onset of 20th century (see 4.1).

The first period to be discussed is 1821-1840. Six *it-clefts* were identified in humanities sub-corpus, with each of the texts having at least 1 and not more than 2 *it-clefts*; only TEXT 1 has no *it*-clefts (see Table 10). The distribution of *it-clefts* in this sample is thus more balanced compared to the sample for 1800-1820.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Political Ethics	9966	0	0	81	8127.634
TEXT 2	Literary Studies	8069	1	123.931	62	7683.728
TEXT 3	History	5442	2	367.512	67	12311.65
TEXT 4	Art History	4353	2	459.453	27	6202.619
TEXT 5	History/ Ethics	7100	1	140.845	82	11549.296
Total/ Avg.		34930	6	171.772	319	9132.551

Table 10: Humanities sub-corpus 1821-1840 (frequency)

Considering the functions of *clefts* in the humanities sub-corpus, 2 of the *clefts* are used to focus a subject, 3 times an adverbial is fronted and once an object becomes the focus of the *cleft*. In comparison with the previous period, focussing an adverbial becomes a more prominent function of a *cleft* in humanities (20% to 50%) – the adverbial being the most frequently focused element in humanities academic texts in 20th and 21st century (see Table 5 above).

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 2	0	1	0	0	1
TEXT 3	0	2	0	0	2
TEXT 4	0	2	1	1	0
TEXT 5	0	1	1	0	0
Total	0	6	2	1	3

Table 11: Humanities sub-corpus 1821-1840 (functions)

The natural science sub-corpus contains 12 *it-clefts*. In one of the texts (1821-1840 S TEXT 5), there are six *it-clefts*, while on the other hand, there is a text (1821-1840 S TEXT 3) which does not contain any *it-cleft*; the fluctuations in the frequency of *clefts* are thus more noticeable in natural sciences in this period and, as was noted above, the i.p.m. frequency of *it*-clefts is higher in natural sciences than in humanities (266.584 to 171.772) with the frequency of *it* being also higher in the natural sciences.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-clefts	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Geometry	5237	1	190.949	38	7256.063
TEXT 2	Biology	7696	3	389.813	121	21242.978
TEXT 3	Chemistry/ Biology	4757	0	0	26	5465.63
TEXT 4	Chemistry/ Physics	9874	2	202.552	97	9823.78
TEXT 5	Physics	17450	6	343.84	183	10487.106
Total/ Avg.		45014	12	266.584	465	10330.12

Table 12: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1821-1840 (frequency)

Similarly to humanities, a focused adverbial is the most frequently focused element in natural sciences with 7 *clefts* having an adverbial as its focus (58%), while there are 4 instances of a focused subject and the one remaining sentence has an object as its focused element (cf. Table 5)

	SF it-clefts	IP it-clefts	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	1	0	0	1
TEXT 2	3	0	1	1	1
TEXT 3	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 4	1	1	2	0	0
TEXT 5	1	5	1	0	5
Total	6	6	4	1	7

Table 13: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1821-1840 (functions)

When the discourse function of *clefts* is considered, it may be concluded that IP *clefts* prevail in humanities, while there are 6 instances (50%) of SF *it*-clefts in natural sciences. This supports the hypothesis that IP *clefts* will be more frequent in humanities, although IP *clefts* are also used in the half of instances in natural sciences. (35) exemplifies a typical example of IP *it*-cleft from the humanities sub-corpus:

(35) […]: and <u>it was he who first patronized, with just and princely generosity, the great masters</u> who carried Italian art to a degree of perfection hitherto unconceived in the minds of its professors. (1821-1840 H TEXT 4)

(36) represents a *cleft* which is hard to categorized as IP or SF. In this thesis the categorization as IP is preferred as the *cleft* clause contains context-independent information, which determines the SF/IP status (Dušková 2015: 321, Prince 1978), although the focus is not anaphoric and is relatively long for a prototypical IP *it*-cleft. It may also be argued that the *cleft* clause contains information that is generally known. Nevertheless, in our study it has been categorized as IP as the *cleft* clause is seen as containing *new* information which is the main message of the sentence.

(36) <u>It was a proud, unyielding, ferocious spirit, and undaunted courage, combined with great bodily energy, which made Achilles the favourite of Homer</u>. (1821-1840 H TEXT 5)

As noted above, the SF type of *it*-clefts (37) appears only in the natural sciences sub-corpus.

(37) <u>…it was only when these were absent and the vibration weak, and the accumulation therefore small, that any satisfactory result could be expected;…</u> (1821-1840 S TEXT 5)

The period of 1841-1860 does not display any significant changes. The humanities sub-corpus contains four *it*-clefts with one of the texts containing three *it*-clefts, while three texts contained no *clefts*.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Linguistics	16906	3	177.452	155	9168.343
TEXT 2	Linguistics	11763	0	0	77	6545.949
TEXT 3	History of Philosophy	3713	1	269.324	35	9426.34

TEXT 4	Literary History	4472	0	0	46	10286.225
TEXT 5	Art History	3908	0	0	20	5117.707
Total/ Avg.		40762	4	98.131	333	8169.373

Table 14: Humanities sub-corpus 1841-1860 (frequency)

The distribution of *it*-clefts in natural sciences sub-corpus is similarly uneven. The sub-corpus contains nine *it*-clefts in total with eight *it*-clefts found in one text only and with three texts containing no *clefts*. The frequency of *it*-clefts remains higher in natural sciences (211.099 to 98.131), however, the overall frequency of *it* is higher in humanities (8169.373 to 7810.668).

	Domain	*Words*	*Number of it-clefts*	*Frequency of focussing it*	*Number of it*	*Frequency of it*
TEXT 1	Biology	5328	0	0	31	5818.318
TEXT 2	Physics/ Chemistry	20460	8	391.007	185	9042.033
TEXT 3	Mathematics	6732	0	0	20	2970.885
TEXT 4	Physics	6198	0	0	54	8712.488
TEXT 5	Physics	3916	1	255.363	43	10980.592
Total		42634	9	211.099	333	7810.668

Table 15: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1841-1860 (frequency)

"Informative-Presupposition" *clefts* are found in both sub-corpora with higher frequency than "Stressed-Focus" clefts: 75% of instances in humanities and 67% in natural sciences, confirming again that the IP *clefts* are more frequent in humanities, although this type prevails in natural sciences as well.

	SF it-clefts	*IP it-clefts*	*Focused Subject*	*Focused Object*	*Focused Adverbial*
TEXT 1	1	2	2	0	1
TEXT 2	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 3	0	1	0	1	0
TEXT 4	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	3	2	1	1

Table 16: Humanities sub-corpus 1841-1860 (functions)

	SF it-clefts	*IP it-clefts*	*Focused Subject*	*Focused Object*	*Focused Adverbial*
TEXT 1	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 2	2	6	4	0	4
TEXT 3	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 4	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 5	1	0	1	0	0
Total	3	6	5	0	4

Table 17: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1841-1860 (functions)

In both sub-corpora the subject is the most frequently focused element, followed by adverbial and object.

The data contain examples of IP *clefts* with a focused non-obligatory adverbial. These *clefts* represent the function of topic-continuity (Fukuda 1988), i.e. they make the text easier to follow by making the topic continuous using the *clefts*; see (38) from natural sciences and (39) from humanities.

> (38) The reason of this being, that when these bodies combine they do not decompose, and that it is by the very fact alone of the decomposition of the substance that the combining power is developed in the particles of which they consist,… (1841-1860 S TEXT 2)

> (39) it was through one or more fortuitous adventures of this description, that the language of Madagascar received its influx of Malayan. (1841-1860 H TEXT 1)

4.4 1861-1900

The humanities sub-corpus for 1861-1870 contains 15 *it-clefts* in 53, 038 words with the i.p.m. frequency of 282.816. All the texts contain at least one *it-cleft*, with Text 4 exhibiting the total of eight *clefts*.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Linguistics (Etymology)	7972	3	376.317	106	13296.538
TEXT 2	History	9098	1	109.914	87	9562.541
TEXT 3	History	10878	2	183.857	119	10939.511
TEXT 4	Philosophy	14322	8	558.581	121	8448.541
TEXT 5	Philosophy	10768	1	92.868	131	12165.676
Total/ Avg.		53038	15	282.816	564	10633.885

Table 18: Humanities sub-corpus 1861-1880 (frequency)

The natural science corpus has 9 *it-clefts* in 39,937 words with the i.p.m. frequency lower than in case of humanities (282.816 to 225.355) This period marks the transition from the natural sciences displaying higher frequency of *it*-clefts to *it*-clefts being more frequently used in humanities. The frequency of using *it* overall is also higher in humanities than natural sciences (10633.885 to 8713.724). In the previous period the values were 8169.373 to 7810.668, so the frequency of using *it* is higher in both sub-corpora, with the speed higher in the humanities data.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Physics	6198	0	0	54	8712.488
TEXT 2	Physics	5760	2	347.222	56	9722.222
TEXT 3	Biology (Zoology)	5680	2	352.113	46	8098.592
TEXT 4	Geology	5763	5	867.604	89	15443.345
TEXT 5	Astrology/ Physics	16536	0	0	103	6228.834
Total/ Avg.		39937	9	225.355	348	8713.724

Table 19: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1861-1880 (frequency)

There are two texts in natural sciences sub-corpus which do not include any *it-cleft*, which is especially interesting in case of Text 5 containing no *cleft* in 16,536 words. The absence of

clefts in a text of this length anticipates the future development towards the loss of *it-clefts* in natural sciences (see Section 4.6).

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	3	1	0	2
TEXT 2	0	1	0	0	1
TEXT 3	1	1	0	1	1
TEXT 4	5	3	2	1	5
TEXT 5	0	1	0	0	1
Total	6	9	3	2	10

Table 20: Humanities sub-corpus 1861-1880 (functions)

It is noteworthy that adverbials are focused in ten instances in the humanities (67%), while subject is focused only in three instances (20%) with the remaining two instances having an object as the focus. (40) exemplifies an atypical *it*-cleft as the focus is followed by two *cleft* clauses, so once the focused element is a subject and once an object, although it is still the same clause (counted as two *it*-clefts in the thesis).

> (40) It decidedly was the bridge which attached the statue to the stem of a tree, and which the artist placed between the tree and the body (as is frequently the case), to give as much as possible of the roundness of form. (1861-1880 H TEXT 4)

Focused adverbials (67%) are also the most frequent foci in natural sciences sub-corpus, followed by subjects (33%). Similarly to the previous period, focused adverbials are found with topic-continuity function, exemplified by (41) and (42).

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 2	1	1	1	0	1
TEXT 3	1	1	0	0	2
TEXT 4	0	5	2		3
TEXT 5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	3	0	6

Table 21: Natural sciences 1861-1880 (functions)

> (41) Sterile and obscure as is that portion of our annals, it is there that we must seek for the origin of our freedom, our prosperity, and our glory. (1861-1880 H TEXT 3)

(42) On the side of the case are numerous tendrils or filaments, by which the case is firmly fastened to seaweed, and hence it is that <u>it is only after a violent storm that fresh cases are to be found on our beaches.</u> (1861-1880 S TEXT 3)

Concerning the distribution of SF and IP types of *clefts,* in both sub-corpora IP *clefts* are more frequent with seven IP *clefts* in natural sciences (78%) and nine in humanities (67%). Natural sciences thus display lower frequency of SF *clefts* and higher frequency of IP *clefts* than humanities, which goes counter the hypothesis.

1881-1900 is the period in which more significant differences in frequency of *it-clefts* between humanities and natural sciences are observed. Firstly, the frequency of *clefts* in natural sciences starts to decrease, which is a trend continuing up to present time. The second trend is the increasing frequency of *it-clefts* in humanities. From this decade onward, *it-clefts* are more frequent in humanities relative to natural sciences, although the frequency of *it*-clefts in humanities fluctuates with a decreasing trend especially in 21st century.

The humanities sub-corpus contains 17 *it-clefts* with the i.p.m. frequency of 384.911. The natural science sub-corpus contains five *it-clefts* in total with the i.p.m frequency being 181.997. This difference in raw frequency is more than double, which is more than in the previous periods.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Linguistics/ Pedagogy	13896	7	503.742	152	10938.4
TEXT 2	Philosophy/ History	9589	1	104.286	117	12201.481
TEXT 3	Philosophy/ Region	6311	1	158.453	43	6813.5
TEXT 4	Literary Studies	6970	7	143.472	93	13342.898
TEXT 5	Literary Studies	7400	1	945.946	69	9324.324
Total/ Avg.		44166	17	384.911	474	10732.237

Table 22: Humanities sub-corpus 1881-1900 (frequency)

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Biology (Zoology)	5270	3	569.26	96	18216.319
TEXT 2	Biology (Zoology)	4745	0	0	22	4636.459
TEXT 3	Chemistry/ Physics	4015	0	0	17	4234.122
TEXT 4	Biology	4774	1	209.468	35	7331.378
TEXT 5	Biology (Zoology)	8669	1	115.354	51	5883.031
Total/ Avg.		27473	5	181.997	221	8044.262

Table 23: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1881-1900 (frequency)
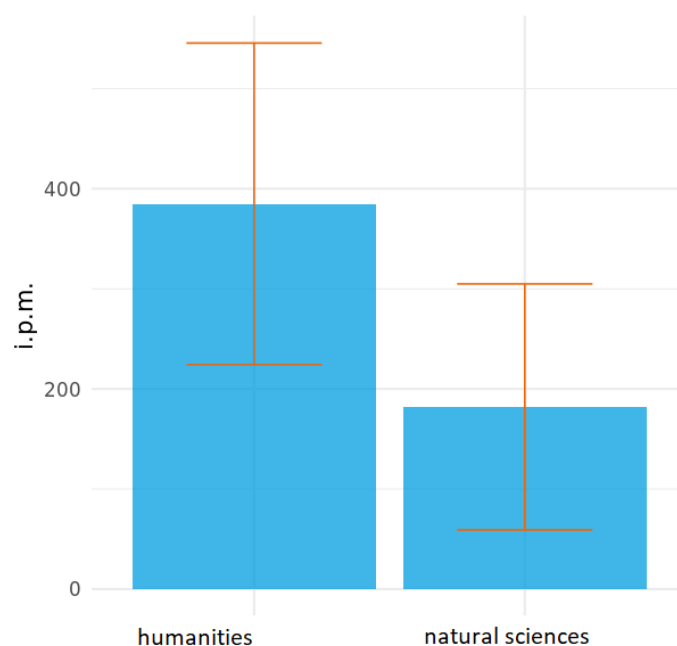
Figure 6: i.p.m. of *it*-clefts in humanities and natural sciences in 1881-1900

The subject, the most frequently focused element in both sub-corpora, appears ten times as the focused element in humanities (59%) and four times in natural sciences (80%).

