

**Filozofická fakulta
Univerzity Karlovy v Praze**

Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Frázová kompozita v současném britském tisku

Phrasal Compounds in Contemporary British Newspapers

Martina Měnová

Květen 2012

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

Děkuji vedoucí své bakalářské práce, PhDr. Markétě Malé, Ph.D., za její cenné rady a čas, který mé práci věnovala.

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně, že jsem řádně citovala všechny použité prameny a literaturu a že práce nebyla využita v rámci jiného vysokoškolského studia či k získání jiného nebo stejného titulu.

V Praze dne 29.5.2012

Abstract

The present thesis deals with phrasal compounds, which are generally considered a marginal type of English word-formation. The theoretical part of the thesis aims to define phrasal compounds and differentiate them from standard compounds. It draws on both Czech and foreign secondary literature, and summarizes the approaches of different authors, but it relies mostly on the Czech traditional approach.

The research part presents an analysis and a classification of 139 phrasal compounds excerpted from contemporary British news websites, where they often appear as witty neologisms. The compounds are examined from the point of view of both their syntactic function and internal structure (a-/symmetrical structure, presence of conjunctions and prepositions, semantic relations between constituents). Based on the analysis, the specific features of phrasal compounds are presented in the conclusion of the thesis.

Key words

Phrasal compounds, quotational compounds, contemporary British newspapers

Tématem této práce jsou frázová kompozita, která jsou považována za okrajový typ tvoření slov v angličtině. Teoretická část práce si klade za cíl definovat frázová kompozita a stanovit, v čem se odlišují od standardních kompozit. Tato část sumarizuje přístupy k frázovým kompozitům v českých i zahraničních zdrojích, ale opírá se především o tradiční české pojetí.

Praktická část analyzuje a klasifikuje 139 frázových kompozit, která byla excerpována z internetových stránek současných britských novin, kde se tato kompozita často vyskytují jako neologismy. V této části práce je popsána jak syntaktická funkce frázových kompozit, tak jejich vnitřní stavba (a-/symetrie vnitřní struktury, přítomnost předložek a spojek, sémantické vztahy mezi členy kompozita). Na základě poznatků získaných v praktické části práce jsou v závěru popsány charakteristické vlastnosti frázových kompozit.

Klíčová slova

Frázová kompozita, citátová kompozita, současné britské noviny

CONTENTS

List of tables

List of abbreviations

1. Introduction.....	9
2. Theoretical background	10
2.1. Defining a compound.....	10
2.1.1. Orthographic criteria.....	10
2.1.2. Phonological criteria.....	11
2.1.3. Morphological criteria	11
2.1.4. Syntactic criteria	11
2.1.5. Semantic criteria	11
2.2. Defining phrasal compounds	12
2.2.1. Terminology.....	12
2.2.2. Czech authors.....	13
2.2.3. Foreign authors	14
2.3. Compact clauses and other problematic instances.....	16
2.4. Our definition of a phrasal compound	16
2.5. Criteria for phrasal compounds.....	17
2.5.1. Orthographic criteria.....	17
2.5.2. Phonological criteria	17
2.5.3. Morphological criteria	18
2.5.4. Syntactic criteria	18
2.5.5. Semantic criteria	18
2.6. Classifications	19
2.6.1. Bauer's classification	19
2.6.2. Nosek's classification	19
2.7. A means of condensation.....	21
2.8. Genre differences	21
2.9. Language differences	22
3. Material and Method.....	24
4. Research part.....	25
4.1. Objectives	25
4.2. Syntactic classification	26
4.2.1. Phrasal compounds constituting a clause element.....	26
4.2.2. Phrasal compounds which function as a part of a phrase constituting a clause element.....	29
4.2.2.1. Pre-modifiers	29
4.2.2.2. Post-modifiers	30
4.2.3. Conclusion of syntactic analysis.....	31
4.3. Formal classifications	33
4.3.1. Classification according to the number of elements.....	33
4.3.2. Classification according to symmetry and lexical relationships.....	34
4.3.3. Classification according to prepositions and conjunctions within the compound.....	37
4.4. Comments on other points	39
4.4.1. Syntactic origin	39
4.4.2. Style	39
4.4.3. Types, tokens, productivity.....	40
5. Conclusion	41
References.....	43

Sources.....	44
Résumé.....	45
Appendix.....	49

List of tables

Table 1: Terminology	12
Table 2: Distribution of phrasal compounds according to their syntactic function.....	26
Table 3: Syntactic function of phrasal compounds as independent clause elements.....	27
Table 4: Syntactic function of phrasal compounds within a phrase	29
Table 5: Distribution of phrasal compounds in different syntactic functions.....	31
Table 6: The number of elements constituting a phrasal compound	33
Table 7: Distribution of phrasal compounds according to the lexical relationships within them	34
Table 8: List of fully symmetrical phrasal compounds	35
Table 9: The parts of speech constituting the symmetrical element.....	36
Table 10: Conjunctions in phrasal compounds.....	38
Table 11: Prepositions in phrasal compounds	38
Table 12: The frequency of phrasal compounds.....	40

List of abbreviations

B BBC

DM *Daily Mail*

G *The Guardian*

M *The Daily Mirror*

S *The Sun*

1. Introduction

This thesis deals with phrasal compounds, also known as *quotational* compounds. Although frequent compounding is characteristic of the English language, phrasal compounds are widely recognized as a marginal type of English compounds for they do not fit the usual criteria for compounds. Meibauer (2008: 238) even writes that “[p]hrasal compounds, this is for sure, are a sort of morphological provocation.” To delimit phrasal compounds, it is first necessary to define compounds as such, so that we can determine in what aspects phrasal compounds fit the definition and which criteria place them on the periphery. Phrasal compounds are treated both in Czech and foreign literature, yet the terminology differs as well as the concept as such. For this reason, the approaches of both Czech and foreign authors are considered.

The research part of the present thesis aims to examine the material excerpted from contemporary British news websites. The excerpted phrasal compounds are analysed in terms of both their syntactic function and their internal structure. Since they are a variable group comprising both lexicalized units (*bride-to-be*) and ad hoc created compounds (*short-but-ever-so-sweet [tour]*), several classifications from different points of view are suggested. Throughout the thesis, we work with the assumption that phrasal compounds are a type of compounds, not instances of conversion or derivation.

2. Theoretical background

2.1. Defining a compound

A compound can be generally defined as a “word that is made up of two other words.” (Bauer 2006: 719) According to Bauer, there “appear to be two fundamental approaches to the nature of a compound. The first sees a compound as a particular construction type, an entity with a formal definition. The second views a compound as a lexical unit meeting certain criteria.” (*ibid.*) The criteria “generally accepted as correlating with compound status” (*ibid.*) listed by Bauer include orthographic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic criteria. Apart from these, Lieber (2005: 376) adds the criteria of “unavailability of the first stem to syntactic processes such as inflection, anaphora, and coordination, and inseparability of the first and second stems.” In the following part, based mainly on Bauer (2006) and Lieber (2005), these criteria will be analyzed. Nevertheless, the list of criteria is not exhaustive and does not attempt to deal with all instances and irregularities of compounding, given the ambiguousness and extensiveness of this category.

2.1.1. Orthographic criteria

Bauer (2006: 719) asserts that compounds demonstrate their status by being written as single words. This simple definition is complicated by examples such as *rainforest*. When spelled as a single word, it fulfils the criterion. There are, however, the attested forms *rain-forest* and also *rain forest*. The former still fits the definition if we accept that compounds may be spelled with a hyphen. The latter, nevertheless, formally consists of two separate words, though with a distinct lexical meaning. Therefore, spelling cannot be regarded as the decisive criterion for compoundhood.

Regarding the issue of spelling compounds with a hyphen, Huddleston and Pullum distinguish *lexical* and *syntactic*¹ hyphens. The lexical hyphens are found “in morphologically complex bases formed by processes of lexical word-formation.” (Huddleston, Pullum 2002: 1760)

¹ Syntactic hyphens will be dealt with in 2.5.1.

2.1.2. Phonological criteria

Stress may only be criterial in several instances, such as in the well-known example *'blackbird* and *'black 'bird*. According to the Compound stress rule a compound is stressed on the initial element, but this rule does not apply in many cases for the stress patterns in compounds are rather complex. Therefore, stress cannot be regarded as a universal decisive criterion when defining a compound.

2.1.3. Morphological criteria

Bauer (2006: 720) mentions an approach according to which individual elements in compounds “disallow inflection.” For example, the compound *trouser-press* does not have the plural marking on the modifying element, although the word *trousers* “rarely appears in the singular” (*ibid.*). Bauer further adds that “the head element tends to carry the inflection for the word as a whole, not the modifying element” (*ibid.*: 723) as the plural marker *-s* in *passers-by*.

2.1.4. Syntactic criteria

On the syntactic level, compounds behave as simple² words. Lieber (2005: 376) claims that in compounds the first stem is unavailable to anaphora and coordination.

I. Lieber claims that “an arbitrary modifier cannot be inserted between elements of a compound and still maintain compoundhood.” (*ibid.*: 377) For example, *blackbird* cannot be separated by a modifier, so that *black singing bird* would be a free combination, not a compound.

II. “[A]naphora cannot pick out the modifying element in a compound, but can in a syntactic phrase.” (Bauer 2006: 721) Therefore, *it* referring to *rain forest* refers to the whole compound, not to *rain* or *forest*.

III. Since the first stem of a compound is not available to coordination, it is impossible to say **a black and blue bird* while regarding *a blackbird* as a compound.

2.1.5. Semantic criteria

Bauer (2006: 721) claims that “specialization of meaning is sometimes taken to indicate the compound status” which suggests that compounds are lexicalized. This is, however, very problematic. There are certainly fully lexicalized compounds, such as

² By *simple* we mean non-compound.

greenhouse, but it is necessary to realize that “compounding is highly productive and new compounds are very often compositional in meaning.” (Lieber 2005: 376)

On the whole, more criteria need to be applied when determining a compound. As was suggested, compounds are such a heterogeneous group with numerous marginal instances that it appears impossible to draw a clearcut borderline between a non-compound word and a compound or a compound and a phrase.

2.2. Defining phrasal compounds

2.2.1. Terminology

The terminology varies to a great extent. Czech authors, such as Dušková, Nosek and Mathesius use the term *quotational compound*, which is a literal translation of the Czech term *citátové kompozitum*, first used by Mathesius (1961). In foreign literature we mostly find terms *phrasal compound* and *dephrasal compound*. We have not found the term *quotational compound* in foreign literature except in references to Czech authors. The term *phrasal compound* is preferred in this thesis for it, according to our research, best expresses the nature of these compounds (see 2.4.). The following table shows what terms are used by different authors. It is necessary to point out that they also differ in their concept of a compound as such. This will, however, be disregarded in the table.

Table 1: Terminology

Czech authors	
Dušková et al. (2006)	Quotational compounds ³
Mathesius (1961)	Quotational compounds ⁴
Nosek (1985)	Quotational compounds
Vachek (1976)	Quotational compounds
Foreign authors	
Bauer (1983)	Phrase compounds
Bisetto, Scalise (2005)	Phrasal compounds
Huddleston, Pullum (2002)	Dephrasal compounds
Jespersen (1946)	String compounds
Lieber (2005, 2010)	Phrasal compounds
Meibauer (2008)	Phrasal compounds
Plag (2005)	Syntactic phrases, lexicalized phrases
Quirk et al. (1985)	Premodifying compounds

³ Citátové složeniny. My translation.

⁴ Citátová kompozita. Dušková’s translation.

2.2.2. Czech authors

The first Czech author mentioning phrasal compounds was Vilém Mathesius. He uses the term *quotational*⁵ compounds for expressions such as *the did-not-goes*. According to his definition, these compounds “arise in such a way that a sentence element (or phrase or even clause) is used as a noun compound.”⁶ (Mathesius 1975: 31) In other words, “quotational compounds are constituted by segments of speech consisting of several words without any change in word order, used in another categorical function than they usually perform.”⁷ (*ibid.*: 34) Among quotational compounds, Mathesius includes the examples such as *the lock-out*.

Concerning the problematic status of phrasal compounds, Vachek (1976: 323) claims that “the English quotational compounds should be classified as a transitional category: although they possess some of the typical features of the word, by a number of other features they still remind one of a word-group.” Vachek defines phrasal compounds as “a word-group that has been taken out of its semantic environment (in which it was performing some specific syntactic functions) and transferred to a different semantic environment in which its syntactic function has been altogether changed — it has come to be used there in such functions as might easily be performed by one single word unit.” (*ibid.*: 320) Syntactically, the whole phrasal compound functions as one word. They may occur either in the function of adjectival attributes or nouns. (*ibid.*: 321) Vachek points out that the whole clause may be turned into a phrasal compound, such as in [*h*]e is a *let-me-alone-with-your-nonsense companion*. (*ibid.*: 321) He quotes an example of a phrasal compound of an extreme length from Jerome K. Jerome's *Three Men in a Boat: Oh-what-a-wicked-world-this-is-and-how-I-wish-I-could-do-something-to-make-it-better-and-nobler expression*. (*ibid.*)

According to Dušková et al. (2006: 20), phrasal compounds are “formed by transferring a part of a sentence to different syntactic environment,”⁸ for example *what you need is a pick-me-up, a happy-go-lucky sort of attitude towards life, the die-hards, an out-of-the-way place, forget-me-not, hard-to-get items*. Phrasal compounding is a very productive means of word-formation and such compounds are often created ad hoc, for

⁵ Citátová (Mathesius: 1961: 32) Dušková's translation.

