

UNIVERZA V LJUBLJANI
FILOZOFSKA FAKULTETA
FAKULTETA ZA DRUŽBENE VEDE

Nina Brus

**Comparative analysis of verb forms in headlines and leads of
English and Slovenian Agency news items**

**Primerjalna analiza glagolskih oblik v naslovih in vodilih angleških
in slovenskih agencijskih novic**

Diplomsko delo

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Diplomsko delo z naslovom Comparative analysis of verb forms in headlines and leads of English and Slovenian news items / Primerjalna analiza glagolskih oblik v naslovih in vodilih angleških in slovenskih agencijskih novic, je izdelano s soglasjem obeh fakultet in urejeno po pravilniku matične fakultete

Primerjalna analiza glagolskih oblik v naslovih in sinopsisih angleških in slovenskih agencijskih novic

Namen diplomske naloge je analizirati novinarske in jezikovne prvine slovenskih in angleških agencijskih novic. Osredotoča se na določitev tipov in funkcije naslovov, vrste sinopsisov ter na glagolske oblike pri novinarske sporočanju. Kar zadeva slednje, je središče zanimanja predvsem razmerje med osebnimi in neosebni glagolskimi oblikami ter tvornim in trpnim glagolskim načinom. V analizi, osnovani na vzorcu 40 vesti, ki sta jih o istem dogodku objavili tiskovni agenciji Reuters in STA, in na 305 analiziranih glagolskih oblikah, ugotavljam, da osebne glagolske oblike prevladujejo nad neosebni, enako tvornik nad trpnikom. Poleg tega sem na osnovi teorije Sunila Saxene analizirala tipe naslovov, na osnovi teorije Toma Korošca funkcijo naslovov, na osnovi tipologije Briana Brooksa pa tudi vrsto sinopsise izbranih agencijskih vesti. Analiza je pokazala, da prevladujejo opisni tipi naslovov ter poimenovalno-informativna funkcija. Kar zadeva sinopsis, je prevladujoči tako imenovani tip »povzetka«, torej pravi sinopsis, kot ga imenuje Korošec.

Ključne besede: novinarstvo, tiskovna agencija, naslov, vodilo (sinopsis), glagolski način;

Comparative analysis of verb forms in headlines and leads of English and Slovene agency news items

The aim of my diploma paper is to examine the type and function of headlines, type of leads and verbal forms used in Reuters and STA news items. With the analysis of 40 news items and 305 verbal phrases I concluded that finite verb phrases prevail over non-finite and active voice verb phrases over passive ones. In addition to verb phrases I identified the type of headlines to conclude that the majority of headlines are of descriptive type (according to the classification of Sunil Saxena) and of naming-informative function (according to the classification of Tomo Korošec). Regarding the lead the analysis showed that the so-called "summary lead" or "synopsis proper" prevails.

Keywords: journalism, news agency, headline, lead (synopsis), active and passive voice;

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1 INTRODUCTION

Journalism has a long tradition, reaching as far back as the antiquity when people started to gather, write and distribute information. The development of journalism was boosted in the 15th century when Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. Newspapers appeared, followed by radio and television in the 19th and 20th century respectively. These are nowadays called the traditional media. The (re)evolution of information technology and communication tools in the late 20th century and the beginning of 21st century produced the “new media” (Internet, teletext, smart phones, tablets ...) that enabled the information to spread extremely fast and reach masses of people. Especially the advent of the Internet and social media like Facebook and Twitter radically changed the way journalism is produced and perceived. However, the role of the media remains the same, that is, to inform, educate and entertain.

A very important source of information for all national media is news agencies. In Slovenia we have only one news agency, called The Slovenian Press Agency (STA), which was established in June 1991. The exchange of services between news agencies is a common practice. STA has its own network of domestic and foreign correspondents, but also uses services of several other national news agencies, such as Reuters, Associated Press (AP), Agence France-Presse (AFP), Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Austria Press Agency (APA), ANSA and HINA. All news agencies report about important international events, such as political or economic summits, terrorist attacks, natural catastrophes, scientific achievements, sports championships, etc. Since the subject (event) is the same, it is therefore possible to compare, for example, linguistic characteristics of STA and Reuters agency news.

In the first part of my diploma I explain the term journalism, how the news is produced, the role of news agencies and the terms headline and lead paragraph (synopsis). The main focus is on introducing the theoretical basis for the analysis of headlines (their type and function) and of lead (synopsis). I also introduce the Reuters and STA news agencies.

In the second part the focus is on the language, more specifically on the verbal phrases. I explain the terms finite, non-finite verbal form and active, passive voice.

I believe that journalistic language has more activeness or active voice, because it wants to emphasise the happening. It turns to passive voice only when the doer of the action is irrelevant or unknown. The main hypothesis is that in Reuters and STA news items in general finite and active verbal forms will prevail.

2 WHAT IS JOURNALISM

When studying various bibliography in the field I came across many definitions of journalism, but, in short, journalism is about events and information. Journalists search for news and report it. As John Herbert explains in the preface of his work *Journalism in the Digital Age* (Herbert 2000), journalism consists of gathering facts, deciding how to assemble them and making important decisions about which facts to include and which to omit. It is about talking to people, being curious, thinking clearly, and being able to translate difficult ideas into simple ones so that everyone can understand them. Herbert continues that journalism is about analysing and interpreting events; knowing how government, politics, business, industry and modern society work; and being able to make interesting stories out of all kinds of events. Journalism therefore consists of practical skills and a wide intellectual foundation, which gives credibility to the reporting. In Herbert's words journalism is a simple profession. It is all about asking questions.

Tony Harcup in *Journalism: Principles and Practice*, for example, defines journalism as "the activity, or product, of journalists or others engaged in the preparation of written, visual, or audio material intended for dissemination through public media with reference to factual, ongoing events of public concern. It is intended to inform society about itself and to make events public that would otherwise remain private" (Harcup 2009:3).

Karmen Erjavec in *Novinarska kakovost* writes that journalism is one of the foundations of modern societies, because it deals with economic, political and cultural frames and is, therefore, opened to social and technological changes (Erjavec, 1999:7).

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Encyclopedia puts the definition of journalism as: "Collection, preparation, and distribution of news and related commentary and feature materials through media such as pamphlets, newsletters, newspapers, magazines, radio, film, television, and books. The term was originally applied to the reportage of current events in printed form, specifically newspapers, but in the late 20th century it came to include electronic media as well. It is sometimes used to refer to writing characterized by a direct presentation of facts or description of events without an attempt at interpretation. Colleges and universities confer degrees in journalism and sponsor research in related fields such as media studies and journalism ethics."

None of the definitions, however, defines journalism as a profession. Slavko Splichal argues that journalism is somewhere between a vocation and a profession, it is a half-profession, because it is always under the influence of politics or economy (Splichal 1988, 621-623). Generally accepted criteria for an activity to be recognized as a profession in Slovenia are:

- theoretical knowledge,
- prescribed education,
- testing and verification of professional qualification by the state,
- autonomy,
- professional ethics and
- a body of self-supervision.

Journalism therefore is not a classical profession, but varies from newsroom to newsroom, type of employment, journalist's qualification and consideration of the code of professional ethics.

Herbert stresses that professionalism is central to the role of the journalist as the watchdog of democracy and freedom. "Although most journalists are not sure what exactly professionalism means, all journalists should think of themselves as professionals." (Herbert 2000: 6).

3 HOW THE NEWS IS PRODUCED

Journalists are now more than ever racing against time to get the news out to the public as quickly as possible. Poler Kovačič in her book *Novinarska (iz)virnost* distinguishes two ways of gathering news: active and routinized. Routinized methods are various PR releases, press conferences, sessions of the National Assembly or the National Council, and also news agencies. Even though the routinized method has a negative connotation it has become a necessity in order to speed up the cyclic production of news. Therefore, in order to meet the deadlines, most journalists use the so called formal sources of information and news agencies.

3.1 NEWS AGENCIES AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION

As already indicated news agencies are an important source of information for many journalists and media companies. A former STA correspondent and current spokesperson at External Action Service of European Union Maja Kocijančič emphasizes that “it is impossible to estimate the extent to which the media use news agencies. Partly news agencies are a source of information on which the media decides to report or not to report about an event. But the media can also summarize the story based only on the news agency’s reporting. News agencies are not commonly mentioned as a source of information; however, the media usually report on stories via news agencies as well as their own journalists and correspondents.” (Kocijančič, 1997: 41)

Sociologist Paul Manning notes that even though the news on which news agencies report can be modified, it will nevertheless mirror the choice, journalistic values and forms of news agencies. Therefore, there is a danger of homogenous reporting on events abroad and in the domestic country (Manning, 2001: 56).

On the other hand, a big advantage of news agencies is that they are a very credible and truthful news source. Journalists should deal with facts, so it is important that the sources they use for writing stories can give them accurate information about what happened or what was said. With the boost of the Internet and social media journalists gained an additional, but rather unreliable and biased news source.

Andrew Currah stresses the importance of news agencies from this point of view as he argues that “wire agencies [...] are an increasingly critical element of the digital transition as they provide access to a trusted and geographically extensive newsgathering operation, which is adept at generating text, video and photography.” (Currah 2009:59f). Therefore, the relationship to the news agencies is becoming one of greater dependence.

3.2 JOURNALISTIC LANGUAGE AND STYLE

News style, journalistic style or news writing style is the prose style used for news reporting in media. News style encompasses not only vocabulary and sentence structure, but also the way in which stories present the information in terms of relative importance, tone, and intended audience. According to the News Manual “Journalists’ task is to help people understand what is happening around them. Most readers or listeners do not have the knowledge of language, so a journalist needs to simplify it for them. He or she should be able to examine the most complicated issues and events then translate them into language which the audience can understand”. Whether a journalist writes for newspapers, broadcasting on the Internet, he should always aim for words and sentences which provide the maximum amount of understanding with the minimum risk of confusion. This generally means keeping words and sentences short and simple.

The language of news should, therefore, be simple, clear, precise, easily understood (Brooks et al. 1988, 81–85). Handbooks suggest using specific, plain words, adding colour to the text with nouns and verbs rather than adjectives. Sentences should be short and uncomplicated so that the text is easy to read. The use of the active voice rather than the passive is preferred.

4 JORNALISM GENRES

The term journalism genre refers to various journalism styles, fields or separate genres, in writing about events. In Anglo-Saxon tradition journalism genres are roughly divided into two categories: news and views. The basic difference is that news informs, whereas views reflect opinions and subjective evaluations. Nowadays literature distinguishes between hard news, feature, commentaries and reviews. However, the stress in Anglo-Saxon media is not on theoretical classification of genres, which is based on studying, observing, describing and defining common characteristics of journalism genres. Instead the theory teaches how to write a good piece of news, commentary etc.

News articles are written in a neutral, factual manner, without opinion or personal point of view. They are usually shorter than features and require less in-depth journalistic writing. They are written so the reader can stop reading at any time, and still understands the whole story. News items often deal with topics like business, politics and international affairs. The term “news” can be used as a common expression for short news, extended news and news in continuation.

News writing attempts to answer all the basic questions about any particular event - who, what, when, where and why (the Five Ws) and often also how - at the opening of the article. According to Brooks (in Poler Kovačič, Erjavec 2011: 117) the information on any event could be reduced to these six basic questions. A journalist does not always answer all the questions, as some genres require answers to some specific questions, and there may also be additional questions (e.g. What are the circumstances?). “However, a journalist will recognize all the fundamental elements of an event if he asks himself these questions – even if he does not answer all the questions in his text” (Poler Kovačič, Erjavec 2011: 118).

4.1 NEWS HEADLINES

Headlines are important because the majority of people use headlines to decide whether or not to read the article. Thus headlines are essential decision-making points. According to Korošec (1998: 43), in written reporting the headlines are the most distinctive element, not only because it is visually exposed, but because of the selection of language means through which the author expresses his or her "communication intention". The headlines "must be sharp and informative" (Reuters 2012, 28), they should be unambiguous and should present the main idea of the news (Štrukelj et al. 2010, 13). On the other hand Bell (1991: 176) argues that the most distinctive feature of written reporting is the lead. However, unlike the lead the headline is a stand-alone unit; it simply abstracts the story; it does not have to begin it. While the lead may contain new information which does not recur in the story proper, the headline is entirely derivable from the story. In most cases it can be derived from the lead alone.

Different authors have different classification of headline types. In my diploma paper I will use the Sunil Saxena's (2006, 58–102) classification of headlines, which includes descriptive headlines, headlines of "running" stories, headlines of multi-point leads, commentative headlines, surprise headlines, quotes as headlines, question headlines and number headlines. It should be mentioned that the criterion in this classification is not entirely clear – with some types the criterion seems to be the form, with other the content.

Descriptive headlines go beyond the simple noun and the verb; they capture the essence of the story graphically, e.g. *Indian swallows 8 cm knife to avoid extradition* (Saxena 2006, 60).

With headlines which headline a running story, the writer focuses on the latest development on a certain subject that was in the news before, e.g. *Bodies of kidnapped rail engineer, brother found* (Saxena 2006, 63).

Headlines for multi-point leads are used for multiple point stories; for exposing different points a strapline (subheading) is used.

Commentative headlines contain the author's commentary, e.g. *Desperate Dalmiya wants to sabotage clean Zee bid* (Saxena 2006, 68).

Surprise headlines highlight something unusual, e.g. *Hollywood actress marries waiter* (Saxena 2006, 71).

Quotes as headlines use quotes around which the story is usually built. It is important that the statement is attributed, e.g. *I will direct a film when I have enough money: Shahrukh* (Saxena 2006, 91).

Question headlines are used to evoke curiosity, are suited for speculative stories, they can also be used to provoke. A question mark is used, e.g. *Can Canon shake HP's hold on inkjets?* (Saxena 2006, 96).

Number headlines include numerals, which according to Saxena can be used not only for adding information but also creatively, e.g. *25 killed in Andhra bus accident* (Saxena 2006, 98) and *Every 10th bright spark in MIT list is of Indian origin* (Saxena 2006, 99).

I am also interested in the function of headlines. According to Košir (1988:45) the headline needs to either inform the reader about an event or to evaluate an event; it depends on the genre. Many authors, like Mitrovič (in Korošec, 1998:45) or Macháčková (in Korošec, 1998:47) emphasize that the main function of a headline is to attract the reader's attention. In order to do that a headline should:

- be short, simple and easy to understand
- be descriptive
- use the tactic of shock, big claims, controversy or even confusion
- use keywords
- "Meet a need"; an effective title draws people into reading because they feel you've got something to say that they need to hear/read

Korošec in his book *Stilistika slovenskega poročevalstva* describes the functions of newspaper headlines and classifies them into three groups. In the first group there are headlines whose function is to name and inform (therefore, the naming-informative function), in the second group headlines inform and report the author's point of views (therefore, the informative-viewing function) and in the third group headlines appeal to the audience and gain its attention (therefore, the appeal-gaining function).

For the purpose of my diploma I will use Saxena's classification to identify the type of headlines in the selected sample of news agency items. Furthermore, I will apply Korošec's theory to determine the function of headlines. My hypothesis is that the majority of headlines will be of descriptive nature according to Saxena's classification and of the naming-informative function according to Korošec's classification. I justify the hypothesis with the genre that both news agencies (Reuters and STA) use and which requires neutral language and objective reporting.