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	7	4	0	3
TEXT 2	1	0	1	0	0
TEXT 3	0	1	1	0	0
TEXT 4	3	4	4	0	3
TEXT 5	0	1	0	0	1
Total	4	13	10	0	7

Table 24: Humanities sub-corpus 1881-1900 (functions)

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	1	2	3	0	0
TEXT 2	0	0	0	0	0

TEXT 3	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 4	0	1	0	1	0
TEXT 5	1	0	1	0	0
Total	2	3	4	1	0

Table 25: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1881-1900 (functions)

Seven *it-clefts* focused an adverbial in humanities (42%), while in natural sciences no instance of focused adverbial is documented. The dropping number of *it-clefts* in natural sciences seems to be caused by the tendency to avoid IP *it*-clefts with a focused adverbial in the function of topic-continuity, a function of *clefts* still preserved in humanities, as in (43).

> (43) It was for this that they toiled at the resuscitation of antiquity. It was for this that they reformed their own literary style. It was for this that they labored at the perfecting of the Italian tongue. (1881-1900 H TEXT 4)

IP *it*-clefts remain more frequent in both sub-corpora: In humanities 13 *it*-clefts (76%) are of IP type, in natural sciences it is 3 (60%). SF type remains more frequent in natural sciences, although it does not prevail over IP *clefts*. It is interesting to note that all the SF *clefts* have a subject as the fronted element in both sub-corpora with (44) and (45) presented as prototypical examples.

> (44) it is neither the form of the body nor of its parts which gives origin to the habits and the manner of life of the animals; but it is, on the contrary, the habits, the manner of life and all the other influential circumstances, which have, with time, constructed the form of the body and of the parts of the animals. (1881-1900 S TEXT 1)
>
> (45) Naturally, it was Romanticism that first gave rise to these doubts and hesitations. (1881-1900 H TEXT 4)

4.5 1901-1940

From the beginning of 20th century the periods are analysed by decades (see Chapter 3). Data from 1900 to 1940 can be characterized as displaying very low frequency of *it*-clefts in natural sciences, while the frequency of *it*-clefts is quite high in humanities, which is confirmed by the confidence intervals.

The humanities sub-corpus from 1901-1910 contains 20 *clefts* in 32,970 words with the frequency 606.612 i.p.m.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Linguistics	5734	1	174.398	52	9068.713
TEXT 2	Literary Studies	4280	7	1635.514	70	16355.14
TEXT 3	Ethics/ Sociology	6855	4	583.516	84	12253.829
TEXT 4	History/ Politics	10159	6	590.609	90	8859.14
TEXT 5	Political History/ Philosophy	5942	2	336.587	65	10939.078
Total/ Avg.		32970	20	606.612	361	10949.348

Table 26: Humanities sub-corpus 1901-1910 (frequency)

The natural sciences sub-corpus from the same period consists of 78,666 words with four *it-clefts* only; the frequency is thus 50.848 i.p.m.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Biology (Zoology)	15533	0	0	64	4120.26
TEXT 2	Biology (Zoology)	11642	1	85.896	60	5153.754
TEXT 3	Biology (Zoology)	26706	2	74.89	171	6403.055
TEXT 4	Biology (Zoology)	13901	1	71.937	70	5035.609
TEXT 5	Biology (Zoology)	10884	0	0	64	5880.191
Total/ Avg.		78666	4	50.848	429	5453.436

Table 27: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1901-1910 (frequency)

As Figure 7 demonstrates, the frequency difference between humanities and natural sciences is constantly increasing compared to the previous periods with the confidence intervals not

overlapping for the first time. Figure 8 shows that the overall usage of *it* is also higher in humanities, as confirmed by the confidence intervals as well.
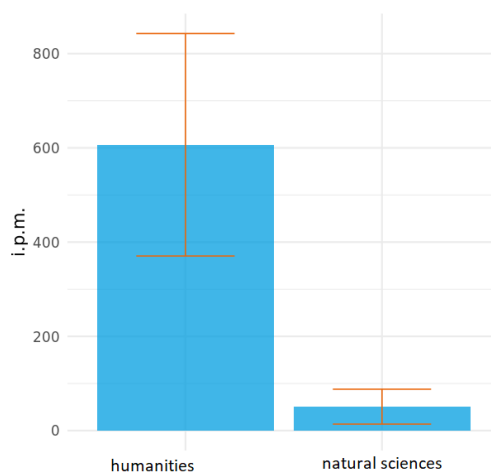
Figure 7: Frequency of *it*-clefts in humanities and natural sciences 1901-1910
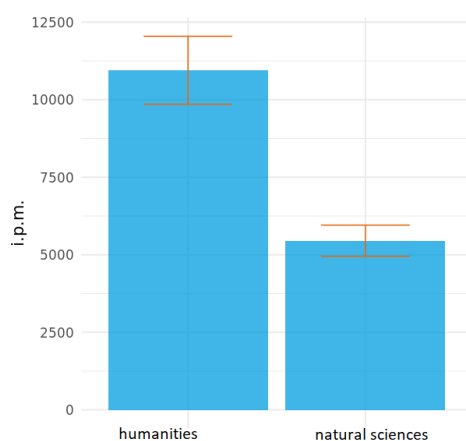
Figure 8: Frequency of *it* in humanities and natural sciences 1901-1910

An adverbial is the most frequently focused element in both sub-corpora with nine instances (45%) in humanities, and three instances (75%) in natural sciences.

	SF *it-clefts*	IP *it-clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	1	1	0	0
TEXT 2	2	5	1	2	4
TEXT 3	2	2	1	0	3
TEXT 4	1	5	4	1	1
TEXT 5	1	1	0	1	1
Total	6	14	7	4	9

Table 28: Humanities sub-corpus 1901-1910 (functions)

	SF it-clefts	IP it-clefts	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 2	0	1	1	0	0
TEXT 3	1	1	0	0	2
TEXT 4	1	0	0	0	1
TEXT 5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	2	1	0	3

Table 29: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1901-1910 (functions)

When the sentences with a focused adverbial in natural sciences are considered, it is clear that they represent a very personal style of writing, not typically associated with natural sciences academic writing as we know it today (e.g. using first person verbs). See (46) and (47) below:

(46) The existence of this epithelial covering was for a long time a matter of much doubt in my mind, and it is only after careful study of sections of the best preserved material that I have arrived at the conclusion stated above. (1901-1910 S TEXT 3)

(47) It is with regret I confess that so far I have been unable to demonstrate an oviduct in *D. conklini*, although a careful search for it has been made. (ibid.)

IP *it*-clefts prevail in humanities with 14 instances (70%), while natural sciences sub-corpus displays a balanced distribution of IP and SF *it*-cleft types with two instances representing each functional type. It is interesting to note that only one of the SF *it*-clefts in humanities has a fronted adverbial, exemplified in (48) with the function of introducing new element "are tested"[9]. Natural sciences also include one instance of a SF *it*-cleft with focused adverbial, while the rest of SF *clefts* have a focused subject or object in both sub-corpora.

(48) It is only when these assumptions are tested that we are able to test what is higher and lower. (1901-1910 H TEXT 3)

The following periods display a similar tendency with the frequency of *clefts* in the natural sciences sub-corpora significantly lower than in humanities. In the data for 1911-1920, there is

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[9] (48) is interesting in that the fronted element is an adverbial clause (Biber et al. 1999: 959). In this case, however, the *cleft* sentence does not have its simpler one-clause version (see ibid.: 958).

only one *it-cleft* in the whole natural sciences sub-corpus, supporting the hypothesis that the frequency of *it*-clefts in natural sciences will decrease. The only *cleft* focuses an adverbial and is of IP type, even though SF type generally prevails in natural sciences data from 20th century (cf. Table 5). The information in the *cleft* clause is *new*, even though the main clause also contains *new* information. Consider (49) below.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Biology (Zoology)	6831	0	0	25	3659.786
TEXT 2	Mathematics	4226	1	236.63	28	6625.651
TEXT 3	Mathematics	7130	0	0	57	7994.39
TEXT 4	Biology (Botany)	7307	0	0	20	2737.101
TEXT 5	Botany/ Geology	5290	0	0	38	7183.365
Total/ Avg.		30784	1	32.484	168	5457.38

Table 30: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1911-1920 (frequency)

(49) <u>It was only because of the fact that the functions [number] and [number] were *independent of i* that L$_v$, (x) could be put in the form (23)</u>, from which the conclusion of Lemma 3 was derived. (1911-1920 S TEXT 2)

In the humanities sub-corpus there are 19 *it-clefts* with nine focused adverbials, eight subjects and two objects; the frequency difference between humanities and natural sciences remains thus approximately the same as in the previous periods (633.354 to 32.484 i.p.m.). An adverbial also remains the most frequently focused element.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Political History	5526	7	1266.739	56	10133.912
TEXT 2	Philosophy	6461	4	619.099	102	15787.03
TEXT 3	Literary Studies	4623	2	432.62	81	17521.09
TEXT 4	History/ Literary Studies	5543	0	0	47	8479.163
TEXT 5	Philosophy	7846	6	764.721	61	7774.662
Total/ Avg.		29999	19	633.354	347	11567.052

Table 31: Humanities sub-corpus 1911-1920 (frequency)

Considering the functions of the *clefts*, IP remains more frequent than SF, although there are seven instances of SF *clefts* (37%) in the humanities sub-corpus, which is more than in the previous period.

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	3	4	4	1	2
TEXT 2	1	3	3	0	1
TEXT 3	1	1	1	0	1
TEXT 4	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 5	2	4	0	1	5
Total	7	12	8	2	9

Table 32: Humanities sub-corpus 1911-1920 (functions)

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 2	0	1	0	0	1
TEXT 3	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 4	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1	0	0	1

Table 33: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1911-1920 (functions)

The sample for 1921-1930 contains three *cleft* sentences in the natural sciences and 19 *clefts* in the humanities. It should however be noted that the distribution of *clefts* in humanities sub-corpus is not balanced: Text 2 without single *cleft* and Text 4 with only one *cleft*. The opposite extreme is Text 3 containing 11 *clefts* in total. This tendency is to be noted in the following chapters as well as in humanities individual texts often display very different frequency of *it-*clefts, while natural sciences seem more unified in the frequency of *clefts*.

	Domain	*Words*	*Number of it-clefts*	*Frequency of focussing it*	*Number of it*	*Frequency of it*
TEXT 1	Literary Studies	5028	3	596.659	44	8750.994
TEXT 2	Linguistics	2788	0	0	15	5380.201
TEXT 3	Philosophy	17188	11	639.981	135	7854.317
TEXT 4	Literary Studies	10802	1	92.575	122	11294.205
TEXT 5	Literary Studies	9733	4	410.973	91	9349.635
Total/ Avg.		45539	19	417.225	407	8937.394

Table 34: Humanities sub-corpus 1921-1930 (frequency)

	Domain	*Words*	*Number of it-clefts*	*Frequency of focussing it*	*Number of it*	*Frequency of it*
TEXT 1	Geology	8898	1	112.385	40	4495.392

TEXT 2	Chemistry/ Biology	7677	0	0	60	7815.553
TEXT 3	Physics	11656	1	85.793	75	6434.454
TEXT 4	Chemistry/ Geology	4777	0	0	43	9001.465
TEXT 5	Chemistry/ Physics	3202	1	312.305	19	5933.791
Total/ Avg.		36210	3	82.85	237	6545.153

Table 35: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1921-1930 (frequency)

The difference between natural sciences and humanities in terms of *it*-clefts frequency does not display any significant development, neither the usage of *it*.

Again, the most frequently focused element is an adverbial. Two out of three *clefts* (67%) focus an adverbial in natural sciences. (50) represents a SF *it*-cleft with focused adverbial "introducing new element", while (51) represents the IP type with the "topic-continuity" function.

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	2	1	1	1	1
TEXT 2	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 3	1	10	3	1	7
TEXT 4	0	1	0	0	1
TEXT 5	3	1	1	2	1
Total	6	13	5	4	10

Table 36: Humanities sub-corpus 1921-1930 (functions)

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	1	0	0	0	1
TEXT 2	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 3	0	1	0	0	1
TEXT 4	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 5	1	0	1	0	0
Total	2	1	1	0	2

Table 37: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1921-1930 (functions)

(50) It is only in comparatively modern times that fossils have been recognized as the remains of animals and plants that had once been alive. (1921-1930 S TEXT 1)

(51) The inner cylinder was supported concentrically with the outer by rings of German silver, G, at top and bottom, 0.002 inch (0.005 cm.) thick. It is here that the difficulty of mechanical construction enters. These rings were first spun into

shallow grooves turned on the two cylinders, and were then made leak tight by a very small amount of soft solder. (1921-1930 S TEXT 3)

SF type of *it*-cleft is more frequent in natural sciences (67%); IP remains the more frequent type of *clefts* in humanities, especially because of the IP "topic-continuity" *clefts* with a focused adverbial (6 instances), exemplified in (52).