⁶ Vznikají prostě tak, že se vezme určitý útvar větný a užije se ho ve funkci substantivního kompozita. Dušková's translation.

⁷ V citátových kompozitech se užije víceslovného úseku řeči beze změny slovosledu v jiné kategoriální funkci. Dušková's translation.

⁸ Vznikají přenesením části věty do jiného syntaktického okolí. My translation.

example *young men largely recruited from leaning-up-against-the-walls-of-public-houses industries and the garden had that neglected, 'somebody-else-can-do-it' look so often found in communal property* (*ibid.*: 20). Phrasal compounds can be classified as one-word units, although they are constituted by a part of a sentence or an entire sentence, therefore representing a transitional category between a simple word and a phrase (*ibid.*).

Similarly, Nosek (1985: 159) uses the term *quotational compounds* and defines them as multiword groups, mostly hyphenated, “consisting of three or more words or morphemes.” (*ibid.*) His approach, however, excludes two-word phrasal compounds.

All mentioned authors define phrasal compounds in a similar way – as a part of a sentence moved to a different syntactic environment. Mathesius’s conception is the narrowest for he only considers noun compounds. Both Vachek and Dušková use the example of phrasal compounds to demonstrate the transitionality between a simple word and a phrase. They do not limit phrasal compounds only to nominal phrases as Mathesius does, but also add that they may occur in the attributive function.

2.2.3. Foreign authors

In foreign sources, the concept of phrasal compounds is much more varied. Jespersen (1946: 154) uses the term *string compounds*, in which “[t]he first element of a compound can itself be a compound.”⁹ With such a definition he includes compounds like *moonlight nights* and *first-class passenger*. Also, the first element may consist of a phrase with a preposition (*house-to-house call*) or a phrase in which elements are joined by *and* (*deaf-and-dumb school*, *hot-sausage-and-mashed-potato shop*). We shall not be concerned with the compounds in which the first element is a compound since in our view a compound does not correspond with a phrase. Furthermore, we consider examples like *moonlight nights* and *first-class passenger* only free combinations for they do not fulfil the criteria delimiting compounds set in 2.1. The latter examples of phrases connected by *and* seem to comply with Dušková’s and Vachek’s definitions in that they are parts of clauses moved to a different syntactic environment (*hot-sausage-and-mashed-potato shop*: a shop selling hot sausages and mashed potatoes), they may be created ad hoc, syntactically they behave as a single unit and they function as adjectival attributes.

⁹ His definition implies that he considers the head noun a part of a compound, in which he differs from our approach. In this thesis, we adhere to the Czech traditional approach and in the case of attributive compounds we treat as a compound only the phrasal part, not the head.

Lieber suggests a different approach to phrasal compounds. She defines a phrasal compound as “a word that is made up of a phrase as its first element, and a noun as its second element.” (Lieber 2010: 152) In her definition, she asserts two points which are worth exploring further. First, a phrasal compound is a left-branching construction, thus consists of two parts: a pre-modifier and its head noun. In this respect, her conception of a compound is wider than ours.¹⁰ Second, phrasal compounds are syntactically limited. The second element being a noun, the pre-modifier must be an attributive phrase.

Lieber and Štekauer mention that Bresnan and Mchombo (1995)¹¹ consider the phrasal element “either lexicalized or ‘quotative’, by which they mean having the out-of-context nature of a quote.” (Lieber and Štekauer 2009: 364) They argue that this is not true in all cases and demonstrate this on their example *out-of-context*, which is neither lexicalized nor quotative.

In *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, Huddleston and Pullum state that phrasal compounds “consist of a sequence of free bases and hence satisfy the definition of compounds. They arise, however, not by the normal morphological process of compounding but rather through the fusion of words within a syntactic structure into a single lexical base.” (Huddleston, Pullum 2002: 1646) They justify this by the fact that “normal morphological compounding would not allow the internal inflections that are present in these words.” (*ibid.*) Apart from phrasal compounds functioning as nouns and adjectives, they differentiate two more groups: verbs (*to cold-shoulder*) and nominal bases of derivatives (*a fly-by-nighter*).

Plag employs yet a different approach. He sees compounds as binary structures with the right-hand head element. He admits that in adjectival attribute + noun compounds the left-hand element can be a syntactic phrase (*over-the-fence gossip*), which complies with Dušková’s and Vachek’s definitions. Plag then draws attention to the fact that “phrases in the right-hand position of compounds are either impossible (e.g. **husband pipe-and-slipper*) or are crucially not interpreted as compounds but – together with the left-hand element – as phrases (e.g. *gossip over the fence*).”¹² (Plag 2005: 135) Multi-word sequences like *jack-in-the-box* are termed *lexicalized phrases* and are not considered compounds. They do not meet the criteria stated above since the prepositional phrase is the

¹⁰ As was stated above, we shall consider only the phrasal part of such compounds.

¹¹ Referred to in *Handbook of Word-formation* (eds. Lieber, Štekauer). Bresnan, J. and S. Mchombo: “*The Lexical Integrity Principle: Evidence from Bantu*.” *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 13. 181-254. 1995.

¹² i.e. *over-the-fence gossip* is considered a compound since the left-hand member is a prepositional phrase, while *gossip over the fence* is a phrase.

right-hand member, not the left-hand one, they have the internal structure of syntactic phrases and they are headless. These lexicalized phrases, however, also agree with the definition set by Dušková and Vachek.

2.3. Compact clauses and other problematic instances

To demonstrate the lack of a clear dividing line between a word, a word group, a compound and even a sentence in English, Vachek (1976: 324) shows that an affix can be attached to a whole clause, such as in *the I don't knowish expression of his face* and *the man I saw yesterday's hat*. By this Vachek demonstrates that as well as a phrasal compound, even a clause may be "so compact as to furnish a basis of derivation effected by means of a suffix." (*ibid.*) Such cases, however, will not be considered as phrasal compounds.

Nominalizations of phrasal verbs, such as *a get-away* and *a let-down*, will be regarded not as compounds but rather as cases of conversion (Plag 2003: 144; also Bauer 2006: 725; cf. Mathesius 2.2.2.). The whole phrasal verb, consisting of two parts, is nominalised. Phrasal compounds are formally similar (i.e. a multi-word sequence is syntactically transformed), yet they differ semantically. First, while nouns formed by converting phrasal verbs have a fixed meaning, phrasal compounds may be created ad hoc, therefore they may not be lexicalized. Second, the sequence from which the phrasal compound originated is not a single lexical unit, while phrasal verbs are.

2.4. Our definition of a phrasal compound

As the above mentioned approaches of different authors show, the concept of phrasal compounds varies to a great extent. In this thesis we mostly adhere to the Czech traditional approach. We shall consider a phrasal compound a part of a sentence or even a whole clause moved to a different syntactic environment. Such a sequence changes its syntactic function to form a new lexical unit, typically a noun or an attributive adjective.¹³ Phrasal compounds are very productive since they are often formed ad hoc. Some may be lexicalized, but many are situational and compositional in their meaning. We shall accept

¹³ Marginally they can also be verbs, although Huddleston and Pullum are the only authors who coin this category. Nosek even claims that "English quotational compounds are exclusively nominal in relation to the sentence in which they occur; they function as nominal clause elements (subjects or attributes) and have no verbal functions." (Nosek 1985: 160)

Lieber and Štekauer's view that phrasal compounds need not be lexicalized or quotative. Based on this hypothesis, we prefer the term *phrasal compounds* to *quotational* for the former appears to be more accurate.

2.5. Criteria for phrasal compounds

As was stated in 1.1, the two approaches view compounds either as a construction type or a lexical unit. All phrasal compounds are likely to be included among compounds only by those who view compounds as a construction type (i.e. with a formal definition). The lexicalist approach is likely to consider only the lexicalized phrasal compounds.

2.5.1. Orthographic criteria

Let us work with the hypothesis that compounds may be spelled with hyphens. Phrasal compounds are conventionally spelled with hyphens which Huddleston and Pullum term *syntactic hyphens*, used “to join into a single orthographic word sequences of two or more grammatical words functioning as attributive modifier in the structure of a nominal.” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1762) They term these hyphens *syntactic* since they join the previously single words into a syntactic construction: “[t]he syntactic hyphen is used with expressions in modifier function that [...] occur elsewhere without hyphens.” (*ibid.*) For example, *to shop out of town* may be rephrased as *out-of-town shopping*. Based on this, we will regard hyphenation as an orthographic convention for phrasal compounds.

Among phrasal compounds, Dušková et al. (2006: 22) also lists the example *he had on an “I’m your superior” face*. Although this case does not comply with our orthographic criterion, it should be considered a phrasal compound as well on the basis that the quotation marks are inserted to fulfil the same function, i.e. to indicate that the individual parts of the compounds are joined together.

2.5.2. Phonological criteria

Regarding the stress patterns of phrasal compounds, Vachek (1976: 321) claims that “[f]rom the purely phonematic point-of-view, they hardly differ from the word sequences to which they owe their origin.” However, this does not seem to apply to all phrasal compounds. Some were shown by Vachek to be more compound-like than phrase-like: while in a non-phrasal sequence *jack in the box* both nouns *jack* and *box* are stressed, in the “corresponding quotational compounds the number of such stresses is drastically

reduced: '*jack-in-the-box*.' (ibid.) In this case the stress pattern is re-arranged so that it suggests an idea of single word-units," (ibid.) which supports the assumption that phrasal compounds lie on the border between a non-compound word and a phrase.

2.5.3. Morphological criteria

In phrasal compounds, as well as in other types of compounds, the internal words are not available for inflection. According to Vachek, in "standard" compounds the morphological hierarchy of stems and affixes is evident. Phrasal compounds, however, display the hierarchy whose "syntactic origin is still clearly felt," (Vachek 1976: 321) and therefore are more likely to retain the sentence-like structure, including the original inflectional markings, such as the third person singular *-s* in *love-lies-bleeding* and past tense in *ate-too-much*. (Meibauer 2008: 235) Nevertheless, since phrasal compounds function as one unit, the inner elements cannot be modified to fit the new function.

2.5.4. Syntactic criteria

Syntactically, phrasal compounds behave like simple words. For example, phrasal compounds functioning as nouns may take an article, be pluralized or modified. On the other hand, "they exhibit syntactic relations within themselves, such as subject-predicate, and attribute-head relations." (Nosek 1985: 160) In Lieber's approach, a phrasal compound consists only of a phrase-like pre-modifier and its head noun. With such an interpretation, she applies the criterion of inseparability, i.e. it is impossible to insert a modifier between the two parts of a compound. For example, it is impossible to use **an if-you-only-want-to-know insinuating sneer*, but it is acceptable when rearranged into *an insinuating if-you-only-want-to-know sneer*. (Lieber 2005: 377) Since we consider only the phrasal part of such compounds¹⁴, this criterion is not applicable. Nevertheless, the inseparability applies to the phrasal part as well, thus the string of hyphenated words cannot be split. The unavailability of the individual elements to anaphora and coordination applies to phrasal as well as standard compounds.

2.5.5. Semantic criteria

Phrasal compounds seem to be mostly compositional in their meaning. Some, such as *jack-in-the-box* and *love-lies-bleeding* are lexicalized, but lexicalization is clearly

¹⁴ i.e. pre-modifiers in Lieber's interpretation.

unreliable as a criterion. The non-lexicalization is connected to the fact that phrasal compounds are often created ad hoc.

2.6. Classifications

2.6.1. Bauer's classification

Bauer (1983: 206) speaks of *phrase compounds* which he defines as “constructions where an entire phrase seems to be involved in the formation of a new word.” He questions whether they should be regarded as compounds or rather lexicalizations of syntactic structures. Bauer is one of few authors who create a classification of such compounds. Based on the mutual relationship between the parts of the compound, he suggests a division into three categories and subsequent subcategories:

1. Endocentric¹⁵ phrase compounds:
 - a. compounds with an initial head element: *lady-in-waiting*. This class is non-productive. Compounds with internal articles such as *dog-in-the-manger* also belong here.
 - b. compounds in which the head element is final and the first element is a phrase or sentence: *a what-do-you-think movement*¹⁶. These are more common than the types mentioned in [a].
2. Dvandva¹⁷ constructions: they seem the least like compounds and the most like syntactic phrases. Examples are *whisky-and-soda* and also adjectives such as *milk-and-water*.
3. Exocentric¹⁸ phrase compounds: a variable group which includes for example:
 - a. plant names: *forget-me-not*, *love-in-a-mist*, *love-lies-bleeding*¹⁹
 - b. words denoting people: *has-been*

2.6.2. Nosek's classification

Nosek (1985: 161-162) suggests a classification of phrasal compounds based on their internal structure.

