

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA – FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA

Ústav anglistiky a amerikanistiky

Sekundární předložky v českém a anglickém moderních publicistickém textu

Secondary prepositions in English and Czech contemporary journalistic texts

Bakalářská práce

Praha, srpen 2008

Vedoucí bakalářské práce: PhDr. Markéta Malá, Ph.D.

Zpracovala: Petra Melišková

Obor: Anglistika a amerikanistika

Prohlašuji, že jsem bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně pod vedením PhDr. Markéty Malé Ph.D. K práci jsem použila literaturu uvedenou v seznamu.

Praha, 17.8.2008

Petra Melíšková

Souhlasím se zapůjčením bakalářské práce ke studijním účelům.

V Praze, 17.8.2008

Ráda bych poděkovala PhDr. Markétě Malé Ph.D. za všechny poskytnuté konzultace a pomoc při psaní bakalářské práce.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. JOURNALISTIC STYLE	2
2.1 FUNCTION OF JOURNALISTIC STYLE.....	2
2.2 CHARACTERISTIC OF JOURNALISTIC STYLE.....	2
2.3 LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF CZECH NEWSPAPERS	3
2.3.1 Syntax.....	3
2.3.2 Vocabulary	3
2.4 LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS	3
2.4.1 Syntax and morphology	4
2.4.2 Vocabulary	4
3. PREPOSITIONS	6
3.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PREPOSITIONS	6
3.2 CLASSIFICATION OF PREPOSITIONS.....	7
3.2.1 Classification of Czech prepositions.....	7
3.2.2 Classification of English prepositions	8
3.3 SECONDARY (COMPLEX) PREPOSITIONS.....	9
3.3.1 History.....	10
3.3.2 Criteria of prepositionality	11
3.3.3 Criteria of prepositionality in English.....	12
3.3.4 Criteria of prepositionality in Czech.....	13
3.3.5 Origin of English secondary prepositions.....	14
3.3.6 Origin of Czech secondary prepositions.....	15
3.3.6.1 Deverbative secondary prepositions	15
3.3.6.2 Denominal secondary prepositions	16
3.3.6.3 Deadverbial secondary prepositions	16
3.3.7 Semantic classification of both Czech and English prepositions ...	16
4. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	20
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	20
4.1.1 Previous Research on Czech secondary prepositions	20
4.2 METHODS AND GOALS	21
4.2.1 First part of research	21
4.2.2 Second part of research	23
4.2.3 Comparison	24
5. RESEARCH	25
5.1 DAILY MAIL.....	25
5.2 THE SUN	30
5.3 SUMMARY.....	33
5.4 COMPARISON WITH CZECH NEWSPAPERS	38
5.4.1 Secondary prepositions in Czech newspapers	38
5.4.2 Comparison - English/Czech newspapers.....	39
6. CONCLUSION	44

7. APPENDIX	45
7.1 DAILY MAIL.....	45
7.2 THE SUN	48
7.3 MLADÁ FRONTA DNES	50
7.4 BLESK.....	53
8. RESUME	56
9. REFERENCES	61

1. INTRODUCTION

Secondary prepositions constitute an interesting field of study, making it possible for the class of prepositions to expand. In the present thesis we shall try to address several questions which pose themselves in connection with this sub-class. The class appears to be heterogeneous with respect to the origin, semantic characteristics, and the degree to which the prepositions can be considered well-established or of a more ad hoc, occasional nature. This may also be influenced by the style of the text in which they are used.

We shall focus on secondary prepositions in contemporary British newspapers, comparing their occurrence in the quality papers and in tabloids. We shall compare our findings with the situation in contemporary Czech newspapers, using *Mladá fronta DNES* and *Blesk* as sources of excerption.

In the Czech language secondary prepositions seem to be a typical feature of technical style where the phenomena examined has to be expressed absolutely precisely. Secondary prepositions have been penetrating from the scientific functional style into other styles, mainly to journalistic texts. Hence, the main goal of our dissertation will be collection of language material (secondary prepositions) from English newspaper and its further analysis observing the criteria stated in further sections of this work to find out if secondary prepositions represent a common device of English journalistic style.

Our research will be conducted by comparing two types of newspapers – broadsheets (*The Daily Mail*) and tabloids (*The Sun*). Owing to such different character of these newspapers we expect to obtain very different results from each newspaper.

2. JOURNALISTIC STYLE

In this chapter we will describe the term journalistic style using chiefly Czech works on stylistics since the functions of this style are the same in both languages. The language of the Czech newspapers will be defined separately. The language of English newspapers will be characterized by comparison between broadsheets and tabloids (Chapter 2.4).

2.1. FUNCTIONS OF JOURNALISTIC STYLE

In terms of linguistic journalistic style is defined as “interpersonal communication informing about topical social and political events and providing comments on them” (Čechová et al., 1997:176). It corresponds with Crystal and Davy’s statement that “...central function of a newspaper [is] to inform...” (Crystal and Davy, 1969:173) It has several other functions. The most significant ones are the following – communicative, persuasive, influencing. Jaroslav Bartošek characterizes journalistic style as “an activity concentrated on collection, adaptation and distribution of news, relevant commentaries, and other characteristic materials by means of mass media” (Bartošek, 1997:42). Apart from the basic functions (communicative, persuasive and influencing) journalistic style also focuses on professional or technical topics, on the other hand, newspapers also perform an ‘entertaining’ function (Melíšková, 2000:2-3).

2.2. THE CHARACTERISTIC OF JOURNALISTIC STYLE

Journalistic style is a dynamic style reacting on current social processes. Continual change of vocabulary appears to be typical of newspaper style. New words penetrate the lexicon of newspapers (e.g. in connection with the advance of technology). Also the words of foreign origin are constantly entering the newspaper language (Melíšková, 2000:3). They are words of English origin (Anglicism) in Czech, words of e.g. Indian, Pakistani, African or Muslim origin in English.

Graphics and layout seem a significant feature of newspapers. Concerning tabloids they almost are of more importance than the contents itself (Melíšková, 2000:3).

In general, journalism reveals what political, economic and social conditions a particular country experiences (Bartošek, 1997:45).

2.3. LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF CZECH NEWSPAPERS

This section will describe language typical of Czech newspapers in terms of syntax and lexicon.

2.3.1 Syntax

Regarding syntax there are several linguistic devices which Czech newspaper texts tend to use, or are characteristic for them. In particular, it is rather high occurrence of non-genuine dependent clauses, accumulation of genitives, use of devices demonstrating a contact with an addressee, close placement of individual parts of syntactic pairs. Majority of the above mentioned features serve as text condensation devices. Furthermore, they maintain tightness of syntactical structure. Structures comprising secondary prepositions and expressions of prepositional character perform this function as well (Melíšková, 2000:4).

Moreover, *Stylistika současné češtiny* presents these as a phenomenon typical of journalistic style (Čechová et al., 1997:189).

2.3.2 Vocabulary

Apart from stylistically neutral expressions the language of newspapers employs idioms, figurative language, biblisms, words of bookish or archaic character. A typical layer of journalistic lexicon is represented by the so called ‘publicisms’ (Bartošek, 1997:51). It is a device that is closely related to current social processes. They alter along with a change of a particular time period (e.g. war, power of a political party). Publicisms tend to develop into clichés (Melíšková, 2000:5).

2.4. LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS

This chapter will characterize the language of English newspapers by comparison between broadsheets and tabloids.

Both kinds of newspapers manifest similar general features – “...compression of the information into a limited space, ...clarity, avoidance of ambiguity...”. On the other hand, tabloids and broadsheet “...represent different extremes of journalistic writing...the kinds of English used are very different...” which is due to “...reference to the very different audiences...” (Crystal and Davy, 1996:174).

2.4.1 Syntax and morphology

In terms of syntax and morphology there exist several features distinctive of journalistic style. This section will provide their description.

Both tabloids and broadsheets typically use normal word order – ‘subject-verb-complement’, yet a popular newspaper tend to employ a different type of word order – ‘verb-subject’ (*Declared the Prime Minister*). Concerning word order assorted techniques are used in both types of newspapers such as “...various types of coordination, subordination, and parenthesis...”. Broadsheets seem to be “more complex in all these respects [while tabloids] has hardly any coordination at clause level”. The former engages “...other coordinating devices, such as apposition [or] parallelism”. They also manifest higher usage of “...the definite article, the demonstratives and personal pronouns, lexical repetition, ‘prop words (such as one and certain kinds of adverbials”’. Adverbials, in fact, represent a very common word class in both newspapers which is due to “...the need to be explicit as to the place and time of activities...”(Crystal and Davy, 1969:182-185).

Newspapers, in general, tend to overuse pre- and postmodification of a noun. This trend is obvious, especially, in tabloids in which only “...[a] few nouns function on their own [and] there is a particularly strong tendency to introduce adjectives, wherever possible, to add detail and colour to the story”. Broadsheets do rely on nominal modification too, yet they employ more specialist lexicon concerning adjectives which contributes to a descriptive character of the texts.

Regarding verbal groups past simple as a tense form and modal verbs prevail in both types of newspapers. Tabloids prefer to use active voice over the passive, the latter being numerous in broadsheets in order “...to give the... impression of neutral, objective, factual reporting...”(Crystal and Davy, 1969:186-187).

2.4.2 Vocabulary

Let us mention here a few examples of vocabulary items typical of newspaper style.

Tabloids are more innovative in word-formation (*faster-arriving, seven-to-ten-hour*) and “phrases are used as words” (*Those”Yah, ha-ha-got-it-wrong-again” remarks*). Broadsheets employ more technical lexicon.

The overall tone of popular newspaper is “jocular” for they introduce colloquialisms, word-play and personification in their text while the

character of serious newspaper "...is much more formal and restrained. The...vivid and dramatic vocabulary..." is absent (Crystal and Davy, 1969:187-188).

3. PREPOSITIONS

3.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are an uninflected word class. They are a dependent part of speech from a morphological point of view i.e. they can be only defined by a relationship to other parts of speech (Mluvnice češtiny 2, 1986:197).

Our definition of a preposition draws on three sources: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English language* (Quirk et al., 1985), *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al., 1994) and *Mluvnice češtiny 2* (1986). The general definitions of a preposition in all three sources overlap to a large extent. According to Dušková prepositions “represent the relationship between the syntactic noun and another word (e.g. between two nouns, the verb and the noun and the adjective and the noun)” (Dušková, 1994: 173). Quirk et al. define a preposition as a word class that “...expresses a relation between two entities, one being that represented by the prepositional complement, the other by another part of the sentence. The prepositional complement is characteristically a noun phrase, a nominal *wh*-clause, or a nominal *ing*-clause” (Quirk et al., 1985:657).

Table 1: Types of Prepositions and Prepositional Complements

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE	
PREPOSITION	COMPLEMENT
on	the table
from	what he said
by	signing a peace of treaty
in terms of	money
at variance with	the official reports

(Quirk et al, 1985: 657)

As one of the main goals of this dissertation is a comparison between English and Czech prepositions we find it important to mention some basic differences between them. Both Czech and English prepositions usually take up a position before their complement e.g. *in the car* (*v autě*), *on the table* (*na stole*). However, English prepositions can under some conditions stand in a postposition. Such prepositions are referred to as “deferred prepositions” (Quirk et al., 1985: 663) e.g. *What are you looking at?* (*Na co se díváš?*), *She a very difficult person to deal with.* (*S ní se jedná velmi špatně*), *This is the school he goes to.* (*To je ta škola, do které chodí*).

There also exists a group of English prepositions which is difficult to define e.g. *like, as, after, considering, given*. This is due to the fact that English words often function as two or more parts of speech; e.g. *book* (*Can you book [verb] a table for tonight?; I am reading a very good book [noun]at the moment.*). Some prepositions can function as conjunctions *after, before, as, since, until* e.g. *After [conjunction] I arrived I had a shower.; Meet me after [preposition] five o'clock.*) and some words such as *considering, given* “can function both as ...preposition [*Considering his age, he has made excellent progress in his studies*], as nonfinite verb forms [*Given the chance, I'd do it again*], and as conjunctions [*Considering that he is rather young, his parents have advised him not to apply*]”. The words *like* and *as* “are...other items with functions that are difficult to classify in terms of traditional word classes” (Quirk et al., 1985: 660-661).

She looks rather like me. (adjective-like function)

Like me she is a blonde. (prepositional use)

No one can write like her. (meaning similar to that in adverbial clauses ‘in the same manner as).

She can't write like she used to. (incorrect use of *like* instead of *as*, but largely used in informal language.) (Quirk et al., 1985: 661-662).

Duškova's classification is quite different - *like* is grouped under the secondary prepositions that originated from nouns or adjectives such as *thanks to, prior to, worth* (Duškova, 1994: 276). We could say there are no such prepositions in Czech.

3.2. CLASSIFICATION OF PREPOSITIONS

There are several criteria how to classify prepositions into particular groups. It appears necessary to have a look at different attitudes in both Czech and English grammars. The general characteristic of a preposition seems to be based on similar foundations in both languages yet more detailed division of prepositions into particular groups reveals immense differences. It seems that the contrasts are mainly based on different characteristics of both the languages.

3.2.1 Classification of Czech prepositions.

Two main sources for this classification are *Mluvnice češtiny 2* (1986) a *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (1995). Czech prepositions are divided into groups according to the grammatical cases they are linked to, e.g. *Jeli*

jsme s nimi. (a preposition with instrumental); *Chodím do školy.* (a preposition with genitive).

The next criterion is their origin i.e. “if they are old units, that were prepositions by their origin (original prepositions) or new units (unoriginal prepositions), where their origin, in particular the part of speech they originate from, can be clearly determined” (PMČ, 1995: 342). When classifying prepositions we can also utilize the terms primary prepositions, i.e. prepositions that are “morphologically underivable” and secondary prepositions, that are “morphologically motivated” (MČ 2, 1986:197).

3.2.2 Classification of English prepositions

This classification draws on three sources: *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English language* (Quirk et al., 1985), *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al., 1994) and *English Complex Prepositions of the Type In Spite Of and Analogous Sequences* (Klégr, 2002).