(52) It is here that the *Philebus* acts as an introduction to the *Timaeus*. (1921-1930 H TEXT 3)

The sample for 1931-1940 is the last period covered in this section. The natural sciences sub-corpus contains only two *clefts*, none of which focuses an adverbial. A focused subject and an object are represented by one instance each.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Biology (Botany/Zoology)	6869	0	0	16	2329.306
TEXT 2	Botany/ Geology	6658	1	150.195	62	9312.106
TEXT 3	Chemistry/ Biology	6933	0	0	22	3173.229
TEXT 4	Chemistry/ Biology	5725	0	0	30	5240.175
TEXT 5	Physics	22589	1	44.269	141	6241.976
Total/ Avg.		48771	2	41.008	271	5556.581

Table 38: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1931-1940 (frequency)

The humanities sub-corpus comprises 28 *clefts*. Their distribution is relatively balanced across the texts as each of the texts contains at least three *clefts* and the maximum number is ten *clefts* in the longest text in the sub-corpus (see table 14). The frequency of *it*-clefts is significantly higher in this decade of humanities compared to the previous one (771.839 to 417.225), which is probably due to the fact that there are texts containing ten and seven *it*-clefts respectively; the change in frequency would probably not be noted in a larger sample.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	History/ Linguistics	7279	3	412.145	69	9479.324

TEXT 2	Literary Studies	5484	3	547.046	23	4194.019
TEXT 3	Philosophy/ History	6069	7	1153.403	72	11863.569
TEXT 4	Literary Studies	8122	5	615.612	93	11450.382
TEXT 5	Philosophy/ Literary Studies	9323	10	1072.616	118	12656.87
Total/ Avg.		36277	28	771.839	375	10337.128

Table 39: Humanities sub-corpus 1931-1940 (frequency)

There are 15 focused adverbials, nine subjects and four objects in humanities with an adverbial remaining the most frequently focused element. The IP *it*-clefts prevail with 18 instances (64%).

	SF it-*clefts*	*IP* it-*clefts*	*Focused Subject*	*Focused Object*	*Focused Adverbial*
TEXT 1	2	1	1	0	2
TEXT 2	2	1	1	0	2
TEXT 3	4	3	3	3	1
TEXT 4	0	5	1	1	3
TEXT 5	2	8	3	1	6
Total	10	18	9	5	14

Table 40: Humanities sub-corpus 1931-1940 (functions)

There is no focused adverbial in the natural sciences sub-corpus with one focused subject and one object. Both sentences are of SF type, while no example of IP *it*-cleft is attested. The data supports the hypothesis that IP *clefts* are expected primarily in humanities.

	SF it-*clefts*	*IP* it-*clefts*	*Focused Subject*	*Focused Object*	*Focused Adverbial*
TEXT 1	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 2	1	0	0	1	0
TEXT 3	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 4	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 5	1	0	1	0	0
Total	2	0	1	1	0

Table 41: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1931-1940 (functions)

4.6 1941-1950

1941-1950 marks the period when the frequency of *it*-clefts in natural sciences reaches zero with the frequency of *it*-clefts in humanities lower than in the previous periods as well, although the result is probably only a result of the small size of the sample, because higher frequency appears in the following decades (see Section 4.7). While the frequency of *it*-clefts in natural sciences generally decreases in the course of 20th century, the humanities texts do not display a similar clear trend in the usage of *it*-clefts as the natural sciences texts do. The fluctuations are visible when the confidence intervals are considered (cf. Figure 1).
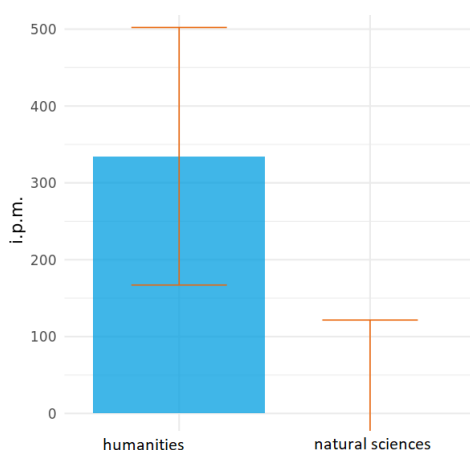
Figure 9: Frequency of focussing *it* in humanities and natural sciences

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Literary Studies	7236	3	414.594	56	7739.082
TEXT 2	Linguistics	3701	1	270.197	38	10267.495
TEXT 3	Linguistics	12824	1	77.979	94	7330.006
TEXT 4	Literary Studies	4858	5	1029.23	35	7204.611
TEXT 5	Literary Studies	4254	1	235.073	32	7522.332
Total/ Avg		32873	11	334.621	255	7757.126

Table 42: Humanities sub-corpus 1941-1950 (frequency)

The humanities sub-corpus consists of 26,873 words with 11 *it-clefts* (409.333 i.p.m). Text 4 contains five *it-clefts* in the sub-corpus, while Text 1 comprises three *clefts*. Nevertheless, the

three remaining texts contain only one *it*-cleft each, a low number especially in case of Text 3 which has only one *it-cleft*; the frequency is thus only 77.979 i.p.m. Interestingly, the topic of Text 3 is linguistics, similarly to Text 2 from period 1921-1930. Both these texts contained lower frequency of *it*-clefts than the average; it therefore seems that in the sample linguistics texts are more similar to natural sciences in the frequency of *clefts*.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Biology (Zoology)	10118	0	0	49	4842.854
TEXT 2	Chemistry	4211	0	0	17	4037.046
TEXT 3	Chemistry/ Medicine	7508	0	0	21	2797.017
TEXT 4	Chemistry/ Medicine	2953	0	0	1	338.639
TEXT 5	Biology/ Medicine	5568	0	0	9	1616.379
Total/ Avg.		30358	0	0	97	3195.204

Table 43: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1941-1950 (frequency)

As was already noted above, the natural sciences sub-corpus does not include any *it-cleft* in the total number of 30,358 words. It is also very interesting to note that the pronoun *it* is used only 97 times, which is, compared to 255 hits in the humanities, a significantly lower frequency as well (3195.204 to 9489.078 i.p.m.). *It* is thus used three times more frequently in humanities than in natural sciences (Cf. Biber and Grey 2016: 86). An extreme example is text Text 4 containing only one instance of *it*.

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	3	2	0	1
TEXT 2	1	0	1	0	0
TEXT 3	0	1	0	0	1
TEXT 4	2	3	3	0	2
TEXT 5	1	0	1	0	0
Total	4	7	7	0	4

Table 44: Humanities sub-corpus 1941-1950 (functions)

An adverbial is not the most frequently focused element in the humanities with only four out of 11 instances (36%); the fact that text relying heavily on IP *clefts* with focused adverbials do not appear in the sample for this period may account for the general decrease in the frequency of *it-clefts* in this period, compared to higher frequency of focused adverbials again in later periods

(see Section 4.7). The remaining seven *clefts* have a focused subject. IP *clefts* remain more

frequent than SF in humanities with seven instance of IP (64%) and four instances of SF (36%).

4.7 1951-2000

1951-2000 is a period which follows the trend identified in the previous decade. In the natural sciences no *it-clefts* are attested, while the frequency of *it-clefts* fluctuates in humanities, with individual texts differing to a great extent in the frequency of *it*-clefts, therefore affecting the frequency of *clefts* within the period.

	Domain	*Words*	*Number of* it-*clefts*	*Frequency of focussing* it	*Number of* it	*Frequency of* it
TEXT 1	Linguistics/ History	4794	6	1251.564	25	5214.852
TEXT 2	Aesthetics	6041	2	331.071	24	3972.852
TEXT 3	Linguistics	5203	1	192.197	45	8648.856
TEXT 4	Philosophy	4706	1	212.495	81	17212.07
TEXT 5	Philosophy	9163	2	218.269	144	15715.377
Total/ Avg.		29907	12	401.244	319	10666.399

Table 45: Humanities sub-corpus 1951-1960 (frequency)

The sample for 1951-1960 exemplifies the aforementioned inconsistency in the distribution of *clefts* in humanities. Four texts follow the decreasing trend in using *clefts*, but one (Text 1) differs in that it contains six *clefts* (50% of all *clefts*). It is quite interesting to note, that the pronoun *it* appears only 25 times in that text; i.e. in 24% of instances *it* is used to introduce a *cleft*.

	Domain	*Words*	*Number of* it-*clefts*	*Frequency of focussing* it	*Number of* it	*Frequency of* it
TEXT 1	Geology/ Chemistry	3306	0	0	15	4537.205
TEXT 2	Mathematics	2998	0	0	8	2668.446
TEXT 3	Mathematics	3264	0	0	13	3982.843
TEXT 4	Physics	2813	0	0	8	2843.939
TEXT 5	Chemistry	3770	0	0	7	1856.764
Total/ Avg.		16151	0	0	51	3157.699

Table 46: Natural science sub-corpus 1951-1960 (frequency)

Text 1 contains more *clefts* because the author relies on IP "topic-continuity" *clefts* with focused adverbial exemplified in (53). (54) exemplifies the only instance of a *cleft* with the similar function from a different text.

	SF it-clefts	IP it-clefts	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	1	5	1	0	5
TEXT 2	0	2	2	0	0
TEXT 3	0	1	1	0	0
TEXT 4	0	1	0	0	1
TEXT 5	1	1	1	1	0
Total	2	10	5	1	6

Table 47: Humanities sub-corpus 1951-1960 (functions)

> (53) It was during this period that the Mazatecs were for a time ruled by the Mixtecs, and it may have been during this period of domination that the village of San Juan was established. (1951-1960 H TEXT 1)
>
> (54) It is because of this that a man cannot rationally assent to being a member of an order of nature in which self-development was universally neglected. (1951-1960 H TEXT 4)

The subject is fronted in five instances, while an object is the focus in one instance, so adverbial remains the most frequently focused element, although five instances (83%) appear in Text 1. In ten instances (83%) the *clefts* are of IP type, while there are only two SF *it*-clefts, with one of the *clefts*, exemplified by (55), with fronted adverbial in Text 1 being of SF type.

> (55) Since it is only in these two dialects that *P and *t in this environment have identical reflexes, I postulate this as a common development. (1951-1960 H TEXT 1)

The sample for 1961-1970 is very similar to the previous decade in that natural sciences do not contain any *clefts*, while the humanities sub-corpus contains only three *it-clefts* with each text containing one *cleft* and two texts having no *cleft* at all; the humanities sub-corpus in this period thus does not contain any text with considerably higher frequency of *it*-clefts, which is why the i.p.m. frequency of *it*-clefts in this sub-corpus is 65.604, i.e. the lowest number attested in humanities yet. The frequency of *it*-clefts in humanities in the sample from 1951-1960 and

66

1961-1970 is so low that the confidence intervals overlap (see Figure 10 and Figure 11)[10], so the difference between natural sciences and humanities in these periods may not be considered representative.
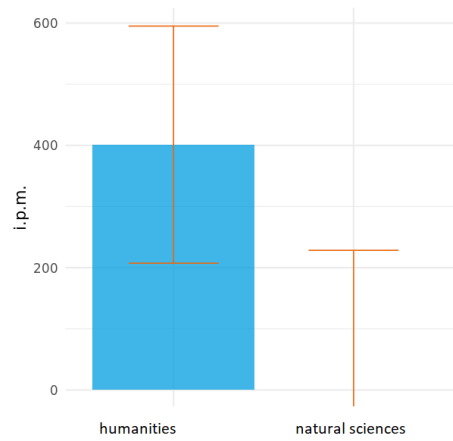

Figure 10: Frequency of focussing *it* in humanities and natural sciences 1951-1960
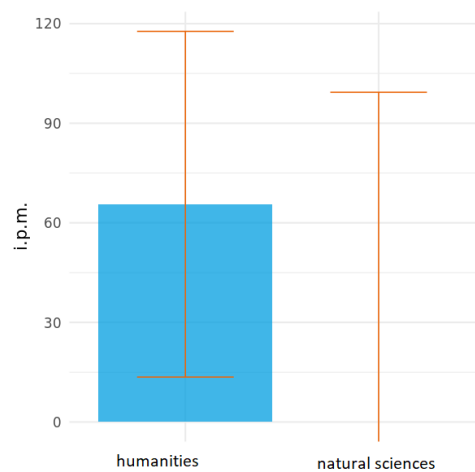

Figure 11: Frequency of focussing *it* in humanities and natural sciences 1961-1970

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[10] In case of the sample from 1951-1960 the overlap may be caused by the small size of natural science sub-corpus

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	History	8491	0	0	35	4122.012
TEXT 2	Literary Studies	8417	1	118.807	66	7841.274
TEXT 3	Literary Studies	6789	1	147.297	36	5302.696
TEXT 4	History	10255	0	0	73	7118.479
TEXT 5	Literary Studies	11777	1	84.911	94	7981.659
Total/ Avg.		45729	3	65.604	304	6647.86

Table 48: Humanities sub-corpus 1961-1970 (frequency)

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Biology	10195	0	0	13	1275.135
TEXT 2	Biology	13727	0	0	18	1311.284
TEXT 3	Mathematics	4310	0	0	13	3016.241
TEXT 4	Physics	4948	0	0	13	2627.324
TEXT 5	Mathematics (IT)	3946	0	0	21	5321.845
Total/ Avg.		37126	0	0	78	2100.954

Table 49: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1961-1970 (frequency)

As Table 50 shows, each of the elements is fronted once; the adverbial is not focused with higher frequency than the subject or object, as noted in the previous decades. Surprisingly, there are no IP *clefts* in the data from this period.

