



universität
wien

MASTERARBEIT / MASTER'S THESIS

Titel der Masterarbeit / Title of the Master's Thesis

“Coordination Ellipsis in Spoken and Written British
English”

verfasst von / submitted by

Sofía Framalico, BA

angestrebter akademischer Grad / in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the
degree of

Master of Arts (MA)

Wien, 2018 / Vienna, 2018

Studienkennzahl lt. Studienblatt /
degree programme code as it appears on
the student record sheet:

A 066 812

Studienrichtung lt. Studienblatt /
degree programme as it appears on
the student record sheet:

MA English Language and Linguistics

Betreut von / Supervisor:

Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr. Gunther Kaltenböck

Abstract in German

Ellipse ist der häufigste technische Begriff für, in der Sprache vorkommende, linguistische; und sowohl in geschriebener als auch gesprochener Form befinden sich oft strukturell unvollständige Sätze in der englischen, und einigen anderer Sprachen. Das Studium der Ellipse und insbesondere das Studium der Koordinations-Ellipse geht auf die 1960er Jahre zurück und hat seitdem viel Aufmerksamkeit von Linguisten, Grammatikern und Syntaktikern erhalten. Infolgedessen war das Phänomen der Ellipse sehr stark an der Entwicklung verschiedener linguistischer Theorien im Englischen beteiligt, einschließlich der funktionalen Grammatik. Nichtsdestoweniger bleibt die Ellipse weiterhin ein Rätsel, das Forscher herausfordert und ist somit ein bleibendes Thema der Forschung. Der Schwerpunkt dieses Projekts liegt daher auf der Durchführung einer Korpus-basierten Studie der Koordinations-Ellipse mit Hilfe des International Corpus of English (ICE-GB). Diese Arbeit konzentriert sich insbesondere auf elliptische Koordination im britischen Englisch, und der Datensatz der vorliegenden Studie besteht aus 10.705 Wörtern - 5.038 Wörter aus der gesprochenen Komponente des ICE-GB und 5.667 aus der schriftlichen - weiters werden neun verschiedene Genres geprüft - fünf gesprochene und vier schriftliche. Die Hypothese, die in diesem Artikel untersucht wird, wurde von Mayer (1996) in seinem Artikel über die Koordination-Ellipse in gesprochenem und schriftlichem amerikanischem Englisch vorgebracht, und besagt, dass die Häufigkeit, mit der die Koordinations-Ellipse auftritt, von verschiedenen Faktoren beeinflusst werden kann. Aus diesem Grund führe ich in dieser Studie verschiedene Analysen durch, um zu untersuchen, ob bestimmte Ellipsen-Typen mehr oder weniger häufig sind als andere; Eine typologische, Verteilungs-, Verarbeitungslast- und Genreanalyse wird durchgeführt, um Meyers (1996) Hypothese zu beweisen. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass die D-Ellipse der bevorzugte Typ im Korpus ist und mit der relativ seltenen Form der C-Ellipse in Kontrast steht. Andere, seltene Arten von Ellipsen, wie die E-Ellipse und F-Ellipse, werden ebenfalls diskutiert. Zusätzlich untersuche ich kommunikative und stilistische Faktoren innerhalb des funktional linguistischen Ansatzes, die die Verwendung bestimmter Arten von Koordinations-Ellipsen im Diskurs erklären und die zum kommunikativen Ziel der Klarheit sowohl aus der Adressat- als auch aus der Adressatenperspektive beitragen. Basierend auf der systematischen Analyse von einer Reihe an authentischen Daten aus dem ICE-GB argumentiere ich, dass die Häufigkeit von Koordinations-Ellipsen durch den spezifischen Ellipsen-Typ (C-, D-, E-

und F-Ellipse), den Standort im Korpus und die gegebenen Genres beeinflusst werden kann. Auf der Grundlage dieser Ergebnisse leistet das vorliegende Projekt einen Beitrag zum Wachstum des Corpus-basierten Bereichs. Dennoch müssen weitere Untersuchungen durchgeführt werden, um die vorliegenden Ergebnisse zu bestätigen oder zu erweitern.