4.2 THE LEAD

The first or leading paragraph of a news item is called "the lead". According to Bob Kohn, it provides the gist or outline of the most important elements of the story in the fewest possible words. It is the most important part of an agency news because it contains the most important, the most interesting fact (Štrukelj et al. 2010, 13); it summarizes the central action and establishes the point of the story (Bell 1991, 149) and is crucial because it sets the tone of what follows (Harcup 2005, 110). It is therefore expected for the lead to contain all identification facts of an event, dealt with in the further context. Sometimes a lead consists of the most important thought that the main speaker has said (e.g. prime minister or a lecturer at a public discussion), the most relevant conclusion that has been made or a crucial suggestion that has been presented.

The lead functions as an introduction, but differs in structure. It is not a setting or exposition that would introduce the reader with the happening that follows, but rather a description of relevant facts, specific for a certain event. These facts instantly inform the reader about what type of event is considered in a story. The course of an

event is described later on. (Košir, 1988: 75) In other words the lead precedes the main body of the article and it gives the reader the main idea of the story.

Journalistic leads (like most headlines) emphasize grabbing the attention of the reader. When a newsworthy event occurs, a journalist should begin to think in terms of the following six questions (as already mentioned in chapter 4):

- *What* happened?
- *Who* was involved?
- *When* did it happen?
- *Where* did it happen?
- *How* did it happen?
- *Why* did it happen?

Most standard news leads include brief answers to those six questions. These are journalism's five W's and H. They are the questions a reader wants to have answered when learning of a particular incident. A good news story will answer all six questions, insofar as they are answerable at the time the story is written. It will also attempt to answer all these questions at the very beginning, usually in the first sentence.

Authors offer different ways of classifying lead paragraphs depending on whether the news story focuses on one or more themes, builds on statements of important persons, summarizes the story etc. For the purpose of my diploma paper I will use the classification offered by Brooks et al. (1988). He distinguishes four lead types:

- Immediate-identification leads are used when one of the most important facts is *who*, or the prominence of the key actor. This approach is used when someone important or someone whose name is widely recognized is making news.
- Delayed-identification leads are usually used when the person or persons involved have little name recognition among the readers. The person or group of persons is not identified by stating their names, but by occupation, position, achievements etc.
- Summary leads are used when a reporter deals with a story with several important elements. He or she may choose to sum up what happened in a summary lead rather than highlight a specific action.

- Multiple-element leads are used when choosing one theme for the lead is too restrictive, therefore the reporter can choose a multiple-element lead to put more information into the first paragraph.

What Brooks defines as “summary lead” Korošec names “proper synopsis”. He defines synopsis as “a short text which summarises the content of a longer newspaper article” (Korošec, 1998: 102). According to Korošec, the main characteristics of a synopsis are: it is always placed at the beginning of a text; it provides all essential information of a story in a concise manner; it is graphically separated from the rest of the text; it starts with a city and a date where and when an event took place (e.g. *KABUL, July 23*)

Furthermore, Korošec distinguishes “proper synopsis” from “non-proper synopsis”. Proper synopsis is – as already mentioned above – a “summary lead”, whereas “non-proper synopsis” does not give the reader the essential information, but encourages him to continue reading. Its function is appealing and attention-gaining. Korošec argues that “a synopsis” can be named as “a lead” and adds that the term originates in anglo-saxon tradition.

My hypothesis is that Reuters and STA news agencies mostly use “summary leads” according to the terminology of Brooks or “proper synopsis” according to the terminology of Korošec. I based the hypothesis also on my practical experiences as a journalist. As I observed through the years the so-called serious news stories mostly use summary leads, in which they inform the reader about the most important or most recent information of the story.

5 NEWS AGENCIES

According to Encyclopaedia Britannica, "a news agency (also called press agency, press association, wire service or news service) is an organization that gathers, writes, and distributes news from around a nation or the world to newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcasters, government agencies, and other users. It does not generally publish news itself but supplies news to its subscribers, who, by sharing costs, obtain services they could not otherwise afford. All the mass media depend upon the agencies for the bulk of the news, including those few that have extensive news-gathering resources of their own«.
(<http://www.britannica.com/topic/news-agency>) In other words, journalists usually have many sources of information (people, other media), but, as Kovačič and Laban say, news agencies are journalists' basic, constant, and routine information source" (Poler Kovačič, Laban 2007, 80).

In recent years many news agencies extended their services to include news photographs, audio recordings, video recordings, even news interpretation and special columns. New areas of coverage were added, such as stock-market information, sports results or election reports. Many news agencies are cooperatives, meaning that individual members provide news from their own circulation area to an agency pool for general use. However, the national and worldwide news agencies still have their own reporters to cover important events, and they maintain offices to facilitate distribution of their service.

There are global news agencies with offices in most countries of the world and cover all areas of information: Agence France-Presse (AFP) in France, Associated Press (AP) in the United States of America and Reuters in Great Britain. They have enough financial resources to have a reporter or correspondent in almost every country in the world.

5.1 REUTERS

Reuters is the world's largest international multimedia news agency. Headquartered in London it provides investing news, world news, business news, technology news, headline news, small business news, news alerts, personal finance, stock market, and mutual funds information available on Reuters.com, video, mobile, and interactive television platforms. Reuters's journalists are subject to an Editorial Handbook which requires fair presentation and disclosure of relevant interests.

The agency was founded in October 1851 by Paul Julius Reuter, a German immigrant. He had worked at a book-publishing firm in Berlin and was involved in distributing radical pamphlets at the beginning of the Revolutions in 1848. These publications brought much attention to Reuter. He later developed a prototype news service in 1849 in which he used electric telegraphy and carrier pigeons. The Reuter's Telegram Company was later launched. The company initially covered commercial news, serving banks, brokerage houses, and business firms. Over the years Reuter's agency has built a reputation in Europe and the rest of the world as the first to report exclusive news from abroad. For instance, Reuters was the first to report about Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Almost every major news outlet in the world currently subscribes to Reuters. Reuters operates in more than 200 cities in 94 countries in about 20 languages.

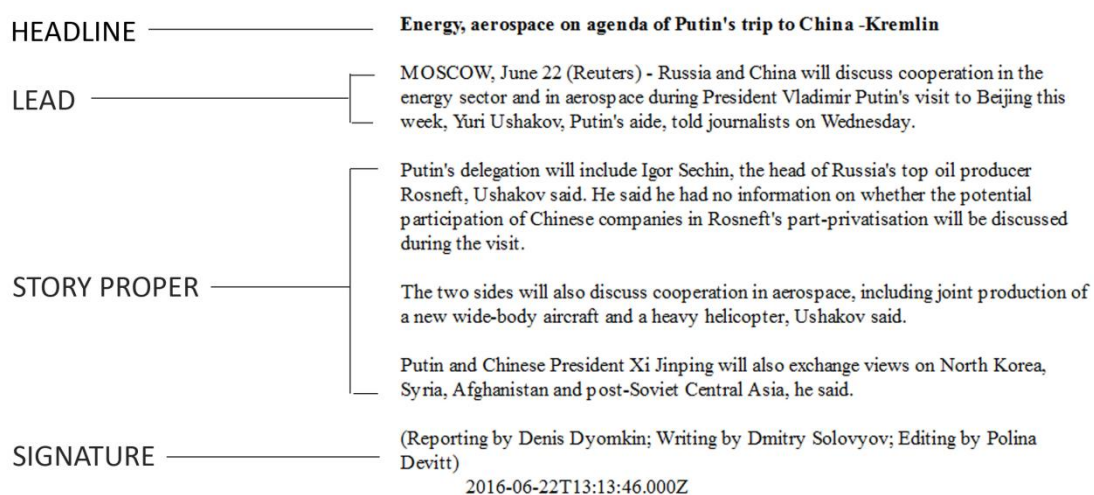
Until 2008 the Reuters news agency was a part of an independent company, Reuters Group plc, which was also a provider of financial market data. Since the acquisition of Reuters Group by the Thomson Corporation in 2008, the Reuters news agency has been a part of Thomson Reuters, making up the media division. (Wikipedia)

McPhail (2010, 276) emphasises four facts, associated with Reuters:

- It is a global information and news network, known for its speed, accuracy, honesty and impartiality.
- It is a constantly developing communicational network with vastly distributed, quality products.
- It has a comprehensive finance information data.

- It has a reputation of reliability and constant technological innovations.

Figure 1: an example of Reuter's agency news



5.2 THE SLOVENIAN PRESS AGENCY – STA

STA was established on 20th June 1991 only five days before Slovenia officially declared its independence. It helped the newly emerged country to establish credibility and provide information about itself in the 10 days of war (cf Košir 2003 and Boyd-Barrett, Rantanen 1998). As a national news agency it is an important communication channel between the domestic and foreign public.

STA is a source of daily information for Slovenian media and Slovenian public, as well as the main source of information on events in Slovenia for foreign press agencies and major international media. STA is 100-percent state-owned. Its status and functioning are defined in a special law, called the Slovenian Press Agency Law, adopted in 2011. STA is committed to perform a public service of integrated, comprehensive, accurate and objective provision of information on events in Slovenia and around the world for the publics in Slovenia and beyond its borders. STA reports in Slovenian and English language.

A team of over 80 journalists and other staff work in the head office in Ljubljana, elsewhere in Slovenia and abroad. It has seven specialised editorials: domestic affairs, foreign affairs, economy, sports, culture, correspondent network and

English service. Correspondents play a very important role in preparing the news agency's content. STA opened its first permanent bureau abroad in December 1995 in Brussels. Nowadays it has two more: in Zagreb and New York. STA correspondents also cover events and happenings in all Slovenian regions.

STA is a member of European Alliance of News Agencies (EANA) and International Press Telecommunications Council (IPTC). It is also a partner of all the important global news agencies. In 2006 STA launched its photo service, followed by radio service in 2009. The content, provided by STA, is also available on Facebook, Twitter, Google+ and Youtube. Apart from the classical hard news stories STA also provides additional content such as chronologies of important events, tables, infographics, lists etc. STA also performs commercial activities and organizes round-table events.

Figure 2: an example of STA agency news

HEADLINE	Na čipkarskem kongresu v Ljubljani čipkarice iz 37 držav=
LEAD	Ljubljana, 24. junija (STA) - V Ljubljani se bo danes začel tridnevni 17. svetovni kongres Mednarodne organizacije za klekljano in šivano čipko. Bionalnega kongresa se bodo udeležili tako strokovnjaki kot oblikovalci, prišle pa bodo tudi čipkarice iz 37 držav. ***
STORY PROPER	<p>Strokovnjaki s področja izdelovanja čipk in čipkarice bodo predstavili svoje delo in dejavnosti ter razstavili svoje izdelke, priložnost pa bo tudi za nakup klekljarskih pripomočkov. Svoj pogled bodo predstavili tako etnologi, muzealci, restavradorji in konservatorji kot oblikovalci in izdelovalci čipk.</p> <p>Program kongresa bo vključil predavanja o čipki na Slovenskem skozi čas in danes, prav tako pa tudi o čipki v soseščini. Predstavile se bodo čipkarske šole iz Idrije, Žirov, Železnikov ter čipkarski festivali v Sloveniji. V Križankah bo modna revija s poudarkom na čipki.</p> <p>Zadnji dan kongresa bodo razglasili zmagovalce čipkarskega natečaja pod naslovom Mladost.</p> <p>Klekljanje čipk je v Sloveniji razglašeno za živo mojstrovino državnega pomena.</p> <p>Svetovni čipkarski kongres je največji in najpomembnejši dogodek s tega področja v svetovnem merilu, hkrati pa eden največjih kongresnih dogodkov tega leta v Sloveniji.</p> <p>Poleg kongresa so na temo čipk v Ljubljani odprte tudi tri razstave. V Slovenskem etnografskem muzeju v Ljubljani si je mogoče na razstavi Čipkaste vezi ogledati številne čipke in s čipkami krašene predmete iz različnih delov Slovenije in iz različnih muzejskih in zasebnih zbirk.</p> <p>Prav tako zgodovinski pregled in bogato izročilo čipke podaja razstava v Mestnem muzeju Ljubljana Čipka. V Narodnem muzeju Slovenije pa je na ogled najstarejša čipka na Slovenskem iz 17. stoletja, ki so jo našli v grobnici Janeza Vajkarda Valvasorja.</p>
SIGNATURE	(konec) p se/tv STA0018 2016-06-24/05:00

6 THE VERB PHRASE

When studying referential literature I came across an interesting quote by Jeff Jarvis. He claims that journalism is not a thing, but an act: the act of informing. Or in his words "Journalism is a verb, not a noun". And as journalistic language should be short, simple and precise, it works best when it follows the simplest grammatical construction, which is subject, verb, object.

The function of the verb element in English clause structure is realized by the verb phrase, which consists of one or more verb constituents. Verbs, as a class of words, can be divided into three major categories according to their function within the verb phrase: full or lexical verbs (e.g. *call, speak, sleep*), primary verbs (*be, have, do*) and modal auxiliary verbs (e.g. *can, could, may, must, will*). Primary verbs can act either as main verbs (e.g. *She has long blond hair*) or as auxiliary verbs (e.g. *John has forgotten us.*) (Quirk et al. 2008: 96).

If there is only one verb in the verb phrase, it is the main verb. It is, therefore, a simple verbal phrase. If there is more than one verb, the final one is the main verb, and the one or more verbs that come before it are auxiliaries. It is, therefore, a complex verbal phrase. For example, in the sentence *The train might be leaving soon*, "leaving" is the main verb, "might" and "be" are auxiliaries.

Palmer as well uses the terms "simple" and "complex" verb phrase, but argues further that complex verb phrase can also be described as sequence of phrases. He states that in the verb form "*keeps wanting to run*" there is subordination involving three clauses and, therefore, three verb phrases: "*keeps*", "*wanting*" and "*to run*" (Palmer, 1988: 27). He then illustrates examples of the verb forms "*has taken*" and "*remembered coming*" and argues that the first one has only one verb phrase, whereas the second is a sequence of forms of the lexemes "*remember*" and "*come*". It can be paraphrased as "*I remembered that I came*"; there is subordination that involves two clauses and, therefore, two verb phrases. Palmer marks as more problematic verb forms, which contain modal auxiliaries, such as "*may have run*". He argues that although the idiosyncratic properties link modal auxiliaries with primary auxiliaries, it could be argued that syntactically, at least, they do not function like the primary auxiliaries, but like the catenatives. If so, in the case of "*may have run*", there would be two phrases, not one.

However, Palmer describes other criteria to establish whether there is a single verb phrase or a sequence of verb phrases. First, it may be assumed that tense will occur only once in a phrase. If tense is marked more than once, there will be more than one phrase. Secondly, the same may be true of negation; a single phrase will not be negated more than once. Thirdly, a sentence with a single clause can be passivised quite simply. Nevertheless, he concludes that it is simpler to use the terms “simple” and “complex” verb phrase.

6.1 FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERB PHRASES

In one respect the structure of the verb phrase may be described in terms of simple and complex or auxiliaries and main verbs. In another way, the structure of verbal phrase can also be divided into finite and non-finite verb words. A finite form is one which is limited or bound to some subject with which it agrees in number and person (Quirk, 2008: 149). It can occur as the only verb form in the predicator of main and subordinate clauses. According to Palmer, there are very limited features of concord or agreement of the verbal form with the subject of the sentence. He lists three kinds of concord of which only the first is at all generalised.

- All the verbs of the language with the exception of the modal auxiliaries have two distinct present tense forms. One of them, the –s form, is used with the pronouns *he, she* and *it*, and singular noun phrases. The other, the simple form, is used with all other pronouns *I, you, we* and *they*, and with plural noun phrases.
- The verb *be* alone has two distinct past tense forms, *was* and *were*. These could be regarded as singular and plural respectively, since the first is found with the pronouns *I, he, she* and *it* and singular noun phrases. The other is found only with *we, you* and *they* and with plural noun phrases.
- The verb *be* alone in the language has a special form for the first person singular of the present tense – *am*. (Palmer: 1988: 14)

Besides number and person the finite verb forms can indicate the following grammatical categories: aspect, mood, tense and voice.