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 2	1	0	1	0	0
TEXT 3	1	0	0	1	0
TEXT 4	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 5	1	0	0	0	1
Total	3	0	1	1	1

Table 50: Humanities sub-corpus 1961-1970 (functions)

In the sample for 1971-1980 *it-clefts* frequency in humanities rises again with highest frequency number of *it*-clefts (43 instances). Nevertheless, it is important to note that 30 *it-clefts* are found in Text 2, with none of the remaining texts containing more than five *it*-clefts; the i.p.m. frequency of *it*-clefts is 861.05, while it would be only 346.981, should Text 2 be excluded from the analysis.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Philosophy	9850	1	101.523	116	11776.65
TEXT 2	Literary Studies	12473	30	2405.195	177	14190.652
TEXT 3	Philosophy/ History	7241	5	690.512	92	12705.427
TEXT 4	Literary Studies	13084	4	305.717	102	7795.781
TEXT 5	Ethics/ Religion	7291	3	411.466	65	8915.101
Total/ Avg.		49939	43	861.05	552	11053.485

Table 51: Humanities sub-corpus 1971-1980 (frequency)

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Chemistry	7600	0	0	17	2236.842
TEXT 2	Chemistry/ Biology	5028	0	0	13	2585.521
TEXT 3	Chemistry/ Biology	2840	0	0	1	352.113
TEXT 4	Chemistry/ Biology	4142	0	0	12	2897.151
TEXT 5	Chemistry/ Biology	3421	0	0	7	2046.185
Total/ Avg.		23031	0	0	50	2170.987

Table 52: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1971-1980 (frequency)

"1971-1980 H TEXT 2" has the highest number of *it*-clefts of all the texts analysed. It comprises 17 *clefts* with a fronted subject, six *clefts* focusing an object and nine *clefts* focusing an adverbial. Even though the number of *clefts* is high, the text surprisingly follows the trend observed in the previous periods that fronted subjects prevail over fronted adverbials in frequency; the high number of *clefts* is not solely due to heavy usage of IP clefts with fronted adverbial. This applies for the whole sub-corpus, as subject is focused in 19 instances, while an adverbial is focused 18 times and object 6 times.

The IP type of *it*-clefts still prevails again with 25 instances (58%) and 18 instances (42%) of SF, as Table 53 exemplifies.

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	1	0	0	1	0
TEXT 2	12	18	16	5	9
TEXT 3	1	4	0	0	5
TEXT 4	2	2	2	0	2
TEXT 5	2	1	1	0	2

Total	18	25	19	6	18

Table 53: Humanities sub-corpus 1971-1980 (functions)

The sample for 1981-1990 does not contain any *it*-clefts in natural sciences, while there are 16 *it-clefts* in the humanities sub-corpus. The *clefts* are again not distributed evenly with one text comprising seven *it*-clefts, while Text 1 contains no instance of *it*-cleft.

	Domain	*Words*	*Number of* it-*clefts*	*Frequency of focussing* it	*Number of* it	*Frequency of* it
TEXT 1	Literary Studies	7303	0	0	10	1369.3
TEXT 2	Gender Studies	4969	2	402.495	15	3018.716
TEXT 3	Literary Studies	8123	3	369.322	58	7140.219
TEXT 4	Linguistics	6620	4	604.23	59	8912.387
TEXT 5	Literary Studies	8250	7	848.485	52	6303.03
Total/ Avg.		35265	16	453.708	194	5501.205

Table 54: Humanities sub-corpus 1981-1990 (frequency)

	Domain	*Words*	*Number of* it-*clefts*	*Frequency of focussing* it	*Number of* it	*Frequency of* it
TEXT 1	Mathematics	8676	0	0	23	2650.991
TEXT 2	Mathematics	3533	0	0	7	1981.319
TEXT 3	Biology (Zoology)	10142	0	0	9	887.399
TEXT 4	Mathematics	5989	0	0	14	2337.619
TEXT 5	Mathematics	6332	0	0	5	789.64
Total/ Avg.		34672	0	0	58	1658.47

Table 55: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1981-1990 (frequency)

The high number of *it*-clefts in Text 5 is due to its author having relied heavily on IP *clefts* with a fronted adverbial. Similarly, Text 4 includes 4 *clefts,* three of which focus an optional adverbial, while the remaining *cleft* focuses a subject. Text 3 contains three *clefts* and only one focuses an optional adverbial, while two *clefts* focus an object.

	SF it-*clefts*	*IP* it-*clefts*	*Focused Subject*	*Focused Object*	*Focused Adverbial*
TEXT 1	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 2	0	2	2	0	0
TEXT 3	2	1	0	2	1
TEXT 4	1	3	1	0	3
TEXT 5	1	6	0	0	7
Total	4	12	3	2	11

Table 56: Humanities sub-corpus 1981-1990 (functions)

What is interesting is the falling frequency of using *it* in humanities. There are only 194 instances of *it* in the humanities sub-corpus, compared to 552 in the previous decade (frequency difference thus being 11053.485 (1971-1980) to 5501.205 (1981-1990) i.p.m.). It is impossible to explain why that happens; it shows however that several texts in humanities sub-corpora from the latter half of 20th century follow the trends set by natural science in that *it*-clefts and the pronoun *it* is employed with lower frequency.

Considering the functions of *it*-clefts, adverbial is again the most frequently focused element with 11 instances (69%). It is mainly because of Text 4 and Text 5 containing focused adverbials in an IP *it*-cleft with the topic-continuity function, exemplified by (56) and (57). IP *clefts* prevail again with 12 instances (75%) while the remaining four *it*-clefts (25%) are of SF type.

> (56) It is only in this way that we can give a fully coherent presentation of the actual diversity of languages. (1981-1990 H TEXT 4)
>
> (57) Weil tells us it was while at Solesmes that she gained her first idea of the supernatural power of the sacraments from a young English Catholic "because of the truly angelic radiance with which he seemed to be clothed after going to communion"… (1981-1990 H TEXT 5)

The last period to be discussed in this section is 1991-2000. There are 19 *it-clefts* in the humanities sub-corpus and no instances of *it*-clefts in natural sciences. As Table 57 shows, the distribution of *it*-clefts is not even again in the humanities sub-corpus, with Text 1 containing 16 *it-clefts* with none of the remaining texts containing more than two *clefts*. The frequency of *it*-clefts would be only 80.287 with Text 1 excluded. These differences demonstrate that the texts in humanities differ significantly in the usage of *clefts*.

	Domain	Words		Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	History/ Cultural Studies	13072		16	1223.99	89	6808.446
TEXT 2	Literary Studies	4707		0	0	13	2761.844
TEXT 3	Literary Studies	11994		2	166.75	49	4085.376
TEXT 4	History	10165		1	98.377	40	3935.071
TEXT 5	Literary Studies	10500		0	0	25	2380.952
Total/ Avg.		50438		19	376.7	216	4282.485

Table 57: Humanities sub-corpus 1991-2000 (frequency)

	Topic	Number of words		Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Chemistry/ Physics	11119		0	0	8	719.489
TEXT 2	Mathematics	7450		0	0	12	1610.738
TEXT 3	Mathematics	16207		0	0	50	3085.087
TEXT 4	Chemistry/ Physics	6170		0	0	1	162.075
TEXT 5	Chemistry/ Biology	7923		0	0	26	3281.585
Total		48869		0	0	97	1984.898

Table 58: Natural sciences sub-corpus 1991-2000 (frequency)

In the sample for 1991-2000 the subject is the most frequently focused element both in Text 1 and the whole sub-corpus with 11 instances (58%). An adverbial is focused in seven instances (37%) and object in one case (5%). Similarly to the data from all previous humanities sub-corpora, IP remains more frequent than SF with 12 (63%) to 7 (37%) instances.

	SF *it*-clefts	IP *it*-clefts	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	6	10	10	1	5
TEXT 2	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 3	1	1	1	0	1
TEXT 4	0	1	0	0	1
TEXT 5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	12	11	1	7

Table 59: Humanities sub-corpus 1991-2000 (functions)

4.8 2001-2019

In the sample representing 2001-2010 the humanities sub-corpus consists of 15 *it-clefts* in 54,657 words. Again the distribution of *clefts* is not balanced with "2001-2010 H TEXT 4" having 7 *it-clefts*, and none of the remaining texts containing more than three and less than one *it-cleft* – the frequency of focusing *it* in humanities is 274.439 i.p.m.

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Linguistics	8342	2	239.751	56	6713.018
TEXT 2	Linguistics	13031	2	153.48	62	4757.885
TEXT 3	Literary Studies	9469	3	316.823	41	4329.919
TEXT 4	Literary Studies	14908	7	469.547	69	4628.387
TEXT 5	History	8907	1	112.271	72	8083.53
Total/ Avg.		54657	15	274.439	300	5488.775

Table 60: Humanities sub-corpus 2001-2010 (frequency)

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of *focussing* it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Biology (Genetics)	9133	0	0	15	1642.396
TEXT 2	Chemistry	8851	0	0	15	1694.724
TEXT 3	Chemistry/ Computer Science	7550	0	0	9	1192.053
TEXT 4	Medicine	13039	0	0	24	1840.632
TEXT 5	Computer Science	8269	1	120.934	53	6409.481
Total/ Avg.		46842	1	21.348	116	2476.41

Table 61: Natural sciences sub-corpus 2001-2010 (frequency)

Considering the functions, the subject is the most frequently focused element with 11 instances, followed by an adverbial with four occurrences; a fronted object is not present in the sample. There are eight instances (57%) of IP *it*-cleft and six instances (43%) of SF *clefts*; IP *clefts* remain more frequent.

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	1	1	1	0	1
TEXT 2	2	0	2	0	0
TEXT 3	1	2	2	0	1
TEXT 4	2	5	6	0	1
TEXT 5	0	1	0	0	1
Total	6	9	11	0	4

Table 62: Humanities sub-corpus 2001-2010 (functions)

(58) demonstrates the only *it*-cleft in the natural science sub-corpus for 2001-2010. It is of SF type and it focuses a "contrastively new" subject.

> (58) Invariant 5 says that for every state in *states* except for the initial state, there is a unique transaction that writes the memory to produce that state. <u>It is the first transaction that has that commit index</u>. (2001-2010 S TEXT 5)

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Linguistics	11984	2	166.889	65	5423.899
TEXT 2	Literary Studies	7974	0	0	24	3009.782
TEXT 3	Linguistics	7117	0	0	18	2529.156
TEXT 4	Philosophy/ Literary Studies	10927	0	0	67	6131.601
TEXT 5	Linguistics/ Literary Studies	10200	1	98.039	50	4901.961
Total/ Avg.		48202	3	62.238	224	4647.11

Table 63: Humanities sub-corpus 2001-2010 (frequency)

	Domain	Words	Number of it-*clefts*	Frequency of focussing it	Number of it	Frequency of it
TEXT 1	Genetics	8989	0	0	5	556.235
TEXT 2	Computer Science	11212	1	89.19	11	981.092
TEXT 3	Genetics/ Chemistry	9086	0	0	9	990.535
TEXT 4	Genetics/ Chemistry	10414	0	0	12	1152.295
TEXT 5	Meteorology/ Geology/ Transport Studies	13599	0	0	23	1691.301
Total/ Avg.		53300	1	18.762	60	1125.704

Table 64: Natural sciences sub-corpus 2001-2010 (frequency)

In the last sample for the period 2011-2019 the drop in frequency of *clefts* in humanities is clearly visible. In the whole sub-corpus consisting of 49,202 words, only three *clefts* can be found with three texts containing no *it*-cleft. The frequency of *it*-clefts is thus only 62.238 i.p.m. The frequency of *it* is also lower than in the previous period with 4647.11. It can thus be argued that there is strong resemblance between humanities and natural science. There is however no

evidence that the humanities data is representative enough, as the analysis of previous periods proved that humanities is a register not consistent in the usage of *it*-clefts.

	SF it-*clefts*	IP it-*clefts*	Focused Subject	Focused Object	Focused Adverbial
TEXT 1	0	2	2	0	0
TEXT 2	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 3	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 4	0	0	0	0	0
TEXT 5	1	0	1	0	0
Total	1	2	3	0	0

Table 65: Humanities sub-corpus 2011-2019 (functions)

Clefts in (59) – (61) from 2011-2019 focus a subject, with (59) representing the SF type of *it*-cleft introducing (contrastively) *new* element, while the two remaining *clefts* are of IP type with the "topic-continuity" function.

> (59) As an example, we propose that for the F0 parameters <u>it is the "underlying sentiment" that determines their relationship between the members of a stimulus pair</u> as opposed to the "face value" of the lexemes. (2011-2019 H TEXT 5)

> (60) <u>It is this distinction which provides the theoretical framework for the concept of ideology</u>, enabling it to be understood more narrowly than discourse, as both a product of but also a player in social relations. (2011-2019 H TEXT 1)

> (61) This means relating things of different scales in time and place and <u>it is this that gives rise to what he calls "the ontological nightmare" of the dualism of agency and structure</u> (Stubbs 2010: 33). (2011-2019 H TEXT 1)

The natural sciences sub-corpus consists of 53,300 words with one instance of *it*-cleft sentence, exemplified by (62). The *cleft* is of SF type and its function is to "introduce new element", similarly to (58). As Table 63 demonstrates, the frequency of *it*-clefts is only 18.762. The frequency of *it* is also very low with the i.p.m. measure only 1125.704. Based on the small sample of data, it may be concluded that *it*-clefts almost never appear in natural sciences in 21st and the second half of 20th century with the exceptions being of SF type.

(62) They claimed that <u>it is the collaborative representation of SRC that improved the discriminative and robustness of the classifier</u>. (2011-2019 S TEXT 2)

5. Conclusion

Section 2.5. presented the hypothesis, consisting of four main points. This section aims to conclude whether the hypothesis proved correct based on the analyses presented in Section 4.

1. The gradual decline in the frequency of *it*-clefts has been clearly noted in the natural sciences, as no *it*-clefts appeared in the data from the latter half of 20th century, even though individual instances appeared in 21st century. The expected decrease in frequency of *it*-clefts in humanities cannot be confirmed as the data for each period fluctuates (see Figure 5 above).

2. The data analysis shows that the fall in frequency of *it*-clefts gained momentum in the course of 20th century; 19th century did not display any development in the frequency of *it*-clefts as there was an overlap of confidence intervals (see Figure 5 above).

3. The decrease in *it*-clefts frequency is clearly more salient in the natural sciences. As the data shows, the natural sciences do not display any deviation from the decreasing tendency observable from the beginning of 20th century, apart from two instance of *it*-clefts in 21st century, while in humanities the frequency of *it*-clefts fluctuates.