Abstract in English

Ellipsis, is the most common, widespread technical term for linguistic gaps that occur in language; and whether in written or spoken form, structurally incomplete sentences are often found in the English language and in a number of other languages. The study of ellipsis, and more specifically the study of coordination ellipsis, dates back to 1960s and since then it has received a great deal of attention by linguists, grammarians and syntacticians. As a result, the phenomenon of ellipsis has been very much involved in the development of various linguistics theories in English, including Functional Grammar. Nevertheless, ellipsis continues to puzzle and challenge researchers remaining an active topic of constant investigation. The focus of this project is therefore to conduct a corpus-based study of coordination ellipsis with the aid of the International Corpus of English (ICE-GB). This thesis focuses particularly on elliptical coordinations in British English, and the data set of the present study is composed of 10,705 words— 5,038 words retrieved from the spoken component of ICE-GB and 5,667 from the written one— and the genres under examination are nine— five spoken genres and four written. The hypothesis that will be explored in this paper has been put forward by Mayer (1996) in his article on *Coordination Ellipsis in Spoken and Written American English*, and is that the frequency with which coordination ellipsis occurs may be affected by different factors. For that reason, in this study I carry out different analysis to examine how certain ellipsis-types are more or less frequent than others; a typological, distributional, processing load and genre analyses are conducted to prove Meyer's (1996) hypothesis. Results show that D-Ellipsis is overall the preferred type in the corpus which is contrasted with C-Ellipsis, a relatively rare form of ellipsis in the corpus. Other infrequent types of ellipsis, such as E-Ellipsis and F-Ellipsis, are also discussed. Additionally, I examine communicative and stylistic factors within the functional linguistics approach, which explain the use of particular types of coordination ellipsis in discourse contributing to the communicative goal of clarity from both the addresser and addressee perspective. Based on systematic analysis of a set of authentic data drawn from the ICE-GB, I argue that the frequency of coordination ellipsis may be affected by the specific ellipsis-type (C-, D-, E, and F-Ellipsis), its location across the corpus, and the given genres. On the basis of these results, the present project gives its contribution to the growth of corpus-based area. Nevertheless, further research needs to be conducted in order to confirm or enlarge the present findings.

Acknowledgements

After an intensive writing process, writing this note of thanks is the finishing touch on my dissertation. I have been extremely fortunate to have had the support of the department, family and friends. Therefore, I would like to reflect on the people who have supported and helped me so much throughout this period.

I would like to first thank my family for their encouragement and never-ending support during my studies. Distance means nothing when someone means everything.

I would also like to offer my thankfulness to Ivett Pál and Mona Schweikle with whom we supported each other by deliberating over our problems during this Master program.

Furthermore, I would especially like to thank my partner and soulmate Lorenz Bliemegger for being there always for me. He has shown me what love is and supported me emotionally. Thanks for being so understanding; your support has meant more to me than you could possibly realise.

Last but not least, I would like to take this opportunity to thank Univ.-Prof. Mag. Dr. Gunther Kaltenböck for being my supervisor of this final thesis. His patience, understanding, and expertise in my area of research greatly improved the contents of this thesis. I am grateful for his helpful comments, suggestions and constructive criticism throughout this entire project.

Errors and infelicities remain, of course, my own.

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	1
2	Literature Review.....	3
2.1.	Typological Studies.....	3
2.2.	Corpus-Based Studies.....	6
3	Methodology.....	12
3.1.	Functional Linguistics.....	12
3.2.	Corpus Linguistics.....	13
3.2.1.	Corpus-Based vs Corpus-Driven.....	14
3.2.2.	Introducing the International Corpus of English (ICE).....	16
4	Coordination.....	23
4.1.	Syndetic and Asyndetic Connection.....	23
4.2.	Coordinators.....	24
5	Ellipsis.....	26
5.1.	Definition.....	27
5.2.	Discourse Coherence.....	29
5.3.	Types of Ellipsis.....	32
5.3.1.	Verb Phrase Ellipsis.....	33
5.3.2.	Pseudgapping.....	34
5.3.3.	Gapping.....	34
5.3.4.	Sluicing.....	35
5.3.5.	Fragments.....	35
5.3.6.	Stripping.....	36
5.3.7.	Noun Phrase Ellipsis.....	36
5.4.	Other Types of Omission.....	37
6	Research Design.....	38
6.1.	Aim, Motivation, and Research Questions.....	38
6.2.	Analytical Procedure.....	40
6.3.	Corpus.....	45
6.4.	Problems.....	51
7	Analysis.....	52
7.1.	Typological Analysis.....	53
7.2.	Distributional Analysis.....	58