¹⁵ A compound which is a hyponym of its grammatical head. (Bauer 1983: 30)

¹⁶ In our approach we do not regard the head element *movement* as a part of the compound.

¹⁷ In dvandva (also called *copulative*) compounds it is not clear which element is the head. The compound is not a hyponym of either, but the elements name separate entities which combine to form the entity denoted by the compound. (Bauer 1983: 31)

¹⁸ A compound which is not a hyponym of the grammatical head, but a hyponym of some unexpressed semantic head. These compounds are often seen as metaphorical or synecdochic. (Bauer 1983: 30)

¹⁹ Marchand (1969) notes that many flower names are of this type: *love-in-idleness*, *mother-of-thyme*, *snow-in-harvest*, *snow-in-summer*, *snow-on-the-mountains*. (Marchand 1969: 122)

- I. phrasal compounds which involve nouns, pronouns or adjectives (*all-or-nothing decision, a fish-and-chips shop*)
- II. phrasal compounds containing a verb:
 - a. a finite verb in the indicative (*a boys-will-be-boys excuse*), in the imperative (*a do-it-yourself job*). Verbal tenses are distinguishable in these compounds.
 - b. gerund, participle and infinitive (*bride-to-be, teacher-turned-President*)
 - c. verb with an unclear status (*happy-go-lucky man*)
- III. conjunctive phrasal compounds may be subdivided into three groups according to the conjunction they contain:
 - a. additive: AND (*touch-and-go*), PLUS (*language-plus-cognition differences*)
 - b. alternative with OR (*an all-or-nothing matter*)
 - c. contrastive, comparative with THAN (*larger-than-life*)
- IV. prepositional phrasal compounds are subdivided according to the preposition:
 - a. TO (*mouth-to-mouth*)
 - b. UP TO (*up-to-the-minute*)
 - c. IN (*plum-in-the-mouth*)
 - d. OFF (*off-the-shoulder blouse*)
 - e. OF (*the middle-of-the-roaders*)
 - f. BEHIND (*behind-the-scenes gossip*)
 - g. ON (*on-the-spot report*)
 - h. WITHIN (*units-within-units*)
 - i. BY (*flight-by-night*)
- V. a classification based on lexical means and lexical relationships:
 - a. symmetrical phrasal compounds in which one of the components is repeated (*day-to-day, take-it-or-leave-it*)
 - b. asymmetrical phrasal compounds which do not contain a repeated element although the elements are semantically related²⁰ (*hand-in-glove, all-or-nothing*)
 - c. asymmetrical phrasal compounds which do not have a noun as their first but as the third component (*off-her-shoulder blouse*)

²⁰ Nosek, however, speaks only of *semantic contrasts*, but in some of his examples (e.g. *letters-to-the-editor*) seem to lack a contrast as such. Therefore we used a broader term *semantic relationship*.

- d. phrasal compounds which are simultaneously symmetrical and asymmetrical include a semantic contrast and repeat one of the elements (*take-it-or-leave-it proposition*).

According to Nosek's classification, most phrasal compounds may fall into several categories. For example, *mouth-to-mouth* may be classified as a compound involving nouns (I), preposition *to* (IV) and also as a symmetrical compound in which *mouth* is repeated (Va). While groups I and II together may cover all phrasal compounds, groups III and IV are intended only for compounds which include either a conjunction or a preposition. These two groups are not exhaustive, yet they may serve as a basis for a more complete categorization to include compounds like almost *out-of-body* (S74) and *up-and-coming* (G32). In group V we lack a subgroup which would include all other asymmetrical phrasal compounds such as *teenage-boy-on-motorbike side* (DM55), *keen-to-spend* (DM59), *no-change-necessary* (DM60) etc.

2.7. A means of condensation

The English language can be characterized by its frequent use of condensation devices, which significantly contribute to a greater complexity and coherence of the text. The prime example is the use of non-finite verb forms instead of subordinate clauses. Next, there is a strong inclination to the use of nominalisations. Nosek (1985: 163) argues that phrasal compounds, being mainly nouns and adjectival attributes, also support the "tendency towards the nominal expression and conversions" in English.

2.8. Genre differences

Lieber (2010: 153) claims that "[a]lthough phrasal compounds may seem somewhat exotic [...], they appear not infrequently in journalistic writing, especially in headlines, and in more informal writing, for example, on sports pages or in feature-writing." Nosek argues that phrasal compounds do not normally appear in poetry for their length does not allow easy employment there, but they are used in fiction and advertisements "because of their semantic pithiness and graphical salience." (Nosek 1985: 163) Similarly, Meibauer (2008: 238) claims that "drawing on experimental data, it is shown that ad hoc phrasal compounds are understandable and witty to a high degree." This applies, however, only to written

discourse. Apart from the lexicalized and common ones²¹ such as *mother-in-law* and *touch-and-go* (Nosek 1985: 159), phrasal compounds are probably not frequently used in speech. In writing, instances could be found in which the authors employed a phrasal compound, but marked it with inserted commas, such as '*knit-your-own-beard*' (DM63) and a "*must-do*" trip (S139). Quirk et al. (1985: 1635) claim that inserted commas “may indicate a term that is not fully accepted.” Presumably, some authors do not consider phrasal compounds standard enough to use them without further markings.

2.9. Language differences

Vachek (1976: 320) claims that in Czech “instances of quotational compounds are virtually non-existent.” He lists several Czech words which resemble English phrasal compounds such as *zmrtvýchvstání*, *díkůvzdání*. (ibid.: 322) Nonetheless, such words do not agree with our definition for they are not created ad hoc, lack the hyphenation and are not productive.

In the Czech National Corpus – SYN2010 we searched for structures formally corresponding to English phrasal compounds²². 134 such expressions appear more than three times. Out of these, 3 major types may be distinguished:

- a. proper nouns: *Tchien-an-men* (61 occurrences), *Koh-i-noor* (31 occurrences), *Ku-klux-klanu* (29 occurrences)
- b. borrowings from English: *set-top-box* (46 occurrences), *end-to-end* (13 occurrences), *peer-to-peer* (8 occurrences)
- c. onomatopoeic words: *bla-bla-bla* (12 occurrences), *Kvak-kvak-blesk-bumbác* (11 occurrences), *Ša-ša-ša* (9 occurrences)

This distribution shows that phrasal compounds in Czech are mostly borrowings (b).

When translating phrasal compounds into Czech,²³ “single-word units must be used.” (Vachek 1976: 320) Presumably, in most cases a dependent clause is used, e.g. *a boys-will-be-boys suggestion* is translated by Nosek (1985: 160) as “naznačovat, že kluci zůstanou kluky.” Nosek then draws attention to the fact that for an English phrasal compound more translations may be found, such as *He's hand-in-glove with the police*

²¹ Plag claims that phrasal compounds are “memorized holistically by the speakers” (Plag 2005: 136), but this assumption may obviously be only applicable to the lexicalized ones.

²² The entered query was *-*.*-.*- .

²³ In chapter *The Status of the Word in Modern English* Vachek compares and uses examples from English and two Slavonic languages, namely Czech and Russian. Since we consider only English and Czech, we narrow the category of Slavonic languages to Czech only.

could be translated either analytically: 1. *Je jedna ruka s policií*; 2. synthetically: *Je sčuchnutý s policií*. (*ibid.*)

3. Material and Method

For the research project, five British news websites have been used, namely The Sun, The Daily Mail, Mirror²⁴, BBC and The Guardian. The online versions were preferred for they are easily and immediately accessible as opposed to traditional paper editions. Besides, the online editions are more extensive for they may contain articles which are not published in the paper editions. Moreover, BBC operates only the news website, not its own printed newspaper. The material was excerpted only from websites in the *uk* domain to ensure that the sources are British. The decisive criterion was therefore not the authorship but the publication. The source of each example is indicated in brackets (e.g. B14): the capital letter refers to the news website (see List of abbreviations) and the number should make it easier to find the compound in the Appendix where the full sentence and website reference is given.

Overall, 139 tokens were excerpted, out of which 100 are individual types. For excerpting, we used the presence of a hyphen as a supportive criterion. We further used the criteria stated in 2.5. When determining phrasal compounds, several problematic instances were found. First, although the hyphenation suggests otherwise, we shall treat *T-shirt* in *casual jeans-and-T-shirt dining* (M45) as one unit based on its entering the phrasal compound as an equivalent of a simple word. Therefore, this phrasal compound will be regarded as composed of three simple words. Second, we excluded examples like *York's famous wrought-iron-embellished tea rooms*²⁵. Such examples fit our supportive criterion of hyphenation, but they do not fit the other criteria. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary attests *wrought iron* as a single unit²⁶. In this case, *wrought iron* pre-modifies *embellished*.

²⁴ Online edition of The Daily Mirror.

²⁵ <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1378872/York-This-great-city-north-perfect-lovers-history-architecture-shopping.html>. 28 April 2011. Accessed 30 April 2011.

²⁶ <http://oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/dictionary/wrought-iron>.

4. Research part

4.1. Objectives

The research part of this thesis is divided into three sections. First, the syntactic classification aims to examine in what functions phrasal compounds most typically occur. The theoretical part of this thesis showed that the treatment of their syntactic function in literature is often ambiguous. While Czech authors consider only the phrasal element a phrasal compound, some foreign authors, such as Lieber, regard a phrasal compound as a combination of the phrasal element functioning as a pre-modifier and its head noun. The syntactic classification looks into arguments supporting and opposing both views, and states which approach is more suitable.

Second, the inner structure of phrasal compounds is examined. Classification according to the number of elements aims to examine how complex structures may occur. Besides, since our material includes phrasal compounds constituted by two to seven elements, we analyze the frequency of phrasal compounds of different length. Next, in chapter 4.3.2. the focus moves from the formal point of view to semantics and we analyze the excerpted phrasal compounds in terms of semantic relationships between the individual elements, dividing the examples into three categories. The third suggested classification takes into account those phrasal compounds which employ either a preposition or a conjunction and looks for possible recurrent patterns.

Finally, chapter 4.4. comments on stylistic aspects of phrasal compounding and examines their use in different types of newspapers. The practical part is concluded by the discussion of the frequency of some tokens and comments on the productivity of phrasal compounds.

4.2. Syntactic classification

All the collected phrasal compounds are divided into two major groups according to their syntactic function. One group includes phrasal compounds which themselves constitute clause elements²⁷ while the other group comprises those which function only as a part of a phrase constituting a clause element²⁸.

Table 2²⁹: Distribution of phrasal compounds according to their syntactic function

	Σ	%
phrasal compounds constituting a clause element	50	36
phrasal compound functioning as a part of a phrase constituting a clause element	89	64
total	139	100

As Table 2 shows, approximately two thirds of phrasal compounds constitute independent clause elements while the remaining one third includes those which cannot occur without a head. The following two parts treat each group separately.

4.2.1. Phrasal compounds constituting a clause element

Within the category of independent clause elements, a phrasal compound may function as a subject, a subject complement, an object, an object complement and an adverbial. Table 3 shows the distribution of individual syntactic functions.

²⁷ More precisely, the nominal compounds function as the head of the noun phrase which constitutes the clause element. They may have a determiner or they may be pre-modified or post-modified. The phrasal compounds which function as a prepositional complement, forming – together with the preposition – an adverbial, were also included in this group.

²⁸ I.e. they do not function as the head of a phrase and are either a pre-modification or a post-modification.

²⁹ The percentage figures in all tables are rounded to the nearest tenths.

Table 3: Syntactic function of phrasal compounds as independent clause elements³⁰

	Σ	%
subject	30	60
object	10	20
adverbial	6	12
subject complement	4	8
total	50	100

Phrasal compounds functioning as a subject are the most frequent ones, constituting 60 per cent of all tokens within this category. The second most common syntactic function is an object, represented by 10 instances. We may say that these two syntactic functions are most prominent for they together cover 80 per cent of all phrasal compounds constituting a clause element. The other two functions³¹, adverbials, and subject complements, comprise the remaining 20 per cent.

It is noteworthy that within the group of phrasal compounds functioning as a subject we may find two recurrent patterns: *NOUN-to-be* (ex. 3) and *NOUN-of-NUMERAL* (ex. 4). The former pattern (*bride-to-be*, *mum-to-be*, *royal-to-be*) is predominant for it occurs 14 times out of 30, constituting almost a half of all instances. The latter pattern (*mum-of-five*, *mother-of-one*, *family-of-four*) seems very productive as well, being present in 10 instances.