4. "Informative-Presupposition" *it*-clefts are used in humanities with higher frequency than in natural sciences. Nevertheless, as the data analysis in Section 4 shows, the "Informative-Presupposition" *it*-clefts are found with higher frequency than "Stressed-focus" in the 19th century data (See Table 5). The data shows that in 20th and 21st century *it*-clefts may be considered a register feature of humanities academic texts, while the absence of *it*-clefts may be considered a register feature of natural sciences.

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<u>Sources</u>

170 texts representing the period from 1800 to 2019 (See the section "Corpus" in the

Appendix)

Resumé

Odborný či akademický styl je často považovaný za registr, který se v čase příliš nemění, je konzervativní a nepodléhá změnám (Biber and Gray 2016: 7). Biber a Grayová ukazují, že odborný styl humanitních věd se za posledních 200 let skutečně příliš nezměnil, ale žánr věd přírodních prochází velkou změnou, především co se týká gramatické komplexity (ibid.: 4). Zatímco v 19. století byl odborný styl typický gramatickou komplexitou v rámci věty, tedy především velkého počtu klauzí v souvětí, v dnešní době zůstává komplexní struktura v rámci vět jen v humanitních vědách, zatímco v přírodních vědách dochází k přechodu na komplexitu v rámci substantivní fráze, což vede k nižší míře explicitnosti a vyšší míře kondenzace v textech z oblasti přírodních věd (ibid.: 18). Wells (1960) jako první upozornil na to, že odborný styl využívá v hojné míře substantivních frází a je to tedy styl „nominální"

Vzhledem k výše zmíněnému vývoji odborného stylu od gramatické komplexity v rámci věty ke gramatické komplexitě v rámci fráze se dá očekávat, že počet vytýkacích konstrukcí bude v odborném stylu klesat. Cílem této práce je zjistit, jak se změnila od roku 1800 do roku 2019 frekvence užívání vytýkacích konstrukcí v akademických textech z oblasti humanitních a přírodních věd. Dalším cílem je zjistit, jak se v čase mění funkce těchto vytýkacích konstrukcí. Výzkum v rámci této diplomové práce byl zúžen jen na „*it*-clefts", které reprezentují nejčastěji používané vytýkací konstrukce v anglicky psaných akademických textech (Biber et al. 1999: 961).

Teoretická část práce je rozdělena na 5 oddílů. První oddíl se zabývá problematikou gramatické komplexity a historickému vývoji gramatické komplexity v rámci odborného stylu. Zatímco odborný styl je často spojován s gramatickou komplexitou v rámci věty (viz Brown & Yule 1983; Chafe 1982; Hughes 2005), Biber a Grayová (2016: 89-90) prokázali, že běžná konverzace obsahuje více vedlejších vět než akademické texty a tudíž je komplexitu třeba

chápat i na úrovni fráze, ne jen vět. Druhý oddíl teoretické části se zabývá syntaktickými a sémantickými vlastnostmi vytýkacích konstrukcí spolu s jejich funkcemi v diskurzu. Vytýkací konstrukce jsou definovány jako konstrukce, rozdělující do dvou vět výpověď, jež by mohla být vyjádřena jen v jedné klauzi, za účelem vytknutí (zdůraznění) jednoho z větných členů (Biber et al 1999: 958). Tato definice se stává problematickou ve chvíli, kdy má vytčený člen formu vedlejší věty příslovečné, protože v tomto případě není možné celou propozici obsáhnout v jedné klauzi, viz (1):

> (1) It was <u>because they were frightened</u>, he thought, <u>that they had grown so small</u>. (Biber et al. 1999: 959).

Biber et al. (1999), Collins (1991) a Quirk et al. (1985) slouží jako hlavní zdroje pro definici vytýkacích konstrukcí a určení, zda je možné nalezené konstrukce skutečně kategorizovat jako „*it*-clefts". Princeová (Prince 1978) rozlišuje dva základní typy vytýkacích konstrukcí podle toho, jakou mají funkci v textu - „Stressed-Focus *it*-clefts" a „Informative-Presupposition". První typ obsahuje ve vedlejší větě pouze kontextově zapojenou informaci (Prince 1978: 896), zatímco druhý typ obsahuje ve vedlejší větě informaci kontextově nezapojenou a jeho účelem je zvýraznit část výpovědi jako všeobecně známou tím, novou jen pro čtenáře/ posluchače (ibid.: 898). Stejnou klasifikaci vytýkacích konstrukcí přejímá i Dušková (2015), Fukuda (1988) nebo Hedbergová (Hedberg 2013), která ovšem používá odlišnou terminologii.

Protože vytýkací konstrukce slouží především k tomu, aby zvýraznily určitou část promluvy, zabývá se třetí oddíl teoretické části aktuálním členěním větným. Pojmy „téma" a „réma" a „výpovědní dynamismus" jsou v této diplomové práci chápány po vzoru Jana Firbase (1992), který navazoval na práci Viléma Mathesia (viz Adam 2007). Ve čtvrtém oddíle teoretické části jsou definovány termíny „kontextově zapojená" a „kontextově nezapojená" informace (*new* a *given*). Chafe (1976) rozlišuje tyto dva termíny z pohledu mluvčího, nelze tedy objektivně určit, zda je část výpovědi „kontextově zapojená" (*given*) nebo nezapojená (*new*), pokud nebereme

v potaz záměr mluvčího. Práce pracuje zároveň se třetím termínem *known*, kterým se označuje taková část výpovědi, která je považována za všeobecně známou (podobně jako *given*); nemusí ale nutně být známou i pro recipienta výpovědi (Prince 1981).

V posledním oddílu teoretické části je představena hypotéza rozdělena do 4 bodů:

1. Ve 20. století je možné očekávat postupný pokles frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí v humanitních i přírodních vědách.
2. Neočekává se, že by tento vývoj byl patrný již v 19. století.
3. Výraznější pokles frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí je očekáván v přírodních vědách než ve vědách humanitních.
4. Humanitní vědy budou využívat vytýkacích konstrukcí typu „Informative-Pressuposition" více než přírodní vědy. (viz Dušková 2015)

Další část diplomové práce je věnovaná metodologii a popisuje korpus vytvořen speciálně pro účely této práce. Dohromady se skládá ze 170 akademických textů (především odborných článků, byť pro data z 19. století byly použity i kapitoly z monografií), z nichž polovina reprezentuje přírodní vědy a druhá polovina vědy humanitní. Tento korpus je diachronní a obsahuje texty od roku 1800 do roku 2019. Část korpusu věnovaná 19. století obsahuje vždy pět článků z každého žánru pro období mapující 20 let, zatímco ve století 20. a 21. je to pět textů z každého žánru akademického stylu na dekádu. Dohromady tedy korpus obsahuje 50 textů z 19. století, 100 textů z 20. a 20 textů z 21. století. Texty pochází z akademických online databází jako JSTOR (www.jstor.org) a ScienceDirect (https://www.sciencedirect.com/). Celková velikost korpusu je 1 348 659 slov a průměrná délka textu je 7 933 slov. Texty byly vyhledávány pomocí časové specifikace a volby oblasti výzkumu, případně klíčových slov. Humanitní část korpusu seskládá především z lingvistiky, historie, literární vědy, dějin umění, filozofie a etiky. Přírodovědná část korpusu obsahuje texty z oblastí jako chemie, biologie (geologie, botanika, zoologie), matematika a fyzika. Základním parametrem pro vyhledávání

textů byla délka, aby se od sebe jednotlivé texty příliš svojí délkou nelišily. Druhým parametrem bylo téma, které se volilo tak, aby texty skutečně reprezentovaly přírodní nebo humanitní vědy.

Následně byly texty převedeny do formátu .txt a byly v nich manuálně vyhledány všechny vytýkací konstrukce pomocí volně dostupného softwaru AntConc (https://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/antconc/). K vypočítání relativní frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí i.p.m. („instances per million" - počet výskytů na milion slov) byla použita korpusová kalkulačka Calc od Ústavu Českého národního korpusu na FF UK (https://www.korpus.cz/calc/). Vytýkací konstrukce byly rozděleny do tří skupin podle syntaktické funkce vytknutého členu, tedy „podmět", „předmět" nebo „adjunkt". Dále byly všechny vytýkací konstrukce kategorizovány buď jako „Stressed-Focus" nebo „Informative-Presupposition", aby bylo možné určit i vývoj jejich funkcí.

Analytická část byla rozdělena do několika oddílů podle toho, jak se vyvíjela frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí. První oddíl diskutuje data z období 1800-1820, kdy jsou vytýkací konstrukce frekventovanější v humanitních vědách (286,22 i.p.m. ku 153,72). Konfidenční intervaly poskytovány korpusovou kalkulačkou ovšem ukazují, že rozdíly mezi frekvencí vytýkacích konstrukcí v humanitních a přírodních vědách jsou signifikantní až od první dekády 20. století; do té doby je rozdíl ve frekvenci příliš malý na to, aby data byla skutečně reprezentativní. Další oddíl popisuje data z časového intervalu 1821-1860, kdy jsou vytýkací konstrukce frekventovanější v přírodních vědách. To se neopakuje v žádném z dalších zkoumaných období. Poslední oddíl z 19. století popisuje období 1861-1900, kdy je frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí znovu vyšší v humanitních vědách, byť rozdíl stále není dostatečně výrazný. Tím se potvrzuje hypotéza, že v 19. století nelze očekávat velké rozdíly mezi humanitními a přírodními vědami, co se frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí týká. V 19. století je v humanitních vědách 66% vytýkacích konstrukcí typu „Informative-Presupposition",

v přírodních vědách je to 64%. Tento typ vytýkací konstrukce tedy převažuje jak v datech z humanitních, tak přírodních věd.

20. století je zpracováno ve třech oddílech. První se zabývá tady od roku 1901 do roku 1940, kdy frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí značně klesá v přírodních vědách, zatímco v humanitních vědách se objevují v každé dekádě značně rozdílné výsledky, z nichž není možné vyvodit žádný společný trend. Rozdíl mezi frekvencí v přírodních a humanitních vědách je v celém období signifikantní i po započítání konfidenčních intervalů, což ukazuje, že pokles frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí v přírodních vědách je skutečně signifikantní.

Období 1940-1950 je diskutováno zvlášť, protože se jedná o první dekádu, kdy nebyl v přírodovědném sub-korpusu nalezen ani jeden případ vytýkací konstrukce, což trvá až do počátku 21. století.

Mezi lety 1951-1970 se frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí v humanitních vědách sníží natolik, že se konfidenční intervaly znovu překrývají a není tedy možné tvrdit, že frekvenční rozdíl je signifikantní. V datech z následující dekády je ovšem patrný výrazný nárůst frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí v humanitních vědách, takže tyto výkyvy patrně nereprezentují skutečný historický vývoj, ale ukazují jen, že frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí se liší v humanitních vědách v závislosti na jednotlivých textech. Co se týká funkcí vytýkacích konstrukcí, v humanitních vědách zůstává ve 20. století 65% vytýkacích konstrukcí typu „Informative-Presupposition", zatímco v přírodních vědách je to jen 40%. Zdá se tedy, že v průběhu 20. století se přestávají v přírodních vědách používat konstrukce typu „Informative-Presupposition", které jsou vhodné především pro styl používaný v humanitních vědách (Prince 1978: 900).

Posledním oddílem analytické části práce je analýza dat z 21. století. V nich je zřejmý pokles frekvence vytýkacích konstrukcí v humanitních vědách především v období mezi lety 2010 až

2019; v přírodních vědách je shodně jeden případ vytýkací konstrukce v každém desetiletí. Frekvenční rozdíl mezi přírodními a humanitními vědami není dle konfidenčních intervalů representativní, byť se vytýkací konstrukce stále objevují s vyšší frekvencí v humanitních vědách. Oba případy vytýkacích konstrukcí ve 20. století v přírodních vědách jsou typu „Stressed-Focus", zatímco v humanitních vědách stále převažuje typ „Informative-Presupposition" (61%).

Analýza dat potvrdila všechny předpoklady prezentovány v sekci „hypotéza" kromě bodu č. 1, protože byť pokles frekvence v přírodních vědách je zřejmý, ve vědách humanitních není možné pozorovat podobně jasný pokles a v průběhu 20. století je možné zaznamenat velké rozdíly mezi jednotlivými texty a obdobími. Zdá se tedy, že zatímco v přírodních vědách je zřejmá klesající tendence, v humanitních vědách záleží užívání vytýkacích konstrukcí více na osobním stylu autora.