According to Quirk (2008: 149) finite and non-finite verb forms can be distinguished as follows:

- Finite verb phrases can occur as the verb phrase of independent clauses.
- Finite verb phrases have tense contrast, *ie* the distinction between present and past tenses.
- There is person and number concord between the subject of a clause and the finite verb phrase. As already mentioned concord is particularly clear with the present tense of *be*. With most full verbs overt concord is restricted to contrast between the 3rd person singular and other persons or plural number (He/She/It *eats*, I/We/You/They *eat*). With modal auxiliary there is no overt concord at all (I/You/He/She/It/They *can* climb the tree.).
- Finite verb phrases contain, as their first or only word, a finite verb form which may be either an operator or a simple present or past form.
- Finite verb phrases have mood, which indicates the factual, nonfactual or counterfactual status of the predicator. In contrast to the “unmarked” indicative mood, we distinguish the “marked” imperative (used to express commands and other directive speech acts) and subjunctive (used to express a wish, recommendation) mood.

The only function of a finite verbal form is to realize finite verbal phrases which always constitute the predicator in a sentence.

A non-finite verb phrase contains non-finite verb forms only. According to Quirk (1985:150) the non-finite forms of the verb are the infinitive, the *-ing* participle and *-ed* participle, in Slovenian also the supine (so-called *namenilnik*). Hence any phrase in which one of these verb forms is the first or only verb (disregarding the infinitive marker “to”) is a non-finite verb phrase. Such phrases do not normally occur as the verb phrase of an independent clause.

Unlike the finite verbal forms, the non-finite forms do not express the grammatical categories of person, number and mood; hence there is no person or number agreement between the subject and the non-finite predicator. The non-finite verbal forms may, however, indicate the grammatical categories of aspect, tense and voice (Blaganje, Konte 1998: 203). Whereas finite verb forms always have one function in a sentence, the non-finite verbal forms can have several functions.

As Palmer illustrates (1988: 12-13) the lexeme *take* has the forms: *take*, *takes*, *took*, *taking* and *taken*. The first three are finite forms and the last two non-finite. He continues that the traditional definition of “finite” is in terms of a verb form that is marked for person, but this would characterize only “*take*” and “*takes*”, but not “*took*”. Therefore, he argues that it is better to use occurrence in a simple sentence as the sole test of finiteness.

If the verb phrase consists of a sequence of forms, only the first will be finite, the remainder non-finite, as in:

He **has**^(finite) taken^(non-finite) coffee.

He **was**^(finite) taking^(non-finite) coffee.

He **wants**^(finite) to take^(non-finite) coffee.

In my analysis of news agency items I followed Palmer’s guidelines regarding the test of finiteness. At first I identified the verb phrases and then determined its finiteness. For example:

Former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd on Friday withdrew¹ his candidacy to be² the next U.N. Secretary-General after current Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull declared³ him unfit for the job and refused⁴ to back⁵ his candidacy.

¹ *withdrew*: finite verb phrase

² *to be*: non-finite verb form

³ *declared*: finite verb phrase

⁴ *refused*: finite verb phrase

⁵ *to back*: non-finite verb phrase

6.1.2 THE INFINITIVE

The infinitive is a form of non-finite verb and is therefore not inflected for grammatical categories such as tense and person and used without an overt subject. There are two types of infinitives: “to” infinitive and bare infinitive. Although in most cases the dative meaning of the to-infinitive has been lost and the preposition “to” has become merely a sign of the infinitive, “to” can still be recognized as a preposition meaning “in order to” or “for the purpose of” e.g. I came *to* see a doctor (for the purpose of seeing a doctor).

The infinitive has nominal and verbal character. The verbal characteristics are the following: it has two tenses (present and perfect infinitive) and two aspect forms (indefinite and progressive); the infinitive of transitive verbs also has voice distinctions (active and passive); like the finite forms of the verb the infinitive of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

The nominal character is manifested in its syntactical function. An infinitive or infinitival clause can function as sentence element or phrase. An infinitival phrase can be used as subject (e.g. *To err* is human, *to forgive* divine.) object (e.g. I have decided *to go*), subject complement (e.g. All she wanted was *to sleep*), predicator (e.g. Why not *go* by bicycle?) or adverbial adjunct (e.g. I studied hard (in order to) *to pass* the exam). An infinitival clause can function as postmodifier in a nominal phrase (e.g. His command *to leave* immediately came as a surprise), as postmodifier in an adjectival phrase (e.g. The army is ready *to attack*.) or as postmodifier in an adverbial phrase (e.g. Did I speak clearly enough *to be understood*?)

I expect to find examples of infinitival phrases mostly in the headlines of agency news, especially in those of Reuters, and also in the leads.

6.1.3 THE PARTICIPLES

The participle is a non-finite verbal form which has a verbal and an adjectival or adverbial character. There are two participles in English, the present participle in *-ing* and the past participle in *-ed* (in weak verbs or formed in other way with strong verbs). The terms present and past participle are merely traditional and open to objection on the grounds that the present participle does not necessarily refer to the present and past participle need not refer to the past. The difference between the present and past participle is not a difference in time, but chiefly a difference in voice. The present participle is normally active, while the past participle usually has a passive meaning. This implies a difference in their respective verbal and adjectival character. While the present participle expresses an action or state in progress, being a basic element of the progressive tense, the past participle usually expresses a state or the result of an action and it is an essential element in the formation of the non-progressive or indefinite tenses (Blaganje Konte: 327).

Besides the present and past participles, we have what is called a perfect participle which represents an action which had been completed sometime in the past.

Examples of present participle: *Hearing* a loud voice, the boy woke up. The old woman, *thinking* it was safe, tried to cross the street. *Barking* dogs seldom bite.

Examples of past participle: A *burnt* child dreads fire. *Deceived* by his friends, he made a wrong decision. We saw trees *laden* with fruits.

Examples of perfect participle: *Having rested* for a while, we continued our journey. *Having written* the letter, I posted it the very next day.

The adjectival character of participles can be seen from the fact that they can be used as headwords in adjectival phrases (e.g. His speech sounded *convincing*.), as premodifiers and postmodifiers in nominal phrases (e.g. He is a *charming* student. We visited a *deserted* village). The adverbial character of participles is manifested in the use of some present participle as premodifiers in adjectival phrases (e.g. *freezing* cold, *soaking* wet, *boiling* hot), and in the use of participles and participial clauses as

adverbial adjuncts (e.g. *Laughing* she turned way. *All things considered* he is making good progress.)

The verbal characteristics of participles are as follows: the present and past participle of transitive verbs can take a direct object (e.g. The young man *reading a book* is my best friend. *Having lost my wallet* I didn't have any money on me.), participles may be modified by adverbial adjuncts (e.g. *Opening the door hurriedly*, he ran out. *Deeply affected*, she smiled at the child.), the –ing participle shows tense distinction since it is used as present participle or as constituent element of the perfect participle. The present and perfect participle of transitive verbs also have voice distinction to indicate the active and passive voice.

6.1.4 THE GERUND

A gerund is formed by adding the inflectional morpheme *-ing* to the base form of the verb; it coincides in form with the present participle. It behaves absolutely like a noun: it takes the same modifiers that full nouns take, it can form the plural, it has no tense and voice distinction and it performs the same syntactic functions. On the sentence level a gerund can be used as the subject (e.g. Reading helps you learn English.), object (e.g. I enjoy reading.) or subject complement (e.g. Her favorite hobby is reading.). On the phrase level a gerund may be a headword in a phrase (e.g. His singing is too loud to tolerate.) or a premodifier (e.g. A shopping centre will be built.).

The gerund developed from the Old English verbal noun, which in course of time became verbalized, preserving at the same time its nominal character; hence its double nature. Palmer (1988: 208-209) argues that the traditional classification of the non-finite forms into verbal nouns and verbal adjectives is a result of the view that all words must belong to one of the parts of speech. According to this interpretation gerunds are nouns and the remaining *-inf* forms are adjectives.

However, as Blaganje notes (1998: 319), the gerund should not be confused with pure nouns ending in *-ing*. Such nouns have acquired a completely concrete meaning, expressing the result of an activity (e.g. his handwriting – njegov rokopis, her paintings – njene slike, the building - stavba). The gerund, unlike pure nouns

ending in *-ing* has retained its verbal meaning expressing a working process (e.g. The building of a house takes a long time.), although it may exhibit all the syntactic properties of a noun.

The *-ing* form as a gerund is also used in expressions like “to go swimming” or “to come playing”. This structure corresponds to the Slovene supine expressing purpose. Some English noun-gerunds appear in Slovene as borrowings, as full nouns ending in *-ing* (e.g. training – *trening*, engineering – *inženiring*, jogging – *jogging*).

The gerund also has its verbal character: tense distinction (the present gerund and the perfect gerund) and voice distinction.

The Slovene *glagolnik* is a noun by its form and syntactic functions and therefore corresponds only to those English gerunds in which nominal properties prevail over verbal ones. As a consequence, the use of the *glagolnik* in Slovene is much more restricted than the use of the gerund in English.

7 VOICE

Voice is a grammatical category, which makes it possible to view the action of a sentence in either of two ways, without change in the facts reported (Quirk, 2008: 159). It is the category of the verb which indicates whether the subject acts or is acted upon. Therefore, the division into voices is based on the relation between the action expressed by the predicator and the doer or receiver of the action expressed by the subject.

Accordingly there are two voices: the active and the passive. The active voice indicates that the subject acts, that is stands for the doer of the action (e.g. *Jason threw the ball.*). The passive voice indicates that the subject is acted upon, that it stands for the receiver of the action (e.g. *The ball was thrown by Jason.*). It is formed by an auxiliary “be” followed by the past participle of the main verb.

Grammarians (e.g. Palmer 1988:79) note that passivization is possible only with transitive verbs (those which can take at least one object). However, even some transitive verbs, that Quirk (2008: 162) names “middle” verbs do not occur at least in

some senses in the passive (e.g. They *have* a nice house. He *lacks* confidence.). They belong to the stative class of verbs.

When transforming an active voice into passive, the grammatical object from the first sentence is placed in the subject position, while the subject from the first sentence is placed after the verb with the preposition “by” as an “agent”. However, the active and passive sentences do not remain exactly the same. There is a difference in emphasis. In the sentence “*Jason threw the ball*” the emphasis is on Jason, whereas in “*The ball was thrown by Jason*” the emphasis is on the ball. “Although the active-passive relationship sees the subject of the active becoming the agent of the passive, passives often occur with no agents (e.g. *He was killed.*). There can be no corresponding active because an English sentence always requires a grammatical subject. Agentless passives are for this reason often used where no subject is available for the active sentence because the agent is irrelevant or unknown” (Palmer, 1989: 78).

In everyday life we mostly use active voice and since news stories should reflect reality journalists are also encouraged to use active voice. However, I believe that there are instances when passive voice is preferred: if a writer wants to emphasize one thing over another, (as already indicated) when the doer of an action is unknown or unimportant and in headlines because of the economical use of language.

It is expected the analysis will show that in news agency texts the active verb forms prevails. With STA the reason being that in Slovene passive structures are often avoided and the active ones are preferred in general. As Toporišič (2000, 358) confirms, in Slovene the active voice is more frequently used than the passive, but he does not specify the reasons for such use. The passive voice is in Slovene used when a writer wants to expose the receiver of the action, and conceal or push aside the doer performing the action expressed by the verb (Toporišič: 2000, 359). He also writes that the passive voice, provided that time and aspect are kept the same, can always be changed back to the active voice, while not every structure in the active voice can be changed to the passive voice. The active voice is compared to the passive voice “primary”, while the passive voice is only a “transformational form”, he claims (ibid.).

Blaganje and Konte (1998: 295) write that in English the passive voice is used more extensively owing to the fact that the number of verbs which can be used in the passive voice is much greater in English than in Slovene. Therefore, in my analysis I expect to find passive structures especially in news items where the action itself or the consequences of the action are more important than the doer (e.g. military issues, such as air strikes, or accidents).

8 THE ANALYSIS

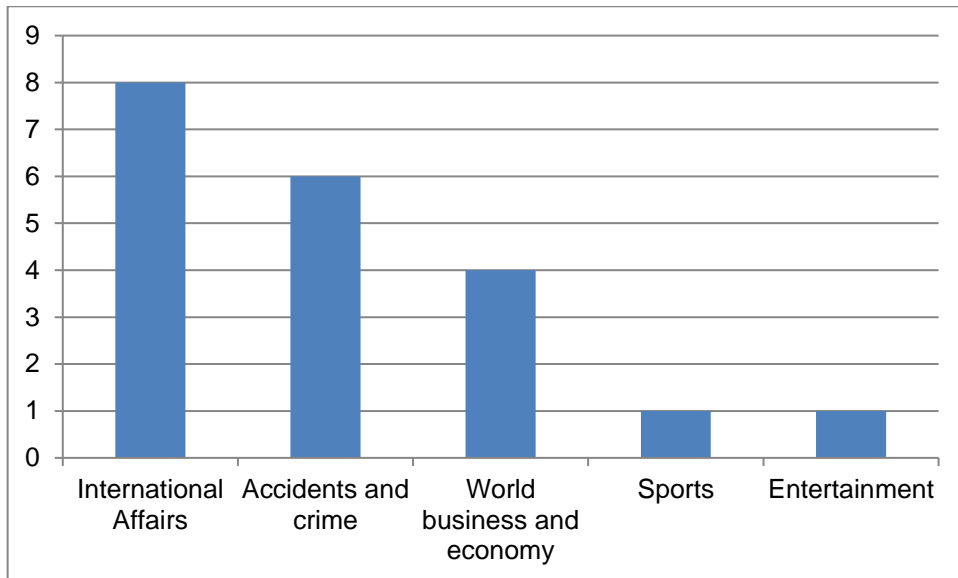
The focus of my analysis is on identifying the type and function of headlines and the type of leading paragraphs in randomly selected Reuters and STA news. They are in pairs, covering the same event or topic. I also intend to analyse the verbal phrases in the texts and determine its finite or non-finite form and active or passive form. Then the results will be compared and discussed.

8.1 METHOD AND SAMPLE

In order to test my hypotheses an analysis was conducted on a sample of 40 news items, published by Reuters and STA between 23rd July and 3rd August 2016. The selected news items deal with 20 events and press conferences that were covered by both news agencies. The sample was gathered at random. All selected news items (the headlines and lead paragraphs) can be seen in the appendix.

In terms of content the news items are divided into the following categories: international affairs (8), accidents and crime (6), world business and economy (4), sports (1) and entertainment (1).