- (3) *Bride-to-be* Kate Middleton seemed calm as she was snapped leaving the family home in Bucklebury, Berkshire, dressed in a cream suit, earlier today. (S84)
- (4) Brit *dad-of-7* 'killed in Libya' (S113)

³⁰ Within this group occurred cases in which a phrasal compound is in apposition to another clause element (exx 1, 2). Such cases were analyzed as parts of the respective clause elements, i.e. an object in (1) and a subject in (2).

(1) Branding them "Judas-like", Judge Mr Justice Griffith Williams sentenced *mum-of-one* Ashleigh to at least 22 years and Holly to at least 18. (S125)

1. *Mum-of-two* Frances added: "We're going to have to get a bigger wedding album now. (S135)

³¹ Phrasal compounds may also function as an object complement. Such an example, however, has not been excerpted.

As Table 3 shows, there occur 10 instances in which phrasal compounds constitute an object, which is direct in all cases (exx 5, 6).

- (5) These included not wanting to be seen sunning themselves at a time of austerity; William's commitment to his job; and a desire to play *cat-and-mouse* with the media. (B3)
- (6) Helpfully, the local tourist board has put together a series of 'shopping trails' designed to guide the *keen-to-spend* around the various outlets. (DM59)

In four cases phrasal compounds function as a subject complement. Three out of four complement the verb *be* (ex. 7); one is a complementation of *sound* (ex. 8)

- (7) I don't know what she spent the money on because all our clothes were *hand-me-downs*. (S119)
- (8) And as '*knit-your-own-beard*' as that might sound, this equated to wonderful art, as well as splendid photographic prints of Yorkshire landscapes. (DM63)

Six instances of phrasal compounds functioning as adverbials were excerpted. In three cases out of six the phrasal compounds are symmetrical, i.e. one of the elements is repeated. More precisely, the first and the third elements are identical nouns, connected by a preposition: [*stand*] *side-by-side* (S73), [*emerge*] *hand-in-hand* (B1), [*put it*] *head-to-head* (B25); see also ex. 9). In two instances phrasal compounds are parts of prepositional complements (exx 10, 11). Such a distribution shows that adverbials may be constituted by a phrasal compound either itself or as a part of a prepositional phrase. Nevertheless, the present data are not sufficient to allow a more detailed analysis.

- (9) Later the pair seemed to make a perfect couple themselves as they stood *side-by-side* on the balcony of Buckingham Palace gazing down on the ecstatic crowds. (S73)

- (10) The white Reiss dress she wore for the Mario Testino's official engagement photograph was, for a while, selling at *one-per-minute*. (B5)
- (11) Commentators say that she has yet to find her fashion mojo, but once she moves from *off-the-peg* (she'll have to apparently) to bespoke, her true colours will be revealed. (B6)

4.2.2. Phrasal compounds which function as a part of a phrase constituting a clause element

Out of 139 collected examples, 89 function as a part of a phrase which constitutes a clause element. Table 4 shows that the ratio of pre-modifiers and post-modifiers is highly uneven for pre-modifiers constitute 87 of all examples, while post-modifiers are represented only by 2 instances.

Table 4: Syntactic function of phrasal compounds within a phrase

	Σ	%
pre-modifier	87	97.8
post-modifier	2	2.2
total	89	100

4.2.2.1. Pre-modifiers

With 87 occurrences, the pre-modifier is evidently the most common syntactic function of phrasal compounds, constituting 97.8 per cent of the category of phrasal compounds which function as a part of a phrase and 62.6 per cent of all 139 collected tokens. Such a high number partly justifies Lieber's approach according to which a phrasal compound is a left-branching structure including both the head noun and its pre-modification. This however applies only to approximately two thirds of all instances. The remaining one third proves that although phrasal compounds often function as pre-modifiers, they may also function as independent clause elements.

Syntactically, phrasal compounds are inseparable (*see 2.5.4*). Lieber's approach excludes instances in which the phrasal element and the head noun are separated by another inserted element. This however occurs in 13 instances (exx 12, 13) out of 87 pre-modifiers, which again contradicts her conception, although in two cases (*the very-big-indeed Kolner Dom in Cologne* (DM61) and *the £5,000-a-night Royal Apartment* (DM66))

the element separating the two parts constitutes a fixed unit: a proper noun in *Kolner Dom* and a fixed combination indicated by capital letters in the case of *Royal Apartment*. In the remaining eleven cases the inserted element does not form a fixed unit with the following head noun (exx 12, 13). Although the element inserted between the phrasal part and the head noun is semantically closer to the head than to the phrasal element, Lieber's approach renders them impossible.

- (12) Instead she closed out her *short-but-ever-so-sweet* UK tour to a capacity crowd at Shepherd's Bush Empire in London. (S101)
- (13) Gareth Huw Davies discovers one of France's *too-long-overlooked* old cities. (DM46)

In 10 cases out of 11, the inserted element is one word functioning as an attribute, such as in *a top-of-the-range [woodland lodge]* (S127), *larger-than-life [Californian hotels]* (DM68). Example 14, however, proves that even several further modifiers may be present between the phrasal part and the head noun.

- (14) The centrepiece is a *floor-to-ceiling* rotating Lego toy box, including huge models of the Atlantis submarine ride in the park and a flying pirate ship. (S129)

4.2.2.2. Post-modifiers

Out of 89 collected instances, only 2 function as post-modifiers. Such limited amount of data does not allow a detailed analysis; moreover, in both cases the phrasal compounds operate as post-modifications of *game* (exx 15, 16), which we however consider coincidental. Example 17 proves that *game* may take a pre-modifier as well.

- (15) Our correspondent said the unions and the government were engaging in a game of *cat-and-mouse* over the fuel blockades. (B21)
- (16) Wills, wearing a pair of England shorts, laughed and joked with his friends during a rough-and-tumble game of *five-a-side*. (S78)

- (17) Now officially sealed off, authorities play a *cat-and-mouse* game with UFO hunters there each weekend. (S91)

4.2.3. Conclusion of syntactic analysis

The following table summarizes the data obtained from the syntactic classification. The conclusions drawn from the results are presented below.

Table 5: Distribution of phrasal compounds in different syntactic functions

		Σ	%
Phrasal compounds as independent clause elements			
	subject	30	21.6
	object	10	7.2
	adverbial	6	4.3
	subject complement	4	2.9
Phrasal compounds as parts of phrases			
	immediate pre-modifier	76	54.7
	pre-modifier followed by another modifier	11	7.9
	post-modifier	2	1.4
total		139	100

The syntactic classification showed that pre-modification is the most frequent syntactic function of phrasal compounds, constituting 62.6 per cent of all collected examples. It is not, however, the only function in which they appear, which justifies our assumption according to which we exclude the head noun from our analysis of pre-modifying phrasal compounds. In 7.9 per cent of all instances, the pre-modifying phrasal element is followed by another pre-modification. On the basis of this we cannot agree with Lieber's approach which regards the combination of the phrasal element and its head noun as one compound. Therefore, we may only apply the criterion of inseparability to the phrasal part of a phrasal compound since an example in which the phrasal element would be separated was not found.

The presented data proved that phrasal compounds may function as a subject (21.6 per cent out of all collected examples), an object (7.2 per cent), an adverbial (4.3 per cent), a subject complement (2.9 per cent) and a post-modifier (1.4 per cent). Although

Huddleston and Pullum also distinguish phrasal compounds functioning as verbs, such an example did not occur in our material.

4.3. Formal classifications

4.3.1. Classification according to the number of elements

Table 6: The number of elements constituting a phrasal compound

	Σ	%
2 elements	12	8.6
3 elements	104	74.8
4 elements	20	14.4
5 elements	2	1.4
7 elements	1	0.7
total	139	100

While most authors do not define phrasal compounds in terms of the number of elements of which they are constituted, Nosek (1985: 159) delimits them as “consisting of three or more words or morphemes.” As Table 6 shows, there are, however, even phrasal compounds incorporating only two elements. In our material there are 12 occurrences (8.6 per cent) of such phrasal compounds, for example *[give a] thumbs-up* (S93), “*must-do*” *[trip]* (S139), *would-be [customers]* (S86), *must-do [list]* (DM47). Since they fit our definition of phrasal compounds, we cannot agree with Nosek’s view.

The compounds formed by 3 elements are the most frequent ones, constituting 74.8 per cent of all examples. Such a high number may be explained also by the fact that two most frequent patterns fall into this category: the *NOUN-to-be* pattern occurs 17 times and the *NOUN-of-NUMERAL* 11 times. Also, most symmetrical phrasal compounds are formed by three elements (namely 38 out of 42 compounds which are either fully symmetrical or incorporate elements which are semantically related). In 14.4 per cent of cases the phrasal compounds comprise four elements, followed by only two occurrences of compounds consisting of five elements, specifically *short-but-ever-so-sweet [UK tour]* (S101) and *brain-to-nerve-to-muscle [communication]* (DM70). The most complex phrasal compound excerpted is *three-nights-for-the-price-of-two [deal]* (DM62), constituted by seven simple words.

The data obtained suggest that phrasal compounds constituted by three elements are the most frequent, representing almost three quarters of all occurrences. The second most common type is the four-element one (14.4 per cent) followed by 2-element compounds with 8.6 per cent. The more complex types, formed by five and more simple words, prove rather rare for they constitute only 2.1 per cent. This conclusion should be, however,

considered relative for the majority our material comes from the tabloids, which employ language that is witty on the one hand, but easy to read on the other.

4.3.2. Classification according to symmetry and lexical relationships

Nosek’s classification of phrasal compounds (*see* 2.6.2.) is based on the lexical means and semantic relations between the elements of the compound. Symmetrical phrasal compounds include those compounds in which at least one of the elements is repeated. In asymmetrical phrasal compounds all elements are used only once. The third group is a combination of the previous two for it includes phrasal compounds which do not repeat one of the elements verbatim but the repeated elements are semantically related. Nosek distinguished a fourth group in which he treats phrasal compounds that contain semantically related elements as well as a repetition. Such examples, however, do not occur in our data for they must comprise at least four elements and as was stated above, such complex phrasal compounds do not appear frequently in our material (they constitute 16.5 per cent).

Based on Nosek’s classification, we sorted all collected tokens into three groups. The table below presents the distribution of phrasal compounds according to the lexical relationships they display. The discussion of results follows.

Table 7: Distribution of phrasal compounds according to the lexical relationships within them

	Σ	%
symmetrical	11	7.9
asymmetrical	97	69.8
symmetrical with a semantic relationship	31	22.3
total	139	100

The compound *brain-to-nerve-to-muscle* (ex. 18) may fit the criteria for two categories:

- a. the repetition of preposition *to* makes it fully symmetrical
1. since the words *brain*, *nerve* and *muscle* are co-meronyms of body, *brain-to-nerve-to-muscle* may be considered within the third group

(18) Due to complications in *brain-to-nerve-to-muscle* communication, the normal ebb and flow of muscle tension is disrupted. (DM70)

We shall include this phrasal compound in the category of compounds with a semantic relationship for we view it as an overlap of two phrasal compounds with semantically related elements, i.e. a merge of *brain-to-nerve* and *nerve-to-muscle*, in which the preposition functions only as a linking element. Moreover, it structurally differs from the other fully symmetrical³² compounds.

The fully symmetrical phrasal compounds constitute 7.9 per cent of all collected examples. The table below lists all excerpted examples.

Table 8: List of fully symmetrical phrasal compounds

face-to-face [sessions]
face-to-face [study sessions]
face-to-face [events]
face-to-face [activities]
face-to-face [experience]
year-on-year [cost]
one-to-one [contact]
house-to-house [sweeps]
[stand] side-by-side
[emerge] hand-in-hand
[put it] head-to-head [with]

In all cases, the phrasal compounds display the pattern *substantive-preposition-substantive*, in which the substantive is the symmetrical element. The most frequently used symmetrical phrasal compound is a pre-modifier *face-to-face*, used with different heads (5 occurrences). 8 out of 11 examples use the preposition *to* as the linking element. Thus, symmetrical phrasal compounds seem to be based on the same three-member pattern in which the first and the third elements are substantives and the linking element is a preposition.

The symmetrical phrasal compounds which include a semantic relationship between the elements constitute 22.3 per cent of all excerpted phrasal compounds. In all cases, the symmetrical elements are the same parts of speech, although in *thousand-or-so [years]* (S132) the numeral is replaced by a proform. Within this category, we may distinguish various types of compounds based on the type of the relationship between the elements. In most cases, the symmetrical elements belong to the same semantic field, such

³² By “fully symmetrical” we mean the phrasal compounds in which exactly the same element is repeated, as opposed to the compounds which are symmetrical only in the sense of a lexical relationship in the repeated element.

as the members of family in *mum-and-daughter [trip]* (DM54), hyponyms of clothes in *jeans-and-T-shirt [dining]* (M45) and co-meronymy as in *brain-to-nerve-to-muscle* (ex. 18). We may also trace opposition in instances like *black-and-white [one]* (S97) and *private-versus-state [school debate]* (B14). The semantic relationship between the elements supports the closeness of a compound as a single lexical unit.