Appendix

It-clefts

1800-1820 H TEXT 1

It is only the letters or notes that take the ink from the printer's ball so that they become properly coloured. SF

… it is only the resinous lines, which leave any impression. SF

It is principally by comparing these engravings with those of the same subject which other masters have executed in etching with aquafortis, that the difference would be most perfectly perceived. SF

1800-1820 H TEXT 5

… it is not foreign models alone which are to be feared. SF

It is the great men of a country, who are to make and support its literature. SF

1800-1820 S TEXT 4

it is the formation of these alone which can be scrutinized with any reasonable prospect of success… SF

The neglect of the more recent formations of rocks was one principal cause that the nature and origin of the older had been so strangely misunderstood: it is to the more attentive observation that has of late years been paid to the phenomena which they present, that we are indebted for the knowledge of the important fact, that secondary fossils are the productions and depositions of various periods. IP

1800-1820 S TEXT 5

it is to this latter equation that the analytical part of our theorem is more immediately adapted. IP

It is with pleasure that I refer to the Imperial Encyclopaedia (Art. Arithmetic) for an improved method of extracting the cube root, which should have been noticed in the proper place, had I been aware of its existence. IP

1821-1840 H TEXT 2

And it was from this disappointment, this withering of his fond conjectures, that many of his faults arose. IP

1821-1840 H TEXT 3

It is by diffusing the spirit of Christianity, that this Society expects to accomplish its object. IP

It was now, that Grotius arose. IP

1821-1840 H TEXT 4

It was he who first patronized, with just and princely generosity, the great masters who carried Italian art to a degree of perfection hitherto unconceived in the minds of its professors. IP

It was to this Ludovico Sforza, that Milan owed the lofty situation it once held among the cities celebrated as series of the arts. IP

1821-1840 H TEXT 5

It was a proud; unyielding, ferocious spirit, and undaunted courage, combined with great bodily energy, which made Achilles the favourite of Homer. IP

1821-1840 S TEXT 1

it is to geometry we must look (and to geometry alone as far as we know at present), if we expect to arrive at a true theory respecting the square roots of negative quantities. SF

1821-1840 S TEXT 2

But it is not the secreting power alone that is thus placed under the influence of every part of the brain and spinal marrow;… SF

it is only during inspiration that the muscles act… SF

I am fully sensible of the vast extent of the subject, and that it is only the great outline which I have attempted to trace. SF

1821-1840 S TEXT 4

it is only the part of such canal between the two surfaces that transmits an effective pressure to P. SF

There is no doubt that it is the property cited above from the Principia, which makes the elliptical spheroid, exclusively of all other figures, the form of equilibrium of a homogeneous mass of fluid revolving about an axis;… IP

1821-1840 S TEXT 5

it is only because the philosophy and the subject itself is a part of that received into the Philosophical Transactions in the preceding paper, that I am allowed, by the President and Council, the privilege of attaching the present paper in the form of an Appendix. IP

it is only by continuing the experiment for some time that it gathers up into a heap or cloud equidistant from the nodal lines. IP

It is this influence, which, in the square plates (6.12) and other arrangements, prevents the clouds being at the very edge of the glass. IP

It was in consequence of these effects that very large arrangements were made, giving heaps that were two inches and a half wide each;… IP

To prove that it was not as a weight that the card acted, but as an obstacle to the currents of air formed, it was not moved from its place, but bent flat down outwards. SF

it was only when these were absent and the vibration weak, and the accumulation therefore small, that any satisfactory result could be expected;… SF

1841-1860 H TEXT 1

It is chiefly the Malay and Javanese, the languages of the two most powerful, civilized, and enterprising nations of the Atchipelago, which is found in other tongues, from Madagascar to Easter Island, and from Formosa to New Zealand. IP

but here it is the pronoun of the first, and not of the second and third persons that have numbers. SF

it was through one or more fortuitous adventures of this description, that the language of Madagascar received its influx of Malayan. IP

1841-1860 H TEXT 3

It is to this edition, or to the reprint of it at Venice, in 1750, that all the historians of philosophy have referred. IP

1841-1860 S TEXT 2

It is at any rate to THENARD alone that we owe whatever knowledge we possess of this singular body. IP

The reason of this being, that when these bodies combine they do not decompose, and that it is by the very fact alone of the decomposition of the substance that the combining power is developed in the particles of which they consist,… IP

and it is on the peculiar instability of this body that the explanation of LIEBIG of these phenomena rests, the spontaneous decomposition of the peroxide being considered as antecedent to and necessary to set up the action in the other substances. SF

When dry, it is only a very intense heat which can drive off its oxygen. IP

…,and it is only in some of my first experiments that I have used this plan of determining the oxygen uncontrolled by the following. IP

It is only the apparent absence of this relation between the decomposing bodies which removes fermentation from ordinary chemical changes, and causes its chemical nature to be denied; IP

That it is the very chemical change itself in the one instance which determines the chemical change in the other; this relation LIEBIG has pointed out. SF

It was therefore the quantitative relation of the decomposing substances which seemed to me the essential point to be determined, and which experiment alone could, decide;… IP

1841-1860 S TEXT 5

It is the termination of this state which constitutes the change of sensation. SF

1861-1880 H TEXT 1

That is a fountain around which are Muses and Sciences of Knowledge, and there are nine nutty hazel trees there, which set forth their fruit, and their blossoms, and their leaves at the one time; and it is at one time they drop down upon the well, and [by their fall] they raise a succession of purple bubbles on it. IP

The salmon then [come forth from the rivers and] chew the fruit, and it is the juice of the nuts that is sent up [in the well] that produces the purple spots on their bellies;… IP

Aedh the red-haired was formerly drowned in Eass Buaidh, and it is an opinion that it was from him Eass Buaidh received a nomination, and the Sith [i. e. the mound or tumulus] of Aedh is over the margin of the cataract. IP

1861-1880 H TEXT 2

It is by such active supervision as this, extended to every class of the recipients of public charity, by State and local authorities, that the sources of pauperism can be dried up, and the natural substitutes for poor-law relief can be found and brought into activity. IP

1861-1880 H TEXT 3

…,it is little that individual example or influence can do, where a vicious principle is at the bottom of a whole system. SF

Sterile and obscure as is that portion of our annals, it is there that we must seek for the origin of our freedom, our prosperity, and our glory. IP

1861-1880 H TEXT 4

It decidedly was the bridge which attached the statue to the stem of a tree, and which the artist placed between the tree and the body (as is frequently the case), to give as much as possible of the roundness of form. SF

It is Hermes, if any god, who in later times partakes more and more of the athlete type, even in the arrangement of the hair; but this not earlier than the age of Praxiteles. IP

But it is in the way in which the parts combine to one attitude that the special nature of this athlete is expressed. SF

… it is not merely through some oversight or prejudice that archaeologists have hitherto failed to recognise athletes in many statues belonging to the archaic period of Greek art. IP

But it is only in the highest stage that we meet with this power: the genius of Pheidias is characterised by the perfect harmony that subsists between the idea and its realisation. SF

It is only in later times that it became so general in art as an athletic attribute, and I believe that it was from a desire to compensate the eye, which had grown accustomed to the line round the head from the time of braids, that the band was freely adopted. IP

…and I believe that it was from a desire to compensate the eye, which had grown accustomed to the line round the head from the time of braids, that the band was freely adopted. SF

1861-1880 H TEXT 5

But it is to Mr. Hodgson´s second argument that I wish especially to draw attention. IP

1861-1880 S TEXT 2

"We may observe", too, he adds, "that it is only where the purity of the sky is most absolute that the polarization is developed in its highest degree, and that where there is the slightest perceptible tendency to cirrus it is materially impaired." IP

Indeed it was the interest manifested in them by Sir John Herschel, in a letter of singular speculative power, that caused me to enter upon the consideration of these questions so soon. SF

1861-1880 S TEXT 3

it is from this part that the embryo escapes, after the separation of the upper and under walls from each other IP

On the side of the case are numerous tendrils or filaments, by which the case is firmly fastened to seaweed, and hence it is that it is only after a violent storm that fresh cases are to be found on our beaches. SF

1861-1880 S TEXT 4

It is here that the rocky floor of the river suddenly descends to ocean level and even sinks below it, forming the limit of tidewater. IP

It is in this gravel and in this gravel only, that traces of man have been found. IP

It is in this gravel that the writer´s friend, Dr. Charles C. Abbott, of Trenton, has made the interesting discovery of stone implements of human workmanship, which, in their shape and characters, are quite unlike those of the Red Indians of the Atlantic coast. IP

It is the yellow gravel which caps the watershed between the Atlantic and the Delaware at a height of nearly 200 feet, and is now named for distinction The Glassboro gravel. IP

It is this alluvial gravel, the latest, except the recent mud-flats, of all the surface formations, which is the subject of the present paper, and which, from its great development farther up the river, is now named The Trenton Gravel.

1881-1900 H TEXT 1

It is because of the possibility of infinite variety in these groupings that the possibilities of speech are practically infinite. IP

Not unjustly have language studies been entitled "Humanities", for it is the grade of mental development which they foster, that is necessary for the harmonious and finely equitable maintenance of social relations. IP

But it is the rapid and instinctive manipulation of such impressions that renders the mind agile and flexible, because it accustoms the brain to the rapid and multiple propagation of excitations, and their varied combinations into secondary excitations. IP

The first process collects the raw material of science. But it is the second process that creates science out of its raw material. IP

It is the study of words, therefore, which should come first… IP

It is then, in some mysterious way, that the consciousness or conception of speech is generated in the brain and mind of the speaking individual. IP

It is to facilitate fluency, that for at least two years the teacher must supply the place of the dictionary, and tell the child the meaning of each new word. IP

1881-1900 H TEXT 2

But, as far as I can judge, his opinions never really had the slightest chance of being received as he expected them to be, and I believe it was a member of the Society who gave the Scholastic verdict against him: Quae vera dixit, non nova; quae nova, non vera sunt. SF

1881-1900 H TEXT 3

It was the Alman, for instance, that made the world, much as the understanding makes the world, according to Kant,… IP

1881-1900 H TEXT 4

It is a certain *dolce stil nuovo* that marks the difference between the group of poets to which he himself belongs and the earlier Sicilian poets, whose last important representative was Bonagiunta da Lucca. SF

It was for this that they toiled at the resuscitation of antiquity. It was for this that they reformed their own literary style. It was for this that they labored at the perfecting of the Italian tongue. 3 IP

It was preoccupation with the question of style, of language, that prompted his treatise *De vulgari eloquentia* (or *eloquio*). IP

Naturally, it was Romanticism that first gave rise to these doubts and hesitations. SF

No doubt, it was the fruitful development of the comparative method in the natural sciences, as in comparative anatomy, and in language studies, as in comparative grammar, that inspired the desire for a similar employment of it in the study of literature. SF

1881-1900 H TEXT 5

It is to the few writers whose work marks progress, development, or at least change, in the art and aim of fiction that I wish to direct attention here. IP

1881-1900 S TEXT 1

it is neither the form of the body nor of its parts which gives origin to the habits and the manner of life of the animals; but it is, on the contrary, the habits, the manner of life and all the other influential circumstances, which have, with time, constructed the form of the body and of the parts of the animals. SF, IP

It is this which prevents in man accidental qualities or defects due to circumstances to which he is exposed from preserving and propagating themselves by generation. IP

1881-1900 S TEXT 4

On the other hand, Parker has arrived at some conclusions which I think are hardly justified in the present state of our knowledge, and it is to these matters that we will now confine our attention. IP

1881-1900 S TEXT 5

It appears, then, that it is the segregation of deaf mutes, including nearly half of the deaf mutes who became deaf from accidental causes, which has led to the apparent increase of this incipient strain or breed of human beings. SF

1901-1910 H TEXT 1

It is the peculiar behavior of the modes in the Germanic construction of Indirect Discourse that has, I believe, done more than anything else to convince the modern grammarians that in general the modal distinction is a metaphysical one. IP

1901-1910 H TEXT 2

It is doubtless the inevitable reaction from an abstract idealism or an empty and unmeaning romanticism that explains, in part at least, the realistic tendency of current literature. SF

It is in the interplay of good and evil that the only meaning of good as well as of evil is discovered. IP

It is in this latter and deeper sense of the word that all true literature is true to human nature: … IP

It is no doubt because of this coincidence, as well as because utility, or the adaptation of means to their ends, is itself an element in the beautiful, that Socrates, and others, have held that utility is the secret of beauty. IP

It was because the poets seemed to Plato to interpret their function as mere amusement, because their only end seemed to be to please – no matter by what devices – that he condemned them as not only a useless but a pernicious element in the State. IP

It was not poetry, after all, but the poets – the false representatives of poetry – that he banished; … SF

And I fancy it was this view of the poet's mission that Plato had in his mind as the possible "defense of poesy" when he guarded his sentence of exile with the condition that it was not necessarily final. IP

1901-1910 H TEXT 3

It is, he says, by playing on the zither that we become good players, and it is by acting justly that we become just. 2 IP

It is only when these assumptions are tested that we are able to test what is higher and lower. SF

it is the average results which are of sociological importance; while in ethics the character and the tendency of the inner life and the individual realities in their multiplicity have the first place. SF

1901-1910 H TEXT 4

It is he alone who refuses to conclude peace: he alone who rejects the demand for a constitution under which he would wield more real power than as nominal Autocrat, and it is he only who sacrifices the lives of his best subjects, in order to perpetuate a system of corruption and iniquity which only Russians would have borne with so patiently and so long. 2 IP

For <u>it is their blood and money that have been squandered</u>, and <u>it is their future and the well-being of their children that are being recklessly gambled away</u>. 2 IP

Even the great Banking Houses have been "baptized," and <u>it is with the "baptized" houses that the State has its dealings</u>. SF

And <u>it was here that his people joined issue with their sovereign</u>. IP

1901-1910 H TEXT 5

<u>it is precisely this species of reward that the intellectual socialists of today aim at abolishing no less completely than did their predecessors of the school of Marx</u>, though they have learned to explain its origin and present existence on totally different principles, and to recognize its abolition as a totally different problem. IP

If the able man, who produces more wealth than his fellows, has no claim to the possession of exceptional wealth himself, because he owes his exceptional productivity not to himself, but to society, <u>it is to society as a whole that the idle man owes his idleness, the stupid man owes his stupidity, and the dishonest man his dishonesty</u>; … SF

1901-1910 S TEXT 2

<u>It is this species that is figured under the name of *C. irrorata* in *Trans. Conn. Acad.,* 1881, PI. VIII, figs. 3 and 3a.</u> IP

1901-1910 S TEXT 3

The existence of this epithelial covering was for a long time a matter of much doubt in my mind, and <u>it is only after careful study of sections of the best preserved material that I have arrived at the conclusion stated above</u>. SF – topic continuity

<u>It is with regret I confess that so far I have been unable to demonstrate an oviduct in *D. conklini*</u>, although a careful search for it has been made. IP

1901-1910 S TEXT 4

The portion of the karyosphere possessing the regular outline has also changed in its reaction to the stains, showing that <u>it is in this part that the nucleolar substance lies.</u> SF

1911-1920 H TEXT 1

<u>it is composition which is the really redoubtable task of the student</u>, not the collection of facts; moreover, clear expression is the indispensable accompaniment of clear thinking. SF

<u>It is the Faculty of Letters that he is attacking</u>, and the group of men whom he undisguisedly regards as an oligarchy within it whom he holds, representatively at least, responsible for the damage to French education. SF

"<u>It is the imitation of Germany which has obsessed us</u>," says Agathon in his preface, and denunciation of the intellectual influence of the victory of 1870 is one of the points of departure for his book. SF