English prepositions can also be divided into several groups on the basis of different morphological and syntactic criteria. First we distinguish prepositions according to their complementation in sentence structures. A preposition is characteristically complemented by a complement of nominal nature: noun phrase (noun, pronoun) - *I left the car to my parents/to them*, nonfinite verb form (gerund) - *by writing the book* or subordinate clauses (nominal *wh*-clauses) - *from what I heard*. The complementation by a subordinate clause is a typical feature of English prepositions; Czech prepositions do not have such function. There exist only a few cases where a preposition is followed by an adverb *until now* or adjective *at last*.

Quirk et al., on the other hand, present a definition of a preposition by negative examples. English prepositions cannot be complemented by: a *that*-clause despite its frequent nominal function (*He was surprised at that she noticed him*), an infinitive clause (*He was surprised at to see her*), a subjective case form of a personal pronoun (*He was surprised at she*) (Quirk et al, 1986, 658-659).

Another criterion of classification is “the complexity of [prepositional] structure” (Dušková, 1994: 275). English prepositions are divided into three groups - simple, complex and prepositions consisting of more than one word (identifying this category we also struggle with terminology which will be dealt with later in this chapter). Simple prepositions are e.g. *in, on, from*. Complex prepositions – here we adhered to Dušková’s classification and terminology – are one-word prepositional

compounds e.g. *inside*, *notwithstanding*, *alongside* and prepositions consisting of more than one word e.g. *by means of*, *in spite of*, *owing to*. Quirk et al. as well as Klégr differ from Dušková in both terminology and classification. Quirk et al. defines complex prepositions as “two- and three-word sequences’ (Quirk et al., 1986: 669) which contain an adverb, adjective etc. and a simple preposition or prepositions in the latter group, e.g. two-word prepositions are *previous to*, *due to*, *according to* and three-word prepositions *in compliance with*, *on behalf of*, *with reference to*. Klégr finds the above mentioned definition “somewhat simplified [for]...some...of these sequences contain more than three words...or their structure is different...”, such as *at the wish of*, *side by side with*, *by the good offices of* (Klégr, 2002: 10).

Prepositions may be grouped according to their origin. Yet again we must point out that in this chapter we provide only a very general classification as the category of complexity and origin overlap. Moreover the classifications differ concerning Czech and English morphology as well as works on English grammar and morphology itself. The primary classification distinguishes two groups of prepositions – genuine, primary or central (*on*, *in*, *at*, *for*) and secondary (*thanks to*, *in addition to*). The genuine prepositions are not derived from other parts of speech while the secondary prepositions “[have] affinities with other word classes...” such as adverbs (*above*, *across*), participles or nonfinite verb forms (*including*, *considering*), nouns and adjectives (*due to*, *thanks to*) and prepositional phrases type preposition-noun-preposition (*in spite of*, *on account of*) (Klégr, 2002:9).

3.3. SECONDARY (COMPLEX) PREPOSITIONS

While primary (central) prepositions form a closed group of expressions, secondary (complex) prepositions represent an open class of expressions that is continuously developing and changing.

Secondary prepositions represent a specific part of speech in terms of classification, terminology, origin as well as their use in different language styles.

It took a lot of time for both Czech and English secondary (complex) prepositions to be acknowledged in works on grammar. Milan Jelínek - in his essay *Výrazy předložkové povahy v dnešní spisovné češtině* (1964) - talks about a layer of language expressions which form – in their character – a close relationship with prepositions e.g. *v souvislosti s* (*in relation to*), *vzhledem k* (*owing to; in view of*) and they complement the system of the old secondary prepositions such as *skrz* (*through*), *proti* (*against*). He

utilizes the term “expressions of a prepositional character”, i.e. he does not classify them as full established prepositions (Melíšková, 2000, 13-14). The contemporary grammars classify all such expressions as secondary prepositions and they group them into stabilized and unstabilized ones on the basis of their degree of prepositionality.

English complex prepositions have until recently been a neglected part of speech which prove the lack of works on this subject as well as the absence of universal concept. They have been mentioned in standard grammars and in some dictionaries yet they would deserve more attention to be paid to for they represent frequent expressions in certain functional styles. Concerning the terminology Klégr in his work *English Complex Prepositions* adheres to Quirk and Mulholland (in Klégr, 2002:10) “neutral” term “preposition-noun-preposition sequence, or PNP sequence, to cover cases along the whole of the grammatical-lexical continuum” for the separation into two- and three-word sequences used in CGEL (in Klégr, 2002:10) does not include expressions consisting of more than three words (*on the part of, through the good offices of*) or the expressions of a different structure... *face to face with, side by side with*” (Klégr, 2002:10). Klégr further mentions the insufficient virtually nonexistent recognition of complex prepositions in English dictionaries. He notices that “they commonly list such sequences as *by force of, in spite of, in respect...* [yet] they avoid giving them grammatical labels” (Klégr, 2002:10). Thus for example *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (Oxford, 2007) introduces expression *in relation to* as a phrase while *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (Oxford, 2000) list the above mentioned three-word sequence under the common entry *noun*. On the other hand the latter dictionary designates *in spite of* as a preposition.

3.3.1 History

The growth of the category of secondary prepositions is connected with the needs of the advancing technology and science to express themselves very exactly. The newly formed secondary prepositions have been very commonly used in such literature for they are capable of distinguishing subtle nuances contrary to genuine prepositions or old secondary prepositions which had gradually gained more general meaning.

Nowadays secondary prepositions are considered an inseparable part of standard Czech language; according to Milan Jelínek they are now very common “in professional and journalistic texts and they are penetrating into artistic texts as well as into spoken language” (in Melíšková, 2000:14-15) yet in the 19th and early 20th century they were regarded as non-Czech

expressions, import from foreign languages. The common practice then was their forced elimination from the standard language.

English secondary prepositions have long, on the other hand, been rejected not from linguistic but grammar point of view yet as Klégr points out they are growingly recognized owing to “increasingly functional approach to language, unhampered by morphological constraints” (Klégr, 2002:10).

3.3.2 Criteria of prepositionality

The criteria of prepositionality for Czech and English complex prepositions differ in many aspects. While the main criterion of prepositionality for Czech complex prepositions is whether a certain preposition is stabilized or unstabilized, for English complex prepositions the process of prepositionality is “a far more complicated matter” (Klégr, 2002:10).

As the process of prepositionality, i.e. the change of a particular part of speech (adverb, noun etc.) into a preposition is a long-term and continuous process there exist two groups of prepositions in contemporary Czech language:

- 1) Stabilized prepositions – they are prepositions where the process of prepositionality has been completed
- 2) Unstabilized prepositions – the process of prepositionality has not been completed

Although Mluvnice češtiny 2 presents several criteria how to define whether a particular preposition is stabilized or unstabilized we consider it necessary to point out that it is virtually impossible to define clear differences between stabilized and unstabilized preposition. The borderline seems to be very vague therefore we think that in some cases (it does not apply to old complex prepositions such as *mezi*, *podle* etc.) we shall rely heavily on our personal judgment and experience to assess the prepositions stabilized or unstabilized.

Concerning the English secondary prepositions Klégr’s study for example did not at all attempt to “...measure the degree of prepositionality of the sample sequences ...[for] the focus was not on how much a sequence has become a preposition...but whether it behaves like a preposition that it could replace one ...” (Klégr, 2002: 29). Dušková’s grammar deals with stability of secondary prepositions in terms of only PNP sequences and free prepositional noun sequences. A PNP sequence is considered stabilized and has a character of preposition if it cannot be premodified while a free

prepositional noun sequences can be premodified (Dušková, 1994: 277). Nevertheless we adhered to Klégr's conception which regards an expression a secondary preposition even if it is premodified (see Chapter 4.3.3).

3.3.3 Criteria of prepositionality in English

As the complex prepositions comprise primary prepositions "the criteria of prepositionality have to be stated on two levels". On the level of central ...prepositions the basic criterion is the nominal character of the prepositional complement" (Klégr, 2002:12). It means that the preposition must be complemented by a noun, pronoun or a nominalized clause element. The primary prepositions cannot be followed by: a *that*-clause, an infinitive and a subjective case of a personal pronoun (*I don't care about that I failed the exam/about to fail the exam/about he*).

There exist two principal problems concerning the prepositionality of a complex preposition. On one hand, the prepositional phrases are supposed to possess the same syntactic functions "as the prepositional phrase headed by a simple preposition" on the other hand, they are expected to manifest "a certain amount of diagnostic grammatical features ...that distinguish it from a free noun-phrase (lexical, dissociable) sequence (the grammatical criteria) and may ...lead to the fusion of its originally distinct components (*instead of, ahead of*)" (Klégr, 2002:12).

Qiurk and Mulholand (in Klégr, 2002:12) identified nine "significant diagnostic features" that help to recognize "grammaticality in PNPN [or P1N1P2N2] sequences and which are used to contrast sequences such as *in spite of the hotel* and *in the lounge of the hotel*".

They are the following criteria:

- 1) invariability of P2 (* *in spite from – in the lounge inside*)
- 2) N1 has no number contrast (* *in spites of – in the lounges*)
- 3) N1 is invariable as to the article or zero article selection (* *in the/a spite of – in a lounge of*)
- 4) invariability of P1 (* *at spite of – outside the lounge*)
- 5) non-replaceability of P2N2 by genitive (* *in its spite – in its lounge*)
- 6) non-deletability of P2N2 (* *in spite – on the lounge*)
- 7) non-replaceability of P2N2 by demonstrative (* *in that spite – in that lounge*)
- 8) lexical isolation of N1, i.e. non-replaceability by a synonym (* *in malice of – in the hall of*)

9) N1 does not admit free premodification by adjective (* *in clear spite of – in the spacious lounge*)

As we can see the expression *in spite of* is clearly a complex preposition as it fully complies with all the presented aspects. There are some "...sequences which lie between [the] two poles ...of a preposition ...[and] a free syntactic construction" for example *in quest of, in search of, in comparison with, in defence of* (Quirk et al., 1985:672). In *in quest of* the word *quest* could be replaced by its synonym *search* which contradicts aspect 8). *In comparison with* can have various expressions as the first preposition in the PNPN sequence – *by/through comparison with* and again it is possible to substitute the noun by nouns of related meaning *in common with* which does not agree with aspects 4) and 8). *In defence of* does not even conform to four criteria – 3) *in the defence of*, 5) *in her defence* 8) *in support of* 9) *in keen/stubborn/bold defence*.

We have now manifested that the above mentioned criteria of grammaticality cannot be fully applied to every single complex preposition or PNP sequence as there are some prepositions and PNP sequences that actually contradict some of them. These sequences appear to form a gradient with fully grammaticalized secondary expressions at one pole, and free variable constructions at the other. Nevertheless these features help to define the position of complex prepositions in the system of language.

3.3.4 Criteria of prepositionality in Czech.

Prepositionality of Czech secondary prepositions is dealt with in the most complex way in Kroupová's work *Sekundární předložky v současné spisovné češtině* (in Klégr, 2002). According to Kroupová there are three criteria how to define a secondary preposition – syntactic, morphological, semantic. When defining a secondary preposition it is vital to employ all the three aspects. It is neither possible to prefer one the three aspects nor to apply only one of them (Melíšková, 2000, p.16).

All the three aspects are clearly presented in Klégr study (Klégr, 2002, 15- 16).

Syntactic criteria: a) the preposition relates dominating and dominated clause elements; b) the preposition combines with a particular case of the noun complement (*postavit se doprostřed místnosti/to stand in the middle of the room* – preposition with genitive vs. *postavit se doprostřed/to stand in the middle* - adverbial); c) relational function predominates over semantic function; d) preposition cannot function as a clause element or an independent sentence; e) the relationship between the preposition and the agent of action in the verb is removed; g) the preposition cannot be further modified.

Morphological criteria: a) frozenness of form (absence of inflection); b) non-interchangeability and inseparability of components within complex prepositional expressions (with a tendency to become idiomatic units); c) coalescence of the components into one unit with a meaning different from that of each component.

Semantic criteria – primary: a) the expression undergoing prepositionalization acquires meaning only when complemented (*Postavil se doprostřed místnosti/He stood in the middle of the room*); b) the original meaning of the item turning into a preposition is abstract or it is deconcretized (*ve smyslu, v oblasti/in the sense, in the area of*); c) synonymy with primary or established secondary preposition, or opposition to them (*nepočítaje v to/bez x počítaje v to/včetně – excluding/without vs. including/inclusive of*).

Secondary semantic criteria: a) a loss of the original lexical meaning (*díky/thanks to – used both in positive and negative meaning*); b) possibility of transformation (*Protože špatně bránili, prohráli → Vinou špatné obrany prohráli – They lost the match because their defence was not good → Owing to their bad defence they lost the match.*)

In reference to what has been presented in the previous chapter the aspect of premodification of a secondary preposition by an adjective or pronoun appears to be the most significant difference between Czech and English secondary prepositions. Czech secondary prepositions, unlike the English ones, cannot be in any case premodified by an adjective or a pronoun. On the contrary, when a noun is premodified by an adjective or a pronoun it serves as an important criterion to differentiate such phrase from a secondary preposition – *ve sféře* (secondary preposition), *v politické sféře* (noun phrase); *při příležitosti* (secondary preposition), *při této příležitosti* (noun phrase).

3.3.5 Origin of English secondary prepositions

In this chapter we relied on Dušková's grammar (Dušková, 1994:276) as Klégr' work does not provide a detailed description of this subject. However, we must point out that Dušková considers an item to be a secondary preposition (in her terminology - *druhotná předložka*) when it is possible to determine the word class they originated from which is a theory we do not follow in our text analysis of English newspapers.

English secondary prepositions can originate from the following:

a) **adverbs** – it is typical for the English prepositions to be homonymous with adverbs (*aboard, along, outside, between, throughout, past*).