The following table shows which part of speech is the repeated element in the excerpted phrasal compounds. In this table we work with both groups of symmetrical phrasal compounds, i.e. the fully symmetrical ones as well as those displaying a semantic relationship for the symmetrical element is the same part of speech in all cases.

Table 9: The parts of speech constituting the symmetrical element

	symmetry	semantic relationship	Σ	%
substantive	10	16	26	61.9
adjective (derived from a verb)	0	3	3	7.1
adjective (other)	0	6	6	14.3
verb	0	4	4	9.5
numeral	1	2	3	7.1
total	11	31	42	100

Table 9 shows that the most frequently repeated element is a substantive, e.g. in *bucket-and-spade [holiday]* (S100) and *mum-and-daughter [trip]* (DM54), constituting 61.9 per cent of all symmetrical compounds. Within adjectives we distinguished those derived from a verb, e.g. *tried-and-tested [formula]* (DM52) and the other ones: *black-and-white [one]* (S97), *private-versus-state [school debate]* (B14); the former group constitutes 7.1 per cent and the latter 14.3 per cent of the symmetrical examples. Phrasal compounds featuring a verb, e.g. *rise-and-shine [ethos]* (M39) and *hit-and-run [driver]* (B19) represent 9.5 per cent. The compounds with a repeated numeral, e.g. *three-nights-for-the-price-of-two [deal]* (DM62) and *one-to-one [contact]* (B23) constitute 7.1 per cent of symmetrical compounds. We may conclude that the most prominent pattern is the substantival one. Although other parts of speech may enter the repetition as well, they do not seem so productive.

The majority of the excerpted examples, specifically 69.8 per cent, do not display any symmetry or semantic relationship. Within this group we may distinguish headed and non-headed phrasal compounds. The terms headed/non-headed are preferred to endocentric/exocentric for the former terms concern the formal structure of the

compounds, while the latter terms describe the semantic aspect. The headed phrasal compounds are based on noun, adjectives, adverb and verb phrases, e.g. *royal-to-be* (S105) and *very-big-indeed [Kolner Dom]* (DM61). The non-headed ones are formed either by prepositional phrases as in *round-the-world [trip]* (S114) or by other than phrasal structures, e.g. *no-change-necessary [services]* (DM60).

Within the asymmetrical phrasal compounds we may find both fixed and productive patterns and those created ad hoc. Some of the recurrent types are *NOUN-of-NUMERAL*, e.g. *mum-of-three* (S90); *soon-to-be-VERB-ed*, e.g. *soon-to-be-divorced [wife]* (S123); *NOUN-to-VERB*, e.g. *bride-to-be* (B4), *MUST-VERB*, e.g. *must-see [rides]* (M42); *PREPOSITION-the-NOUN*, e.g. *round-the-clock [care]* (M33); *NOUN-ADVERBIAL*, e.g. *girl-next-door [looks]* (S122).

4.3.3. Classification according to prepositions and conjunctions within the compound

91 phrasal compounds out of 139 incorporate either a preposition (77 instances) or a conjunction (24 instances). In the analysis, the compound *bought-and-paid-for [secrecy]* (S95) is included in both categories for it contains both a preposition (*for*) and a conjunction (*and*). In the case of *brain-to-nerve-to-muscle [communication]* (DM70), the preposition *to* was included only once for we are interested in the occurrence of the prepositions in the compounds, not in the repetitions. Moreover, both occurrences appear in the same function. We also excluded infinitive marker *to* in compounds such as *bride-to-be* (B4) and *[the] keen-to-spend* (DM59) from our analysis of prepositions and conjunctions.

The most commonly used conjunction is *and*, e.g. *[play] cat-and-mouse* (S91), *tried-and-tested [method]* (S126). All these examples³³ display a fixed pattern *X-and-Y* in which *X* and *Y* represent two simple words which are semantically related. These coordinative compounds are the most common for they represent 87.5 per cent of all cases. The phrasal compounds containing other conjunctions - the comparative *than*, e.g. *larger-than-life [hotels]* (DM68), alternative *or*, e.g. *thousand-or-so [years]* (S132) and contrastive *but*, e.g. *short-but-ever-so-sweet [UK tour]* (S101) each occur only once in our material.

³³ *Bought-and-paid-for [secrecy]* (S95) is included in this category as well although it is not strictly symmetrical as the other cases. However, we consider the fourth element, i.e. *for*, less important than the relationship between *bought* and *paid*. Besides, *for* is only a grammatical complementation of *paid*.

Table 10: Conjunctions in phrasal compounds

	Σ	%
and	21	87.5
than	1	4.2
but	1	4.2
or	1	4.2
total	24	100

Approximately a half of all 139 excerpted phrasal compounds, namely 67, contain a preposition. Table 11 summarizes the results.

Table 11: Prepositions in phrasal compounds

	Σ	%
of	20	29.9
in	14	20.9
to	14	20.9
a	3	4.5
for	3	4.5
on	3	4.5
off	2	3
up	2	3
against	1	1.5
as	1	1.5
at	1	1.5
by	1	1.5
per	1	1.5
versus	1	1.5
total	67	100

As Table 11 illustrates, the preposition *of* occurs in approximately 30 per cent of all prepositional phrasal compounds, e.g. *state-of-the-art* [*spa*] (DM51), *out-of-body* [*surrealness*] (S74). In all the cases *of* is the inner element which links the initial and the following elements. Similarly, *in* and *to*, the other two frequently used prepositions, occupy the internal position in all cases except one: *in-your-face* [*sexual*] (S121). The other prepositions, e.g. [*selling at*] *one-per-minute* (B5), occur one to three times in our material, and may therefore be considered minor. Unlike other prepositions, *off* and *against* in all cases occupy the initial position within the compound: [*move from*] *off-the-peg* (B6), *off-the-wall* [*decor*] (S131), *against-all-odds* [*escape*] (S116).

4.4. Comments on other points

4.4.1. Syntactic origin

Although the inner elements in a compound are not available for inflection, the compound retains the structure of a phrase or even a larger unit from which it originated. For example, the syntactic origin of phrasal compounds is evident in examples such as *top-of-the-range [woodland lodge]* (S127) and *three-nights-for-the-price-of-two [deal]* (DM62) which retain the article from the original phrase or clause. In the latter case, as in *girls-only [trip]* (S136), *two-sittings-for-dinner [regime]* (M40), the compounds also retain the inflectional markings of the original phrase or clause. On the other hand, their single-word status is demonstrated in *[my] now-wife's [wedding guidebook]* (DM48) where the whole compound serves as a basis for the genitive case.

4.4.2. Style

Although phrasal compounds are used in respectable news services, their employment in tabloids is more frequent. Our material includes 32 examples excerpted from non-tabloids (*The Guardian*, BBC) and 107 examples from the tabloids (*The Daily Mail*, *The Daily Mirror*, *The Sun*). These figures prove that in two cases, a multiple use of phrasal compounds within one sentence has been excerpted (exx 19, 20), which demonstrates their popularity and frequent occurrence in the tabloids. In ex. 20 two phrasal compounds function within the same noun phrase – one as a pre-modifier, the other as a post-modifier.

- (19) *Mum-of-five* Kelly Fannin was sentenced to a five-month curfew and fined £150 after pleading guilty to handling stolen goods, including receiving a pair of *top-of-the-range* jeans worth £547. (S81; S82)
- (20) Wills, wearing a pair of England shorts, laughed and joked with his friends during a *rough-and-tumble* game of *five-a-side*. (S77; S78)

On the other hand, the following examples demonstrate that phrasal compounds are not widely and universally accepted for some authors prefer to insert quotation marks to suggest their ad hoc status.

- (21) And as '*knit-your-own-beard*' as that might sound, this equated to wonderful art, as well as splendid photographic prints of Yorkshire landscapes. (DM63)
- (22) It's a fascinating sideline when you take a "*must-do*" trip to the forbidden areas of the island, including the ghost town of Varosha in Famagusta. (S139)

4.4.3. Types, tokens, productivity

Most authors state that phrasal compounds are often created ad hoc. Our material of 139 tokens contains 100 individual types, out of which 20 occur more than once. Table 12 summarizes the frequency of the repeated phrasal compounds.

Table 12: The frequency of phrasal compounds

bride-to-be	12	wife-to-be	2
face-to-face	5	second-in-line	2
once-in-a-lifetime	4	tried-and-tested	2
cat-and-mouse	3	up-and-coming	2
mum-of-two	3	black-and-white	2
floor-to-ceiling	3	hit-and-run	2
must-do	3	top-of-the-range	2
must-see	2	soon-to-be-married	2
sister-in-law	2	melt-in-the-mouth	2
mum-of-three	2	father-of-the-bride	2

The material shows that the most recurrent phrasal compound is *bride-to-be* with twelve occurrences. The other ones repeated more than twice are *face-to-face*, *once-in-a-lifetime*, *cat-and-mouse*, *mum-of-two*, *floor-to-ceiling* and *must-do*. The higher frequency of some phrasal compounds suggests that they may be created on the basis of a productive pattern, such as *soon-to-be-VERB-ed* as in *soon-to-be-born* (DM50), which occurs in 5 modifications and *NOUN-to-be* as in *mum-to-be* (S120), which is present in 4 different modifications in 16 cases. Another very productive pattern is *MEMBER OF FAMILY-of-NUMERAL*, e.g. *mum-of-five* (S81), *dad-of-7* (S113) with 11 instances. On the other hand, examples like *not-for-the-fainthearted [Twilight Zone]* (M41), *three-nights-for-the-price-of-two [deal]* (DM62) and *two-sittings-for-dinner [regime]* (M40) seem to be nonce formations.

5. Conclusion

The aim of the study was to explore the phrasal compounds both in syntactic and structural terms. The syntactic analysis showed that approximately one third of phrasal compounds constitute independent clause elements or their heads. Within this group, the most frequent syntactic function is a subject, followed by an object. Phrasal compounds can function as adverbials, either on their own or as a part of a prepositional phrase.

62.5 per cent phrasal compounds function as pre-modifiers. Pre-modification is therefore the most typical function of phrasal compounds.

The possibility to insert another modifier between the phrasal part and the head noun proves that the relationship between these two elements is not so tight to render them one unit. This disproves the approach that a compound consists of a pre-modifier and its head noun, often adopted in foreign literature.

Our material does not include any phrasal compounds functioning as verbs. Together with the fact that the only source mentioning them is *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, we may conclude that verbal phrasal compounds occur only rarely.

The formal classifications focussed on the internal structure of phrasal compounds. The analysis of the number of constituting elements revealed that the most common phrasal compound consists of 3 elements. On average, a phrasal compound comprises 3.1 elements. While Nosek claims that phrasal compounds consist of at least 3 elements, we excerpted 12 examples made of 2 elements which fit the definition of phrasal compounds. Therefore, Nosek's definition may be broadened. Phrasal compounds consisting of 4 elements are still common (14.4 per cent), but more complex structures appear rather rarely.

The classification according to symmetry and semantic relationships within a compound revealed that in approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of all instances no symmetry and/or semantic relationship are present. The remaining portion of phrasal compounds are symmetrical. Symmetry may demonstrate itself either in repeating one of the elements more than once or in employing two or more elements among which we may detect a semantic relationship. Within the former group, the prevalent pattern in *SUBSTANTIVE-PREPOSITION-SUBSTANTIVE*. The semantic relation is most frequently present in the initial and the final elements, typically substantives.

Although phrasal compounds are often created ad hoc, some patterns seem to be recurrent. First, there is a tendency to employ the *-to-be-* pattern in various modifications. Second, the pattern *MEMBER OF FAMILY-of-NUMERAL* seems productive.

References

Bauer, L.: "Compound" in K. Brown (ed.) *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. Vol. 2. London: Elsevier, 2006.

Bauer, L.: *English Word-Formation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983.

Bisetto, A. and S. Scalise: "The Classification of Compounds" in *Lingue e Linguaggio* 2: pp 319-332. 2005.

Czech National Corpus – SYN2010. Accessed through http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz/hledat_v_cnk.php. May 2012.

Dušková, L. et al.: *Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny*. Praha: Academia, 2006; 1st ed. 1988.

Huddleston, R. and G. K. Pullum: *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.

Jespersen, O.: *A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles. Part VI – Morphology*. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd, 1946.

Lieber, R.: *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010.

Lieber, R. and P. Štekauer (eds): *Handbook of Word-formation*. Springer, 2005.

Marchand, H.: *The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-Formation: a synchronic-diachronic approach*. Munich: Beck, 1969.