… "modern society, which, lest it turn to demogogy, requires an intellectual élite…<u>It is, then, apart from all spirit of party that one can attach himself to the cause of the humanities.</u> IP

<u>It is this which,</u> in a France anxious with the questions of modern radicalism and shocked and depressed by its occasional excesses, <u>gives an almost romantic interest,</u> by a strange paradox, to the classical controversy. IP

No doubt <u>it is upon doctrine like this,</u> the "mysticism of the new school," <u>that the defense of primary specialization must rest</u>. IP

<u>It was an American university president who characterized the student body in most of our graduate schools by the term "industrious mediocrity."</u> IP

1911-1920 H TEXT 2

<u>It is always the speechlessness of sensation, its inability to make any statement, that is held to make the very notion of it meaningless, and to justify the student of knowledge in scouting it out of existence</u>. . . . IP

<u>It is the next item in the list which offers the clue to the criterion toward which James should have worked.</u> SF

<u>It was,</u> as we have seen, <u>by the test of stability of relationships that he sought to determine in the first case whether the self-same piece of experience was to be considered as a thing or as a thought.</u> IP

It was this certainty of result which led James to speak of "the stubborn, cohesive, and permanent relationships," which constitute the context of what we know as things. IP

1911-1920 H TEXT 3

We must content ourselves with knowing that it was just in virtue of that unconscious egotism that Dickens did his work;… SF

But it was that, no doubt, which gave him his taste for contracting unequal alliances in his books. IP

1911-1920 H TEXT 5

We are aware of their existence through sense impressions such as sounds, gestures and actions, but it is by an act of reconstructing these outward signs and of supplementing them with elements from our own inner life that we come to understand other persons. SF

It is by the reconstruction of the form of the meditation of an author that I can decide whether certain writings which have been handed down under his name are genuine or not. IP

It is from the latter misunderstanding that the former, the misapprehension of the contents, usually arises. SF

It is from this fact that the possibility of an interpretation of general validity can be deduced. IP

It is, however, to Biblical interpretation that we owe the discovery of the true method of hermeneutics which finds its first expression in the famous *Clavis Scripturae sacrae* of M. Flacius, published in 1567. IP

It is in the same way that we arrive at the understanding of the manifestations of human life in the past. IP

1911-1920 S TEXT 2

It was only because of the fact that the functions [number] and [number] were *independent of i* that L_v, (x) could be put in the form (23), from which the conclusion of Lemma 3 was derived. IP

1921-1930 H TEXT 1

"how docilely he, too, commits the unpardonable sin of hearing the myrtle warbler when it is the white-throat that sings." SF

and it is with natura naturata that we too, in the following pages, will mainly concern ourselves… IP

It was to hear the other half that Emerson tramped daily to his oracular pines. SF

1921-1930 H TEXT 3

It is at this point that Plato´s view of 'phantasy' comes into closest relation with aesthetic as concerned with the beautiful. IP

It is by one's rational powers that one attains vision of absolute beauty. IP

It is here that the *Philebus* acts as an introduction to the *Timaeus*. IP

It is in this part of the soul that man´s capacity both for impression and expression lies. IP

It is 'imagination' in this more comprehensive sense which Plato has in mind in the *Laws* where he calls music not only 'imitative' but 'imaginative'… IP

It is not by chance that Plato represents the Sophist as insisting that 'language and opinion are of the non-partaking class' (do not participate in reality);… IP

It is not essentially by means of the loftiest imagination that the vision is seen. SF

In the allegorical myth immediately following this description, at the beginning of Book VII, it is the artist who is contemplated throughout in the account of the worker in [Greek], making likenesses of material objects. IP

Yet it is the conception of the latter which was from the first the object of careful exposition, and which came down through the Middle Ages as the accepted tradition. IP

It is this dualism which is at the bottom of his attack upon the poets and painters in the tenth book. IP

He immediately describes human activity as a process of endless striving towards this goal, the charioteers – even the best – being so troubled by the horses that it is with difficulty that they behold true Being. IP

1921-1930 H TEXT 4

It is in Music, perhaps, that the soul most nearly attains the great end for which, when inspired by the Poetic Sentiment, it struggles – the creation of supernal Beauty. IP

1921-1930 H TEXT 5

It is his appeal to the future that relates Whitman to the satirical temper. IP

It is the fear of sin that he attacks. SF

And the fearful, reverential attitude toward the past merely because it is the past Whitman likewise attacks. SF

But it was in the spirit of the government and in the personnel of the governing class that he was most disappointed. SF

1921-1930 S TEXT 1

It is only in comparatively modern times that fossils have been recognized as the remains of animals and plants that had once been alive. SF

1921-1930 S TEXT 3

It is here that the difficulty of mechanical construction enters. IP

1921-1930 S TEXT 5

The optical orientation, however, is not what might have been expected from the peritetragonal crystal form; for X = a, Y = b and Z = c, so that perpendicular to the pinacoid it is not the acute but the obtuse bisectrix which is visible. SF

1931-1940 H TEXT 1

The ancients at least never forgot that the writing of history is an art – it is only in our own time that it is too often debased to the status of an inexact science – and consequently much importance was always attached to language and literary form. IP

It so happens that, when the scholars of the earlier medieval period desired to acquaint themselves with the main features of the old pagan Mediterranean world and of the early Christian Era, it was chiefly to the historical works of the fourth and fifth centuries that they turned. SF

It was Suetonius, not Livy or Tacitus, who most profoundly influenced succeeding generations;… SF

1931-1940 H TEXT 2

Yes, it was for such a lady that Troy was destroyed, and well it might be destroyed for such a woman. SF

It was in this lecture that Wilde emphasized the benefits to be obtained from everyday acquaintance with beautiful things, scored the absurdities of the contemporary system of education, and expressed his regard for the dignity of labor and the working man. IP

but it was, of course, the news of the arrest and not its outcome that interested the newspaper public. SF

1931-1940 H TEXT 3

But it is only if half its doctrine is ignored that the *Philosophie des Rechts* can be interpreted as an apologia for the most criticized aspects of National-Socialism IP

Since the *Philosophie des Rechts* is divided into sections, it is plain that it is to this book that Hegel refers. SF

In the *Philosophie des Rechts* he distinguishes between von Haller's advocacy of the rule of the mighty, or the rule of force, and his own doctrine that it is the right which is in the long run mighty. SF

It is this essence which Hegel describes in the *Philosophie des Rechts*, and his book amounts therefore to an invitation to statesmen to reform their States in accordance with his principles, … IP

He retired into private life, but it was his ideas which led in 1815 to the formation of a German Students' Association with 'Honour, Liberty and Fatherland' as its motto. IP

When he was eventually reinstated in 1823, it was not Hegel's but another's pleadings which secured this result. SF

It was the latter course which he actually chose. SF

1931-1940 H TEXT 4

It is only when these 'cellestial thrins,' as Thoreau called truth, goodness, and beauty, meet together in one soul that that soul becomes great, and produces within the poet that inner form, or character, without which great poetry is impossible. IP

In fact, it is in the latter sense, usually, that he thinks of form and of art generally, and it is here primarily that his conception of organism manifests itself. 2 IP

It was precisely this conscious participation on the part of the poet that Thoreau had in mind when he asserted that talent must come in support of genius. IP

It was the mythologic and universal qualities that pleased Thoreau when contemplating the poetry of ancient Greece. IP

1931-1940 H TEXT 5

In *Aids to Reflection* (1825) it is above all because the Reason justifies the belief in human freedom that he assures the 'youthful readers' of that work that … [quote] IP

it is as such a preliminary that it is introduced, and for that purpose it is sufficient. SF

Similarly, Frl. Winkelmann declares that it is in these lines that "there first appears quite clearly *die kritisch-idealistische Geisteshaltung seiner 'philosophischen'* Epoche"; i. e., they too are expressions of the doctrine of the "activity of mind" in shaping its own experience; … IP

It is in these passages of Kant, then, that we may recognize the probable means – or at all events, one of the means – of Coleridge´s conversion – or his justification of his conversion – from his earlier deterministic, pantheistic and optimistic views (expressed best in the poems *Religious Musings* and *The Destiny of Nations*) to his final creed. IP

But it is only through these expressions that many of the underlying affective factors in his personality and his literary activity can be fully understood. IP

…and that it is precisely for this reason that the joint assertion of freedom and necessity is, in Kant´s words, only an "apparent contradiction". IP

It is this part of his thought which seems to me to have been least adequately expounded and insufficiently emphasized in the three most recent attempts at a comprehensive account of his philosophy and of its relation to Kant´s. IP

It is, then, probable that it was the Kantian exclusion of space and time (at least of "spatialized" time) from the real, or non-phenomenal, world, that was the logical instrument of Coleridge's final and complete conversion from necessitarianism; … SF

…; and it is, we shall see, certain that, in his published writings, it was this that provided the usual philosophical basis of his own doctrine of freedom and of his most cherished religious and moral convictions. IP

…; and it was this that he found in part in the Kantian reasoning which has been outlined. IP

1931-1940 S TEXT 2

It is this quantity which Clarke designated rH and it will be seen that it is a theoretical conception designed to express the intensity of reduction, or conversely of oxidation. SF

1931-1940 S TEXT 5

It is this which is known most accurately, and any derived quantity, such as the compressibility computed from the slope of the curve, must be known less accurately. SF

1941-1950 H TEXT 1

… for it is by symbolism more than by any other device that Horace succeeds in securing for his abstract subject matter something of the vividness and reality in which his models have excelled. IP

It is probably this unique quality of Ode III 1, which has given rise to some theories. IP

It is this idea which, adapted to a variety of situations and settings, provides time and again the theme for his satires. IP

1941-1950 H TEXT 2

As it is mainly the divergence of Sanskrit which accounts for the introduction of *ə, it may perhaps be possible to find an explanation for its *i* in the cases in question by a peculiar Skt. development, rather than try to force the

conflicting sounds of the European languages on the one hand and Aryan on the other into one hypothetical mould. SF

1941-1950 H TEXT 3

It is on this account that the treatment of French /o/ 'to the (masc.)' as a single morpheme, or of Fox connective *i* as a morpheme, is rejected. IP

1941-1950 H TEXT 4

It is Richard Pococke´s Description of the East which follows shortly after Maundrell´s Journey. SF

It was evidently these details which, imaginatively treated, helped to build up the following passage:… IP

In his own youthful poetry Moore had toyed with the idea of freedom in love, and in fact it was on this ground that he had been so severely mauled by Jeffrey. IP

It was undoubtedly another book on travel, Russell´s *Natural History of Aleppo*, that inspired the lines:… SF

It was with the express intention of making full use of this collection that he settled at Kegworth in the spring of 1812. IP

1941-1950 H TEXT 5

It was the uncanniness and magic that made the horse and his rider really terrifying. SF

1951-1960 H TEXT 1

Since it is only in these two dialects that *P and *t in this environment have identical reflexes, I postulate this as a common development. SF

It is this very closeness of relationship and limitation of material that makes possible the main contribution of this paper – namely, a precise analysis, in miniature, of successive dialect splits and of the effects on these splits of the disturbing factors of shift in the boundaries of speech communities. IP

It was during this period that the Mazatecs were for a time ruled by the Mixtecs, and it may have been during this period of domination that the village of San Juan was established. 2 IP

It may have been later in the same period that the Southern Valley developed the features which differentiate it from the Northern Valley dialect. IP

It was apparently also during this period that the Mixtec village which cuts off San Miguel from Low country was established. IP

1951-1960 H TEXT 2

It is just this that suggests that the Kohs Block Design Test is a good predictor of art ability. However, it is just this that evidently makes it a poor predictor of intelligence for those with art ability. 2 IP

1951-1960 H TEXT 3

It is the presence of the overlap in the Candoshi which makes it difficult for the student to see the necessity of treating the verb types separately. IP

1951-1960 H TEXT 4

It is because of this that a man cannot rationally assent to being a member of an order of nature in which self-development was universally neglected. IP

1951-1960 H TEXT 5

And it is precisely this quality of inexhaustibility that gives us the assurance of perceiving a reality that transcends our knowledge of its nature. IP

and it is this feature of the phenomenal field which he refers to when he says that it has "meaning",… SF

1961-1970 H TEXT 2

When Tom learns that <u>it was Black George who found the 500 he lost after his banishment</u>, he is willing to forgive him, but Allworthy clearly recognizes that to allow such an act to go unpunished would be imprudent because it would only encourage the perpetrator to commit similar ones. (subject) SF

1961-1970 H TEXT 3

But of course <u>it is not Arnold's voice</u>, despite the flurry of Arnoldian phraseology, <u>that we hear in the Wordsworth essay</u>. SF

1961-1970 H TEXT 5

<u>It is against the Patrician House</u>, which has wronged and humiliated him – <u>not against the daughter of that house – that his retaliation is levelled</u>. SF

1971-1980 H TEXT 1

Although there are differences between Russell and Wittgenstein there are also several common themes and <u>it is on those that we shall concentrate</u>. IP

1971-1980 H TEXT 2

In *Being and Nothingness* <u>it is a vision of perfection that the for-itself sees at the horizon of its world.</u> SF

If we try to be an object of masochism, <u>it is always for us that the gestures of masochism will exist</u>, and we will never be carried up, body and freedom, into that Overlord of Desire whom the masochist dreams of creating. SF

Only here <u>it is both partners who seem to be "completed" through each other</u>, and not merely one of them who dreams of achieving perfection at the expense of the other. SF

Although <u>it is clearly an erotic love that is celebrated</u>, because Lawrence avoids the naturalism of Lady Chatterley, the "ideal" sexuality of this novel is free of the problems that beset the later book:… SF

Both attempt to call a halt to the restlessness of desire, for <u>it is desire that,</u> by definition, <u>signals to us our incompletion.</u> IP

Nor should we forget that <u>it is for the bleak "regard" that Sartre turns on desire that he has most often been reproached</u>. IP

In the mountains <u>it is Gerald who is most often tormented by the spectre of self-sufficiency</u>. IP