7.3.	Processing Load Analysis.....	64
7.4.	Genre Analysis.....	70
8	Conclusions.....	86
9	References.....	90
	Appendix.....	97

List of Tables

Table 1 The Frequency of Ellipsis and the Full Ellipsis Form in Positions C, D, and E (Meyer 1996: 247).....	9
Table 2 The Effect of Distance on Ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 252).....	9
Table 3 The Distance Between Ellipsis and the Antecedent Sites in the Genres of the Corpora (Meyer 1996: 261).....	10
Table 4 The Frequency of Ellipsis-Types in the Genres of the Corpus (Meyer 1996: 262).....	11
Table 5 Stages of Grammatical Analysis (Nelson et al. 2002: 3).....	17
Table 6 An Example of Word Class Tagging for the Sentence “I know I’ve asked this before, but I’ve forgotten the answer”.....	19
Table 7 The Composition of ICE-GB: Summary Statistics (Nelson et al. 2002: 5).....	20
Table 8 The Effect of the Coordinator on Ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 249).....	26
Table 9 Word Count of the Genres of the Corpus.....	46
Table 10 Number of Examples in Spoken Texts.....	47
Table 11 Number of Examples in Written Texts.....	47
Table 12 The Frequency of C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis in the Corpus.....	54
Table 13 The Frequency of C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis in Spoken Texts.....	56
Table 14 The Frequency of C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis in Written Texts.....	56
Table 15 The Favourability of C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis in the Corpus (Meyer 1996: 245).....	57
Table 16 The Frequency of Ellipsis in Positions C, D, E, and F in Spoken Texts.....	60
Table 17 The Frequency of Ellipsis in Positions C, D, E, and F in Written Texts.....	61
Table 18 The Frequency of Ellipsis in Speech and Writing.....	62
Table 19 The Frequency of Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in Speech and Writing.....	63
Table 20 The Effect of Distance on Ellipsis in Speech.....	65
Table 21 The Effect of Distance on Ellipsis in Writing.....	67
Table 22 The Effect of Distance on C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis in Speech.....	68
Table 23 The Effect of Distance on C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis in Writing.....	70
Table 24 The Frequency of Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech.....	72
Table 25 The Distance between Ellipsis and Antecedent Sites in Speech.....	74
Table 26 The Frequency of Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Writing.....	76

Table 27 The Distance Between Ellipsis and Antecedent Sites in Writing.....	78
Table 28 Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in Speech and Writing.....	79
Table 29 The Frequency of Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech.....	80
Table 30 The Distance Between Ellipsis and Antecedent Sites in Writing.....	81
Table 31 The Frequency of Ellipsis-Types in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech.....	83
Table 32 The Frequency of Ellipsis-Types in the Genres of the Corpus in Writing.....	85

List of Figures

Figure 1 The Parse Analysis for the Sentence “I know I’ve asked this before, but I’ve forgotten the answer”.....	18
Figure 2 A Schematic Representation of the Categories of Spoken Texts (Greenbaum 1996: 29).....	21
Figure 3 A Schematic Representation of the Categories of Written Texts (Greenbaum 1996: 30).....	22
Figure 4 A FTF Labelled for Function (coordinator) and Category (conjunction).....	41
Figure 5 A FTF Search in Progress.....	41
Figure 6 Normalised Data of Spoken Texts (frequency per thousand words).....	49
Figure 7 Normalised Data of Written Texts (frequency per thousand words).....	50
Figure 8 Normalised Data of Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech (per thousand words).....	73
Figure 9 Normalised Data of the Distance Between Ellipsis and the Antecedent Sites in Speech (per thousand words).....	75
Figure 10 Normalised Data of the Distance Between Ellipsis and the Antecedent Sites in Writing (per thousand words).....	77
Figure 11 Normalised Data of the Distance Between Ellipsis and the Antecedent Sites in Writing (per thousand words).....	79
Figure 12 Normalised Data of Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in the Genre of the Corpus in Speech (per thousand words).....	81
Figure 13 Normalised Data of Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in the Genre of the Corpus in Writing (per thousand words).....	82
Figure 14 Normalised Data of Ellipsis-Types in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech (per thousand words).....	84