In most cases the preposition and adverb have the same form and meaning, they differentiate only in their syntactic function. The only exceptions are *over* and *off* – *at last the war is over* (konečně je po válce) → *over the ditch* (přes příkop); *he went off* (šel pryč) → *off the coast* (blízko pobřeží).

b) **nonfinite verb forms** (participles, infinitive [though very rare] – *except, following, including, owing to, during*

c) **nouns and adjectives** – *thanks to, due to, prior to, near, worth*

d) **PNP sequences (preposition- noun- preposition)**- *in case of, in spite of, in view of.*

3.3.6 Origin of Czech secondary prepositions.

Secondary prepositions were originally a different part of speech hence the Czech term ‘*předložky nepůvodní*’ (unoriginal prepositions).

Czech secondary prepositions can be divided into two groups:

1) Preposition whose lexical and morphological origin is unclear (*mezi, dle*)

This group also includes the so called morphologically bifunctional prepositions, i.e. one word can act as two different parts of speech; in this particular case as a preposition and an adverb (*vedle, daleko*)

2) Prepositions whose lexical and morphological origin is clear (MČ 2, 1986:204).

The second group consists of prepositions that originated from verbs, nouns, adverbs, pronouns and prepositions. The first group will not be further dealt with as it can be defined by a mere list of prepositions.

3.3.6.1 Deverbative secondary prepositions

The initial form a deverbative preposition is derived from is a participle which is quite obvious as a participle does not express all grammatical categories. A participle can be defined only through a category of verbal aspect, number and partly tense and gender. The principal signal that a participle is changing into a preposition is, when a participle in a sentence is becoming less dependent on the head verb and does not convey the grammatical categories of gender, number and tense. Most secondary preposition have been formed from frozen (*ustrnulý*) participles of imperfective verbs (*počínaje, nehledě*), but for example the preposition *vyjma* has been made from a perfective verb.

Deverbative secondary preposition could be one-word sequences (*počínaje*) or two-word sequences (participle + preposition) (*nehledě na*).

Kroupová considers the following deverbative prepositions to be most commonly used: *nehledě na*, *nepočítaje*, *přihlížeje*, *počítajíc*, *počínajíc*, *konče* (in Melíšková, 2000:18).

3.3.6.2 Denominal secondary prepositions

According to Jelínek a noun changes into a secondary preposition when a simple or prepositional case of a noun becomes set or changes its syntactic function. (in Petra Melíšková, 2000:19).

Denominal secondary prepositions are divided into three groups:

- 1) one-word sequences – *zásluhou*, *kraj*, *stran*, *pomocí*
- 2) two-word sequences (primary preposition + noun and vice versa) – *vzhledem k*, *v důsledku*
- 3) three-word sequences (primary preposition + noun + primary preposition) – *se zřetelem k*, *v souvislosti s*.

According to Milan Jelínek the following prepositions are a part of everyday language: *pomocí*, *prostřednictvím*, *cestou*, *vzhledem k* (in Melíšková, 2000:19).

3.3.6.3 Deadverbial secondary prepositions

Some adverbs have been transformed into secondary prepositions as well. Milan Jelínek claims that the most frequent deadverbial prepositions are: *včetně*, *ohledně*, *spolu s* (in Melíšková, 2000:19).

Some secondary prepositions such as *kolem*, *kvůli*, *doprostřed* have undergone two-stage process in their development. They were originally nouns, then they changed into adverbs and finally into secondary prepositions. In order to make things simpler we have incorporated such prepositions in the group of deadverbial prepositions.

3.3.7 Semantic classification of both Czech and English prepositions

“As well as primary prepositions most secondary prepositions express a particular meaning” (MČ 2, 1986:210). We present a list of such meanings as given in Klégr’s study (Klégr, 2002: 16 – 17) and *Mluvnice češtiny 2* (in Melíšková, 2000: 20 – 24).

“CGEL distinguishes two groups of prepositions, those used as adverbials and those used as verb and adjective complementation” (in Klégr, 2002:16).

- 1) **adverbial functions:** a) space; b) time; c) cause/purpose; d) means/agentive spectrum; e) accompaniment; f) support and opposition; g) having; h) respect; i) exception; j) addition
- 2) **prepositions as complement:** a) subject matter; b) material ingredient; c) substance; d) standard; e) reaction

We do not present here a detailed description of each category as the above mentioned categorization refers to primary prepositions as well that are not the chief objective of our research.

Čermák’s study introduced in Klégr provides “ a very general classification ...which divides relational meanings into seven categories: a) identification; b) classification; c) qualification; d) specification of action; e) causality; f) localization; g) temporalization (Čermák, 1996: 38-41). Kroupová’s study incorporated into *Mluvnice češtiny 2* groups the meanings of secondary prepositions into nineteen categories (MČ, 1985:210). *Mluvnice češtiny 2* presents only examples of Czech secondary prepositions for each category, Klégr added English secondary prepositions into the list. We have completed the list with other examples of English secondary prepositions in those categories that were missing in Klégr’s study as well as with secondary prepositions of non-PNP character. In order to be precise we have consulted his work concerning meaning of a particular secondary preposition especially Appendix 1 – Semantic Categories of the PNP sequences and Index of the Czech Equivalents of the English Complex prepositions and Analogous Sequences (Klégr, 2002: 173-199; 203-223).

1) Location

- question word **where** (kde) (*blízko, mezi, uprostřed; in the middle of, within the walls of*), **where from** (odkud) (*zdaleka, zespodu/a; from the foot of*), **which way** (kudy) (*skrz, středem, kolem; through the midst of*), **where to** (kam) (*doprostřed, dovnitř, vedle; into the bounds of, to the back of*)

2) Time

- question word **when** (kdy) (*během, začátkem, při příležitosti, v průběhu; at the time of, in the line of, towards the end of, at the beginning of*), **since when** (od kdy) (*dnem, počínaje od konce; from the end of, from the date of, from the start*)

of), **until when** (do kdy) (*konče, do začátku, doprostřed; by the start of, by the time of, up to*), **how long** (jak dlouho) (*kolem, okolo, po dobu; for the duration of, between the ages of, within the lifetime of*)

3) Cause, reason, consequence

- *kvůli, z důvodu, z titulu, díky, pod tlakem, zásluhou, vinou, vlivem, následkem, v důsledku; because of, on account of, in consideration of, under the orders, in hopes of, in reaction to, through the force of*

4) Purpose

- *kvůli, za účelem, pro potřeby, v zájmu, ohledně, stran, ve věci; for the purposes of, with the aim of, for the object of, in quest of, with the intention of*

5) Concession

- *navzdory, proti, za cenu; in spite of, in the face of, at the risk of, in defiance of*

6) Condition

- *v případě, pod podmínkou, za předpokladu; in case of, on exposure of, under the condition of, with the permission of*

7) Manner

- **manner proper** (*kolem, okolo, mezi, ve formě, na způsob; in the form of, in the fashion of*) **comparison/similarity** (*proti, oproti, v porovnání, na rozdíl od; in comparison with, by contrast with*), **participation, cooperation** (*ve spolupráci, v součinnosti, ruku v ruce s, za přítomnosti; in cooperation with, hand in hand with, in parallel with, with the aid of*)

8) Means

- *pomocí, cestou, na základě, prostřednictvím; by means of, on the basis of, through the work of*

9) Respect

- **respect direct/proper** (*ohledně, vzhledem k; in terms of, with regard to*) **confrontation/comparison** (*ve srovnání, v poměru, na rozdíl od; in contrast to, in comparison with*) **observation** (*v duchu, ve smyslu; in the sense of*) **consideration** (*vzhledem k, s ohledem na; in consideration of, in the light of*) **dis/agreement** (*v souladu, v rozporu; in accordance with, in disagreement with*) **connection** (*v*

souvislosti s , v návaznosti na; in connection with) exclusion (bez ohledu na, nehledě; without regard to, beyond consideration of)

10) Vicariousness, replacement

- *jménem, v zastoupení, místo; in the name of, as a replacement for, in succession to/instead of*

11) Benefit, detriment

- *ve prospěch, na úkor; on behalf of, at the expense of, in the interest of*

12) Exception, addition, inclusion

- *vyjma, včetně, nepočítaje; with the exception of, with the addition of, apart from)*

13) Abstract delimitation, demarcation

- *v oblasti, ve sféře, na vrcholu; in the realm of, within the ranks of, in the forefront of, on top of, on a scale of, at a distance of)*

14) Originator, initiator

- *z řady, z rukou; at the hands of, on the part of*

15) Direct addressee

- *do rukou; into the hands of*

16) Identification, qualification

- *pod titulem, pod jménem, ve funkci; under the name of, from the position of*

17) Possession

- *v rukou; in the hands of*

4. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

4.1. INTRODUCTION

Secondary prepositions seem to be fairly neglected part of speech given the little number of studies on this topic as well as diversity in classifications of secondary prepositions. There exist rather many approaches in description of a secondary preposition in dictionaries; they are classified as (we researched the definitions of the complex preposition *apart from*) “non-lexicalized word units or unmotivated phraseology” (Karel Hais, Břetislav Hodek, *Velký anglicko-český slovník A-E*, 1991: 12), prepositional phrase (*Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners*, 2007:57), or preposition (*The New Penguin English Dictionary*, 2000:39). The lack of collected material did not improve the state either. (Klégr, 2002:5). Aleš Klégr’s work *English Complex Prepositions of the Type In Spite Of and Analogous Sequences* (Praha, 2002), based on his previous study, attempted to compile data from several different studies in order to clarify the situation. The data for his research come mainly from dictionaries yet the new acquired material was obtained chiefly from newspapers (The Times). To make his theories on English secondary prepositions more comprehensible he based his work on comparison with grammar theories on Czech secondary prepositions that appear to be quite unified in their approach, which became very useful for our own research as we drew from two sources – Klégr’s study and our own diploma work *Sekundární prepozice v současné české publicistice* (Plzeň, 2000).

4.1.1 Previous Research on Czech secondary prepositions

In this section we will present a brief description of our previous research on Czech secondary prepositions conducted in our diploma work *Sekundární prepozice v současné české publicistice* (Melíšková, 2000). That diploma work investigated the role of secondary prepositions in journalistic texts including an attempt to recognize a certain development in their occurrence and frequency. We excerpted the linguistic material from *Mladá fronta DNES* from the 60’s, 70’s, 80’s and 90’s of the size of about 400 sentences from each decade (A definition of a sentence in that work was a unit beginning with a capital letter ending with a period excluding unfinished statements and subjectless sentences. Introductory sentence and the first sentence of a direct speech were regarded one sentence). To introduce a detailed description of utilized methods and goals

seems rather irrelevant for the purpose of our current research therefore we have incorporated solely the outcome of that diploma work.

We established several criteria to examine the secondary prepositions in the journalistic texts - number, frequency, recurrence, origin, number of components and stability (degree of prepositionality).

The results of the research unveiled some very interesting facts. The number of secondary prepositions in Czech newspapers tends to decrease as well as their register is becoming poorer. The 1989 signified a major change in Czech journalism and equally a change in attitude towards secondary prepositions for they seem to have been casted out of Czech journalistic vocabulary. While the number of secondary prepositions and their register between the 60's to 80's seem to be rather steady, in the 90's we found fairly low amount of secondary prepositions. We also came across only three unstabilized prepositions which proves a limited list of secondary prepositions used in the 90's (Melišková, 2000:7-10, 54-56).

4.2. METHODS AND GOALS

This section provides a detailed account of methods used in conducting our research on secondary prepositions in modern English and Czech newspapers.

4.2.1 First part of research

The linguistic material for our research was acquired by excerpting the English secondary prepositions from selected newspapers. We have chosen texts from journals *The Daily Mail*, (broadsheet) and *The Sun* (tabloid) – specifically editorials and commentaries – issued after 2000 (2000-2007 in particular).

The secondary prepositions have been excerpted from texts of the size of about 500 sentences altogether. A definition of a sentence in our work was a syntactic unit beginning with a capital letter ending with a period including parcels and subjectless sentences. The introductory sentence and the first sentence of a direct speech were regarded one sentence.

To begin with we had to classify the term secondary preposition, especially what language unit we regard a secondary preposition. We followed the definition given in Quirk (Quirk et al., 1985:669), i.e. complex prepositions are “two-word sequences,[where] the first word...is an adverb, adjective, or conjunction, and the second word a simple preposition (usually *for*, *from*, *of*, *to*, or *with*)” , e.g. *apart from*, *instead of*, *because of*, *owing to*. The other source for defining a secondary

prepositions was Klégr's work (Klégr, *English Complex Prepositions of the Type In Spite Of and Analogous Sequences*, 2002) given in Sections 3.2.2 Classification of English prepositions and 3.3.3 Criteria of prepositionality in English. We did not follow Dušková's classification which regards a language unit a secondary preposition if it was derived from a different a part of speech (Dušková, 1994:275); see Section 4.3.5 Origin of English Secondary Prepositions.

First we determined the number of secondary prepositions and the total of different (or single) type in each of the examined newspapers. To define a single item of a secondary preposition we established the following criteria – a secondary preposition and its premodified version were considered one item (e.g. *in a bid to* → *in another bid to*) while the PNP sequences containing the same noun but different prepositions either in the first or the second position were regarded two different units (e.g. *into the heart of* ↔ *at the heart of*) regardless the meaning.

Afterwards we established the principal criteria of the research. Concerning the examination of each newspaper we established eight basic criteria.

The first criterion was to divide the secondary prepositions into two groups according to their type - a) PNP sequences, b) other types of secondary prepositions. The general characteristic of the two types is included in the Section 3.2.2 Classification of English prepositions.

The second criterion was the recurrence of a single preposition. We were interested in prepositions that appeared in the journalistic texts more than once.

The first two criteria of our research served to evaluate the diversity of register of the secondary prepositions in journalistic texts.

The third criterion was to define the number of components in a secondary preposition, i.e. if the preposition has two, three or more components. We focused mainly on the PNP sequences for the prepositions of the other type typically consisted of two parts. Further we examined the composition of the units; i.e. what morphological units they comprise: determiner (definite or indefinite article), modifiers, noun (singular/plural), simple preposition.

The fourth criterion was to determine the prepositions in the first position in the PNP sequences. We directed our attention to a total of different prepositions and their frequency. Finally we compared the obtained data with Klégr's research (Klégr, 2002: 26-27).