Category of content	Number of news items
International Affairs	8
Accidents and crime	6
World business and economy	4
Sports	1
Entertainment	1
TOTAL	20

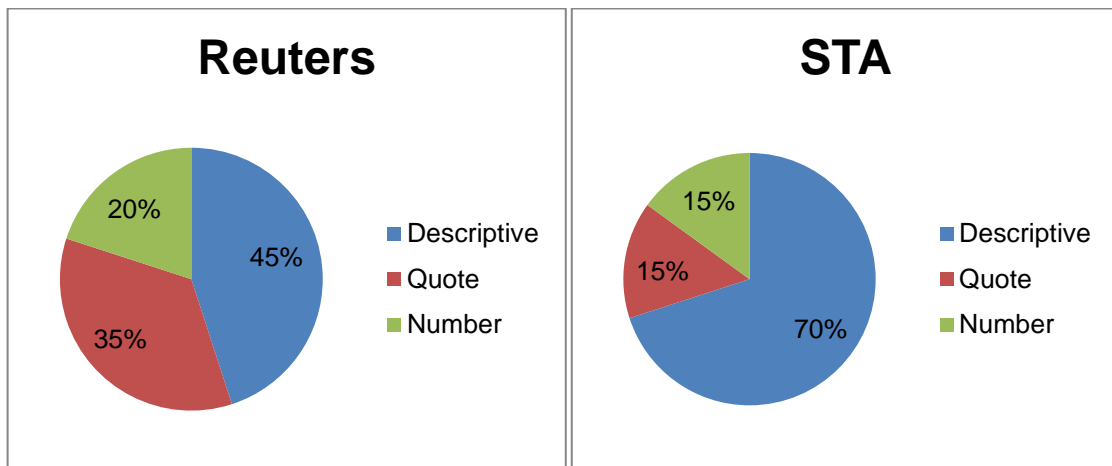
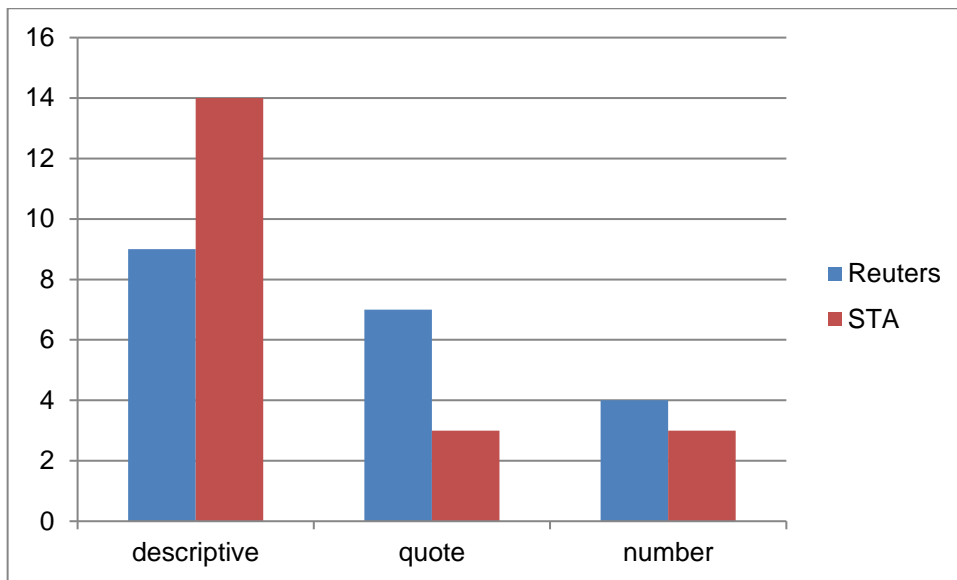


The category “international affairs” is the most diverse since it includes news items, dealing with politics (examples #9, #15, #18 and #20), religion (example #6), military (example #17) and health (example #11).

8.2 TYPE OF HEADLINE

As explained in chapter 4, Sunil Saxena distinguishes 8 types of headlines (descriptive, a running story, multi-point, commentative, surprise, quote, question and number). In my analysis only three types of headlines were found, out of which the descriptive type prevails.

Type of headline	Descriptive	Quote	Number
Reuters	9	7	4
STA	14	3	3
Total	23	10	7



The descriptive type of headline is basically a short summary, the essence of the news item. It states bare facts of the reported event. The percentage of descriptive headlines is much higher at STA (70%) compared to Reuters (45%). Here are two examples where both news agencies used descriptive headlines when reporting about the event:

- *Slovenian Paloma signs deal for takeover by Eco-Invest*
- *Paloma s slovaškim Eco Investom podpisala pogodbo o dokapitalizaciji*
- *North Korea fires ballistic missile into sea off east coast*
- *Severna Koreja izstrelila novo raketo v Japonsko morje*

I believe both news agencies use the descriptive type of headline a lot because it somehow complies with the news genre, which requires an immediate summary of all essential information in a neutral and clear manner. I believe that one reason why STA uses the descriptive type of headline more often is that when it reports about a story in continuation it does not change the headline. When Reuters adds new information about the story it often changes the headline. But overall I believe the descriptive type of headline complies with the news genre and its reporting in a neutral and concise manner.

Reuters and STA relatively often use direct and indirect quotes in the headlines. According to my findings there are 35% and 15% of such headlines respectively. They are mostly used when reporting from press conferences ...

- *Munich police chief says no evidence Munich shooter had links to IS*
... or when someone important says something ...

- *Hollande: Trumpovi ekscesi so bolni*
... at an important occasion.

- *Pope, at Auschwitz, asks God to forgive "so much cruelty"*

As the analysis showed numbers appear in news headlines when reporting about violence, economy and entertainment. Reuters used numerals in headlines in 20% of cases, STA in 15%. Here are some examples:

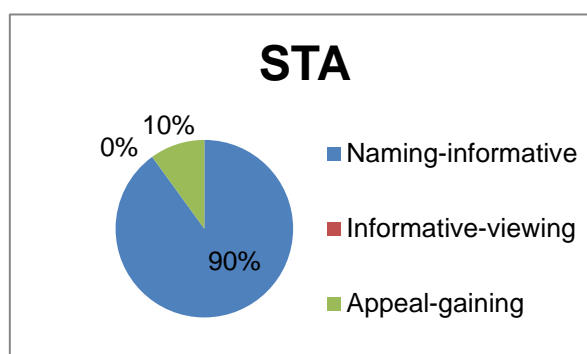
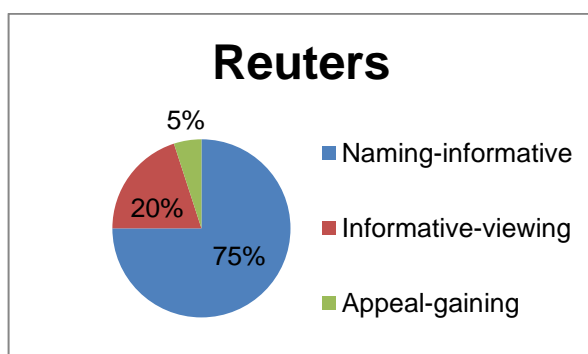
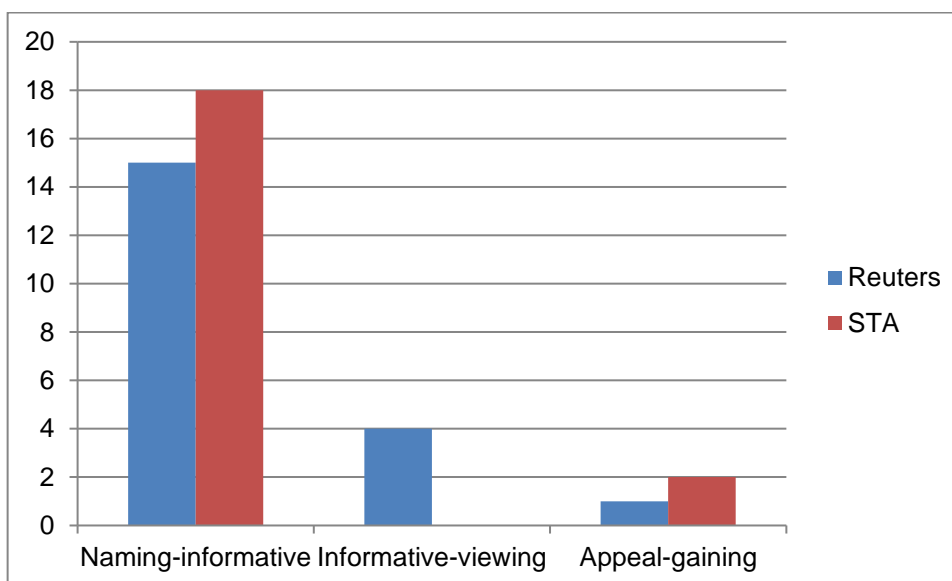
- *At least 61 dead, 207 wounded in Kabul demonstration attack*
- *Tesla to buy SolarCity in \$2.6 bln stock deal*
- *Tesla bo kupila SolarCity za 2,6 milijarde dolarjev*
- *Padalec z višine več kot sedem kilometrov iz letala skočil brez padala*

In my sample there were no examples of "running story", "multi-point", "commentative", "surprise" and "question" headlines. In my opinion I found no examples of "commentative" and "surprise" story because they are more typical for commentative journalistic genres, whereas I analysed hard news stories. The reason why there are no examples of "running story", "multi-point" and "question" headlines could be the size of the sample. But the thesis that the descriptive type of headline will prevail is nevertheless confirmed.

8.3 FUNCTION OF HEADLINE

Another analysis of headlines was conducted; this time I was interested in the function of headlines. I applied the theory of Korošec, who distinguishes three functions of headlines: the naming-informative, informative-viewing and appealing-gaining. The results of the analysis are the following:

Type of headline	Naming-informative	Informative-viewing	Appeal-gaining
Reuters	15	4	1
STA	18	0	2
Total	33	4	3



As predicted in my hypothesis the naming-informative function of headlines strongly prevails. I identified 75 % of naming-informative function in Reuters news items and 90 % in STA news items. I believe the explanation for the given results is very similar to the one for the descriptive type of headlines. That it is the news genre and the fact that both news agencies mostly publish informative news items and not commentative or viewing news items. Informative genre requires neutral, unequivocal and unambiguous language. Here are some examples of headlines with naming-informative function:

- *Številni mrtvi in ranjeni v eksploziji v Kabulu*
- *Italian, Irish, Spanish banks do worst in EU stress test*
- *Obremenitveni testi pokazali odpornost evropskih bank, najslabša italijanska Monte dei Paschi*
- *Panasonic pred morebitnim povečanjem lastništva v skrbni pregled Gorenja*

I identified only a few headlines with the appeal-gaining function. Reuters used it in one news item, STA in two:

- *Daredevil completes first of its kind jump without a parachute*
- *Padalec z višine več kot sedem kilometrov iz letala skočil brez padala*
- *Hollande: Trumpovi ekscesi so bolni*

In the first two cases I believe the reported event is appealing on its' own and the fact is only highlighted in the headline. Reuters chose the word "daredevil" (a recklessly daring person), which can be marked as expressive. STA stressed the fact that a skydiver jumped from an airplane without his parachute. In the third example the choice of "juicy" quote makes the function of headline appeal-gaining.

I found no examples of informative-viewing type in STA's news and only 4 examples (20%) in Reuters's news. Views are often expressed with the choice of words such as »defiant« or »speech of her life« in the following examples:

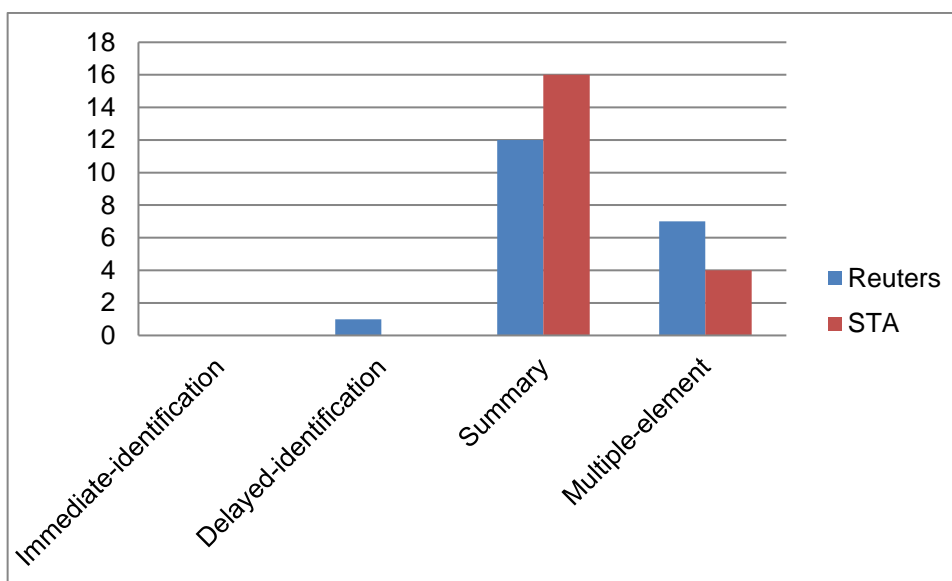
- *Defiant Merkel cuts short holiday to defend response to attacks*
- *In speech of her life, Clinton promises a 'clear-eyed' vision*

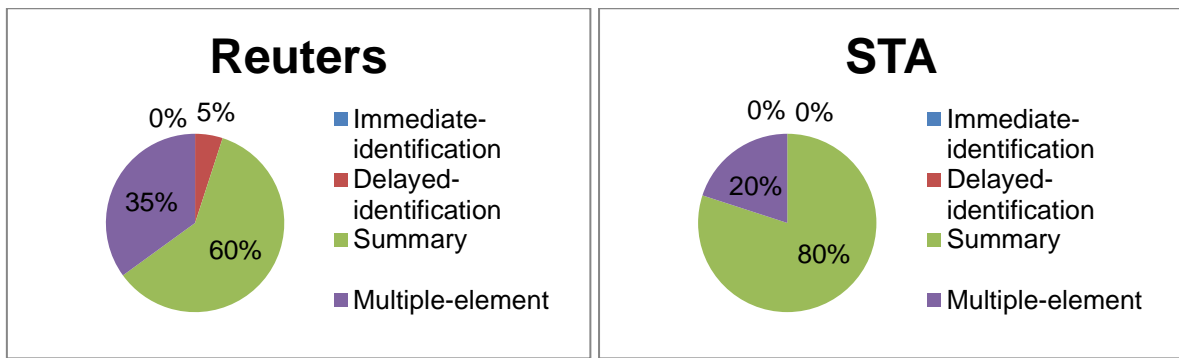
In this way the author expresses his opinion or adds a comment.

8.4 TYPE OF LEAD

In the practical part of my diploma I also analysed the type of leading paragraph (Korošec names it synopsis) used in all 40 news items. The terminology was explained in chapter 4. According to Brook's classification there are four types of lead (synopsis): immediate-identification, delayed-identification, summary and multiple-element leads. Because all selected news are of the informative genre it is no surprise that "summary" and "multi-point" type of lead are most common.

Type of lead	Immediate-identification	Delayed-identification	Summary	Multiple-element
Reuters	0	1	12	7
STA	0	0	16	4
Total	0	1	28	11





Summary lead was found mostly in news about accidents and crime, business and economy, politics, sports and health. Reuters used summary lead in 60 % of news items, STA in 80 %. Here are some examples of summary lead paragraphs.

SYDNEY, July 29 (Reuters) - Former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd on Friday withdrew his candidacy to be the next U.N. Secretary-General after current Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull declared him unfit for the job and refused to back his candidacy.

Sydney, 29. julija (STA) - Avstralska vlada v četrtek ni podprla kandidature nekdanjega premierja Kevina Rudda za generalnega sekretarja ZN. Sedanji premier Malcolm Turnbull je novinarjem v Sydneyju pojasnil, da se je odločil, da Rudd ni primeren za ta položaj in da Avstralija za naslednika Ban Ki Moona, ki mu mandat poteče 31. decembra, ne bo predlagala nobenega kandidata.

ZÜRICH, July 26 (Reuters) - Roger Federer has pulled out of the Rio Olympics and said he will miss the rest of the season as he needs "more extensive rehabilitation" following knee surgery earlier this year if he wants to prolong his career. "I am extremely disappointed to announce that I will not be able to represent Switzerland at the Olympic Games in Rio and that I will also miss the remainder of the season," the 17-times grand slam champion and former world number one said on his Facebook page on Tuesday.