Mathesius, V.: *Obsahový rozbor současné angličtiny na základě obecně lingvistickém*. Praha: Nakladatelství Československé akademie věd, 1961. Transl. Dušková, L.: *A Functional Analysis of Present-Day English on a General Linguistic Basis*. Praha: Academia, 1975.

Meibauer, J.: "How marginal are phrasal compounds? Generalized insertions, expressivity, and I/Q-interaction" in *Morphology* 17. pp 233-259. 2008.

Nosek, J.: "Quotational compounds in Modern English and Czech" in *Philologica Pragensia* 28: pp 159-164. 1985.

Plag, I., *Word-Formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

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

Vachek, J.: *Selected Writings in English and General Linguistics*. Praha: Academia, 1976.

Dictionaries:

Oxford University Press: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. <http://oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>

Sources³⁴

BBC: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>
Accessed between 30 Oct 2010 – 1 May 2011
Abbreviated in the text as B

The Daily Mail: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/home/index.html>
Accessed between 24 Apr 2011 – 20 March 2012
Abbreviated in the text as DM

The Daily Mirror: <http://www.mirror.co.uk/>
Accessed between 14 Apr 2011 – 24 Apr 2011
Abbreviated in the text as M

The Guardian: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/>
Accessed 24 April 2011
Abbreviated in the text as G

The Sun: <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/>
Accessed between 9 Feb 2011 – 27 March 2012
Abbreviated in the text as S

³⁴ For details see Appendix.

Résumé

Bakalářská práce se zabývá frázovými kompozity, která představují specifický podtyp slov složených. Kompozice je jedním z nejproduktivnějších způsobů tvoření slov v angličtině, avšak frázová kompozita jsou považována za periferní.

Abychom mohli rozlišit frázová kompozita od standardních, je třeba nejdříve vymezit oblast slov složených jako takových. Při definování kompozit jsme se opírali především o přístup Bauera (2006) a Lieberové (2005). Práce vymezuje kompozita na základě ortografických, fonologických, morfologických, syntaktických a sémantických kritérií.

V sekundární literatuře se objevuje několik různých termínů pro frázová kompozita. Čeští autoři (Dušková, Nosek, Mathesius, Vachek) používají termín *citátová kompozita* (quotational compounds) a následují tak Mathesia, který tento termín použil ve své práci *Obsahový rozbor současné angličtiny na základě obecně lingvistickém*. V zahraniční sekundární literatuře se nejčastěji objevuje termín *phrasal compounds*, dále pak *dephrasal compounds*, *string compounds* a *lexicalized phrases*. Čeští a zahraniční autoři se neliší jen terminologicky, ale i vymezením tohoto typu kompozit. Zatímco zahraniční autoři často považují za frázové kompozitum atributivní frázový výraz a jeho řídicí substantivum, české pojetí, ke kterému jsme se přiklonili, bere v úvahu pouze frázovou část. Čeští autoři také poukazují na nejasnou hranici mezi jednoduchým slovem a frází, případně větou, a umisťují frázová kompozita do tohoto přechodného pásma.

Pracovní pojetí frázových kompozit vychází především z českých autorů. Porovnání se zahraničními autory (Jespersen, Lieberová, Štekauer, Huddleston a Pullum a Plag) poukazuje na shodné i odlišné rysy různých přístupů. Následuje stanovení pracovní definice frázových kompozit a také vyčlenění několika typů složených slov, která této definici nevyhovují.

Práce dále detailně rozebírá ortografická, fonologická, morfologická, syntaktická a sémantická kritéria vymezující frázová kompozita. Při určování, zda je kompozitum frázové či ne, je však vždy třeba vzít v úvahu více kritérií, poněvadž frázová kompozita nemusí vyhovovat všem kritériím. Následující sekce předkládá Bauerovu a Noskovy klasifikace, ze kterých vychází praktická část práce. Teoretickou část uzavírá komentář ke stylistickému využití frázových kompozit a jejich výskytu v češtině.

Praktická část pracuje se 139 příklady excerpovanými z pěti britských novinových webových stránek. Tři z nich (The Sun, The Daily Mail, The Daily Mirror) můžeme

považovat za bulvární noviny (tabloids), zatímco BBC a The Guardian poskytují seriózní zpravodajství. Oblast frázových kompozit je poměrně málo popsána a jak bylo zjištěno v teoretické části, existují různá, často si navzájem odporující pojetí těchto kompozit. Praktická část práce si proto klade za cíl popsat jejich syntaktické funkce a vnitřní strukturu a na základě výsledků stanovit závěry.

Syntaktická klasifikace rozděluje frázová kompozita na dvě základní skupiny: a. frázová kompozita, která konstituují samostatný větný člen nebo jeho řídicí člen; b. frázová kompozita, která nemohou sama o sobě fungovat jako větný člen a jsou závislá na řídicím členu. Bylo zjištěno, že ve dvou třetinách příkladů fungují frázová kompozita nesamostatně, a to jako premodifikátory nebo postmodifikátory. V rámci této klasifikace jsme našli 11 příkladů, ve kterých se mezi frázovým kompozitem (premodifikátorem) a jeho řídicím členem (substantivem) vyskytuje další modifikátor. Teoretická část stanovila kritérium nedělitelnosti kompozit, které by v případech jako *short-but-ever-so-sweet [UK tour]* (S101) bylo porušeno. Toto zjištění vyvrací Lieberové tvrzení, že frázová kompozita jsou tvořena premodifikátorem a jeho řídicím substantivem.

Frázová kompozita tvořící samostatné větné členy představují zhruba jednu třetinu příkladů. V rámci této kategorie se nejčastěji uplatňují ve funkci podmětu, předmětu a minoritně také ve funkci příslovecného určení a doplňku podmětu. Bylo zjištěno, že podmětová frázová kompozita se v 80 procentech příkladů realizují podle vzorců *SUBSTANTIVUM-to-be* nebo *SUBSTANTIVUM-of-ČÍSLOVKA*. Do kategorie samostatných větných členů byla zahrnuta také frázová kompozita ve funkci adverbia. Ta se vyskytují jak sama o sobě, tak v rámci předložkové fráze.

Celkově syntaktická klasifikace ukázala, že frázová kompozita se nejčastěji vyskytují ve funkci premodifikátoru (62.6 procent) a podmětu (21.6 procent). Ačkoliv podle sekundární literatury se frázová kompozita mohou vyskytovat také ve funkci slovesa, takový příklad nebyl nalezen.

Následují tři formální klasifikace. První z nich se zabývá komplexností frázových kompozit podle počtu členů (tj. jednoduchých slov). Zhruba ve třech čtvrtinách příkladů se skládají ze tří jednoduchých slov. Jako poměrně běžná se ukázala také kompozita o čtyřech členech, avšak komplexnější kompozita, tj. o pěti a více členech, se vyskytují zřídka (2.1 procenta). Dvoučlenná frázová kompozita představují 8.6 procent. Existence dvoučlenných frázových kompozit, která vyhovují stanovené definici, vyvrací Noskovo tvrzení, že frázová kompozita se skládají ze tří a více jednoduchých slov.

Druhá formální klasifikace zkoumá výskyt symetrických členů a sémantické vztahy mezi jednotlivými členy a na základě těchto dvou kritérií dělí nasbírané příklady do tří skupin. První skupina zahrnuje symetrická kompozita, tedy ta, ve kterých se opakuje jeden ze členů. Bylo zjištěno, že se typicky jedná o tříložkové kompozitum vytvořené podle vzorce *SUBSTANTIVUM-PŘEDLOŽKA-SUBSTANTIVUM*. Druhá skupina se skládá z kompozit, která nejsou symetrická v užším slova smyslu, ale mezi jejich členy můžeme najít určitý sémantický vztah, například hyponymii. Obdobně jako u první skupiny se nejčastěji jedná o tříložkové kompozitum, ve kterém do sémantického vztahu vstupuje první a třetí člen. V obou skupinách platí, že symetrické členy patří ke stejnému slovnímu druhu. Nejčastěji se jedná o substantiva, dále pak adjektiva a slovesa. Třetí, nejpočetnější skupina (69.8 procent), zahrnuje kompozita, ve kterých nenalezneme symetrii ani sémantický vztah.

Třetí klasifikace zkoumá spojky a předložky, které se vyskytují ve frázových kompozitech. Příklady obsahující předložku představují zhruba polovinu všech dokladů. Nejčastěji se uplatňují předložky *of*, *in* a *to*. Ve většině dokladů je předložka umístěna na vnitřní pozici; pouze předložky *off* a *against* stojí v iniciální pozici. V rámci frázových kompozit obsahujících spojku je nejfrekventovanější koordinační *and*, která se vždy vyskytuje uvnitř kompozita. Bylo zjištěno, že kompozita obsahující *and* jsou ve všech případech symetrická, resp. jsou vytvořena podle vzorce *X-and-Y* kde *X* a *Y* představují jednoduchá slova, mezi kterými najdeme určitý sémantický vztah.

Na příkladech jako *top-of-the-range [woodland lodge]* (S127) je dokázáno, že frázová kompozita nejsou utvořena z jednotlivých slov, ale z rozsáhlejších syntaktických jednotek (vět, frází) a mohou si udržet původní strukturu včetně členů a flexe uvnitř kompozita, jako např. plurál v *two-sittings-for-dinner [regime]* (M40).

Dále jsme se zabývali využitím frázových kompozit jako neologismů v různých typech novin. Ukázalo se, že frázová kompozita se vyskytují častěji v bulvárních než v seriózních novinách, kde se mohou vyskytovat i dvě v jedné větě. Na druhé straně stojí příklady jako *a "must-do" [trip]* (S139), u kterých je jejich problematický status indikován použitím uvozovek.

Poslední část práce se věnuje poměrnému zastoupení jednotlivých frázových kompozit a typů kompozit. Jedna pětina typů kompozit se vyskytuje vícekrát, což naznačuje, že některá jsou lexikalizovaná. Bylo nalezeno několik vzorců, které se často uplatňují: *X-to-be(-Y)*, kde *X* je typicky substantivum; *HYPONYMUM RODINY-of-*

ČÍSLOVKA; X-and-Y kde *X* a *Y* představují jednoduchá slova, mezi kterými najdeme určitý sémantický vztah.

Appendix

BBC

1. On Saturday morning, the couple emerged hand-in-hand from Buckingham Palace's garden entrance.
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-13248441>
2. The reception at the palace on Friday night, hosted by the Prince of Wales, is believed to have featured Prince Harry's best man speech and Michael Middleton's father-of-the-bride address.
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-13248441>
3. These included not wanting to be seen sunning themselves at a time of austerity; William's commitment to his job; and a desire to play cat-and-mouse with the media.
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-13248441>
4. But what might make the pressure almost unbearable for Prince William and Catherine Middleton, his bride-to-be, is the knowledge that many of those choices and opinions have global ramifications.
http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/thereporters/willgompertz/2011/04/art_of_successful_marriage.html
5. The white Reiss dress she wore for the Mario Testino's official engagement photograph was, for a while, selling at one-per-minute.
http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/thereporters/willgompertz/2011/04/art_of_successful_marriage.html
6. Commentators say that she has yet to find her fashion mojo, but once she moves from off-the-peg (she'll have to apparently) to bespoke, her true colours will be revealed.
http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/thereporters/willgompertz/2011/04/art_of_successful_marriage.html
7. It means the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh will miss Prince Harry's best man's speech and Michael Middleton's father-of-the-bride address.
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-13217693>
8. Another thing he cares about passionately is how his wife-to-be will cope as a senior member of a family like no other.
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-13140709>
9. It offers freshness, youth and the prospect of a soon-to-be-married prince as a head of state in waiting.
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-13140709>
10. There are voices of dissent. One of the more surprising supporters of an abandonment of royal business-as-usual is former newspaper editor Sir Max Hastings.
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-13140709>

11. Another thing he cares about passionately is how his wife-to-be will cope as a senior member of a family like no other.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-13140709>

12. Photographs of the prince's bride-to-be - and fellow former University of St Andrews student - have adorned every British newspaper on a regular basis since the engagement was announced.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/entertainment-arts-13065219>

13. "Whenever any important figure wears fashion it's going to influence people all over the world, and obviously this is her moment, so anything that she chooses is going to be of huge interest," says Anna Wintour, editor-in-chief of American Vogue.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/entertainment-arts-13065219>

14. But the private-versus-state school debate may be the wrong prism through which to study the dynamics of the contemporary music industry.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/today/hi/today/newsid_9373000/9373158.stm

15. Here's a translation: India, and especially China, are the up-and-coming superpowers, so how will we cope?

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-12265539>

16. Twelve blocks south from Cutler Hair Salon is another business seeing a boom because of the bride-to-be.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-11959566>

17. It's likely this princess-in-waiting will focus on life as a full-time senior royal.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-12277714>