The fifth criterion was to learn the number and frequency of prepositions in the second position in the PNP sequences followed by the comparison with Klégr's study (Klégr, 2002: 27).

The sixth criterion was to establish the combinatory patterns of prepositions in the PNP sequences. The primary aim of this criterion was to determine the recurrence of single combinatory patterns and consequent parallel with Klégr's outcome (Klégr, 2002:27-28).

We employed the last three criteria to learn a typical pattern for formation of a secondary preposition.

The seventh criterion focused on premodification of secondary preposition (PNP sequences in particular) as it represents a feature exclusive to English secondary prepositions. We concentrated on the total of premodified secondary prepositions found in selected texts and the type of premodification.

The last criterion was to establish a degree of prepositionality of a secondary preposition i.e. if a preposition is stabilized or unstabilized. The sole norm to determine if a preposition is stabilized or unstabilized was the occurrence in Klégr's list of secondary prepositions obtained from his research i.e. if a preposition was included in Klégr's register it was considered stabilized otherwise unstabilized. We used similar method in our previous study on Czech secondary prepositions. In our previous study we selected three works as a source of stabilized secondary preposition – *Mluvnice češtiny 2* (1986), *K slovnědruhovému povaze deverbativních nevlastních předložek* (Kroupová, 1974) and *Nové výrazy předložkové povahy v češtině a v ruštině* (Jelínek, 1968). Provided a secondary preposition obtained from examined text was not found in any of the works, it was regarded unstabilized. This aspect served to find out if new secondary prepositions are enriching the vocabulary of journalistic texts.

The final results concerning both English newspapers are reviewed in a summary whose object was to compare the selected texts in terms of secondary prepositions found, observing the criteria applied to examine each newspaper. Furthermore we incorporated two more criteria in the concluding summary - the list of recurrent prepositions in both newspapers and lexical point of view. The latter aspect investigated the nouns contained in PNP sequences by dividing them into several groups based on their lexical meaning.

4.2.2 Second part of research

The second part of our research is based on comparison with Czech broadsheet and tabloid newspapers concerning occurrence of secondary prepositions in such texts. Our own diploma work *Sekundární prepozice v současné české publicistice* (Melíšková, 2000) represented the theoretical background source for this section of our examination.

We examined the Czech newspapers published after 2000 (2000-2007) whose results produced the ground for this part of our research. We acquired our material from the broadsheet *Mladá fronta DNES* and tabloid *Blesk*. The secondary prepositions have been excerpted from texts of the size of about 500 clauses altogether having employed the definition of a sentence used for excerption from English newspapers.

Concerning the definition of a secondary preposition we followed our diploma work. We considered a secondary preposition each expression of prepositional character that is not a primary preposition i.e. all one-word secondary prepositions whose origin is unclear, and all one-word and multiple sequences whose origin is clear. For a definition of a single item of a preposition, the category of grammatical case predominated over the semantics i.e. *směrem na* ↔ *směrem k* were considered two different items.

We determined similar criteria for the research on Czech secondary prepositions. We examined the total of secondary prepositions, the number of different types, recurrence of individual prepositions, the number of components including the composition of two- and three-word sequences, origin and degree of prepositionality (stabilized and unstabilized secondary prepositions). Concerning the stability of a secondary preposition we observed the same criteria as in our own diploma work given in Section 4.2.1 First part of research.

4.2.3 Comparison

The last part of our research is the comparison of English and Czech newspapers in terms of secondary prepositions. For the concluding comparison several criteria were employed. First we compared the total of secondary prepositions found and the total of different types. Then we examined the total of multiple sequences (two-word prepositions, PNP sequences) and the total of different types of these in Czech newspapers excluding the one-word secondary prepositions from this criterion. Further we directed our attention to recurrence of individual prepositions and number of unstabilized secondary prepositions.

We established two supplementary criteria concerning the final comparison – the combinatory patterns and lexical point of view. The former criterion investigated whether there exist any set patterns for formation of both Czech and English secondary prepositions. The latter focused on lexical variety of secondary prepositions.

5. RESEARCH

In this chapter the prepositions we obtained from The Sun and The Daily Mail will be described using the criteria given in Chapter 4 Methods and Goals.

5.1. DAILY MAIL

In journalistic texts from The Daily Mail (482 sentences) we found 37 secondary prepositions, out of which there were 30 different items.

The first criterion of the research was to divide the prepositions into two groups – a) **PNP sequences**, b) **other types of secondary prepositions**.

In The Daily Mail there were 24 PNP sequences and 6 secondary prepositions of other types (see Table DailyMail/1). We came across a preposition (*by relying on*) that appeared problematic to group. This preposition has a character of a PNP sequence since the word *relying* being of nominal character (it follows a preposition), yet it seems impossible to define whether it is a gerund or deverbal noun. However, we have decided to list this complex preposition in PNP sequences such as *at the expense of*, observing the criteria presented for PNP sequences in Klégr's study (Klégr, 2002, 10-15).

Table DailyMail/1-Number of PNP sequences and other secondary prepositions

Type	Number (30)	%	Examples
PNP sequences	24	80.0	at the expense of, in a bid to, for fear of, in the wake of, into the impact of
Other secondary prepositions	6	20.0	according to, based on, because of

The second criterion was the recurrence individual prepositions. In the examined articles there were found only three secondary prepositions that appeared more than once; one of them was a PNP sequence *in a bid to* and the other two were the other type of secondary prepositions *because of*, *according to*. The PNP sequence *in a bid to* occurred four times (including

the premodified unit *in another bid to*, that was present only once). Both prepositions *because of* and *according to* occurred three times.

The third criterion of the research was to determine the number of components in PNP sequences, i.e. if the PNP sequence is three-, four-, five-word sequence (the other types of secondary prepositions found consist solely of two parts). In The Daily Mail the four-word sequences were the most frequent. On the other hand we have noted very low occurrence of three- and five-word expressions (Table DailyMail2). The preposition *in another bid to* is in this case considered a different preposition than *in a bid to* hence the total 25 PNP sequences.

Three-word prepositions typically comprise a sequence “preposition-noun- preposition”. Four-word and five-word complex prepositions fall within the same category of prepositions – the PNP sequences. The noun in these prepositions is preceded by a determiner and, in five-word sequences, a modifier. The modifier often has limiting or intensifying function (*upper, very, sheer*).

Our four-word prepositions consisted of “preposition-determiner-noun-preposition”, the determiner being mainly a definite article. The noun in our four-word sequences was prevalently in singular. Two four-word prepositions comprised a sequence “preposition-modifier-noun-preposition”, the modifier having the limiting function (*in another bid to*). The five-word prepositions contained “preposition-determiner-modifier-noun-preposition”, the determiner being a definite article.

Table DailyMail/2 – Frequency of prepositions according to number of components

Number of components	Number (25)	%	Examples
Three-word	4	16.0	for fear of, in temperatures of, in thrall to, by relying to
Four-word	18	72.0	at the height of, at the rate of, in another backlash against, into the impact of under the sheer weight of, into the very heart of,
Five-word	3	12.0	in the upper reaches of

The fourth criterion was to determine the recurrence of P1, i.e. the first preposition in **PNP sequences** (Table DailyMail/3). Only one preposition of the non-PNP type had a preposition in the first position therefore we have not included it under this criterion as it represent a set expression where the preposition in the first position does not change

(*along with*). Only complex prepositions of the PNP type will be further classified according to the following criteria.

Table DailyMail/3 - Preposition in P1

Preposition in P1	Frequency (24)	%	Examples
in	8	33.3	at the height of, at the heart of, at the expense of
at	5	20.8	in the wake of, in the name of, in a bid to, in another backlash against
into	4	16.7	into the very heart of, into the arms of
by	2	8.3	by the end of, by relying to
with	1	4.2	with a modicum of
above	1	4.2	above the rate of
for	1	4.2	for fear of
on	1	4.2	on the edge of
under	1	4.2	under the sheer weight of

The total of different prepositions as P1 is 9. As the Table DailyMail/3 shows preposition *in* was the most frequent since it occurred eight times (we have not incorporated the expression *in another bid to* as an independent semantic unit for it represents only an alteration to a PNP sequence *in a bid to*). A preposition *at* appeared five times and the third place is occupied by a preposition *into*. One preposition occurred twice and five prepositions once.

Our findings correspond to a large extent with those presented in Klégr (2002:52), the most frequent preposition in P1 position being *in* and *at* (see Table Klégr/1).

Table Klégr/1 – Prepositions in P1 (Klégr, 2002:52)

Preposition in P1	Frequency
in	328
at	105
on	100
under	71
within	55
by	54
as	31
beyond	27
through	27
from	27

The fifth criterion was the recurrence of P2, i.e. the second preposition in **PNP sequences**. The total of different prepositions is only four. As we had expected the preposition *of* was prevalent, it appeared twenty times. The preposition *to* appeared twice, the prepositions *against* and *on* occurred only once. In Klégr's study the preposition *of* clearly dominated over the other prepositions in P2 for it was found in 806 sequences while *with* that followed next in the range of prepositions in P2 appeared in much lower number – only seventy-six times. Klégr states that in his work "...the prevalence of the preposition *of* indicates its grammatical use of relating two nominal clause elements, corresponding mostly to the genitive in Czech (*through the eyes of, in the name of*)..." (Klégr, 2002:27). We believe that the prevalence of preposition *of* in P2 in our texts is of the same basis.

Another aspect of our research (the sixth) is the combinatory patterns of P1-P2 in PNP sequences. We have found 11 combinations (Table DailyMail/4), which seems a relatively high number for such a restricted number of PNP sequences we are dealing with. Our findings correspond to the data presented in Klégr (2002:28). The most repetitive pattern in his PNP sequences was *in-of* (213 out of 989 sequences) followed by *at-of* combination (102). Klégr also mentions Quirk-Mulholland's work (based on much smaller number of examples) where the *in-of* pattern was utterly domineering (over 33%) (in Klégr, 2002:28). As the Table Klégr/2 shows our list of combinatory patterns demonstrates outstanding similarity with both above mentioned studies although the first position is taken by two patterns *in-of* (5) and *at-of* (5) which is most probably due to much lower number of examples.

Table DailyMail/4 /Combinatory patterns

Combinatory patterns P1-P2	Frequency (24)	%	Examples
in-of	5	20.8	at the expense of, at the gate of, at the heart of
at-of	5	20.8	in temperatures of, in the name of, in the wake of
into-of	4	16.7	into the very heart of, into the arms of, into the impact of
in-to	2	8.3	in a bid to, in thrall to
with-of	1	4.2	with a modicum of
by-of	1	4.2	by the end of
for-of	1	4.2	for fear of
in-against	1	4.2	in another backlash against
on-of	1	4.2	on the edge of

above-of	1	4.2	above the rate of
under-of	1	4.2	under the sheer weight of
by-on	1	4.2	by relying on

Table Klégr/2 – Combinatory patterns (Klégr, 2002:54)

Combinatory patterns P1-P2	Frequency
in-of	213
at-of	102
on-of	94
under-of	69
in-with	57
within-of	53
by-of	49
in-to	34
beyond-of	27
through-of	27

The next criterion which we find of interest is the adjectival premodification of PNP sequences for it is purely a feature of English and does not apply to Czech secondary prepositions at all. We have found five premodified PNP sequences which seems rather a high number considering the number of types of PNP sequences found. Klégr divides the PNP sequences into three groups – “those which exclude the use of premodification, those where the adjectival modifier can appear...and finally those where the adjective forms an integral part of the sequence (*by the good offices of*)” (Klégr, 2002:30). In our premodified PNP sequences we encountered three examples of specification of N1 (*in another backlash against, in the upper reaches of, in another bid to*), two uses of intensifier (*into the very heart of, under the sheer weight of*).

The last aspect we have examined was the stabilization of the secondary prepositions. Klégr did not include the criterion of stability into his study for “...a different approach was adopted – the focus was not how much a sequence has become a preposition...but whether it behaves like a preposition in that it could replace one...” (Klégr, 2002:29). He asserts that such criterion can be applied to only a very wide list of PNP sequences to be able to distinguish “established prepositions” (stabilized) from the “one-off[s]” (unstabilized) (Klégr, 2002:29). However, we have decided to incorporate this criterion into our research for it takes into account Czech secondary prepositions as well as the findings appear to be fairly intriguing in terms of morphology as well semantics. While there existed quite a broad register of unstabilized secondary prepositions in Czech journalistic texts from the 60’s to 80’s, the 90’s displays an opposite course. The

unstabilized secondary prepositions appeared in a low number which means that the journalistic texts from that period utilize a stable scale of secondary prepositions and new secondary prepositions penetrate very seldom. (Melíšková, 2002:55). However, this tendency does not carry further on for a little higher register of unstabilized secondary prepositions was discovered in the texts from the beginning of the 21st century (*z úsvitu, v tandemu, do bilance*).

On the other hand English secondary prepositions especially the PNP sequences demonstrate much larger variability. We have found five PNP sequences that are not included in Klégr's dictionary of secondary prepositions - *in a bid to* (4) (including the premodified sequence *in another bid to*), *in another backlash against*, *with a modicum of*, *in temperatures of*, *by relying on*.

Concerning semantics the English complex prepositions appear to be more innovative than the Czech ones, using also figurative language (*within a whisker of*, *in the swirl of*, *from the jaws of*). This seems to be linked with the overall style of the newspaper, which aims at attracting the reader's attention.

5.2. THE SUN

In the journalistic texts excerpted from the tabloid The Sun (497 sentences), there were found 33 secondary prepositions and 32 different items, i.e. only one preposition appeared more than once.

We recognized 27 PNP sequences and 5 secondary prepositions of another type (Table Sun/1).