Zürich, 26. julija - Švicarski teniški zvezdnik Roger Federer bo moral izpustiti avgustovske olimpijske igre v Rio de Janeiru. Vzrok so stalne težave s poškodovanim kolenom, je Švicar, ki bo 8. avgusta dopolnil 35 let, sporočil na svoji spletni strani.

Multi-element lead was identified in 35 % of Reuters news items and in 20 % of STA news items. It was mostly used when reporting from press conferences where speaker in his statements mentioned several topics. An interesting example is #15 reporting about Hillary Clinton's speech after she had won the presidential candidacy. Reuters used multi-element lead, STA used summary lead.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (Reuters) - U.S. presidential candidate Hillary Clinton said on Thursday Americans faced challenges at home and abroad that demand steady leadership and a collective spirit, and attacked Republican Donald Trump for sowing fear and divisiveness. In the biggest speech of her more than 25-year-old career in the public eye, Clinton accepted the Democratic presidential nomination for the Nov. 8 election with a promise to make the United States a country that worked for everyone.

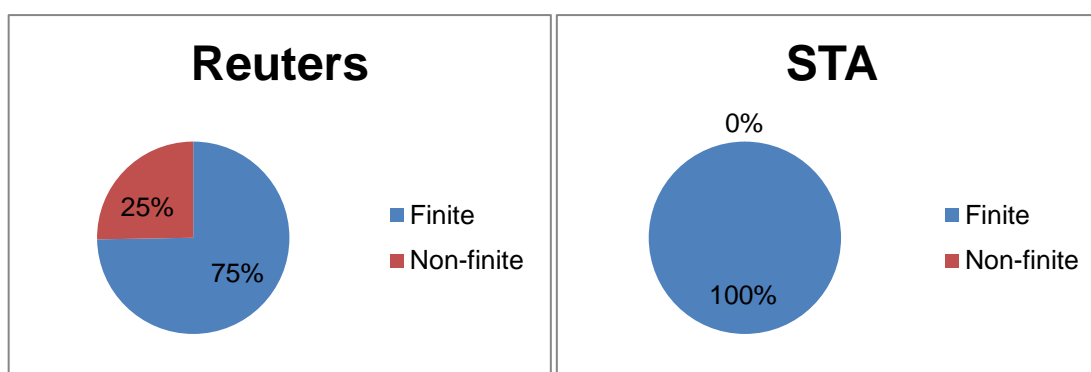
Philadelphia, 29. julija (STA) - Hillary Clinton je na koncu nacionalne konvencije demokratov v Philadelphii, oblečena v belo, "s ponižnostjo, odločnostjo in neomejenim zaupanjem v ameriško obljubo" sprejela predsedniško nominacijo stranke in povedala Američanom, da je izbira, s katero se bodo 8. novembra soočili na voliščih, jasna.

8.5 FINITE VS NON-FINITE VERBAL FORMS

At this point the analysis focuses on verbal phrases. I analysed all verbal phrases used in headlines and lead paragraphs (synopses) to confirm the hypotheses that in journalistic language finite forms of the verb and active voice prevail. At first I divided all verbal phrases according to finite and non-finite forms. Furthermore, I defined non-finites as to-infinitives, bare infinitives, present participle or past participle.

The results are shown in the table below:

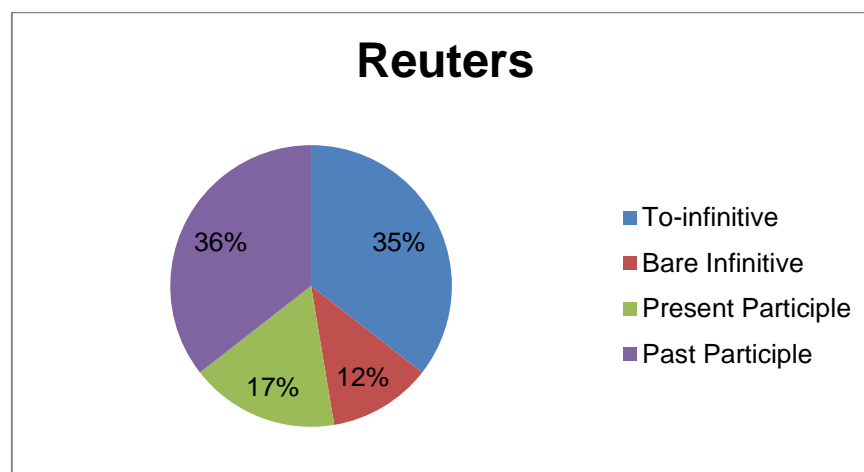
	Finite	Non-finite
Reuters	139	47
STA	119	0
Total	258	47



My thesis that finite verbal phrases prevail was entirely confirmed. The ratio between finite and non-finite verbal phrases is 75:25 in case of Reuters and 100:0 in case of STA. The fact that there were no non-finite verbal phrases in STA news items came as a surprise.

Furthermore, I defined non-finites in Reuters's texts as to-infinitives, bare infinitives, present participle or past participle.

	To-infinitive	Bare Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle
Reuters	27	9	13	27



To-infinitives are the second largest group of analysed non-finites (35%). They appear after certain lexical verbs (catenatives):

- *Roger Federer has pulled out of the Rio Olympics and said he will miss the rest of the season as he needs "more extensive rehabilitation" following knee surgery earlier this year if he wants to prolong his career.*
- *... current Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull declared him unfit for the job and refused to back his candidacy.*
- *Turkey needs to take on those responsible for the failed coup last month, but this needs to be done in conformity with the rule of law and human rights, the head of human rights body the Council of Europe said on Wednesday.*

... after modal and primary auxiliaries:

- *Reuters was unable independently to verify the footage.*
- *"I am extremely disappointed to announce that I will not be able to represent Switzerland at the Olympic Games in Rio*
- *The deal has to be endorsed by shareholders at their meeting on Friday.*

... as postmodifier in nominal or adjectival phrase:

- *"These activities may or may not lead to Panasonic's decision to launch a bid to increase its stake in Gorenje," the company said.*
- *The third pope to visit Auschwitz and the first not to have lived through the war in Europe ...*
- *"I am extremely disappointed to announce ...*

Bare infinitives constitute 12% of analysed non-finite verbal forms. As expected they appear after so-called anomalous finites:

- *"These activities may or may not lead to Panasonic's decision to launch a bid to increase its stake in Gorenje," the company said, adding both parties also agreed"the future role of Gorenje within Panasonic Group, should Panasonic through these activities obtain effective control of Gorenje."*
- *Eco-Invest will offer 4.01 euros per share of Paloma which would value the whole firm at about 13.6 million euros.*

Present participle represents 17% of analysed non-finites. It mostly functions as adverbial adjunct. Here are some examples:

- *Andrae said the 18-year-old attacker's room had been searched, adding:
"Based on the searches, there are no indications whatsoever that there is a connection to Islamic State."*
- *A daredevil skydiver on Saturday became the first to jump from a height of 25,000 feet (7,620 meters) without a parachute, landing in a net in southern California, a spokesman said.*
- *... and attacked Republican Donald Trump for sowing fear and divisiveness.*

Past participle occurs in 36% of analysed non-finites. It is used in passive voice structures:

- *At least 61 people were killed and 207 were wounded on Saturday in a suicide attack on a demonstration in Kabul claimed by Islamic State, an official from the Public Health Ministry said.*
- *A Syrian maternity hospital in a rebel-held area of Idlib province was extensively damaged on Friday after a direct hit, international charity Save the Children, which supports the hospital, said. The number of casualties is not yet known.*

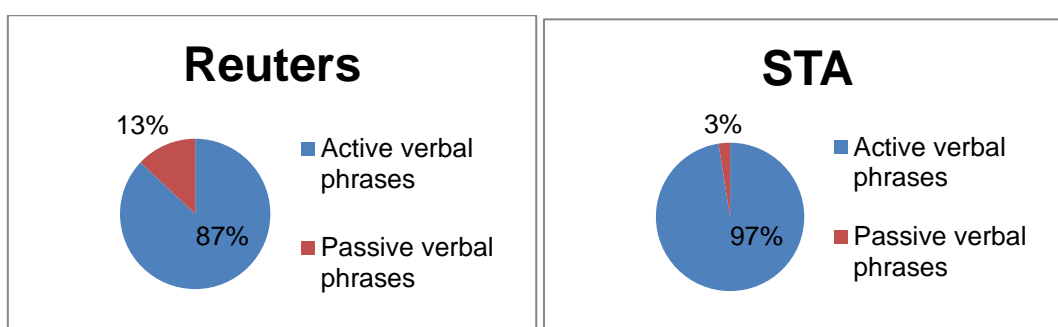
... and in present and past perfect tense structures.

- ... *Merkel batted away questions about why she had not visited the scene of any of five attacks committed since July 18 that have left 15 people dead -- including four attackers -- and dozens injured.*
- *Roger Federer has pulled out of the Rio Olympics...*

8.6 ACTIVE VS PASSIVE VERBAL FORMS

My main hypothesis was that in news agency journalistic language active verbal forms prevail over passive. The analysis of 40 news items and 305 verbal phrases confirmed the thesis. According to my findings Reuters uses 87 % of active verbal forms and 13 % of passive verbal forms. With STA this ratio is even higher: 97 % vs 3 %.

	Active verbal phrases	Passive verbal phrases
Reuters	161	24
STA	117	3
TOTAL	278	27



As explained in the theoretical part of the diploma paper journalistic language prefers active voice. In Slovene language in general passive is avoided. Moreover, the number of verbs which can be used in the passive voice is much lower compared to English.

The analysis showed that Reuters used passive verbal forms mostly in news items, which refer to military events and accidents (e.g. *were killed, were wounded, was shot down, was launched, were evacuated*). In these cases the doer is unknown or the action rather than the doer is stressed. In STA news items I found only three examples of passive verbal form (*niso bile sprejete, je bil sestreljen, so odpovedani*). They were found in news reporting about business, military events and airplane accident.

It can therefore be concluded that in general news agencies use active verb forms in their written news items. It prevails in every field of reporting. I believe this is so because the language of news should be simple, clear, precise and easily understood. But most of all active voice is more natural to the reader, because it prevails also in everyday's non-formal communication.

STA scarcely uses passive forms (3 %). They can be literally described as exceptions to the rule (of prevailing active forms in news stories). Reuters uses passive more often compared to STA (13 %), but still in minority of cases. It appeared in news, related to military and accidents where the action or event was more important than the doer or the doer was unknown or unimportant.

8.7 THE OMISSION OF AUXILIARIES IN THE HEADLINES

Another finding of the analysis I want to point out is the omission of auxiliary verbs in the headlines. This is a common practice in Reuters as well as STA news items. Here are some examples from both news agencies:

- *Paloma s slovaškim Eco Investom podpisala pogodbo o dokapitalizaciji (the auxiliary verb "je" is omitted)*
- *Syrian maternity hospital supported by Save the Children bombed (the auxiliary verb "was" is omitted)*
- *V Siriji bombardirali porodnišnico (the auxiliary verb "so" is omitted)*
- *Papež v Auschwitzu tiho molil (the auxiliary verb "je" is omitted)*
- *Nad Sirijo sestreljen ruski helikopter (the auxiliary verbs "je bil" are omitted)*

Korošec defines the phenomenon of omitting certain words in headlines as ellipse and argues that it is common in journalistic reporting. He names the type of headline with ellipse the “izpustni naslov”, which can be translated as “leave-out headline” (Korošec 1998: 139). He especially mentions the omission of the verb “be” in the sense of “being somewhere” and gives several examples, such as: *Anglež v Parizu.* or *Morilca že za zapahi.* The reason for ellipsis in headlines is according to Korošec the need for shortness.

I agree with Korošec that the reason for omitting the auxiliaries is the economical use of language and of space – the headlines should be as short as possible. Journalists and editors usually have a limited number of word (characters), which can be used in headlines. One reason being space limitations, but foremost because long headlines avert instead of attract reader’s attention.

9 CONCLUSION

The analysis was based on the sample of 40 news items, covering the categories of international affairs, accidents and crime, world business and economy, sports and entertainment. In the first part I identified the type of headlines by using Saxena's terminology and classification. He defines eight types of headlines and the results of my analysis show that journalists and editors of Reuters and STA news agencies mostly use the descriptive type of headlines (Reuters 45 %, STA 70 % of analysed news), followed by the quote type (Reuters 35 %, STA 15 %) and the number type (Reuters 20 %, STA 15 %). I found no examples of the remaining five types (a running story, multi-point, commentative, surprise and question).

I justify these results with the fact that the descriptive type of headline complies with the informative news genre and its requirement for reporting in a neutral and concise manner. The direct and indirect quotes are mostly used when reporting from press conferences. Quotes can effectively summarise a given speech or essential information (e.g. *Munich police chief says no evidence Munich shooter has links to IS*). As the analysis showed numbers appear in news headlines when reporting about violence, economy and entertainment. Reuters used numerals in 20 % of headlines, STA in 15 %. The findings, nevertheless, confirmed my hypothesis that the descriptive type of headline will prevail.

I also determined the functions of headlines by applying Korošec's theory. He distinguishes three functions: naming-informative, informative-viewing and appeal-gaining. The analysis showed that the naming-informative function prevails (75 % Reuters, 90 % STA), followed by a relatively small percentage of appeal-gaining function (Reuters 5 %, STA 10 %) and of informative-viewing function (Reuters 20 %, STA 0 %). To interpret the results a similar justification can be used as with the headline types. Since I analysed the news items of informative genre, it is of no surprise that the prevailing function is that of naming-informative. It complies with the main purpose of news stories, that is to inform in objective, neutral manner.

When analysing the headlines of news items I observed an element of the economical use of journalistic language. It is shown in omission of auxiliary verbs in the headlines. I agree with Korošec that the reason for ellipsis in headlines is the need for shortness.

Furthermore I defined the type of lead (synopsis) according to Brook's classification, which is explained on page 17. The analysis showed that the summary lead (or proper synopsis according to Korošec) prevails. I identified 60 % of summary leads in Reuters news items and 80 % in STA news items. Summary lead was found mostly in news about accidents and crime, business and economy, politics, sports and health. I believe journalist use summary leads to introduce the readers with the most important information at the beginning. A delay in giving essential information is more common in so-called sensationalistic reporting. There were also examples of multiple-element leads (35 % Reuters, 20 % STA). They were mostly used when summarising speeches where different elements, topics were mentioned. 5 % of leads in Reuters news items had delayed-identification leads. I found no examples of immediate-identification leads.

To summarise I believe the reason why the descriptive type and naming-informative function of headline and summary lead prevail lies in the nature of analysed news items. They are of so-called hard news journalistic genre, which requires a high level of objectivity and avoiding any connotation (suggested meaning).

In the linguistic part of the analysis I focused on the verbal phrases, used by Reuters and STA journalists. In the sample of 40 news items I analysed 305 verbal phrases according to their finiteness and voice. The results showed that Reuters used finite verbal phrases in 75% of cases, whereas STA used only finite forms (100%). This confirms my hypothesis that in journalistic language finite verbal forms prevail over non-finite. I believe the reason is connected with the prevailing use of active voice, which is yet to be discussed. I believe finite verb forms in analysed news prevail because journalistic language should be simple, clear, precise and easily understood. Finite verb forms sound more natural to the readers, because it is more common also in everyday's communication. In addition in news items the doer of an action is almost always known and/or important.