18. Prince William is only second-in-line to the throne.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-12277714>

19. China hit-and-run driver sentenced to six years in jail.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-12317756>

20. The son of a senior police official in China has been sentenced to six years in jail over a hit-and-run accident that killed a young woman.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-12317756>

21. Our correspondent said the unions and the government were engaging in a game of cat-and-mouse over the fuel blockades.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-11580492>

22. Over home-made cookies, and freshly-brewed coffee, 44-year-old Diana Koenig, a stay-at-home mum with two children, explains how her family's petrol station and convenience store business was forced to close two years ago, after the gas prices became unaffordable.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-11604958>

23. She says the level of one-to-one contact was far higher than she had experienced in previous "onsite" post-graduate courses.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-11420119>

24. Professor Rick Rylance, chief executive of the Arts and Humanities Research Council, says there will still be a strong demand for a face-to-face experience, whether that's between students and their teachers or the students themselves.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-11420119>

25. It will put it head-to-head with Amazon, which links its Kindle device to its own store, and Apple with its iBookstore.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-11913870>

THE GUARDIAN

26. It has one bedroom and a double sofa bed in the lounge, which has fabulous floor-to-ceiling windows leading on to a balcony with sea views. It also has a garden with a barbecue.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/travel/2010/may/16/cheap-luxury-holiday-villas>

27. 'Blended learning' – combining face-to-face sessions with online work and forums – is one of the fastest-growing trends in education

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/2011/apr/19/distance-blended-learning-degrees>

28. "Instead, there was a really good focus on mixing up the way you learn, speaking to tutors by phone and email, using chat forums, and face-to-face study sessions

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/2011/apr/19/distance-blended-learning-degrees>

29. "Students come together through organised face-to-face events, but the convenience of not having to travel to classes means that online ones are appealing to a growing number of our learners," says Niall Sclater, director of learning innovation at the university.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/2011/apr/19/distance-blended-learning-degrees>

30. Even hands-on courses are now being studied at a distance with the help of blended learning.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/2011/apr/19/distance-blended-learning-degrees>

31. "Distance learning students are encouraged to join in the face-to-face activities as much as possible," says spokeswoman Bryony Merritt.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/education/2011/apr/19/distance-blended-learning-degrees>

32. If you are interested in nurturing an understanding of architecture in up-and-coming generations, send in your suggestions: the government might just act on them.

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/artanddesign/2011/apr/21/architects-classroom-cultural-curriculum-architecture>

THE DAILY MIRROR

33. But their lives still revolve around Gabby's routine as she continues to need the same round-the-clock care as a newborn.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/life-style/most-popular/2011/04/22/our-seven-year-old-is-still-a-baby-and-will-never-grow-up-115875-23077675/>

34. Through the floor-to-ceiling glass doors there's a terrace, complete with hammock, private plunge pool and day bed, with a view of the ocean disappearing in the distance.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/asia/2011/03/05/travel-the-maldives-are-not-just-for-honeymooners-115875-22966677/>

35. A once-in-a-lifetime excursion that you MUST do.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/asia/2011/03/06/relaxing-phuket-is-the-ideal-place-for-a-family-getaway-115875-22970834/>

36. Niki, who runs Epohes with her husband Vagelis, prides herself on her home cooking and we dined on spinach and cheese pies, meat balls, country sausage and aubergine salad followed by melt-in-the-mouth lamb baked with lemon.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/europe/2011/04/10/travel-go-off-the-beaten-track-in-the-wild-peloponnese-115875-23052051/>

37. NATURAL Retreats Fistral Beach is offering guests the chance to combine a self-catering weekend break in a plush seaside residence with learn-to-surf sessions.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/2011/04/17/top-10-active-breaks-115875-23063826/>

38. Post Office researchers compared the year-on-year cost of 10 tourist staples - including soft drinks, sunscreen and an evening meal in the resort of Marmaris.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/top-stories/2011/04/10/turkey-closes-in-on-spain-as-brits-top-cheap-holiday-destination-says-new-survey-115875-23049744/>

39. Billy's early rise-and-shine ethos was to "persuade" campers to get out into the outdoors. But there is so much on offer these days children probably don't need much persuading to get up and be active.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/britain/holiday-parks/2011/04/10/travel-75-years-on-butlin-s-is-still-a-big-hit-with-families-115875-23052050/>

40. On Friday Butlin's is also teaming up with Brian Turner, the first Michelinstarred British chef, for the opening of Turner's restaurant - a world away from the old two-sittings-for-dinner regime.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/britain/holiday-parks/2011/04/10/travel-75-years-on-butlin-s-is-still-a-big-hit-with-families-115875-23052050/>

41. The Production Courtyard zone includes the not-for-the-fainthearted Twilight Zone Tower of Terror while in the Backlot you can loop-the-loop to the sound of Aerosmith on the Rock 'n' Roller Coaster.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/britain/activity-holidays/2010/09/12/two-theme-parks-in-paris-let-you-live-out-your-disney-fantasies-115875-22556502/>

42. Pick your must-see rides and attractions before you go then grab a map so you don't waste time wandering around aimlessly.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/britain/activity-holidays/2010/09/12/two-theme-parks-in-paris-let-you-live-out-your-disney-fantasies-115875-22556502/>

43. It wasn't quite the down-to-earth French cuisine I'd had in mind... a nut hacked from the centre of a thistle flower, slightly singed burdock-root "fries" and a side order of boiled thistle stem.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/2011/04/10/travel-from-fairytale-castles-to-thistles-for-lunch-picardy-has-it-all-115875-23052048/>

44. A bit of fire-lighting later we tucked into a not-half-bad meal put together with various bits of fried, boiled, wilted and mashed forest.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/2011/04/10/travel-from-fairytale-castles-to-thistles-for-lunch-picardy-has-it-all-115875-23052048/>

45. For tasty but casual jeans-and-T-shirt dining at about half that price, we also enjoyed Chez Micheline, a short drive or long walk away in Berny-Rivière.

<http://www.mirror.co.uk/advice/travel/2011/04/10/travel-from-fairytale-castles-to-thistles-for-lunch-picardy-has-it-all-115875-23052048/>

THE DAILY MAIL

46. Gareth Huw Davies discovers one of France's too-long-overlooked old cities.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1380027/France-city-breaks-Six-things-Le-Mans.html>

47. His must-do list includes a mighty chunk of Roman wall, a thrilling night-time light show, the tomb of Richard the Lionheart's queen and a very special tea room.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1380027/France-city-breaks-Six-things-Le-Mans.html>

48. According to my now-wife's Debretts wedding guidebook - which barely left her side after we got engaged - obvious honeymoon destinations like The Maldives, Thailand, India, Mexico and the Caribbean were off limits because it would be the rainy season.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1379677/Bali-breaks-Honeymoon-heaven-Indonesias-charming-island.html>

49. The pregnant mother-of-one went grocery shopping in Beverly Hills and was snapped in the vegetable section, selecting a range of salad ingredients.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/tvshowbiz/article-1380056/Pregnant-Jessica-Alba-channels-Mother-Nature-celebrating-Earth-Day-Honor.html>

50. The 29-year-old star also made a trip to baby store Gymboree to pick up some toys for Honor as well as some presents for her soon-to-be-born baby.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/tvshowbiz/article-1380056/Pregnant-Jessica-Alba-channels-Mother-Nature-celebrating-Earth-Day-Honor.html>

51. The hotel is very impressive, ever so modern, with sweeping, overhanging flyover bits and glass walls, a state-of-the-art spa and a host of outside pools with designer bars.
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1192931/Ancient-prosperous-coastal--truly-Croatian-revelation.html>

52. Why had we messed with a tried-and-tested formula?
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1356093/Cheap-family-holidays-Why-Croatia-great-alternative-Greece.html>

53. We had far better luck on the somewhere-to-eat front, starting with a fairly swanky fish restaurant called Kaleta in the village of Ugljan, where the food was terrific and, especially by Kefalonian standards, incredibly cheap.
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1356093/Cheap-family-holidays-Why-Croatia-great-alternative-Greece.html>

54. Florence for the Facebook generation: Art and ice cream on a mum-and-daughter trip
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1372953/Florence-city-breaks-Tuscany-city-art-perfect-mother-daughter-weekend.html>

55. She certainly will return, if only to see the teenage-boy-on-motorbike side of Florence she was unable to on this trip because of the constraining presence of her mother!
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1372953/Florence-city-breaks-Tuscany-city-art-perfect-mother-daughter-weekend.html>

56. On the way we had a welcome pitstop in Via Ricasoli at the Gelateria Carabe for the best Sicilian Granita, a delicious fruit-and-ice sorbet - a necessary cooling-down period after pounding the streets in the 40C heat.
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1372953/Florence-city-breaks-Tuscany-city-art-perfect-mother-daughter-weekend.html>

57. Like the better-known Chateau Marmont, it has a reputation for out-of-control rock stars, but I have to say that when I was there I was very well-behaved.
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1375240/One-Day-Around-world--India-France-Greece-Edinburgh--hit-book-inspired-movie.html>

58. Discover Egypt (www.discoveregypt.co.uk) offers a four-night bed-and-breakfast break at the Mena House hotel in Cairo from £699, including return flights from Heathrow.
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1375240/One-Day-Around-world--India-France-Greece-Edinburgh--hit-book-inspired-movie.html>

59. Helpfully, the local tourist board has put together a series of 'shopping trails' designed to guide the keen-to-spend around the various outlets
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/holidaytypeshub/article-617440/The-One-Minute-Guide-To--Medieval-York.html>

60. A major stop on the East Coast Mainline, it is directly linked to London and Edinburgh, and takes in regular no-change-necessary services from Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/holidaytypeshub/article-617440/The-One-Minute-Guide-To--Medieval-York.html>

61. Random fact(s): The Minster (www.yorkminster.org) is the second largest Gothic cathedral in northern Europe (the biggest, as any pub quiz champion will tell you, is the very-big-indeed Kolner Dom in Cologne), and York's most potent symbol.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/holidaytypeshub/article-617440/The-One-Minute-Guide-To--Medieval-York.html>

62. Stay: If you aren't desperate to join the festive shopping crush and can wait for January, the York tourist board is also offering a three-nights-for-the-price-of-two deal on selected hotels (which runs from New Year's Day to March 31st).

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/holidaytypeshub/article-617440/The-One-Minute-Guide-To--Medieval-York.html>

63. And as 'knit-your-own-beard' as that might sound, this equated to wonderful art, as well as splendid photographic prints of Yorkshire landscapes.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1378872/York-This-great-city-north-perfect-lovers-history-architecture-shopping.html>

64. Then we were back on a train of the working kind, for our too-soon return south.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1378872/York-This-great-city-north-perfect-lovers-history-architecture-shopping.html>

65. If you thought Royal Wedding fever was something only American newshounds were susceptible to catching, then look east to Egypt where adoration of the soon-to-be-spliced couple has manifested in a new fragrance created especially for the bride.

<http://travelchatter.dailymail.co.uk/2011/04/egypt-creates-royal-wedding-perfume-for-princess-kate.html>

66. The royal bride-to-be moved into the (67.)£5,000-a-night Royal Apartment on the top floor of the Goring Hotel in Belgravia along with her mother and sister on Thursday.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-1381415/Royal-Wedding-The-Goring-Hotel-apartment-Kate-Middleton-stay.html>

68. This is another of those larger-than-life Californian hotels that have thought of everything to make guests comfortable.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-2116528/California-holidays-Lorraine-Kelly-state-bliss.html#ixzz1pfqbMSTs>

69. It was the concoction of a local woman, Sophia LaLonde, whose husband George led fishing trips for the well-to-do.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-2103337/Cruise-holidays-John-Craven-visits-Thousand-Islands-archipelago-inspired-dressing.html>

70. Due to complications in brain-to-nerve-to-muscle communication, the normal ebb and flow of muscle tension is disrupted.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-1379912/Lewis-Hamilton-says-cerebral-palsy-brother-Nic-Grand-Prix-champion-too.html>

71. 'They deserve to be applauded... Not given the wife-and-girlfriend tag, which is quite disrespectful': Kevin Pietersen defends the cricket wives

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/home/moslive/article-1379290/Kevin-Pietersen-They-deserve-applauded--Not-given-wife-girlfriend-tag-quite-disrespectful.html>

THE SUN

72. PLAYBOY Prince Harry could not resist a cheeky play for new sister-in-law Pippa Middleton, leaning over and whispering: “You do look very beautiful today — seriously.”