Table Sun/1 Number of PNP sequences and other secondary prepositions

Type	Number (32)	%	Examples
PNP sequences	27	84.4	as a result of, by the end of, in the face of, in tune with, in competition with
Other secondary prepositions	5	15.6	according to, instead of, because of

Concerning the number of components in the PNP sequences the four-member words were the most frequent (19), the three-member prepositions appeared 8 times which can be regarded relatively many. On the other hand no five-member units occurred (Table Sun/2). Majority of our three-word sequences (7) comprised "preposition-noun-preposition", the noun being in singular in all sequences of this type but one (*in spite of*,

in tune with x among scores of). Only one of the three-word sequences was of the type “preposition-determiner-noun” (*by the mid*). The four-member units consisted of “preposition-determiner-noun-preposition”, the determiner being prevalently a definite article. Nearly three quarters of the nouns in those units were in singular.

Table Sun/2 - Frequency of prepositions according to number of components

Number of components	Number (27)	%	Examples
Three-word	8	29.6	among scores of, at risk of, in front of, on suspicion of after a series of,
Four-word	19	70.4	at the hands of, beneath the feet of, in the interests of
Five-word	0	0	

The next aspect examined was the range of prepositions present in P1 in PNP sequences. We registered 12 different prepositions in P1. Preposition *in* prevailed (11). It was followed by prepositions *at* (4) and *on* and *by* both of which were found twice. The rest on the list appeared only once (Table Sun/3). For comparison see Table Klérgr/1 in Section 5.1 The Daily Mail.

Table Sun/3 - Preposition in P1

Preposition in P1	Frequency (27)	%	Examples
in	11	40.7	in a bid to, in competition with, in the face of, in the back of
at	4	14.8	at the heart of , at the opening
on	2	7.4	on the instructions of
by	2	7.4	by the end of
after	1	3.7	after a series of
among	1	3.7	among scores of
as	1	3.7	as a result of
beneath	1	3.7	beneath the feet of
for	1	3.7	for the rest of
from	1	3.7	from the safety of
into	1	3.7	into the benefit of
through	1	3.7	through the words of

As the above table shows the outcome of our research is basically the same with some variations from the third most frequent preposition onwards which must be accounted for by the much smaller sample of PNP sequences in our dissertation.

There occurred only four different prepositions as P2 in PNP sequences. Preposition *of* appeared twenty-three times, as expected on the basis of previous studies. Other prepositions appeared twice (*with*) and once (*to*). One preposition of the PNP type had no preposition in P2.

In terms of combinatory patterns we found 15 different combinations which we consider unexpectedly high number as there are only 27 PNP sequences on the list (Table Sun/4). The most frequent pattern *in-of* occurred eight times. Only three other combinations appeared more than once – *at-of* (3), *on-of* (2) and *in-with* (2). For comparison see Table Klégr/2 in Section 5.1 The Daily Mail. We believe that such a great number of combinations were present owing to the high degree of variety and originality of English PNP sequences.

Table Sun/4 / Combinatory patterns

Combinatory patterns P1-P2	Frequency (27)	%	Examples
in-of	8	29.6	in front of , in spite of, in the hope of
at-of	4	14.8	at the heart of, at the opening of
on-of	2	7.4	on suspicion of
in-with	2	7.4	in competition with
after-of	1	3.7	after a series of
among-of	1	3.7	among scores of
as-of	1	3.7	as a result of
beneath-of	1	3.7	beneath the feet of
by-of	1	3.7	by the end of
by-0	1	3.7	by the mid
for-of	1	3.7	for the rest of
from-of	1	3.7	from the safety of
in-to	1	3.7	in a bid to
into-of	1	3.7	into the benefit of
through-of	1	3.7	through the words of

We did not come across any premodified PNP sequence which seems rather surprising for a tabloid newspaper that generally employs a colourful language.

From the overall number of PNP sequences four were not included in Klégr's list of PNP sequences (Klégr, 2002: 63-172) therefore we

classified them unstabilized - *for the rest of, in competition with, in the pockets of, in a bid to.*

5.3. SUMMARY

Having compared the occurrence and frequency of complex prepositions (both PNP sequences and secondary prepositions of the other types) we have arrived to the following conclusions. The number of complex prepositions in selected text appears to be rather low. From all texts we collected 71 tokens of complex prepositions, of which 56 are different items (types) (The prepositions that occurred in both texts were considered one item for the purpose of summary). In The Daily Mail (a broadsheet) we found 38 tokens of complex prepositions of 30 different types, in The Sun (tabloid) there were 33 different prepositions of 32 different types. We assert that the amount of complex prepositions in broadsheets and tabloid seems to be inherently similar though their texts differ largely in contents and design.

For the research itself we have defined several criterions. The first criterion was to divide the complex prepositions into two groups – a) PNP sequences, b) other secondary prepositions.

In both newspapers the PNP sequences clearly dominated. The total of other secondary prepositions was much lower. Table I displays the overall results of the whole research concerning the PNP sequences and the other secondary prepositions. It can be seen that PNP sequences represented nearly 86.0% of complex prepositions found in selected texts.

Table I – Number of PNP sequences and other secondary prepositions

Type	Number (56)	%	Examples
PNP sequences	48	85.7	as a result of, by the end of, in the face of, in tune with, in competition with, on the edge of, into the hands of
Other secondary prepositions	8	14.3	according to, instead of, because of, apart from, equal to

The next criterion was the recurrence of individual prepositions. Table II summarizes the results concerning this aspect. The most frequent were the PNP sequences *in a bid to* that appeared five times including the

premodified variant *in another bid to* (1), it was followed by two complex prepositions *because of* (4), *according to* (4). Three PNP sequences and one complex preposition occurred twice – *at the heart of*, *by the end of*, *on suspicion of* and *instead of*. We presume that such a low recurrence of single prepositions was due to a small number of examples.

Table II – Recurrent prepositions

Preposition	Frequency (71)	%
in a bid to	5	7.0
because of	4	5.6
according to	4	5.6
at the heart of	2	2.8
by the end of	2	2.8
on suspicion of	2	2.8
instead of	2	2.8

The third criterion was the number of components. We have assigned this criterion purely for PNP sequences as the other secondary prepositions consist solely of two components.

In the examined texts the four-word PNP sequences prevailed, however the difference in the number of three- and four-member units in *The Sun* was not as significant as in *The Daily Mail*. Nevertheless, as Table III demonstrates, the four-member units occurred overall most frequently. In *The Daily Mail* the total of three-, and five-member units was nearly the same, while in *The Sun* no five-member preposition was found owing to the absence of premodified PNP sequences.

Table III – Frequency of prepositions according to number of components

Number of components	Number (49)*	%	Examples
Three-word	12	24.5	among scores of, at risk of, in front of, on suspicion of, into the impact of, for fear of
Four-word	34	69.4	after a series of, at the hands of, beneath the feet of, in the interests of, in a bid to, at the height of
Five-word	3	6.1	in the upper reaches of, in another backlash against

* (Concerning this criterion we classified *in another bid to* as a different item to *in a bid to*)

All four-member prepositions seem to be much closer to a free-noun phrases than the sequences of the type *in spite of*, whose degree of

prepositionalization is full and are recognized as the true complex preposition. The prevalence of four-member sequences in The Daily Mail demonstrates the use of more varied and rich language. The rather high occurrence of three-member sequences in The Sun shows that its texts are disposed to utilize a list of established complex prepositions (*in spite of, in front of*).

Table IV shows the list of prepositions in P1, i.e. preposition in the first position in PNP sequences. There appeared 15 different prepositions in P1. In both newspapers the order of frequency is the same at the first two positions. The most frequent preposition in P1 was *in*, followed by *at*. However, in The Sun the difference in number between the first and the second preposition was much higher than in The Daily Mail. The third most frequent preposition was *into* (5). The rest of the prepositions in P1 occurred mostly once, which is chiefly due to a low number of examples in our research.

Table IV – Prepositions in P1

Preposition in P1	Frequency (48)	%	Examples
in	18	37.5	in a bid to, in competition with, in the name of, in thrall to
at	8	16.7	at the heart of, at the opening, at the gates of, at the rate of
into	5	10.4	into the arms of, into the benefit of
on	3	6.3	on the instructions of
by	3	6.3	by the end of
for	2	4.2	for the rest of
with	1	2.1	with a modicum of
above	1	2.1	above the rate of
after	1	2.1	after a series of
among	1	2.1	among scores of
as	1	2.1	as a result of
beneath	1	2.1	beneath the feet of
from	1	2.1	from the safety of
through	1	2.1	through the words of
under	1	2.1	under the sheer weight

The next criterion was the frequency of prepositions in P2, i.e. the preposition in the second position in PNP sequences. We found five different prepositions in P2. In both newspapers preposition *of* absolutely prevailed owing to grammatical reasons for it is mainly used to link two nominal elements (genitive case in Czech). Other prepositions occurred

twice or once, and in one sequence of the PNP type the preposition in P2 was absent.

The sixth criterion was to learn the combinatory patterns of P1-P2 in PNP sequences. We came across 20 different combinations of prepositions in P1-P2. Table V demonstrates the total amount of all different combinations found in both newspapers. The most recurrent pattern was *in-of* (13), followed by *at-of* (8), *into-of* (5), *on-of* (3). Others appeared mostly once. Concerning the most recurrent patterns Klégr as well as Quirk-Mulholland arrived to the same conclusion. In Klégr's study the combination *in-of* covered over one fifth of all different combinations; in Quirk-Mulholland's over one third of all patterns (Klégr, 2002: 27-29). Although our list of different PNP sequences contains a lower number of prepositions (48) than Quirk-Mulholland's we have come to nearly identical results, in terms of at least the first two most recurrent combinations. All the above mentioned combinations are most frequent because "...[they] may be seen as providing formal models PNP sequences in order of productivity ...and the *in-N-of* itself pattern is remarkable for its universality. [Furthermore] it can be hypothesized that the existence of [these] highly productive patterns in combination with suitable semantic conditions and adverbial function will greatly facilitate the formation of new PNP sequences with an ad hoc prepositional function, and that they will be predisposed to become prospective complex prepositions (Klégr, 2002:28).

Table V – Combinatory patterns

Combinatory patterns P1-P2	Frequency (48)	%	Examples
in-of	13	27.1	in the wake of, in front of, in the face of
at-of	8	16.7	at the heart of, at the hands of
into-of	5	10.4	into the impact of, into the benefit of
on-of	3	6.3	on the edge of, on suspicion of
in-to	2	4.2	in a bid to
in-with	2	4.2	with a modicum of
for- of	2	4.2	for the rest of
with-of	1	2.1	in tune with
by-of	1	2.1	by the end of
in-against	1	2.1	in another backlash against
above-of	1	2.1	above the rate of
under-of	1	2.1	under the sheer weight of
after-of	1	2.1	after a series of
among-of	1	2.1	among scores of

as-of	1	2.1	as a result of
beneath-of	1	2.1	beneath the feet of
from-of	1	2.1	from the safety of
through-of	1	2.1	through the words of
by-on	1	2.1	by relying on
by-0	1	2.1	by the mid

The last but one aspect was the adjectival premodification of the PNP sequences which we regard a really unique quality for it can be attributed purely to English complex prepositions while in Czech a premodification immediately suggests that the multiple item cannot be classified as a complex preposition. We came across five premodified PNP sequences, all in The Daily Mail. We believe the occurrence of premodified PNP sequences accounts for a use of richer language in The Daily Mail.

The last criterion was to define a degree of stabilization of the PNP preposition. We found 8 PNP sequences (The Daily Mail [5], Sun [4] – the PNP sequence *in a bid to* appeared in both, hence the total 8) that we regard unstabilized secondary prepositions as they are not incorporated in Klégr's register of PNP sequences. Only one unstabilized PNP sequence appeared more than once – *in a bid to*. It occurred altogether five times - once in The Sun four times in The Daily Mail, once even in a premodified version – *in another bid to*. As we came across this PNP sequence in both newspapers, it was premodified and occurred more than once it can be regarded a newly created secondary preposition which **might** eventually become a typical newspaper complex preposition.

We also claim that English newspapers seem to have a positive attitude concerning both 'traditional' and new complex prepositions.

The very last part of summary presents the list of recurrent prepositions of both types in both the newspapers. The most frequent prepositions were the prepositions of the other type *because of* (4) and *according to* (4). We found three PNP sequences that appeared in The Daily Mail as well as in The Sun; two units were present only once in each newspaper – *at the heart of*, *by the end of*. The PNP sequence *in another bid to* occurred five times including the premodified phrase *in another bid to*. The PNP sequence *on suspicion of* was found twice and in both cases in The Sun.

We also considered rather interesting to examine the secondary prepositions of the PNP type from a lexical point of view. Concerning nouns that create the core of PNP sequences we came across e.g. **parts of body** (*heart, arm, hand, face, feet*), **temporal words** (*year, end, opening*), **dimensions** (*height, depth, weight, rest, modicum, rate, score*), **place**

words (*front, back, edge, gate, mid*). It seems quite obvious that “...the nouns [in PNP sequences]...display a metaphorical shift in meaning” (Klégr, 2002:30).

5.4. COMPARISON WITH CZECH NEWSPAPERS

5.4.1 Secondary prepositions in Czech newspapers

This section deals with secondary prepositions obtained from broadsheet *Mladá fronta DNES* and tabloid *Blesk* published after 2000 (2000-2007). In *Mladá fronta DNES* (492 sentences) there were 74 secondary prepositions, out of which there were 40 different types. In *Blesk* (486 sentences) we found 61 prepositions and 33 different types.

Both newspapers contained eleven recurrent secondary prepositions. Three quarters of recurrent prepositions in *Mladá fronta DNES* as well as in *Blesk* were the secondary prepositions whose morphological and lexical origin is unclear (*podle proti, mezi*) – **Table A**.

One of the aspects we examined was the number of components in a preposition. In *Mladá fronta DNES* there occurred fifteen one-word prepositions, twenty two-word and five three-word ones. The two-word prepositions comprised a sequence “preposition-noun” (*v kruzích, v očích, v rámci*) or “noun-preposition” (*souběžně s, směrem k, vzhledem k*). The former sequence appeared 14 times (70%), the latter 6 times (30%). The three-word prepositions contained a combination “preposition-noun-preposition” (*v tandemu s, na rozdíl od, v pohledu na, v souladu s*) apart from one preposition *tváří v tvář*, that consists of “noun-preposition-noun”, the latter combination being quite rare. Such sequences are much closer to idiomatic expressions than prepositions. In *Blesk* we found 13 one-word preposition and 20 multiple sequences, out of which 18 consisted of two words, two of three words (*s odvoláním na, při pohledu na*). The two-word prepositions comprised a sequence “preposition- noun” (*po dobu, před objektivy, v mezích*) in nearly 85% (15 prepositions) of acquired samples, while the combination “noun-preposition” appeared in mere three cases (*směrem k, vzhledem k, směrem na*).