Furthermore, I examined the non-finite verbal forms, used by Reuters, and identified its constituents. I divided them into four groups: to-infinitive, bare infinitive, present and past participle. The results show that to-infinitive was found in 35% of cases, bare infinitive in 12% of cases, present participle in 17% of cases and past participle in 36%. To-infinitive appeared after catenatives, modal and primary auxiliaries and as postmodifiers in nominal and adjectival phrases. Bare infinitives appeared after so-called anomalous finites. Present participles mostly functioned as adverbial adjuncts, past participles were used in passive voice and in present and past perfect tense.

I was also interested in the active vs. passive voice ratio. The analysis showed that active verb phrases prevail over passive ones (87 % Reuters, 97 % STA). Passive was used in cases where the doer was unknown or irrelevant or when the action rather than the doer was stressed. Reuters used passive mostly when reporting about military issues and accidents. STA used passive voice only in three cases. The findings prove my hypothesis that in journalistic language active verbal forms prevail over passive ones.

The question is why does active voice prevail? I believe that for a variety of reasons. Firstly, the active voice is more common in everyday's language (in conversations with friends and acquaintances, in communication via internet social networks, text messages ...). And since journalistic language needs to be easily understood, it uses active voice as a language characteristic that is more natural for the common people, the readers, compared to passive voice. Secondly, journalists use passive verb forms in situations as everyone else: when the doer of an action is unknown or unimportant and when they want to stress the action or the consequences of an action rather than the action itself.

When conducting the analysis I observed that Reuters uses only two reporting verbs: "say" and "report" (... xy says, xy reports, xy said, xy reported). I did not find any other. The diversity of reporting verbs is greater in STA news (e.g. pojasniti, povedati, sporočiti, zatrditi). Does Slovene language really have a greater variety of reporting verbs or verbs in general? Are journalists at Reuters's more routinised in reporting? To answer these questions a further analysis needs to be conducted.

As a disadvantage of my analysis I must mention that the sample of analysed new items could be bigger. To support the results on a bigger scale more news agencies and media corporations should be included (e.g. Associated Press, AFP, BBC, CNN ...) and more news items analysed. But overall the analysis confirmed my main hypotheses.

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11 THE APPENDIX

EXAMPLE #1

At least 61 dead, 207 wounded in Kabul demonstration attack

(type of headline: number, naming-informative)

KABUL, July 23 (Reuters) - At least 61 people were killed¹ and 207 were wounded² on Saturday in a suicide attack on a demonstration in Kabul claimed by³ Islamic State, an official from the Public Health Ministry said⁴. The deaths are⁵ more than double earlier estimates.

Mohammad Ismail Kawousi, a spokesman for the ministry of public health, said⁶ the dead and wounded had been taken⁷ to nearby hospitals.

(type of lead: summary)

Verbal phrase	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-infinitive	Bare infinitive	present participle	past participle	Primary auxiliary	Modal auxiliary	Linking verb
were killed	1			1				1	1		
were wounded	1			1				1	1		
claimed (by)	1			1				1			
said	2		2								
are	1		1								1
had been taken		1		1				1	2		

Številni mrtvi in ranjeni v eksplozijah v Kabulu

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Kabul, 23. julija (STA) - V današnjih eksplozijah, ki sta odjeknili¹ na mirnem zborovanju v Kabulu, je po podatkih afganistanskih oblasti umrlo² najmanj 61 ljudi, še 207 je ranjenih³. Odgovornost za napad je prevzela⁴ skrajna sunitska skupina Islamska država. Po navedbah francoske tiskovne

agencije AFP gre za⁵ njen doslej najhujši napad v afganistanski prestolnici.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Participle	Auxiliary
sta odjeknili	1		1			1
je umrlo	1		1			1
je ranjenih	1		1		1	1
je prevzela	1		1			1
gre (za) = linking verb	1		1			

EXAMPLE #2

Munich police chief says¹ no evidence Munich shooter had² links to IS

(type of headline: indirect quote, naming-informative)

BERLIN, July 23 (Reuters) - There are³ absolutely no indications that the German-Iranian gunman who opened fire⁴ on shoppers in Munich on Friday had⁵ links to Islamic State and the attack also had⁶ no link to refugees, Munich police chief Hubertus Andrae said⁷ on Saturday.

Andrae said⁸ the 18-year-old attacker's room had been searched⁹, adding¹⁰: "Based on*₁ the searches, there are¹² no indications whatsoever that there is¹³ a connection to Islamic State."

(type of lead: multi-element)

Verbal Phrase	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-infinitive	Bare Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Primary Auxiliary	Modal Auxiliary	Linking verb

says	1		1								
had	3		3								
are	2		2								2
opened (fire on)	1		1								
said	2		2								
had been searched	1			1				1	2		
adding		1					1				
based on		1		1				1			
is	1		1								1

Strelec v Münchnu naj bi imel¹ psihične težave

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

München, 23. julija (STA) - Osemnajstletnik, ki je v petek v strelskem pohodu v Münchnu ubil² devet ljudi, nato pa si je sodil³ sam, po ugotovitvah policije ni bil povezan⁴ s skrajno skupino Islamska država, temveč je imel⁵ psihične težave. Kot je še povedal⁶ šef münchenske policije Hubertus Andrae, so pri njem našli⁷ material o strelskih pohodih v preteklosti.

(type of lead: multi-element)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Participle	Auxiliary
naj bi imel	1		1		1	2
je ubil	1		1			1
si je sodil	1		1			1
ni bil povezan	1		1		1	2
je imel	1		1			1
je povedal	1		1			1
so našli	1		1			1

.....

EXAMPLE #3

Slovenian Gorenje says¹ Panasonic may bid² to take it over³

(type of headline: indirect quote, naming-informative)

.....

LJUBLJANA, July 25 (Reuters) - Slovenian home appliances maker Gorenje said⁴ on Monday it had signed⁵ a deal with Japanese consumer electronics firm Panasonic Corporation that could lead to⁶ Panasonic taking it over⁷.

"These activities may or may not lead to⁸ Panasonic's decision to launch⁹ a bid to increase¹⁰ its stake in Gorenje," the company said¹¹, adding¹² both parties also agreed¹³ "the future role of Gorenje within Panasonic Group, should Panasonic through these activities obtain¹⁴ effective control of Gorenje."

(type of lead: summary)

Verbal Phrase	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-infinitive	Bare Infinitive	Present Participle	Past Participle	Primary Auxiliary	Modal Auxiliary	Linking verb
says	1		1								
may bid		1	1			1				1	
to take over		1	1		1						
said	1		1								
had signed	1		1					1	1		
could lead to		1	1			1				1	
may or may not lead to		1	1			1				2	
to launch		1	1		1						
said	1		1								
adding	1		1				1				
agreed	1		1								
should obtain		1	1			1				1	

Panasonic pred morebitnim povečanjem lastništva v skrbni pregled Gorenja

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Velenje, 25. julija (STA) - Gorenje je z japonskim Panasonicom sklenilo² več dokumentov, ki opredeljujejo³ pogoje, pod katerimi bo velenjska družba

japonski korporaciji do konca septembra omogočila⁴ izvedbo skrbnega pregleda. Po tem se bo Panasonic lahko odločil⁵ za ponudbo za povečanje lastniškega deleža, vendar odločitve o tem še niso bile sprejete⁶, so sporočili⁷ iz Gorenja.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Participle	Auxiliary
je sklenilo	1		1			1
opredeljujejo	1		1			
bo omogočila	1		1			1
se bo lahko odločil	1		1			2
niso bile sprejete	1			1	1	2
so sporočili	1		1			1

EXAMPLE #4

Slovenian Paloma signs¹ deal for takeover by Eco-Invest

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

LJUBLJANA, July 25 (Reuters) - Slovenian hygienic products maker Paloma said² on Monday it signed³ a deal for Slovakian financial fund Eco-Invest to inject⁴ 18.2 million euros (\$20 million) into Paloma and then make⁵ a bid for the whole company.

Paloma is⁶ one of about 30 Slovenian companies whose privatisation is due to start⁷ or be completed⁸ this year.

Eco-Invest will offer⁹ 4.01 euros per share of Paloma which would value¹⁰ the whole firm at about 13.6 million euros. The deal has to be endorsed¹¹ by shareholders at their meeting on Friday.

(type of lead: multi-element)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-inf	Bare inf	Present P	Past P	Prim A	Modal A	Linking verb
signs	1		1								
said	1		1								
signed	1		1								
to inject		1	1		1						
make	1		1								
is	1		1								1
is to start		1	1		1				1		
(is) to be completed		1		1				1			
will offer	1		1						1		
would value		1	1			1				1	
has to be endorsed	1			1				1	1		

Paloma s slovaškim Eco Investom podpisala¹ pogodbo o dokapitalizaciji=

Sladki Vrh, 25. julija (STA) - Paloma je s slovaškim finančnim skladom Eco Invest danes podpisala² pogodbo za naložbo preko povečanja kapitala v višini 18,2 milijona evrov. Slovaki so vodstvo družbe v pogajanjih prepričali³, da bodo vlagali⁴ v razvoj, delničarji pa bodo o povečanju osnovnega kapitala in ponujeni ceni 4,01 evra za delnico odločali⁵ na skupščini v petek.

(type of lead: multi-element)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Auxiliary
(je) podpisala	1		1		
je	1		1		1

podpisala					
so prepričali	1		1		1
bodo vlagali	1		1		1
bodo odločali	1		1		1

EXAMPLE #5

Syrian maternity hospital supported¹ by Save the Children bombed²

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

BEIRUT, July 29 (Reuters) - A Syrian maternity hospital in a rebel-held area of Idlib province was extensively damaged³ on Friday after a direct hit, international charity Save the Children, which supports⁴ the hospital, said⁵.

The number of casualties is not yet known⁶, a spokesman for the charity told⁷ Reuters.

The hospital is⁸ the only maternity facility for about 70 miles around, works with⁹ around 1,300 women and children a month and delivered¹⁰ about 340 babies last month, the spokesman said¹¹.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Past P.	Prim Aux	Linking verb
(is) supported by	1			1	1		
(was) bombed	1			1	1		
was damaged	1			1	1		
supports	1		1				
said	2		2				
is not known	1			1	1	2	
told	1		1				

is	1		1				1
works (with)	1		1				
delivered	1		1				

V Siriji bombardirali¹ porodnišnico

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Damask/Alep, 29. julija (STA) - V sirski provinci Idlib na severozahodu države so danes letalske bombe zadele² porodnišnico, ki jo podpira³ mednarodna nevladna organizacije Save the Children. Po navedbah organizacije je napad zahteval⁴ smrtne žrtve in veliko gmotno škodo. Bombe so zadele⁵ vhod v stavbo, ki je⁶ največja na območju in v kateri mesečno opravijo⁷ več kot 300 porodov.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Auxiliary
(so) bombardirali	1		1		
so zadele	2		2		2
podpira	1		1		
je zahteval	1		1		1
je	1		1		
opravijo	1		1		

EXAMPLE #6

Pope, at Auschwitz, asks¹ God to forgive² "so much cruelty"

(type of headline: indirect quote, informative-viewing)

OSWIECIM, Poland, July 29 (Reuters) – Seated³ on a bench near the gate to the Auschwitz death camp site in Poland, Pope Francis prayed⁴ in silence on Friday in

tribute to the 1.5 million people, most of them Jews, killed⁵ there by Nazi occupiers during World War Two.

The third pope to visit⁶ Auschwitz and the first not to have lived⁷ through the war in Europe, he entered⁸ the camp by foot, passing through⁹ iron gates under the infamous sign reading¹⁰ "Arbeit Macht Frei", German for "Work Sets You Free".

(type of lead: multi-element)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-inf	Pres P	Past P	Prim Aux
asks (catenative)	1		1					
to forgive		1	1		1			
seated (on)		1	1				1	
prayed	1		1					
(were) killed	1			1				
to visit		1	1		1			
not to have lived		1		1			1	2
entered	1		1					
passing through		1	1			1		
reading		1	1			1		

Papež v Auschwitzu tiho molil¹=

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Varšava/Oswiecim, 29. julija (STA) - Papež Frančišek, ki se ob svetovnem dnevu mladih mudi² na večdnevem obisku na Poljskem, je danes obiskal³ nekdanje nacistično koncentracijsko taborišče Auschwitz-Birkenau. Papež se je sam sprehodil⁴ skozi vrata z zloglasnim napisom Arbeit macht frei (Delo osvobaja). Na prizorišču morišča okoli 1,1 milijona večinoma judovskih žrtev je tiho molil⁵.

(type of lead: multi-element)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Auxiliary
(je) molil	1		1		
se mudi	1		1		1
je obiskal	1		1		1
se je sprehodil	1		1		2

je molil	1		1		1
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EXAMPLE #7

Italian, Irish, Spanish banks do¹ worst in EU stress test

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

LONDON, July 29 (Reuters) - Banks from Italy, Ireland, Spain and Austria fared² worst in the latest European Union stress test, which the region's banking watchdog said³ on Friday showed⁴ there was still work to do⁵ in order to boost⁶ credit to the bloc's economy.

Italy's Monte dei Paschi, Austria's Raiffeisen, Spain's Banco Popular and two of Ireland's main banks came out⁷ with the worst results in the European Banking Authority's test of 51 EU lenders.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-inf	Linking verb
do (worst)	1		1			1
fared (worst)	1		1			
said	1		1			
showed	1		1			
to do		1	1		1	
to boost		1	1		1	
came out	1		1			

Obremenitveni testi pokazali¹ odpornost evropskih bank, najslabša italijanska Monte dei Paschi

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

London/Frankfurt, 29. julija (STA) - Obremenitveni testi, ki jih je nad 51 velikimi evropskimi bankami izvedel² Evropski bančni organ (Eba), so po navedbah Ebe pokazali³ odpornost evropskega bančnega sistema. To je⁴

predvsem posledica obsežnih dokapitalizacij bank v zadnjih letih.

Najslabše se je sicer na testih odrezala italijanska Monte dei Paschi.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Auxil	Linking verb
(so) pokazali	1		1			
je izvedel	1		1		1	
so pokazali	1		1		1	
je	1		1			1
se je odrezala	1		1		2	

EXAMPLE #8

Tennis-Federer to miss¹ Olympics and rest of season

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

July 26 (Reuters) - Roger Federer has pulled out² of the Rio Olympics and said³ he will miss⁴ the rest of the season as he needs⁵ "more extensive rehabilitation" following knee surgery earlier this year if he wants⁶ to prolong⁷ his career.