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3556291/Prince-Harry-hits-brit-off-with-Pippa-Middleton.html>

73. Later the pair seemed to make a perfect couple themselves as they stood side-by-side on the balcony of Buckingham Palace gazing down on the ecstatic crowds.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3556291/Prince-Harry-hits-brit-off-with-Pippa-Middleton.html>

74. But it still must have been a day of almost out-of-body surrealness for the middle-class Berkshire couple.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3556291/Prince-Harry-hits-brit-off-with-Pippa-Middleton.html>

75. To experience a little nightlife and to swerve traditional Moroccan cuisine we went to restaurant-come-nightclub Bo Zin.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/3542991/Visit-Marrakech-for-excess.html>

76. The next day we made a must-see visit to Nikki Beach.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/3542991/Visit-Marrakech-for-excess.html>

77. Wills, wearing a pair of England shorts, laughed and joked with his friends during a rough-and-tumble game of (78.) five-a-side.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3551615/Prince-William-rides-home-on-180mph-motorbike-after-enjoying-kickabout-with-pals-in-a-park.html>

79. The rehearsal came just 12 hours after Harry and his future sister-in-law were last in the ancient building.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3551615/Prince-William-rides-home-on-180mph-motorbike-after-enjoying-kickabout-with-pals-in-a-park.html>

80. The photo shows a softer, more personal side to the soon-to-be wed couple — just as Testino's shots did for Diana.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3552216/Kate-and-Wills-Thank-you-Britain.html>

81. Mum-of-five Kelly Fannin was sentenced to a five-month curfew and fined £150 after pleading guilty to handling stolen goods, including receiving a pair of (82.) top-of-the-range jeans worth £547.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3550517/Busty-sponger-is-spared-jail-term.html>

83. The revealing photo was taken as the bride-to-be drove from her parents home in Bucklebury, Berkshire, to her final rehearsal with Wills.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3551068/Queen-beams-ahead-of-big-day.html>

84. Bride-to-be Kate Middleton seemed calm as she was snapped leaving the family home in Bucklebury, Berkshire, dressed in a cream suit, earlier today.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3551068/Queen-beams-ahead-of-big-day.html>

85. Psychic John Cohan said mum-of-four Liz paid an Irish family to bring up baby Norah.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/bizarre/3549396/Liz-Taylor-had-secret-baby.html>

86. The website displayed a page telling would-be customers: "We're experiencing high demand. You will be automatically directed to the page requested as soon as it becomes available. Thank you for your patience."

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3549186/Olympics-ticket-site-crashes-brone-hour-before-deadline.html>

87. HERE's the perfect pick-me-up for anyone suffering with a holiday hangover.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/music/3542087/Beautiful-song-for-a-beautiful-day.html>

88. "Paul looked at the pictures and really got into the idea of doing a shoot. As it is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, he thought we should go for it.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/woman/3546484/How-it-feels-to-bare-the-baby-bump.html>

89. "But when I was offered the chance of having the pictures done I couldn't turn it down because I felt it was a once-in-a-lifetime chance.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/woman/3546484/How-it-feels-to-bare-the-baby-bump.html>

90. Later mum-of-three Jordan, 32 - real name Katie Price - had no hesitation in getting back in the saddle for an evening ride at the couple's secluded hotel.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/bizarre/3546665/Jordan-larks-around-with-Leandro-Penna-hours-after-car-crash.html>

91. Jonas Valley is where the secret work is believed to have been carried out. Now officially sealed off, authorities play a cat-and-mouse game with UFO hunters there

each weekend. <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/features/3546515/Hitler-ordered-fleet-of-Nazi-flying-saucers-capable-of-destroying-London-and-New-York.html>

92. Knife-wielding security agents were said to have made house-to-house sweeps in what activists called a campaign to intimidate protesters.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3547800/Hague-Killing-in-Syria-must-stop.html>

93. The tragic performer had given a thumbs-up and wave to the 2,000-strong crowd as he climbed a ladder into the giant gun.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3546858/Shocked-crowd-see-human-cannonball-die.html>

94. Thrill seeking skier-come-base jumper Matthias Giraud is seen gently traversing his way down an unfrequented slope high up in the French Alps.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3544115/Skiers-ava-launch-off-cliff.html>

95. Like votes for villains — or bought-and-paid-for secrecy for sex-mad superstars.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3543056/How-many-gags-Weve-lost-count.html>

96. Wills will be thrilled with the black-and-white two-piece and the slinky pink costume with side-tie bottoms, which were among her haul in a last-minute shopping spree.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3542943/Kate-Middleton-buys-sexy-bikinis.html>

97. Her four skimpy outfits — totalling £170 — included another black-and-white one, but with a strapless top to ensure an even tan.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3542943/Kate-Middleton-buys-sexy-bikinis.html>

98. The bride-to-be bought the swimwear at Goldenpoint on the King's Road in Chelsea, West London, where we revealed this week she also snaffled a bargain pair of lacy knickers for £3.90.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3542943/Kate-Middleton-buys-sexy-bikinis.html>

99. The animals were spectacular to watch as they performed astonishing feats of skill and strength - such as walking on their hind legs in figure-of-eight patterns for minutes on end.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/3447894/Menorca-A-tiny-island-with-a-lot-of-heritage.html>

100. If you want a bucket-and-spade holiday, there's miles of sand and plenty of beaches - or praias to the locals. Eight in fact.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/3505977/Portugal-gets-back-on-the-map.html>

101. Instead she closed out her short-but-ever-so-sweet UK tour to a capacity crowd at Shepherd's Bush Empire in London.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/bizarre/3542372/Adele-finishes-tour-in-style.html>

102. It includes 388 close friends and associates invited by groom Prince William, 28, and his bride-to-be Kate Middleton.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3541193/King-of-Cambodia-snubs-Prince-William-and-Kate-Middleton-wedding.html>

103. ROYAL bride-to-be Kate Middleton's family firm has launched a scratchcard game featuring CROWNS

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3467731/Kate-family-sell-Royal-game-card.html>

104. Camilla, 27, was yesterday shooting on the water near St Andrews University, where the royal bride-to-be met Prince William.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3443329/BOAT-race-is-familiar-but-it-isnt-Kate-Middleton-its-her-new-movie-double-Camilla-Luddington.html>

105. The royal-to-be has a "style icon" rating of 20, one point more than Di in the £5 wedding-themed edition of the game out today.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3498836/Kate-Middleton-Trumps-Princess-Diana-as-queen-of-fashion.html>

106. She left £28,875-a-year Downe House, Thatcham, Berks, at 13 after being picked on by vicious girls.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3507692/Bullying-victim-Kate-Middleton.html>

107. The bride-to-be has asked Royal jewellers to fit two beads inside the £32million sapphire band - once worn by Princess Di - to stop it slipping.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royalwedding/3524497/Kate-Middleton-has-royal-wedding-ring-shrunk.html>

108. Mum-of-two Catherine arrived for her stay at Silver Hill Hospital in New Canaan, Connecticut, last Wednesday.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/bizarre/3526169/Bipolar-Catherine-Zeta-Jones-in-clinic-5-days.html>

109. Family-of-four get gastric ops on NHS

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3526462/Family-of-four-get-gastric-ops-on-NHS.html>

110. A rapist caught by a one-in-a-billion DNA match more than 20 years after he attacked a woman was jailed for life today.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3527834/Rapist-caught-20-years-later-jailed.html>

111. But it's unlikely that the mum-of-three is engaged - as her divorce from Alex Reid, 35, has not yet come through.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/tv/3527462/Jordan-sparks-wedding-rumours.html>

112. She emerged from the Mayfair venue in a head-to-toe pink outfit, comprising of pink heels, a tight-fitting short pink mini-dress, a pink fluffy jacket and a matching pink handbag.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/tv/3527462/Jordan-sparks-wedding-rumours.html>

113. Brit dad-of-7 'killed in Libya'

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3444895/Brit-dad-of-7-killed-in-Libya.html>

114. The 25-year-old had been on a round-the-world trip and was believed to have been working temporarily at a garage in Christchurch when the devastation struck.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3435914/Four-Brits-killed-in-NZ-earthquake.html>

115. Mum-of-two Frances, of Collier Row, Romford, said: "Thank God Freddie seems okay, but it was a terrible experience."

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3434490/Mums-fury-after-giving-birth-in-hospital-waiting-room.html>

116. After their vows they held their arms in the air in celebration at the against-all-odds escape that meant she could be there on her wedding day.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3432546/Quake-rescue-bride-weds.html>

117. The second-in-line to the throne will now join 22 Squadron's C Flight as a fully operational co-pilot on a Sea King Mk3 after completing his flying training.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/royals/3142003/Wills-is-certified-rescue-pilot.html>

118. The Prince and his bride-to-be smiled at hundreds of Royal fans ahead of a dedication ceremony for a new RNLI lifeboat in North Wales.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3431773/First-visit-for-Wills-and-fiance-Kate.html>

119. I don't know what she spent the money on because all our clothes were hand-me-downs.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3430370/Mum-of-16-says-she-is-paid-too-much-in-state-benefits.html>

120. A MUM-to-be photographed in Demi Moore's famous naked pregnancy pose was left stunned - when Facebook bosses BANNED it from her profile.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3422900/Mum-to-be-has-Demi-Moore-style-nude-pose-photo-banned-from-Facebook-profile.html>

121. He said: "I can't believe the label picked it (as a single) because the lyrics are pretty in-your-face sexual.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/bizarre/3424709/Caleb-Followills-sexy-girlfriend-is-on-Fire.html>

122. It's a bold reinvention for the former receptionist from Hackney who used to trade on her girl-next-door looks.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/bizarre/3403876/Its-a-wrap-for-bow-tiful-Leona.html>

123. The movie tells the tale of a plastic surgeon (Sandler) who persuades his assistant (Aniston) to pose as his soon-to-be-divorced wife.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/film/3401432/Jen-and-Nic-have-locks-in-common.html>

124. What Jen would give to be a soon-to-be-married one...

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/showbiz/film/3401432/Jen-and-Nic-have-locks-in-common.html>

125. Branding them "Judas-like", Judge Mr Justice Griffith Williams sentenced mum-of-one Ashleigh to at least 22 years and Holly to at least 18.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/3400420/Life-for-two-sisters-in-dad-killing.html>

126. An old-school, tried-and-tested method that we use is to give your skin a deep steam once a week over the basin.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/woman/fashion/beauty/4205792/Beauty-tip-Go-with-the-glow.html>

127. But whether you choose a top-of-the-range woodland lodge or pitch up a tent, you will feel smug at having selected Kelling Heath as your destination.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4186305/Travel-news-Kelling-Heath-is-tops-for-peace-and-quiet.html>

128. This 10½-mile round trip aboard a delightful steam train takes in some stunning scenery and is a must-do.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4186305/Travel-news-Kelling-Heath-is-tops-for-peace-and-quiet.html>

129. The centrepiece is a floor-to-ceiling rotating Lego toy box, including huge models of the Atlantis submarine ride in the park and a flying pirate ship.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4201982/Bricks-and-porter.html>

130. But we were keen to stay dry and boarded our small, easy-to-use motorboat and crossed the water to a restaurant called Zur Alten Kaisermühle, or Imperial Mill, for a traditional Austrian lunch. After a very satisfying meal it was back to our intriguing accommodation.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4138301/Good-night-Vienna.html>

131. The 25Hours Hotel is as bizarre as it gets, with a kitsch circus theme and off-the-wall decor.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4138301/Good-night-Vienna.html>

132. There are large parts of the medina in Fez where, as you listen to the cacophony of calls to prayer from competing muezzins from hundreds of the city's mosques, you could be in North Africa or the Middle East at any time in the past thousand-or-so years.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4169320/So-near-so-Fez.html>

133. Idrissy is close to the palace end of the scale. It is run by Robert, who has worked front-of-house at swanky London restaurants J Sheekey, The Wolseley and The Ivy, so he knows a thing or two about food and service.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4169320/So-near-so-Fez.html>

134. Back down to earth, Cypsela's Cypsy Club offers its own arts-and-crafts sessions, plus many sports, in a daily programme for four to 12-year-olds.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4152998/Best-of-pals-on-the-Costa-Brava.html>

135. Mum-of-two Frances added: "We're going to have to get a bigger wedding album now. <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/4215388/Brides-shock-as-Queen-turns-up-at-wedding.html>

136. The Palazzo Hotel is also a top venue for a girls-only trip. As an all-suite resort, there is more than enough space to spread out a suitcase full of clothes and shoes and the bathrooms are spacious.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4215027/Las-Vegas-is-the-perfect-city-for-a-girly-break.html>

137. Tuck in to a melt-in-the-mouth steak, followed by homemade doughnuts at Botero at the Encore resort, or try the nine-course chef's taster menu at the candlelit Sage at ARIA.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4215027/Las-Vegas-is-the-perfect-city-for-a-girly-break.html>

138. For a once-in-a-lifetime experience, the Fountains Brunch at Jasmine at Bellagio is a must.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4215027/Las-Vegas-is-the-perfect-city-for-a-girly-break.html>

139. It's a fascinating sideline when you take a "must-do" trip to the forbidden areas of the island, including the ghost town of Varosha in Famagusta.

<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/travel/4169335/Relax-adults-only-style-in-beautiful-Cyprus.html>