In terms of origin more than a half of the obtained samples from *Mladá fronta DNES* were derived from a noun (denominal prepositions (*díky, po dobu, výměnou za*). The one-word secondary prepositions can be divided into three groups according to their origin – a) prepositions whose origin is unclear: *mezi, podle, včetně* (26.7%), b) deadverbial prepositions (typically bifunctional prepositions – they can act

as prepositions and adverbs): *během, kolem, navzdory, vně* (60.0%), c) denominal prepositions: *díky, místo* (13.3%). The vast majority of the two-word sequences originated from nouns (85.7%), one two-word preposition was derived from adverb (*souběžně s*), one from verb *nehledě na*. All three-word prepositions were of nominal character. In Blesk denominal prepositions also represented the most frequent type. The one-word secondary preposition originated as follows: a) unclear origin – *kromě, mezi, mimo* (38.5%), b) deadverbial prepositions – *kvůli, naproti, vedle* (38.5%), c) denominal prepositions – *díky, koncem místo* (23%). All multiple sequences were derived from a noun.

Concerning the degree of stabilization Czech prepositions we drew on our previous research (Melíšková, 2000) and in some cases we relied on only our own personal judgment for the borderline between a stabilized and unstabilized preposition is generally regarded quite unclear. In Mladá fronta DNES we came across nine unstabilized prepositions, in Blesk five. **Table B** provides a complete list of all unstabilized prepositions found in each newspaper.

5.4.2 Comparison - English/Czech newspapers

The next part of this dissertation is grounded in research of English and Czech secondary prepositions in journalistic texts published after 2000 (2000 – 2006 in fact). We selected four newspapers – two broadsheets and two tabloids – The Daily Mail, Mladá fronta DNES, The Sun, Blesk.

First we focused on number of secondary prepositions and different items. The results are summarized in **Table A** (The number in brackets in the table header gives the total number of sentences in the examined texts). Though the number of secondary prepositions in Czech newspapers is much higher, the number of different items (i.e. types) is nearly the same with the exception of Mladá fronta DNES where the total of different secondary prepositions was rather high in comparison with the other three newspapers. However, it is necessary to point out that the figures relating to Czech newspapers include one-word units which we did not classify as secondary prepositions in English newspapers.

The bottom section of Table A (row 3,4) displays the results observing the definition of English secondary preposition used in our work (i.e. the figures relating to Czech newspapers do not take one-word preposition into account). It can be seen that the results demonstrate rather different trends in comparison with previous numbers. The Daily Mail contained most complex prepositions, but in The Sun there occurred most different types of prepositions. Blesk and Mladá fronta DNES comprised

nearly the same number of multiple secondary prepositions, however, in Blesk the number of different multiple types was lower. From this point of view, secondary prepositions (multiple types) are much frequent part of speech in English newspapers, moreover they can be seen as a used typically in such texts. Although the multiple items prevail over one-word ones in Czech newspapers (see Section 5.3.1), the one-word secondary prepositions form an inseparable part of journalistic vocabulary.

Table A – number of secondary prepositions in all examined newspapers

Criterion	MF 492 sentences	DM 482 sentences	Sun 497sentences	Blesk 486 sentences
Number of prepositions	74	37	33	61
Number of different items	40	30	32	33
Number of multiple prep.	29	37	33	25
Number of different multiple items	25	30	32	20

Secondly, we directed our attention to the recurrence of individual prepositions. In The Sun only one preposition appeared more than once, in The Daily Mail we found three recurrent prepositions, in both Mladá fronta DNES and in Blesk eleven. Two recurrent prepositions in The Daily Mail were the prepositions of the non-PNP type (*because of [kvůli in Czech], according to [podle]*), one was the PNP sequence *in a bid to*. Three quarters of recurrent prepositions in Mladá fronta DNES as well as in Blesk were the secondary prepositions whose morphological and lexical origin is unclear (*podle, kvůli, mezi*). The Czech secondary prepositions whose origin is unclear form the core of the register of secondary prepositions used in journalistic texts, which our research manifests. Though much lower in number the English secondary prepositions of the non-PNP type seem to have the corresponding role in English newspapers for they can be expected to be certainly found in virtually any newspaper article. They can be considered unmarked since their semantics (their meaning demonstrates high degree of universality and high degree of fixedness which allow them to stand in front of practically any noun or nominal phrase). On the other hand, Czech secondary prepositions whose morphological and lexical origin is clear as well as English PNP sequences seem to exhibit more specific meaning.

Tables B displays the frequency of the most recurrent secondary prepositions.

Table B: The most frequent secondary prepositions

	Freq		Freq		Freq		Freq
Prep	Mladá fronta DNES	Prep	Blesk	Prep	The Daily Mail	Prep	The Sun
podle (dle)	15	podle	14	in a bid to	4	on suspicion of	2
mezi	7	v případě	4	because of	3		
proti	4	během	3	according to	2		
kvůli	3	kvůli	3				
místo	3	mezi	3				
během	2	díky	2				
směrem k	3	koncem	2				
směrem na	2	kromě	2				
v případě	2	místo	2				
vně	2	v podobě	2				
uvnitř	2	vzhledem k	2				

*(Including the premodified version *in another bid to*)

Concerning the recurrence of the English PNP sequence and multiple Czech secondary prepositions we have acquired the following results. In The Daily Mail only one PNP sequence appeared more than once (*in a bid to*), in Mladá fronta DNES just three multiple prepositions occurred more than once (*směrem na*, *v případě*, *směrem k*) and in Blesk three (*v podobě*, *v případě*, *vzhledem k*). In The Sun only one PNP sequence was repeated.

The next criterion we have examined was the degree of stabilization of a secondary preposition. In terms of English secondary prepositions (only PNP sequences) we considered a preposition unstabilized if it was not included in Klégr's dictionary (Klégr, 2002:63-172). Concerning Czech prepositions we drew on our previous research (Melíšková, 2002) and in some cases we relied only on our own personal judgment for the borderline between a stabilized and unstabilized preposition is generally regarded quite unclear. In The Daily Mail we came across five unstabilized prepositions, in Sun four, in Mladá fronta DNES nine and in Blesk five. **Table C** provides a complete list of all unstabilized prepositions found in each newspaper. Though the total of unstabilized prepositions is rather low

in comparison with our previous research on Czech secondary prepositions where the number of those appeared to be much higher apart from the 90's (the 60's – 23, the 70's – 15, the 80's – 14, the 90's – surprisingly only 3) we still believe that the newspaper language seems to be very open to new secondary prepositions whose process of prepositionality has not been completed.

Table C – List of unstabilized secondary prepositions

Newspaper	Unstabilized prepositions
Mladá fronta DNES	do bilance, s postupem, v časech, v kruzích, v očích, v tabulce, v tandemu s, výměnou za, z úsvitu
The Daily Mail	in a bid to, in another backlash against, with a modicum of, in temperatures of, by a change in
Sun	for the rest of, in competition with, in the pockets of, in a bid to
Blesk	po ukončení, pod hrozbou, před objektivy, s vypětím, v podobě

Having examined all the above mentioned criteria we have arrived at the following conclusions regarding similarity and difference between broadsheets and tabloids. Tabloids would have been expected to contain a fairly high number of secondary prepositions as well as a variety of register given the nature of their topics - yet the results appear to be quite the opposite. It is broadsheets that seem to accommodate secondary prepositions while in tabloids we can find the secondary prepositions in lower numbers. Moreover they tend to use settled register of secondary prepositions. Czech newspapers manifest such trend very clearly. The outcome for both The Daily Mail and The Sun demonstrates resemblance in amount of prepositions found (DM – 37, S – 33), however, concerning the number of different prepositions The Sun contained slightly more different types (DM- 30, S-32). Nevertheless, we assume that with more examples the apparent contrast between English tabloid and broadsheet would have arisen.

Let us mention here two supplementary criteria – prepositions in P1 including combinatory patterns and the lexical point of view. Both in Mladá fronta DNES DNES and Blesk the most frequent preposition in P1 in multiple sequences prepositions was *v/ve (in)* which corresponds to the situation in The Daily Mail and The Sun, with *in* being the most frequent P1 preposition. As the secondary prepositions in Czech are predominantly linked to the genitive the most recurrent combinatory pattern would be *v/ve*

– *noun –Ngenitive (in-of)* as in English journalistic texts which manifests great degree of correspondence between English and Czech secondary prepositions.

Regarding the lexical point of view the register of nouns contained in English PNP sequences appears more varied, and hence more ‘entertaining’. Czech multiple sequences employ a fairly limited range of nouns. We can even claim that English PNP sequences, relying often on metaphors, can be regarded poetic.

6. CONCLUSION

Our dissertation aimed to find out if secondary prepositions appear as a common feature of English modern journalistic texts. Our research dealt with two very different types of newspaper texts – broadsheets (The Daily Mail) and tabloids (The Sun). We expected to obtain very different results from each newspaper concerning the criteria established for our research. However, our research revealed that there exist many similarities rather than differences in using secondary prepositions in both newspapers. Nevertheless, we dare to claim that such results were acquired due to a low number of sample sequences, otherwise we would have seen contrasts rather than correspondence between the two newspapers. We dealt with a limited number of sentences (which was one of the established criteria) therefore we obtained a limited number of examples.

On the basis of the outcome of dissertation we dare to state that secondary (complex) prepositions represent a rather common device in contemporary English journalistic texts, moreover, new expressions of this type are entering such texts.

Our work did not aim to be a comprehensive study however, we hope it can become a solid ground for further research on secondary prepositions in journalistic texts.

7. APPENDIX

This chapter provides a list of all single items of prepositions found in the examined texts. Concerning English newspapers we have included example sentences of all prepositions found.

7.1. THE DAILY MAIL

In another backlash against Labour yesterday, pensioners reacted with anger when it emerged that Mr Brown's Budget pledged of free bus passes would apply only to off-peak journeys.

In another bid to outflank Tory proposals, there was an above-inflation increase in the threshold for inheritance, to £ 275,000.

The Chancellor also ordered a cull of quangos ***in a bid to*** ease the red tape burden on business.

The Tory leader accused the Chancellor of rattling off 'magical' balances conjured out thin air ***in a bid to*** convince people there was black hole in the nation's finances.

The pilot battled to bring the £50million plane under control and plunged it into a desperate dive ***in a bid to*** make an emergency landing.

He said:" This dodgy government that brought us the dodgy dossier is now publishing a dodgy budget ***based on*** dodgy number."

Tax Freedom Day, the point in the year when the average employee stops working for Mr Brown ends begins cash for himself, will arrive three days later ***because of*** tax increases in the Budget, the Right-wing Adam Smith Institute said last night.

The Law Lords awarded it not ***because of*** need, but as 'compensation'. Now marginal constituencies all over the land are exposed to the risk of corruption ***because of*** Labour's reckless pursuit of party advantage.

According to the Halifax, there are about 1.5 million houses worth £ 285,000 or more in Britain, which is about one in 12 of all houses owned by their occupiers.

According to a recent poll of British Muslims, no fewer than one quarter supported the London bombings in July last year.

And ***according to*** the Home Secretary, the first plot by British Muslims against Britain was hatched in 2000.

As the price of houses continues to soar, so the estates of hundreds of thousands, then millions, of people who do not regard themselves as remotely rich will become subject to inheritance tax ***at a rate of*** 40 per cent once the threshold is reached.

We should not give up hope that he will do so but if history is any guide he won't do much more than raise the threshold fractionally ***above the rate of*** inflation.

With a modicum of prudence Mr Brown could do without the revenues from inheritance tax altogether, while at the same time endearing himself to Middle England.

At the height of the furore over the scheme in 2004, with Labour facing a backbench revolt, Culture Secretary Tessa Jowell insisted local concerns would be heard.

Today, The Daily Mail publishes remarkable insight ***into the impact of*** multiculturalism that should be compulsory reading for our politically correct ruling establishment.

For years, officialdom has been obsessed with the multicultural ethos, encouraging immigrants to celebrate their own languages, cultures and traditions ***at the expense of*** Britishness.

Ministers – disgracefully – refuse to outlaw forced marriages, ***for fear of*** upsetting minority communities.

A Gothic pile ***on the edge of*** the village is said to have been used as a school of terror once frequented by Abu Hamza, where Muslim boys were indoctrinated and selected for holy war against the West.

Yet even now, many Britain still remain ***in a state of*** denial about the nature and implications of this threat.

But the fact is that this terrorism is being perpetrated ***in the name of*** Islam and is condoned and even mandated by Islamic religious authorities.

More than 30 Muslim groups, along with Muslim MPs and peers, demanded that the Government change its foreign policy in order to placate terrorists.

This doctrine has pushed Left-wingers into the arms of Islamic radicals who are sworn enemies of the West.

Even worse, Islamic extremists have been recruited into the very heart of Whitehall as government advisers, in the wholly misguided belief that appeasing religious fanaticism will draw its venom.

A murderer, a rapist and a paedophile – three of the foreign prisoners set free instead of being deported – are, thank heavens, picked up by the police.

Some in the upper reaches of the military must be wondering if we have bitten off more than we can chew.

But some concerns were far from the minds of the mourners at the gates of the Kinloss base.

Politicians fearful of going down to defeat under the sheer weight of voter apathy and disillusion suddenly dared to hope for a brighter future.

But then, this is a party in thrall to one man – and it certainly isn't Tony Blair.

With all the fake sincerity of a snake oil salesman, Mr Blair unveils the big lie at the heart of his election campaign.

Contrary to Mr Blair's mendacious assertions, Tory policy is to spend more on NHS, more on schools, more on the police and more on pensions.