"I am⁸ extremely disappointed to announce⁹ that I will not be able to represent¹⁰ Switzerland at the Olympic Games in Rio and that I will also miss¹¹ the remainder of the season," the 17-times grand slam champion and former world number one said¹² on his Facebook page on Tuesday.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-inf	Prim Aux
to miss		1	1		1	
has pulled out	1		1			1
said	2		2			
will miss	2		2			1
needs	1		1			
wants	1		1			
to prolong		1	1		1	

am	1		1			1
to announce		1	1		1	
will not be able to represent	1		1		1	4

Federer odpovedal¹ Rio in končal² sezono

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Zürich, 26. julija - Švicarski teniški zvezdnik Roger Federer bo moral izpustiti³ avgustovske olimpijske igre v Rio de Janeiru. Vzrok so⁴ stalne težave s poškodovanim kolenom, je Švicar, ki bo 8. avgusta dopolnil⁵ 35 let, sporočil⁶ na svoji spletni strani.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux	Modal Aux	Linking verb
(je) odpovedal	1		1				
(je) končal	1		1				
bo moral izpustiti	1		1		1	1	
so	1		1				1
bo dopolnil	1		1		1		
je sporočil	1		1		1		

EXAMPLE #9

Former Australian PM Kevin Rudd withdraws¹ candidacy for top U.N. job

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

SYDNEY, July 29 (Reuters) - Former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd on Friday withdrew² his candidacy to be³ the next U.N. Secretary-General after current Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull declared⁴ him unfit for the job and refused⁵ to back⁶ his candidacy.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-infinitive
withdraws	1		1		
withdrew	1		1		
to be		1	1		1
declared	1		1		
refused	1		1		
to back		1	1		1

Avstralija ni podprla¹ kandidature nekdanjega premierja za generalnega sekretarja ZN

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Sydney, 29. julija (STA) - Avstralska vlada v četrtek ni podprla² kandidature nekdanjega premierja Kevina Rudda za generalnega sekretarja ZN. Sedanji premier Malcolm Turnbull je novinarjem v Sydneyju pojasnil³, da se je odločil⁴, da Rudd ni primeren⁵ za ta položaj in da Avstralija za naslednika Ban Ki Moona, ki mu mandat poteče⁶ 31. decembra, ne bo predlagala⁷ nobenega kandidata.

*** (type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Primary Aux	Linking verb
ni podprla	2		2		2	
je pojasnil	1		1		1	
se je odločil	1		1		2	
ni primeren	1		1			1
poteče	1		1			
ne bo predlagala	1		1		2	

EXAMPLE #10

Defiant Merkel cuts short¹ holiday to defend² response to attacks

(type of headline: descriptive, informative-viewing)

BERLIN, July 28 (Reuters) - Chancellor Angela Merkel defended³ her leadership style on Thursday after she remained⁴ on vacation this week following⁵

Islamist attacks in Germany that critics have blamed⁶ on her open-door refugee policy.

Interrupting⁷ her holiday to hold⁸ a news conference, Merkel batted away⁹ questions about why she had not visited¹⁰ the scene of any of five attacks committed¹¹ since July 18 that have left¹² 15 people dead -- including four attackers -- and dozens injured.

(type of lead: multi-element)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-inf	Present P	Past P	Prim Aux
cuts (short)	1		1					
to defend		1	1		1			
defended	1		1					
remained	1		1					
following		1	1			1		
have blamed	1		1				1	1
interrupting		1	1			1		
to hold		1	1		1			
batted away	1		1					
had not visited	1		1				1	2
committed		1	1				1	
have left	1			1			1	1

Merklova: Nemčija ne bo spremenila¹ begunske politike=

(type of headline: direct quote, informative-viewing)

Berlin, 28. julija (STA) - Nemška kanclerka Angela Merkel je danes odločno zavrnila² pozive k spremembi politike do beguncev po zadnjih napadih v Nemčiji. "Zmogli bomo³," je po poročanju tujih tiskovnih agencij zatrдила⁴ na novinarski konferenci v Berlinu, na kateri je sicer predstavila⁵ načrt za izboljšanje varnosti.

*** (type of lead: multi-element)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux
ne bo spremenila	1		1		2
je zavrnila	1		1		1
zmogli bomo	1		1		1
je zatrdila	1		1		1
je predstavila	1		1		1

EXAMPLE #11

Florida has identified¹ 10 more Zika cases; calls in² feds for help

(type of headline: number, naming-informative)

CHICAGO, Aug 1 (Reuters) - The state of Florida has identified³ 10 more cases of Zika virus caused by⁴ local mosquitoes and has asked⁵ the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to send⁶ in experts to help⁷ with the investigation of the outbreak.

The state now has⁸ a total of 14 cases of Zika caused by⁹ locally transmitted mosquitoes, according to a statement issued¹⁰ on Monday by Florida Governor Rick Scott.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-infin	Past P	Prim Aux
has identified	2		2			1	1
calls in	1		1				
caused (by)	2			2			
has asked	1		1			1	1
to send		1	1		1		
to help		1	1		1		
has	1		1				
issued	1			1			

Na Floridi se vse bolj širi¹ zika

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Miami, 01. avgusta (STA) - V ameriški zvezni državi Florida so zabeležili² 14 primerov okužbe z virusom zika prek pikov komarjev na območju mesta Miami, zato so tamkajšnje oblasti zvezno vlado zaposile³ za pomoč. Guverner Floride Rick Scott je danes sporočil⁴, da so zabeležili⁵ deset novih primerov okužbe, potem ko je v petek postalo⁶ znano, da so odkrili⁷ prve štiri primere.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux.	Linking v
se širi	1		1		1	
so zabeležili	2		2		2	
so zaposile	1		1		1	
je sporočil	1		1		1	
je postalo (znano)	1		1		1	1
so odkrili	1		1		1	

EXAMPLE #12

Kremlin: Russian personnel on board helicopter downed¹ in Syria are² dead

(type of headline: direct quote, naming-informative)

MOSCOW, Aug 1 (Reuters) - The Kremlin on Monday said³ that Russian military personnel on board a helicopter shot down⁴ in Syria on Monday were⁵ dead, citing⁶ the Russian Defence Ministry.

The helicopter, with five people on board, was shot down⁷ in Idlib Province, Russian news agencies quoted⁸ the Defence Ministry as saying⁹.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Present P	Past P	Prim Aux	Linking verb
(was) downed	1			1		1		
are	1		1					1
said	1		1					
shot down	1			1		1		
were	1		1					1

citing		1	1		1		
was shot down	1			1		1	1
quoted	1		1				
saying		1	1		1		

Nad Sirijo sestreljen¹ ruski helikopter

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Damask/Moskva, 01. avgusta (STA) - Nad sirsko pokrajino Idlib so danes sestrelili² ruski vojaški helikopter s petimi ljudmi na krovu, so sporočili³ z ruskega obrambnega ministrstva. Transportni helikopter so sestrelili⁴ s tal, potem ko je dostavil⁵ človekoljubno pomoč v oblegano mesto Alep. Vsi na krovu so umrli⁶, je sporočil⁷ tiskovni predstavnik Kremlja Dmitrij Peskov.

*** (type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Past P.	Prim Aux
(je bil) sestreljen	1			1	1	
so sestrelili	2		2			2
so sporočili	1		1			1
je dostavil	1		1			1
so umrli	1		1			1
je sporočil	1		1			1

EXAMPLE #13

Daredevil completes¹ first of its kind jump without a parachute

(type of headline: descriptive, appealing-gaining)

LOS ANGELES, July 30 (Reuters) - A daredevil skydiver on Saturday became² the first to jump³ from a height of 25,000 feet (7,620 meters) without a parachute, landing⁴ in a net in southern California, a spokesman said⁵.

(type of lead: delayed identification)

	Finite	Nn-finite	Active	Passive	To-infinit	Present P
completes	1		1			
became	1		1			
to jump		1	1		1	
landing		1	1			1
said	1		1			

Padalec z višine več kot sedem kilometrov iz letala skočil¹ brez padala=

(type of headline: number, appealing-gaining)

Los Angeles, 30. julija (STA) - Ameriški padalec Luke Aikins je postal² prvi človek, ki je na višini 7600 metrov iz letala skočil³ brez padala in uspešno pristal⁴ v mreži, ki je bila⁵ velika 30 krat 30 metrov ter postavljena 60 metrov nad tlemi, poročajo⁶ tuje tiskovne agencije.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux	Linking verb
(je) skočil	1		1			
je postal	1		1		1	
je skočil	1		1		1	
(je)pristal	1		1			
je bila (velika ... In postavljena)	1		1			1
poročajo	1		1			

EXAMPLE #14

Hot air balloon with at least 16 aboard catches fire¹, crashes², in Texas

(type of headline: number, naming-informative)

AUSTIN, Texas, July 30 (Reuters) - A hot air balloon with at least 16 people on board caught fire³ and crashed⁴ in a pasture near the central Texas city of Lockhart on Saturday, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said⁵.

Local media reported⁶ there were⁷ fatalities.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Linking verb
catches (fire)	1		1		
crashes	1		1		
caught (fire)	1		1		
crashed	1		1		
said	1		1		
reported	1		1		
were	1		1		1

V nesreči balona v Teksasu verjetno 16 mrtvih

(type of headline: number, naming-informative)

Austin, 30. julija (STA) - Na jugu ameriške zvezne države Teksas se je danes zrušil¹ toplozračni balon, na katerem je bilo² 16 ljudi. Balon se je zrušil³, potem ko ga je zajel⁴ ogenj. Uradnih podatkov o žrtvah še ni⁵, domnevajo⁶ pa, da so vse osebe na krovu balona umrle⁷, poročajo⁸ tuje tiskovne agencije.

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux	Linking verb
se je zrušil	2		2		4	
je bilo	1		1			1
je zajel	1		1		1	
ni	1		1			1
domnevajo	1		1			
so umrle	1		1		1	
poročajo	1		1			

EXAMPLE #15

In speech of her life, Clinton promises¹ a 'clear-eyed' vision

(type of headline: indirect quote, informative-viewing)

PHILADELPHIA, July 28 (Reuters) - U.S. presidential candidate Hillary Clinton said² on Thursday Americans faced³ challenges at home and abroad that demand⁴ steady leadership and a collective spirit, and attacked⁵ Republican Donald Trump for sowing⁶ fear and divisiveness.

In the biggest speech of her more than 25-year-old career in the public eye, Clinton accepted⁷ the Democratic presidential nomination for the Nov. 8 election with a promise to make⁸ the United States a country that worked for⁹ everyone.

(type of lead: multi-element)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-infinitive	Present P
promises	1		1			
said	1		1			
faced	1		1			
demand	1		1			
attacked	1		1			
sowing		1	1			1
accepted	1		1			
to make		1	1		1	
worked (for)	1		1			

Hillary Clinton sprejela¹ demokratsko predsedniško nominacijo

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Philadelphia, 29. julija (STA) - Hillary Clinton je na koncu nacionalne konvencije demokratov v Philadelphii, oblečena v belo, "s ponižnostjo, odločnostjo in neomejenim zaupanjem v ameriško obljubo" sprejela² predsedniško nominacijo stranke in povedala³ Američanom, da je⁴ izbira, s katero se bodo 8. novembra soočili⁵ na voliščih, jasna.

*** (type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux	Linking verb
(je) sprejela	1		1			
je sprejela	1		1		1	
(je) povedala	1		1			
je (jasna)	1		1			1
se bodo soočili	1		1		2	

EXAMPLE #16

Tesla to buy¹ SolarCity in \$2.6 bln stock deal

(Type of headline: number, naming-informative)

Aug 1 (Reuters) - Tesla Motors Inc said² it would buy³ solar panel installer SolarCity Corp for \$2.6 billion in shares to form⁴ a one-stop clean energy shop.

The deal is⁵ a major part of Tesla Chief Executive Elon Musk's master plan "part deux" that calls for⁶ the company to offer⁷ consumers a single source of hardware to power⁸ a low-carbon lifestyle.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-infinit	Bare inf	Modal Auy	Linking verb
(is) to buy		1	1		1			
said	1		1					
would buy	1		1			1	1	
to form		1	1		1			
is	1		1					1
calls for	1		1					
to offer		1	1		1			
to power		1	1		1			

Tesla bo kupila¹ SolarCity za 2,6 milijarde dolarjev

(type of headline: number, naming-informative)

Palo Alto, 01. avgusta (STA) - Ameriški proizvajalec električnih avtomobilov Tesla bo kupila² družbo SolarCity, ki se ukvarja³ z namestitvami sončnih celic. Posel je⁴ vreden 2,6 milijarde dolarjev, ponudbo za nakup pa so pri Tesli oddali⁵ junija, poročila⁶ nemška tiskovna agencija dpa.

*** (type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux	Linking verb
bo kupila	2		2		2	
se ukvarja	1		1		1	
je	1		1			1
so oddali	1		1		1	
poročila	1		1			

EXAMPLE #17

North Korea fires¹ ballistic missile into sea off east coast

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

SEOUL, Aug 3 (Reuters) - North Korea fired² a ballistic missile on Wednesday from its western region into the sea off its east coast, South Korea's military said³.

It was⁴ the latest in a series of ballistic missiles launched by⁵ the North in defiance of U.N. Security Council resolutions. The previous launch was⁶ two weeks ago, when it fired⁷ three ballistic missiles into the sea.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Past P	Linking verb
fires	1		1			
fired	2		2			
said	1		1			
was	2		2			2
(was) launched (by)	1			1	1	

Severna Koreja izstrelila¹ novo raketo v Japonsko morje

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Pjongjang, 03. avgusta (STA) - Severna Koreja je danes izvedla² nov preizkus balistične rakete, ki je po izstrelitvi pristala³ v Japonskem morju, je danes sporočilo⁴ južnokorejsko obrambno ministrstvo. Novo kršitev resolucij Združenih narodov so že ostro obsodili⁵ tako v Seulu kot v Tokiu in Washingtonu, poročča⁶ francoska tiskovna agencija AFP.

*** (type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux
(je) izstrelila	1		1		
je izvedla	1		1		1
je pristala	1		1		1
je sporočilo	1		1		1
so obsodili	1		1		1
poročča	1		1		

EXAMPLE #18

France's Hollande says¹ Trump win could boost² right-wing worldwide

(type of headline: indirect quote, informative-viewing)

PARIS, Aug 2 (Reuters) - French President Francois Hollande said³ on Tuesday a victory by U.S. presidential candidate Donald Trump could make⁴ politics more conservative around the world and said⁵ the real estate magnate made⁶ people "feel nauseous⁷".

A Trump victory in November could also affect⁸ France's presidential election in the spring of 2017, said⁹ Hollande, who has not yet announced¹⁰ if he will seek¹¹ reelection.

(type of lead: multi-element)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Bare infini	Past P	Prim aux	Modal Aux
says	1		1					
could boost	1		1		1			1
said	2		2					
could make	1		1		1			1

made	1		1					
could affect	1		1		1			1
has announced	1		1			1	1	
will seek	1		1				1	

Hollande: Trumpovi ekscesi so¹ bolni

(type of headline: direct quote, appealing-gaining)

Pariz, 03. avgusta (STA) - Francoski predsednik Francois Hollande je v torek izjavil², da so³ izpadi ameriškega republikanskega predsedniškega kandidata Donalda Trumpa bolni. "Njegovi izbruhi človeka silijo⁴ na bruhanje, tudi v ZDA, kot je bilo⁵ v primeru, ko je kritiziral⁶ spomin na padlega vojaka," je Hollande povedal⁷ novinarjem.

*** (type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux	Linking verb
so	2		2			2
je izjavil	1		1		1	
silijo	1		1			
je bilo (v primeru) ¹			1			1
je kritiziral	1		1		1	
je povedal	1		1		1	

EXAMPLE #19

Emirates Airline flight crash-lands¹ at Dubai airport

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

DUBAI, Aug 3 (Reuters) - An Emirates Airline flight coming² from India crash-landed³ and burst into⁴ flames on Wednesday at Dubai International Airport, but all 275 passengers and crew escaped from⁵ the burning fuselage and were evacuated⁶ to safety, authorities said⁷.

Video purportedly of the incident showed⁸ a tower of flame bursting⁹ from the front of the aircraft, and then a thick black plume of smoke rising¹⁰ into the sky. Reuters was unable independently to verify¹¹ the footage.