<u>It is he who would be God, who creates the lovers, who caresses them, and who would see into their "inner darkness," denying, by the weight of his glance, the equilibrium he would give them.</u> IP

<u>It is here that Lawrence seems to avoid the trap that Sartre lays for the would-be God</u>. IP

<u>It is</u>, I think, <u>only the inhuman</u> (to use one of his favorite words) <u>that can give him rest.</u> (subject) SF

As we shall see later, <u>it is in the negative that Sartre also locates the motive of the for-itself´s "ache for being"</u>. IP

<u>It is in this reciprocal awareness of otherness that Ursula and Birkin find their "grounding."</u> IP

<u>It is not Gerald as a particular person, a man possessing such and such traits, attributes, etc., that Gudrun desires</u>, but a center of synthesis, a Self that is not herself, an Other whose behavior reveals the essence of "mastery." SF

<u>It is not one man she desires</u> but the indeterminate unity of a class. SF

<u>It is now Gudrun who is apprehended as a center of synthesis</u>, and the "doing" of the Industrial Magnate is exchanged for the "being" of the infant at the breast. IP

<u>It is precisely this therapeutic dimension of his work</u>, this adoption of the prophetic stance, <u>that forces the critic to examine Lawrence´s "answer" in as wide a context as is reasonably possible</u>. IP

<u>It is she who is "wide awake, destroyed into perfect consciousness" and watching the man who sleeps at her breast</u>. IP

Yet <u>it is she who seeks to close her own circle to provide herself with a foundation</u>, whether by breathing in the atmosphere of the colliers´ world or by having some absolute integer of freedom look into her darkness and enlighten her. IP

If Lawrence asserts the "perfect being" of Ursula and Birkin, it is the author, the priest who reflects on pleasure, speaks of meaning, and thereby maintains the narrative "glance" that distances his (and our) freedom from the liberty that he imagines in that sad remnant of what was once a "romantic" forest. IP

It is the double enclosure of Birkin and Ursula in perfection that Lawrence´s rhetoric seeks to effect. SF

Conversely, it is the equally untouchable self-enclosure of Gudrun that Gerald desires. SF

It is the "look" of the Other that reveals to the Self another mode of its relation to the in-itself: the for-itself has a share in the in-itself, a membrane, a body, and actions that are susceptible to definition under the gaze of the alien eye. IP

… - for it is the Other that the Self lacks. SF

It is the third person, Lawrence, who supplies the "appropriative" dimension to the equilibrated lovers. IP

Nevertheless, it is the writer, Lawrence himself, who forces the critic to discuss his work by looking beyond the boundaries of literary discourse IP

It is then that we may attain a condition, a state of "being," that can best be suggested in the language we use to speak of the gods. IP

It is to Gudrun he turns in order that he may fill the hole at his middle, but with flesh now and not with the mechanism. SF

It is to Loerke that she turns, for a dependent lover cannot fill her with being. SF

It is toward this alien freedom that our world may tilt, for we sense it as being "in situation" like ourselves and unlike the things of the world that exist in relationships of "exteriority" to each other that we, the beings of situation, carve out of the brute plenitude of the in-itself. IP

She baits him with her lack of love, and yet sometimes it was he "who seemed strongest, whilst she was almost gone . . . ; sometimes it was the reverse…." IP

1971-1980 H TEXT 3

However, it is in the teasing out of hidden ambiguities and in the discovery and clarification of the frequently surprising interrelations of different ideas that professional philosophers can come into their own. SF

It is in the sharpening of these conceptual mirrors and lenses that we philosophers can render a service also to our non-philosophical colleagues, in particular, to our brethren laboring in the vineyards of historical research. IP

It is in this direction that we find the connecting link between the Principle of Plenitude and the idea signalled by the title of Lovejoy´s famous book. IP

It is only in this way that we can explain the opinions of our ancestors and forerunners. IP

It is thus in connection with those very phenomena which Lovejoy partly overlooks that his colleagues can make a contribution to the field he helped to found. IP

1971-1980 H TEXT 4

Rachel, we learn much later, has seen him do so and is even more outraged by Franklin´s hypocritical attempt to catch the thief, for it is Franklin who thinks to call in Inspector Cuff from London. IP

On the contrary, it is only by appreciating the surface of the dream that we can understand it as an expression of an individual identity, consistent with other aspects of the dreamer´s personality, and distinguish one dream from others which may express similar early wishes. IP

And as in a dream, it is precisely this tension between the reordering imagination and the facts on which it works that formally defines the genre. SF

It is precisely because Oedipus is built around this same duality that it is most usefully compared to detective fiction: SF

1971-1980 H TEXT 5

It is along these lines that Hauerwas has proposed to defend the claim that theological fact and moral value are indistinguishably united in narrative. IP

It is Hauerwas´ (1977:8-12) claim that it is in the context of living moral communities, whose shared substantive values provide the resources of discourse and the continuity necessary for the identification of moral problems and for the

taking of responsible action in response to them, <u>that moral issues can profitably be identified, discussed, and resolved.</u> SF

1981-1990 H TEXT 2

One can find passages which support the view that <u>it is our anatomy alone that leads to the awareness of connection for women,</u> a connection not freely constructed but a "given" of our existence. IP

<u>It is the book´s implicit celebration of female moral characteristics that invites varying interpretations and applications of Gilligan´s framework.</u> IP

1981-1990 H TEXT 3

Pater, of course, is not offering a reductionist explanation of Sebastian's philosophy, but he is commenting by implication on Arnold's declaration that <u>it would be to the spiritually strong,</u> such as Goethe, full of abounding energy<u>, that Spinoza's philosophy would most appeal.</u> SF

<u>It is in this portrait,</u> indeed, <u>that Pater is most open in avowing a purpose.</u> IP

<u>It is the aspirations of Goethe's unknown precursors that,</u> he says, <u>he has 'tried to embody in the portrait of Carl'.</u> SF

1981-1990 H TEXT 4

<u>It is in this sense that language is for him a 'collective term':</u> it comprises all languages, 'all the varying collections of linguistic material' (p. 346), both the languages of individual speakers, and the languages of language communities. IP

For the foundation of descriptive linguistics and its various applications (translation, language learning, etc.), however, <u>it is the distinction of the three particularly with respect to language as knowledge, which is of primary importance,</u> because descriptive linguistics is above all concerned with the three levels linguistic competence and these should not be mistaken. SF

<u>It is only in this way that we can give a fully coherent presentation of the actual diversity of languages.</u> IP

<u>It is because it did not distinguish between the three levels of linguistic knowledge that English pedagogical sociolinguistics encountered difficulties and took at times a wrong turn,</u> confusing in most cases elocutional or expressive knowledge with idiomatic knowledge. IP

1981-1990 H TEXT 5

Weil tells us <u>it was while at Solesmes that she gained her first idea of the supernatural power of the sacraments from a young English Catholic</u> "because of the truly angelic radiance with which he seemed to be clothed after going to communion"… IP

But <u>it is only by moving along the horizontal as best we can,</u> obeying God by making use of the benefits of his Church and the discipline of our work, and offering to him in both our praise, <u>that we provide the building blocks for the construction of that life which is hid with Christ in God,</u> and which our treasure. IP

<u>It is because Christ commands it that one sits and eats.</u> SF

<u>It is by our conformity to truth that we find what can give fullness to us.</u> IP

Likewise <u>it is by an imaginative use of concepts, ideas, and images that the experience of divine grief and love is made accessible to us by Herbert.</u> IP

<u>It was while she was at Solesmes that the supernatural power of the Eucharist became first evident to her radiance of an English Catholic after going to communion.</u> IP

<u>It was while reciting it in wretched pain that Weil was visited by a supernatural good.</u> IP

1991-2000 H TEXT 1

<u>It is in mapping this apparent detour through Peronism that I hope to construct the secret (unheralded, unofficial) history of cultural studies.</u> IP

Indeed, it is almost a commonplace that hegemony is the key concept of cultural studies, at least in its post-Althusserian phase, and <u>it was the contestatory connotations of hegemony</u> - the notion that hegemony is always incomplete and thus open to negotiation - <u>that appealed to cultural studies over Althusser's apparently bleak structuralism</u> SF

In Antonio Gramsci's work, it is Italy and thus the European semiperiphery that registers the necessity for hegemony in a context of relative political and economic underdevelopment. SF

It is Laclau's analysis of populism that enables him to clear the ground for the later *Hegemony and Socialist Strategy* in that he presents populism as providing the clearest proof of the error that is traditional Marxism's class essentialism. IP

…; it is only through a formal, functional analysis that the class character of ideological struggle can be determined. SF

…; in *Politics and Ideology*, it is populism that provides the model for antagonism in that populism polarizes the social field in a pure relation of antagonism. SF

It is here that Laclau seems to produce the theory of populism that cultural studies demands: a theory that is able simultaneously to validate and to criticize the populist impulse on the base of theoretical analysis exterior to the domain of popular culture itself. IP

It is this constitution of popular subjects that is the core of cultural studies' populism. IP

It is in the practical analysis of Peronism that Laclau hopes to use the concept of hegemony - understood as the populist articulation of elements antagonistic to the dominant power bloc - as a tool that will differentiate between right and left populism, right and left hegemonic projects. IP

Yet, it is also in Laclau's analysis of populism that the limitations - indeed evasions - of the concept of hegemony become evident. IP

Essentially, the limitation of the concept is its evasion and equivocation concerning the role of the state, and again it is the analysis of Peronism that shows up this feature. SF

It is this relation in tension between people and state that I want to highligt. SF

But it is precisely this identification which remains to be demonstrated. IP

Indeed, it was her image above all - iconographically either behind a microphone or on the balcony of the Casa Rosada with, at least one Peronist caption put it, "her arms ... always raised, encouragingly, in a gesture of love" (qtd. in Poneman, caption to plate 2) - which, as Julie Taylor suggests, "functioned as intermediary between Peron and his people, between govern-mental machinery and governed masses" IP

If hegemony is the concept that links Gramsci, Laclau, and cultural studies, perhaps it is the concept of the state that separates these theoretical moments. IP

However, as Jennifer Daryl Slack's useful genealogy of the concept of articulation demonstrates, it is the understanding of hegemony that gives articulation (political and practical) purpose and framework, given that "hegemony [is] a process of articulating practices in discourse". IP

1991-200 H TEXT 3
…; indeed, it becomes clear that 'it was from Mr Percy that Commissioner Falconer learnt all he knew on this subject'… SF

That gender is implicated in themes of appropriation is clear from the fact that, although men are also guilty of language crimes of appropriation and misattribution, it is the revelation of the guilt of female characters that provides the climax of both Patronage, where Mrs Falconer is found guilty of forgery, and Helen, where Lady Katrine and her maid are revealed to have appropriated for the press letters which Cecilia has so unwisely written. IP

1991-2000 H TEXT 4

It was only in Charles I´s time that an unwillingness to countenance "muddle" dominated policy and practice, and brought England to the edge of chaos. IP

2001-2010 H TEXT 1

It is only by firmly focusing on the systems of grammatical relationships that one can realize an informed, historical account of the series of shifts that brought the ancestral form to the forms attested in the several daughter languages. IP

To be sure, it is tight control of the data coupled with rational explanation that makes the explained descent credible — and in many cases beyond argument. SF

2001-2010 H TEXT 2

In the third example, the situation is reversed: it is the APPs that bear the constant information, while the nouns to which they are attached vary and carry contrastive focus. SF

For Tacitus, however, it is the noun that bears contrast, because with this sentence he changes subjects from domestic matters to matters of war; thus, *bellum* is a contrastive topic, while *nullum nisi adversus Germanos* is the focus, and *bellum* has been moved to the left of the temporal adverbial phrase, with the rest of the noun phrase left in situ. SF

2001-2010 H TEXT 3

… : it is potentially the story of her pleasure, even her pleasure outside of marriage, that which, as Lloyd notes, "represents a complete excess here: an excess beyond her identity as a mother, beyond the end of conception". IP

This association need not utterly conflict with the more straightforward Freudian reading: it is here, we might assume, that Jane Reed's own oedipal drama played out. IP

It is St. John and Jane who potentially fit the template of her parents' story. SF

2001-2010 H TEXT 4

Indeed, it had been Trilling's continual refusal over the years to acknowledge Ginsberg's visions as significant that had set the tone for the poet's own reluctant return to Columbia. IP

Even more importantly, however, Ginsberg and Trilling both participated in the renewal of modernist sympathies within postwar intellectual and artistic circles, and it was this cultural project that drew them together. SF

It was within this appropriation of modernism by postwar intellectuals that Ginsberg and Trilling developed a relationship, and the first common bond they shared was this modernist aversion to traditional politics and a general disregard for political ideologies of any sort. IP

It was this concern with the aesthetic dimension that linked the New Critics with the New York intellectuals. IP

Indeed, it was Ginsberg's self-proclaimed rejection of the New Criticism that prompted his turn to free verse. SF

It was this move that linked his criticism to that of the New Critics. IP

It was this commitment that aligned his project with his former teacher's own work. IP

2001-2010 H TEXT 5

It was only in the late seventeenth century that the Sanson dynasty of cartographers laid the foundations of the great eighteenth-century achievement that saw France replace the Netherlands as the center of geographical science. IP

2001-2010 S TEXT 5

Invariant 5 says that for every state in *states* except for the initial state, there is a unique transaction that writes the memory to produce that state. It is the first transaction that has that commit index. SF

2011-2019 H TEXT 1

It is this distinction which provides the theoretical framework for the concept of ideology, enabling it to be understood more narrowly than discourse, as both a product of but also a player in social relations. IP

This means relating things of different scales in time and place and it is this that gives rise to what he calls "the ontological nightmare" of the dualism of agency and structure (Stubbs 2010: 33). IP

2011-2019 H TEXT 5

As an example, we propose that for the F0 parameters it is the "underlying sentiment" that determines their relationship between the members of a stimulus pair as opposed to the "face value" of the lexemes. SF

2011-2019 S TEXT 2

They claimed that it is the collaborative representation of SRC that improved the discriminative and robustness of the classifier. SF

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