Some exhausted units are having to fight continuously for up to 40 days in the temperatures of 120F.

Critics said the Government was 'dithering' over how to support struggling officials who appear unable to cope with new restrictions on hand luggage and a vastly increased number of body searches in the wake of the alleged foiled bomb attack.

He was backed by Ryanair boss Michael O’Leary, who said the disruption was ‘playing **into the hands**’ of terrorists.

They said he was being hopelessly optimistic **by relying on** big increases in his tax income next year to fund the give-away.

The increase will be four per cent **by the end of** the year 2005.

7.2. THE SUN

A terrorist plot to kill hundreds of Britons at a shopping centre or airport was foiled yesterday **after a series of** dramatic dawn swoops by 700 cops.

The eight were arrested “**on suspicion of** being concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism”.

The arrest of Chinese cockle pickers in Liverpool **on suspicion of** being illegal immigrants highlights once again the terrible trade in human misery that flourishes here.

Then I saw a bearded Asian man being led out with his hands in cuffs **in front of** him.

In a deal concocted **in the back of** Byers’s ministerial car, four Rover Group executives calling themselves Phoenix Venture Holdings were handed the car giant on a plate.

The assets these opportunists have creamed off should by rights be **in the pockets of** the Longbridge workforce.

Senior right-wing MPs want leader David Cameron to put tax cuts **at the heart of** the next election campaign.

He spoke **at the opening of** a JCB plant at Pune after arriving for a four days visit.

In the interests of social justice, ministers will one day be forced to deal with the evil slave trade.

But **instead of** working for a pittance, they will expect the minimum wage – **in competition with** our own workers.

From the safety of the town's swish Highland Hotel, Bakri 46, launched into his familiar rant against Britain and Tony Blair.

Among scores of airlifts – often carried out amid lightning and heavy rain – the most amazing involved Senara Shute.

Twitching uncontrollably ***as a result of*** the Parkinson's disease crippling his body, actor Michael J Fox has bravely voiced his frustration at the latest hammer blow to stem cell research.

It was the first time in his five-and-a-half years in office that he has used his veto and ***according to*** polls it went against the wishes of nearly three-quarters of Americans.

In spite of the setback, Michael is determined to carry on the fight to find a cure.

On the instructions of someone at the Home Office – “not me,” says hapless Hughes – we've been letting in our country every Tom, Dick, and Harry from Romania and Bulgariy.

His spiteful sermons are ***in tune with*** Hezbollah terrorists who have destroyed Lebanon's dream of peace and prosperity.

This flies ***in the face of*** Tony Blair's 7/7 vow to amend these paralyzing laws if they hamper the fight against terrorism.

We know it's a long shot, but let's hope that ***by the end of*** the weekend, we can all cheer a home-grown triumph on British soil.

Bridges and roads were swept away ***beneath the feet of*** people walking on them.

Workers are expected to receive pay-offs ***equal to*** no more than £280 for every year of service.

A thousand workers will stay on at Longbridge to finish part-built cars and mothball the plant ***in the hope of*** selling the assets.

Chairman Towers said: “We are trying to place a fortune ***into the benefit of*** families.”

By the mid 1980's he was starting to clean-up.

Read the story on Pages 22 and 23 today of the horrific ordeal four young friends were put through **at the hands of** a rapist.

But one thing shines **through the words of** Nicola Lowrie, her fiancé Richard Dyke, Laura Waghorn and her fiancé Nick Barnes.

As Nicola puts it: "We refuse to let that monster turn us into victims **for the rest of** our lives."

Apart from ridding us of a Minister who was either incompetent, had no memory or was a liar (perm any two or three).

The huge number of illegal immigrants who have sneaked into Britain is a major worry to voters **because of** the strains being placed on schools, hospitals and housing.

He will fly to the Middle East later this week **in a bid to** start talks between Israel and Lebanon.

Today he will promise a fresh war on anti-social behaviour, with kids **at risk of** becoming jobs targeted before they are born.

Even **in the depths of** despair, the indomitable human spirit will always find hope.

7.3. MLADÁ FRONTA DNES

Neshodli se ani **v pohledu na** korunní svědkyni Marcelu Urbanovou.

Když došlo na otázky, jestli byl **během** případu politicky ovlivňován, vyjadřoval se velmi nekompromisně.

Zdravá dívka, která si stěžovala prezidentovi, že musí strávit prázdniny na psychiatrii **kvůli** porozvodovému sporu svých rodičů, se **podle** zpráv lékařů už dokáže bez pláče stýkat nejen s matkou, ale i s otcem.

Místo pobytu v léčebně si pro něj přišel exekutor.

Mezi pravidelné položky patří rozhovor či fotografie v novinách nebo interview v televizi.

Nehledě k tomu, že si nehodlám tělo pokreslit ničím, co nejde pryč.

Raúl Castro bude řídit zemi po dobu rekonvalescence bratra Fidela, ale nedá se říct, zda tento stav potrvá jen několik týdnů, měsíců nebo už navždy, ani zda jde o počátek zdravotní krize, která skončí smrtí.

Pokud Fidel odejde a Raúl bude ještě ovládat zemi, uvnitř struktury režimu vznikne velký tlak směrem ke změně.

Vztahy mezi oběma bratry jsou založeny na opovržení, které Fidel k Raúlovi cítí, jak se traduje v kruzích blízkých dynastií Castrů.

Hlavně Lageův případ je zajímavý, říká se, že má dobré kontakty se zahraničím a těší se respektu ze strany významných politických kruhů vně Kuby.

Kdyby byl Fidel mrtvý, aparát by se neuchyloval k opatřením kosmetického rázu, ale spíše k vojenským tahům: vyhlášení výjimečného stavu, rozmístění bezpečnostních sil a rozvědky v blízkosti domovů členů opozice atp.

Je to obava z připojení desítky nových členů k EU, je to nejistota tváří v tvář chystanému rozšíření evropského práva na území, kde právo zatím tak moc neznamenal.

Nikdo nechce ohrozit unii – ale v očích mnoha hrozba pro ni reálně existuje.

Pro řadu těch, kdo se za Evropany už dávno považují, je naše odhodlání „vstoupit do Evropy“ srovnatelné s úsilím barbarů, kteří se kdysi snažili zdolat hranice římského impéria.

V tabulce krutostí a nelidskosti drží přední místo.

Ohromná lidská legrace z úsvitu let padesátých.

Redaktoři MF DNES včera zjišťovali ceny u více než 200 pump ve všech krajích a **na rozdíl od** minulého týdne nenašli nikde cenu pod třicet korun.

A politikům se soud znelíbil už dávno: **v časech** opoziční smlouvy, kdy dal jasně najevo, že politika by mohla být něčím víc než strojkem na rozdělování moci.

A to **včetně** nejintimnějších, jako o potratech, pohlavních nálezích, pěkně s rodným číslem, adresou nebo se sexuální orientací a etnickou příslušností.

Do bilance ničivých záplav se musí připočítat také kulturní díla a historické památky.

Vedle zaplaveného válečného památníku utrpěla i stavba barokní pevnosti, jež je světovým unikátem.

Nechci u toho být blízko, tak jedu do Prahy,“ řekl v pátek v noci, když v rychlosti čerpal benzin u křižovatky **ve směru** na Prahu.

Německou reakci na tuto věc o to více komplikuje spor mezi Rakouskem, Německem a Českou republikou ohledně zprovoznění Sověty navržené jaderné elektrárny **nedaleko** rakouských hranic.

Kartami opravdu pořádně zamíchal Günter Verheughen, německý zástupce v Evropské komisi, který má na starost portfolio rozšíření EU **směrem na** Východ, když nedávno navrhl, aby o rozšíření unie **směrem na** Východ německý národ rozhodl v referendu.

K aktivní lobby brojící **proti** euru se nedávno připojilo nové uskupení s názvem ANO, kterému předsedá Lord David Owen, dřívější ministr zahraničních věcí.

Hlásají, že **navzdory** přání voličů má vláda v úmyslu „vhodit“ Británii do jednotného měnového rybníku už někdy za rok nebo za dva.

Premiér Tony Blair je zjevně přesvědčen o strategické potřebě připojení se k euru, ale **vzhledem k** tomu, že hlasů pro bude nejspíš málo, není jisté, zda se k tomuto kroku vůbec odhodlá.

Špidla, dosud vždy oddaný a loajální Zemanův první místopředseda, slibuje, že v tandemu se Stanislavem Grossem změní politickou tvář ČSSD.

A co prodloužení účastnické smlouvy výměnou za dvacetiprocentní slevu?

Hospodářství roste a kolem velkých podvodníků se zatahují sítě.

Ječela na ně a možná i díky tomu se z nich stali usedlí tatkové, kteří své rodiny živí poctivou prací a pohoršují se nad násilnickými sklony dnešní mládeže.

„Premiér o nich při jednání hovořil, stejně jako při své návštěvě v Číně,“ řekla mluvčí Lucie Orgoníková s tím, že kritika směrem k Číně byla v rámci toho, co říkají Francouzi či Němci.

Souběžně s dočasným předáním moci Raúlu Castrovi jmenoval vrchní velitel také další vyvolené.

S postupem času se otázka rozšíření stala méně populární.

Smlouva o investicích s Čínou není v souladu s právem EU.

7.4. BLESK

Jan Pavel II. zanechal závěť v podobě psaného „duchovního odkazu“.

Agentura APF s odvoláním na italský tisk naznačuje, že dokument je zřejmě zaměřen především na úvahy o životě a smrti, o víře a lidskosti.

Dokonce i požehnal rukou směrem k oknu, pod nímž se modlili věřící.

Tehdy se prý naposled obrátil k oknu a na adresu mladých řekl: „Vyhledával jsem vás.“

Koncem června byla paní Marie převezena do nemocnice na pražském Karlově náměstí.

Podle informací Blesku nebyla příčinou smrti žádná vážná nemoc.

Díky prodeji je totiž čekají tučné odměny.

Má na svědomí pumový útok v jeruzalémské pizzerii, kde kromě něj zahynulo i dalších patnáct nevinných lidí.

Teror ve jménu víry.

Vzhledem k tomu, že při poslední návštěvě prezidentského páru v Portugalsku probíhaly u domu ještě stavební úpravy, nudit se určitě nebude.

„Vyplývá z toho samozřejmě i to, že v případě krachu referenda o EU podá vláda demisi!“ dodal poslanec.

Spekulace se začaly odvíjet od vyjádření šéfa středočeské ČSSD Richarda Dolejše, který navrhl provést po referendu rekonstrukci vlády na úkor lidovců a unionistů.

Obývací, kde si v hlubokém křesle lebedí holohlavá Helena, naproti sedí polonahý manžel Jirka, u nohou se jim povaluje kavkazský ovčák Fandy.

I přes její smích je ale vidět, že s nemocí musí bojovat s vypětím všech sil.

„Z nálezu ústavního soudu vyplývá, že zákonodárci musí připravit zákon o nájemném, který bude spravedlivý vuči pronajímatelům i nájemníkům,“ řekl ministr pro místní rozvoj Pavel Němec.

Na dohodu o výši nájmu mezi oběma stranami sází Občanské sdružení majitelů domů, vzniklé spory by měly řešit soudy.

„My argumentujeme věcně, v mezích zákona.“

„Od zavedení tržního nájemného neustoupím ani pod hrozbou fyzické likvidace.“

Starám se o její hlas, a když ke mně Lucka přišla na počátku roku na prohlídku, zjistila jsem onen problém,“ svěřila nám včera Dagmar Černochová.

Otěhotnět se ženám doporučuje dokonce až dva roky po ukončení léčby,“ vysvětlila nám odbornice na poruchy žláz s vnitřní sekrecí Petra Lukášová.

Avšak s výjimkou Varšavy a Moskvy.

Přesto se během údajné pracovní schůzky dlouze díval do jejích očí, občas ji něžně objal a nechyběl ani polibek...

Připravuju nový koncertní program, v září natáčím další dětské album a mimo svých dvou dětí se starám o nemocného tatínka...

Už jenom kvůli nim bych se nerozvedla,“ řekla nám Dáda Patrasová.

Místo divokých pitek s kamarády z mokré čtvrti se rekreuje na chalupě asi 60 kilometrů od Prahy s bývalou manželkou Nad'ou Konvalinkovou a dcerou Karolínou.

Navíc jsem si udělal obrázek elektrárny od začátku její výstavby a zjistil jsem, že na počátku byla řada věcí stavebně zanedbaná.

To choť Livie pláče a před objektivy fotoaparátů její uslzenou tvář nedokáže uchránit ani slušivý klobouk překrývající čelo.

Přesně do té, vedle které na Vinohradech celý život žila, kam tak ráda chodívала.

Blesku se podařilo získat první snímek, který Jana Štefánková v rouše Evině nafotila v opuštěném kraji uprostřed železničních kolejí.

Tyto představy se nám musí chtět nechtět vybavit při pohledu na česko-ruské hranice.

Ty je nutné izolovat od životního prostředí po dobu až 500 let.

V průběhu těchto 12 let je třeba postavit skladiště vyhořelého paliva, které umožní uskladnit bezpečně odpad na dobu 40-50 let.

8. RESUME

Tato práce si klade cíl zjistit, jaké místo zaujímají sekundární prepozice v moderních anglických publicistických textech. Výzkum jsme prováděli na dvou odlišných typech textu, tzv. seriózních novin (The Daily Mail) a bulváru (The Sun). Jelikož tyto noviny představují dva naprosté protiklady, co se týče např. grafiky, ale především obsahu, očekávali jsme velmi rozdílné výsledky.

Druhým cílem bylo porovnání výsledků získaného materiálu z anglických publicistických textů s materiálem získaných z českých novinových článků. Opět jsme se soustředili na dva odlišné typy textů – Mladá fronta DNES DNES (seriózní tisk) a Blesk (bulvární tisk).