(type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-infini	Present P	Prim Aux	Modal Aux
crash-lands	1		1					
coming (from)	1		1			1		
crash-landed	1		1					
burst (into)	1		1					
escaped (from)	1		1					
were evacuated	1			1			1	
said	1		1					
showed	1		1					
bursting		1	1			1		
rising		1	1			1		
was unable to verify	1		1		1		1	1

Po zasilnem pristanku na dubajskem letališču odpovedali¹ vzlete

(type of headline: descriptive, naming-informative)

Dubaj, 03. avgusta (STA) - Letalo letalske družbe Emirates na poti iz Thiruvananthapurama v Indiji je danes zasilno pristalo² na letališču v Dubaju. Letalo je zajel³ ogenj, prišlo je⁴ tudi do eksplozije, vendar pa so vse potnike in člane posadke varno evakuirali⁵, navajajo⁶ letalska družba in vladni viri. Vzleti z letališča so do nadaljnjega odpovedani⁷.

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux
(so) odpovedali	1		1		
je pristalo	1		1		1
je zajel	1		1		1
prišlo je	1		1		1
so evakuirali	1		1		1
navajajo	1		1		

so odpovedani	1		1		1
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EXAMPLE #20

Turkey needs¹ to follow² human rights in crackdown on coup plotters -Council of Europe head

(type of headline: direct quote, naming-informative)

ANKARA, Aug 3 (Reuters) - Turkey needs³ to take on⁴ those responsible for the failed coup last month, but this needs⁵ to be done⁶ in conformity with the rule of law and human rights, the head of human rights body the Council of Europe said⁴ on Wednesday.

Secretary-General Thorbjorn Jagland also said⁷ at a joint news conference with Turkey's foreign minister in Ankara that there had been⁸ little understanding in Europe on the extent to which a secret network had infiltrated⁹ the Turkish army and judiciary.

(type of lead: multi-element)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	To-infinit	Past P	Prim Aux	Modal aux
needs (catenative)	3		3					
to forgive		1	1		1			
to take on		1	1		1			
to be done		1		1		1		
said	2		2					
had been	1		1					1
had infiltrated	1		1				1	

Generalni sekretar Sveta Evrope razume¹ čistke po spodletelem udaru v Turčiji

(type of headline: indirect quote, naming-informative)

Ankara, 03. avgusta (STA) - Generalni sekretar Sveta Evrope Thorbjorn Jagland je danes v Ankari izrazil² razumevanje za "potrebo po čiščenju" institucij v Turčiji po poskusu državnega udara sredi julija. Jagland je³ eden izmed najvidnejših evropskih predstavnikov, ki je po spodletelem puču

obiskal⁴ Turčijo.

*** (type of lead: summary)

	Finite	Non-finite	Active	Passive	Prim Aux	Linking verb
razume	1		1			
je izrazil	1		1		1	
je	1		1			1
je obiskal	1		1		1	

12 POVZETEK DIPLOMSKEGA DELA V SLOVENSKEM JEZIKU

Cilj diplomskega dela je preučiti nekatere značilnosti poročevalskega stila slovenske tiskovne agencije STA in britanske tiskovne agencije Reuters. Zanimajo me predvsem vrste in funkcije naslovov ter vrste sinopsisov. Z jezikovnega vidika me zanimajo uporabljene osebne in neosebne glagolske oblike ter tvorni oziroma trpni glagolski način. Osrednja hipoteza je, da je tako v slovenskih kot angleških agencijskih novicah več osebnih glagolskih oblik in tvornika. Druga predvideva, da Reuters in STA po večini uporabljata opisno vrsto naslova po tipologiji Sunila Saxene ter da imajo naslovi po večini informativno-poimenovalno funkcijo po tipologiji Toma Korošca. Kar zadeva sinopsise pričakujem, da bo (po klasifikaciji Briana Brooksa) prevladujoči tip povzetka oziroma tip pravega sinopsis, kot ga imenuje Korošec.

Ker se novinarji zdaj bolj kot kdajkoli prej spopadajo z vse krajšimi časovnimi roki za oddajo prispevkov, vse več uporabljajo tudi storitve tiskovnih agencij kot pomembnega vira informacij. Na drugi strani tudi tiskovne agencije same, da bi svojim naročnikom zagotovile čim širši nabor informacij, uporabljajo servise drugih novinarskih agencij. Od tod pomembnost tiskovnih agencij tako za novinarje kot novinarsko sporočanje.

V teoretičnem delu diplome predstavljam pojme novinarstvo, novinarski žanri in poročevalska stil ter opisujem tiskovni agenciji STA in Reuters. Potem se osredotočam na posamezne elemente agencijskih vesti. Med najbolj pomembne in izpostavljene sodijo naslovi, saj ti »pritegnejo bralčevo pozornost in vplivajo na njegovo odločitev o nadaljnjem branju« (Korošec, 1998: 43). Kot že nakazano, pri svoji analizi uporabljam tipologijo naslovov po Saxeni in teorijo o funkcijah naslovov po Korošču. Prvi ločuje osem vrst naslovov (opisni, citatni, nadaljevalni, komentatorski, številčni, vprašanje, večtočkovni in z elementom presenečenja), drugi pa tri funkcije (poimenovalno-informativno, informativno-stališčna in pozivno-pridobivalna). Ker analiza zajema agencijske vesti, ki sodijo v informativni novinarski žanr, pričakujem, da bo pri analizi največ opisnega tipa naslovov in poimenovalno-informativne funkcije.

Kar zadeva vodilo oziroma sinopsis, v teoretičnem delu predstavljam definiciji, ki jih ponujajo Brian Brooks s soavtorji in Tomo Korošec. Pojasnjam, da termin »vodilo« izhaja iz anglo-saksonske tradicije in se pogosto omenja kot sopomenka za

Korošček sinopsis. Bob Kohn vodilo definira kot prvi ali uvodni odstavek, ki bralcu v strnjeni obliki predstavi bistvo ali povzetek najpomembnejših informacij iz novinarskega besedila. Hkrati je to najbolj pomemben del agencijske novice, saj zajema vsa najpomembnejša ali najbolj zanimiva dejstva. Vodilo (angleško *lead*) mora, podobno kot naslov, pritegniti bralčevo pozornost in odgovoriti na šest poglavitnih vprašanj: Kaj se je zgodilo? Kje se je zgodilo? Kdaj se je zgodilo? Kdo je bil vpleten? Kako se je zgodilo? in Zakaj se je zgodilo?. Tako kot pri vrsti naslovov strokovna literatura tudi pri sinopsisih ponuja več klasifikacij. Diplomsko delo povzema razdelitev, ki jo predlaga Brian Brooks s soavtorji, in sinopsise razvršča v tiste s takojšnjo identifikacijo ključnega akterja, tiste z odloženo identifikacijo ključnega akterja, sinopsise, ki povzemajo dogajanje, in sinopsise z več vsebinskimi poudarki.

Jezikovni del diplome se osredotoča na glagolske oblike, natančneje na osebne oziroma neosebne oblike ter na tvorni in trpni način, ki jih novinarji in uredniki tiskovnih agencij Reuter in STA uporabljajo v naslovih in sinopsisih. Glagoli kot besedna vrsta imajo v stavku največkrat vlogo povedka. Randolph Quirk jih v angleščini deli na leksikalne, primarne (*be, have, do*) in modalne pomožne glagole. Tako v angleščini kot slovenščini se glagolske oblike lahko deli tudi na osebne in neosebne. Ena od najbolj prepoznavnih lastnosti osebnih glagolskih oblik je ujemanje povedka z osebkom v stavku. Poleg osebe in števila osebne glagolske oblike razlikujejo tudi spol, način in naklon, v angleščini lahko tudi čas. Med neosebne glagolske oblike pa sodijo nedoločnik, deležnik, glagolnik in namenilnik.

Kar zadeva glagolski način, je novinarsko sporočanje bolj naklonjeno uporabi tvornika kot trpnika. Priporoča ga tudi navodilna literatura za novinarje. Glagolski način kot slovnična kategorija sporoča, ali je osebek vršilec ali prejemnik dejanja ali dogajanja, ki ga izraža povedek. V tvornih oblikah je vršilec dejanja osebek, v trpnih pa predmet (objekt). V hipotezi predvidevam, da v agencijskih vesteh prevladujejo tvorne glagolske oblike.

V analizi, ki je zajela 40 agencijskih vesti, ki sta jih Reuters in STA objavila o istem dogodku v obdobju od 23. julija do 3. avgusta 2016, sem najprej določila vrsto naslova po tipologiji Sunila Saxene. Ugotovljeno je bilo, da obe agenciji po večini uporabljata opisni tip naslova: Reuters v 45 % primerov, STA pa v 70 % primerov. Sledi uporaba citatnega naslova (Reuters 35 %, STA 15%) in številčni (Reuters 20

%, STA 15%). Preostalih pet vrst naslovov (nadaljevalni, komentatorski, vprašanje, večtočkovni in z elementi presenečenja) v analizi ni bilo zaznati. Ugotovitev, da je najpogostejši tip naslova opisni utemeljujem z dejstvom, da agencijske vesti sodijo v informativno novinarsko zvrst, za katero je značilen nevtralen in strnjen stil poročanja, predvsem pa odsotnost konotacij in komentarjev. V opisnem tipu naslova so navedena zgolj preverljiva dejstva. Citatni tip je, kot je potrdila analiza, značilen za vesti, ki poročajo z novinarskih konferenc. Citat namreč lahko poda bistveno informacijo ali zajame povzetek govora ali izjave (npr. *Munich police chief says no evidence Munich shooter has links to IS*). Številčni tip naslova je bilo zaznati predvsem v naslovih vesti, ki so se nanašala na nasilje, gospodarstvo in zabavo (npr. *At least 61 dead, 207 wounded in Kabul demonstration attack. Tesla bo kupila SolarCity za 2,6 milijarde dolarjev. Padalec z višine več kot sedem kilometrov iz letala skočil brez padala*).

Pri uporabi Koroščeve teorije razlikovanja naslovov po funkciji je analiza pokazala, da je prevladujoči tip naslova tako pri Reutersu kot STA naslov s poimenovalno-informativno funkcijo. Določena je bila v 75 % analiziranih Reutersovih vesti in v kar 90 % STA-jevih vesti. Sledi razmeroma majhen delež pozivno-pridobivalnih naslovov (Reuters 5 %, STA 10 %) in informativno-stališčnih naslovov (Reuters 20 %, STA 0 %). Rezultati torej potrjujejo hipotezo, da imajo naslovi agencijskih novic po večini informativno-poimenovalno funkcijo. Za utemeljitev lahko uporabim podobno razlago kot za prevladujoč opisni tip naslova, torej žanrsko pogojeno zahtevo po čim bolj nevtralnem in informativnem poročevalskem stilu. Pri agencijskih vesteh namreč ne gre pričakovati prvin senzacionalističnega poročanja. Pozivno-pridobivalno funkcijo naslova sem določila pri treh naslovih, in sicer:

- *Daredevil completes first of its kind jump without a parachute.*
- *Padalec z višine več kot sedem kilometrov iz letala skočil brez padala*
- *Hollande: Trumpovi ekscesi so bolni*

V prvih dveh primerih je po mojem mnenju pritegne že sam dogodek, saj gre za zanimivost, svojevrsten dosežek. To je v naslovu zgolj poudarjeno; v primeru Reutersovega naslova z uporabo ekspresivno zaznamovane besede "daredevil", STA pa v sicer opisnem naslovu povzame dejstvo, da je padalec skočil iz letala brez

padala. V tretjem primeru gre za izbiro "sočnega" citata, da so ekscesi kandidata za ameriškega predsednika Donalda Trumpa bolni.

Informativno-stališčno funkcijo sem določila pri zgolj dveh naslovih, obakrat pri Reutersu, in sicer:

- *Defiant Merkel cuts short holiday to defend response to attacks*
- *In speech of her life, Clinton promises a 'clear-eyed' vision*

Menim, da se stališče oziroma komentar v prvem primeru kaže z izbiro besede "defiant", v drugem pa z besedno zvezo "speech of her life".

Nadalje sem analizirala sinopsise in ugotovila, da prevladuje sinopsis, ki povzema dogajanje, oziroma pravi sinopsis, kot ga imenuje Korošec. Reuters ga je uporabil v 60 % analiziranih vesti, STA pa v 80 %. Po pogostnosti sledi sinopsis z več vsebinskimi poudarki (35 % Reuters, 20 % STA). Ti so najbolj pogosti pri agencijskih novicah, ki povzemajo govore in se ti nanašajo na več tematskih sklopov. Za vzorec je bilo najti tudi sinopsis z odloženo identifikacijo glavnega akterja, in sicer je bil tak en primer pri Reutersu. Agencijskih vesti, ki bi imele sinopsis s takojšnjo identifikacijo glavnega akterja, analiza ni zajela.

Jezikovni del analize je zajel 305 glagolov oziroma glagolskih zvez, ki so bile razdeljene na osebne oziroma neosebne ter na tvorne oziroma trpne oblike. Ugotovljeno je bilo, da je osebnih glagolskih oblik v Reutersovih vesteh 75 %, neosebnih pa 25 %. STA v 20 analiziranih vesteh ni niti enkrat uporabila neosebne glagolske oblike. Rezultati se ujemajo s predvidevanjem, da v agencijskih vesteh prevladujejo osebne glagolske oblike. To delno povezujem s prav tako prevladujočimi tvornimi glagolskimi oblikami, pa tudi z dejstvom, da je za vesti značilen preprost, jasen, natančne in razumljiv jezikovni stil, ki je pogosto blizu vsakdanjemu knjižno-pogovornemu jeziku. V njem pa prevladujejo osebne glagolske oblike nad neosebnimi.

Kot že nakazano, je del analize zajel določitev tvornih in trpnih glagolskih oblik. Rezultati, ponazorjeni s številkami, so sledeči: pri Reutersu je 87 % tvornih glagolskih oblik in 13 % trpnih. Pri STA je to razmerje 97 % : 3 %. S tem se je v celoti potrdila moja hipoteza, da se v novinarskem sporočanju tvornik uporablja pogosteje od trpnika. Slednjega je sicer zaznati predvsem pri vesteh, ki se nanašajo na vojno in vojaško tematiko ter pri nesrečah (npr. *were killed, was shot down, were evacuated,*

je bil sestreljen). Kar velja v splošnem, torej da se trpnik uporablja, kadar vršilec dejanja ni znan ali je nepomemben ter kadar želimo poudariti dejanje ali dogajanje in ne njegovega vršilca, menim, da se odraža tudi v agencijskih vesteh, in sicer v angleških bolj kot v slovenskih.

Kot zanimivost naj omenim dejstvo, ki se je izkazalo pri analizi, namreč Reuters v svojih agencijskih vesteh uporablja zgolj dva tako imenovana glagola poročanja, in sicer »say« in »report«. STA ima pri tem precej večji nabor, denimo »pojasniti, povedati, sporočiti, zatrditi«. Ima slovenščina več glagolov poročanja kot angleščina? So novinarji Reutersa zgolj bolj rutinizirani pri svojem poročanju? Za odgovore na ta vprašanja, bi bila potrebna nadaljnja analiza.

Čeprav je analiza potrdila vse moje hipoteze, pa je treba omeniti tudi nekatere njene pomanjkljivosti. Za bolj poglobljeno in razširjeno raziskavo bi bilo treba povečati in razširiti vzorec agencijskih vesti. Z drugimi besedami analiza bi morala zajeti večje število vesti in večje število tiskovnih agencij ali medijskih hiš (na primer še Associated Press, AFP, BBC, CNN ..). Čeprav z nekaj razlikami pa lahko sklenem, da so si vesti tiskovnih agencij Reuters in STA zelo podobne, vsaj kar zadeva vrste in funkcije naslovov, tipe sinopsisov ter prevladujoče uporabe osebnih glagolskih oblik in tvornega glagolskega načina.