Naše práce se opírá o metody popsané v naší diplomové práci *Sekundární prepozice v současné české publicistice*, která zkoumala výskyt sekundárních prepozic v publicistických textech (Mladá fronta DNES DNES) z let šedesátých až devadesátých. Pro vlastní výzkum jsme stanovili několik kritérií jako například původ, počet komponentů, stabilizovanost, počet a opakovanost jednotlivých předložkových výrazů. Cílem práce bylo - kromě analýzy získaných výrazů podle stanovených kritérií – zjistit, zda jsou sekundární prepozice charakteristickým prostředkem publicistického stylu a zda je možno v jejich výskytu, frekvenci a počtu jednotlivých předložkových výrazů sledovat určité tendence.

Druhá kapitola této práce se zabývá charakteristikou publicistického stylu z několika hledisek. Nejprve jsme podali obecný popis tohoto stylu a jeho funkcí. Dále jsme se zabývali jazykovými prostředky typickými pro českou publicistiku (morfologie, syntax, výrazové prostředky). Poté jsme uvedli jazykové prostředky typické pro anglickou žurnalistiku. Jazykovou charakteristiku anglických novin jsme provedli pomocí srovnání prostředků typických pro seriózní tisk a ‚bulvár‘.

Sekundární prepozice jsou v povědomí uživatelů jazyka velmi abstraktním pojmem, proto bylo prvním úkolem této práce podat jejich obecnou charakteristiku a vymežit jejich klasifikaci. Pro klasifikaci sekundárních prepozic práce jsme vycházeli z následujících zdrojů *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English language* (Quirk et al., 1985), *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny* (Dušková et al., 1994) *Mluvnice češtiny 2* (1986), *Příruční mluvnice češtiny* (1995) and *English Complex Prepositions of the Type In Spite Of and Analogous Sequences* (Aleš Klégr, 2002). Nejprve jsme vymezili pojem prepozice a sekundární prepozice. Dalším úkolem bylo určit kritéria prepozicionalizace, tj. jaké podmínky musí výraz splňovat, aby mohl být považován za sekundární

prepozici. Dále jsme se zabývali původem sekundárních prepozic, tj. z jakých slovních druhů mohou vznikat. Posledním kritériem charakteristiky sekundárních prepozic byly jejich sémantické funkce. Všechna výše uvedená kritéria jsme aplikovali na české i anglické sekundární prepozice.

Ve čtvrté části této práce jsme popsali metody, které jsme použili pro vlastní výzkum, který má dvě části. Jazykový materiál jsme získali metodou excerptce. Sekundární prepozice jsme excerptovali z textů o celkové rozsahu přibližně 500 větných celků z každého z uvedených deníků. Nejprve jsme určili celkový počet sekundárních prepozic a počet jednotlivých předložkových výrazů.

Pro analýzu materiálu z anglického tisku jsme si stanovili následující kritéria. Nejdříve jsme nalezené prepozice rozdělili do dvou skupin podle typu na tzv. PSP (prepozice-substantivum- předložka) výrazy a ostatní sekundární prepozice (většinou dvouslovné výrazy předložkové povahy). Dalším hlediskem byla opakovanost jednotlivých předložkových výrazů a počet komponentů v předložkovém výrazu včetně skladby výrazu, tj. z jakých slovních druhů se daný výraz skládá. Další kritéria analýzy byla uplatněna pouze na předložkových výrazech typu PSP, a to – předložka v první pozici, předložka v druhé pozici, kombinace předložek v první a druhé pozici, modifikace předložkového výrazu (počet rozvitých předložkových výrazů a typ premodifikace), stupeň prepozicionalizace (v naší práci jsme pracovali s termínem stabilizovanost).

Poslední částí prvního stupně výzkumu bylo celkové shrnutí získaných výsledků týkající se pouze anglických novin. Pro závěrečné shrnutí jsme stanovili dvě dílčí kritéria – seznam sekundárních předložek, které s v textu objevily více než jednou a rozdělení substantiv, která se vyskytla ve výrazech typu PSP, do skupin podle jejich významu.

Druhý stupeň výzkumu se soustředil na analýzu jazykového materiálu získaného z českých publicistických textů. Získané české sekundární prepozice jsme nejprve rozdělili do skupin podle typu, tj. na sekundární prepozice, jejichž původ není zřejmý a prepozice, z jejichž tvaru a významu lze určit výchozí slovní druh. Dále jsme zkoumali opakovanost jednotlivých předložkových výrazů, počet komponentů v předložkovém výrazu včetně skladby výrazu. Posledním kritériem bylo stanovení míry prepozicionalizace, tudíž zda lze výraz považovat za stabilizovaný či nestabilizovaný.

Poslední částí výzkumu bylo shrnující porovnání získaného materiálu ze všech zkoumaných textů. Opět bylo stanoveno několik kritérií. Nejprve jsme porovnali celkový počet všech nalezených sekundárních prepozic a počet jednotlivých předložkových výrazů, dále celkový počet

víceslovných výrazů a počet jednotlivých víceslovných výrazů. Poté jsme zkoumali počet a frekvenci opakujících se předložkových výrazů a vyjmenovali jsme všechny výrazy, které jsme považovali za nestabilizované. Na závěr jsme si stanovili dvě dílčí kritéria – kombinace předložek v první a druhé pozici (v případě českých sekundárních předložek jsme též zkoumali pád substantiva, které po sekundární předložce následuje, poté jsme určili anglický ekvivalent českého pádu vyjádřený prepozicí) a lexikální variabilitu sekundárních předložek.

Pátá kapitola se věnuje vlastnímu výzkumu. První oddíl obsahuje výsledky z anglického deníku *The Daily Mail*. V tomto deníku jsme našli celkem 37 sekundárních prepozic, z toho 30 třicet různých předložkových výrazů. Z celkového počtu různých předložkových výrazů bylo 26 výrazů typu PSP a šest předložek jiného typu (dvouslovné výrazy). Pouze tři předložkové výrazy se vyskytly více než jednou – jeden PSP výraz a dvě sekundární předložky jiného typu. Co se týče počtu komponentů v předložkovém výrazu, převládaly předložky čtyřčlenné. Předložky trojčlenné a pětičlenné se objevily v zanedbatelném počtu. Většina trojčlenných výrazů obsahovala skladbu – „prepozice-substantivum-prepozice“. Ve čtyřčlenných výrazech předcházela substantivu determinátor – většinou člen určitý. Substantiva v těchto výrazech byla ve většině případů v singuláru. Pětičlenné výrazy ještě navíc obsahovaly modifikaci substantiva pomocí adjektiva či adverbia. Dalším kritériem byla opakování předložky v první a druhé pozici ve výrazech typu PSP a kombinace těchto předložek. V první pozici jsme našli celkem 9 různých primárních předložek. Nejčastější byla předložkou byla předložka *in* (8) následována předložkou *at* (5) a *into* (4). Ostatní předložky se vyskytly v mnohem menším počtu, ve většině výrazů pouze jednou. V druhé pozici se vyskytly pouze čtyři různé prepozice. Nejfrekventovanější předložkou byla podle očekávání předložka *of* (20). Co se týče kombinace předložek v první a druhé pozici, našli jsme celkem 11 různých kombinací. Nejčastěji se vyskytly dvě kombinace *in-of* a *at-of*, obě celkem pětkrát. Další nejfrekventovanější seskupení bylo *into-of* (4). Ostatní se objevily ve většině případů jen jednou. Výsledky získané pomocí posledních tří kritérií jsme srovnali s daty ve studii Aleše Klégra.

V deníku *The Daily Mail* se objevilo celkem pět rozvitých výrazů typu PSP a také stejný počet nestabilizovaných sekundárních prepozic.

Druhý oddíl se zabýval analýzou jazykového materiálu z bulvárního deníku *The Sun*.

Ve zkoumaných textech jsem našli celkem 33 sekundárních předložek, z toho 32 různých předložkových výrazů, což znamená, že pouze jeden výraz se objevil více než jednou. Z celkového počtu 32

sekundárních prepozic bylo 27 sekvencí typu PSP a 5 sekundárních prepozic jiného typu. Co se týče počtu komponentů v předložkovém výrazu, převládaly předložky čtyřčlenné. Předložky trojčlenné se také objevily v poměrně velkém počtu. Texty z tohoto deníku neobsahovaly žádný pětičlenný výraz. Většina trojčlenných výrazů obsahovala skladbu – „prepozice-substantivum-prepozice“. Ve čtyřčlenných výrazech předcházela substantivu determinátor – většinou člen určitý. Substantiva v těchto výrazech byla ve většině případů v singuláru.

Nejčastější předložkou v první pozici byla předložka *in* (11), která se vyskytla v mnohem vyšším počtu než ostatní výrazy. V první pozici jsme našli celkem 12 různých předložkových výrazů. Podle očekávání se v druhé pozici sekvencí typu PSP nejčastěji vyskytla předložka *of* (21). Jeden výraz typu PSP neměl žádný předložkový výraz v druhé pozici. Nejfrekventovanější kombinací předložek v první a druhé pozici byla jednoznačně sekvence *in-of*. V deníku *The Sun* jsme našli celkem 15 různých kombinací. Výsledky získané pomocí posledních tří kritérií jsme srovnali s daty ve studii Aleše Klégra.

Žádný z nalezených výrazů typu PSP nebyl premodifikován. Čtyři výrazy jsme označili jako nestabilizované.

Další kapitola shrnuje výsledky získané analýzou jazykového materiálu z obou anglických novin. Z výsledků výzkumu vyplývá, že deník *The Sun* na rozdíl od deníku *The Daily Mail* disponuje s ustálenou škálou sekundárních prepozic, jelikož se v něm neobjevil žádný rozvitý výraz a dále se zde častěji vyskytují tříčlenné PSP sekvence typu *in spite of*, *in front of*, jejichž proces prepozicionalizace byl dokončen, a proto se obecně považují za tzv. pravé sekundární předložky. Nejčastější předložkou v první pozici v obou denících byla předložka *in*, v druhé *of*, což znamená, že nejfrekventovanější kombinací předložek v těchto pozicích bylo seskupení *in-of*. Z těchto výsledků vyplývá, že sekvence tohoto typu jsou předurčeny se za určitých gramatických „podmínek“ stát sekundárními prepozicemi. Jelikož jsme v obou zkoumaných denících našli poměrně mnoho nestabilizovaných sekundárních prepozic, domníváme se, že do moderních anglických publicistických textů pronikají nové výrazy předložkové povahy.

Poté jsme se zabývali analýzou jazykového materiálu získaného v českých publicistických textech. V deníku *Mladá fronta DNES* jsme našli celkem 74 sekundárních prepozic a 40 různých předložkových výrazů, v deníku *Blesk* 61 sekundárních prepozic, z toho 33 různých předložkových výrazů. 11 sekundárních prepozic se v obou textech vyskytlo více než jednou. Ve většině případů se jednalo o jednoslovné předložky typu *mezi*, *podle*. Ovšem nejfrekventovanějšími výrazy v obou

denících - co se týče počtu komponentů – byly dvoučlenné výrazy typu *v rámci* či *vzhledem*. Většina všech sekundárních prepozic v obou textech byla odvozena ze substantiv. Posledním hlediskem byla stabilizovanost předložkového výrazu. V Mladé frontě DNES se vyskytlo devět nestabilizovaných sekundárních předložek, v Blesku pouze pět.

Poslední částí této kapitoly bylo srovnání sekundárních prepozic nalezených v českých i anglických publicistických textech pomocí výše uvedených kritérií. Ačkoli z výsledků analýzy vyplývá, že se v českém tisku vyskytuje mnohem více sekundárních prepozic, je nutné upozornit, že jsme do celkového počtu zkoumaných výrazů předložkové povahy zahrnuli i jednoslovné výrazy, které nebyly předmětem výzkumu v anglických publicistických textech. Z výsledků dále vyplývá, že bulvární tisk má tendenci používat menší počet a zároveň ustálenou škálu sekundárních prepozic na rozdíl od seriózního tisku, což je překvapivé zjištění, jelikož jsme vycházeli z teze, že bulvární tisk disponuje s barvitým slovníkem.

Analýzou získaných výsledků jsme dospěli k závěru, že sekundární prepozice jsou poměrně běžným prostředkem moderních anglických publicistických textů. Dále se domníváme, že pokud by byl počet příkladů předložkových výrazů vyšší, rozdíl mezi seriózním a bulvárním tiskem by se projevil zřetelněji.

9. REFERENCES

BARTOŠEK, J. Jazyk žurnalistiky. In. DANEŠ, F. *Český jazyk na přelomu tisíciletí*. Praha:Academia, 1997, pp. 42-64.

CRYSTAL, D. and DAVY, D. *Investigating English Style*. London: Longman, 1969, pp. 172-191.

ČECHOVÁ, M. et. al. *Stylistika současné češtiny*. Praha: ISV – nakladatelství, 1997. ISBN 80-85866-21-8.

DUŠKOVÁ, L., et. al. *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*. Praha: Academia, 1994. ISBN 80-200-0486-6

HAIS, K. and HODEK, B. *Velký česko-anglický slovník I. A-E*. Praha: Academia, 1991.

JELÍNEK, M. Nové výrazy předložkové povahy v češtině a ruštině. *Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské university*, A16, 1968, pp. 47-58.

KLÉGR, A. *English Complex Prepositions of the Type In Spite Of and Analogous Sequences*. Praha: Nakladatelství Karolinum, 2002.

KROUPOVÁ, L. K slovnědruhové povaze deverbativních nevlastních předložek v češtině a slovenštině. *Jazykovedné štúdie*, 12, 1974, pp. 122-130.

KROUPOVÁ, L. K diskusi o slovnědruhové povaze předložek a jejich klasifikaci. *Slovo a slovesnost*, 35, 1974, pp. 265-268.

Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. Oxford: Macmillan, 2007.

MELÍŠKOVÁ, P. *Sekundární prepozice v současné české publicistice*. Plzeň: Západočeská univerzita, 2000.

Mluvnice češtiny 2. Praha: Academia, 1986.

The New Penguin English Dictionary. London: Penguin, 2000

Oxford advanced Learner's Dictionary. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Příruční mluvnice češtiny. Praha: NLN, 1995.

QUIRK, R., et. al. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English language*. London: Longman, 1985.