Figure 15 Normalised Data of Ellipsis-Types in the Genres of the Corpus in Writing (per
thousand words).....86

1. Introduction

It is a well-known fact that the mapping from meaning to form in natural languages is not one-to-one. The meaning of a sentence generally determines a large family of sentences that expresses it, and if two given members of such a family are made up of the same set of lexical items, then linguists may say that they are related by a grammatical process. More specifically, when two sentences differ in word order, as in *Lorenz looked up the number* and *Lorenz looked the number up*, it is argued then that they might be taken to be related by some optional and semantically vacuous process of reordering or movement (Quirk et al. 1985: 51). However, English is commonly described as a ‘fixed word-order language’ since in English the positions of subject, verb and object (S, V, O henceforth), are relatively fixed, unless there are particular conditions which lead to a disturbance of this order (Quirk et al. 1985: 51). For example, *Parties my mother usually enjoys very much* is a possible, though less usual variant of the order S V O (Quirk et al. 1985: 51). In contrast, when two semantically equivalent sentences differ in length, like *Lorenz could leave before Alex could leave* and *Lorenz could leave before Alex could*, then they might be taken to be related by some optional and semantically vacuous process of reduction or ellipsis, and it is about that the present paper is concerned with (Quirk et al. 1985: 51).

With the advent of the computer age, and consequently the development of web technologies and text analysis software, online corpora and analysis tools have become increasingly accessible, and corpus-based studies have become increasingly common in the linguistic research world. Many projects around the world were initiated in this regard, and in particular in 1988 a project called the International Corpus of English (ICE henceforth) was initiated (cf. Greenbaum 1996; Nelson et al. 2002). ICE has significantly changed the way linguists, grammarians and syntacticians conduct linguistic analysis due to its advanced system for helping users to explore the corpus. Specifically, the present study is anchored to the area of corpus linguistics and the ICE corpus program while trying to give its contribution to the analysis of ellipsis in discourse.

In human discourse, there is much that is being communicated without being explicitly stated. Implicit communication in natural languages like English involves a broad array of mechanisms, and one of the most common, widespread example of this that occurs in language is ellipsis. Due to its manifestation in many languages, such as Russian, Spanish, Polish, Italian, and so on, ellipsis has been widely studied. In fact, in

the last decade, a number of studies have explored the ellipsis phenomena under the corpus linguistics approach (cf. Greenbaum and Nelson 1999; Lopez 1999; Bowie and Aarts 2016). Ellipsis is linguistically interesting and has been of interest to researchers since the very early days of work in generative grammar. A few studies, however, also investigated a specific type of ellipsis occurring in discourse, namely coordination ellipsis, by focusing on communicative and stylistic factors (c.f. Meyer 1996).

The present thesis investigates coordination ellipsis and its occurrence in the different genres of the ICE-GB. In order to do so, I am going to re-investigate Meyer's (1996) article *Coordination Ellipsis in Spoken and Written American English*. In his paper, Mayer attempts to demonstrate that typological and semantic factors, like the type of ellipsis or the coordinators used to conjoin utterances, as well as communicative and stylistic factors, like brevity and repetition, may favour or inhibit the presence or absence of coordination ellipsis across the genres of the computer corpora. Further, I present an analysis of coordination ellipsis to investigate its occurrence in speech and writing in English in various genres of the British component of the ICE-GB. The reason why is because in his paper, Mayer (1996: 265-266) observes that his discussion relied on rather short written text examples from the different genres and focused only on American English. Hence, I propose a new study to re-examine and prove his hypothesis by focusing in another variety of English (British English) and larger examples of various types of writing (such as Legal Contracts).

The primary aim of this paper is to employ a corpus-based approach to investigate the frequency of coordination ellipsis in British English across the ICE. Accordingly, the following two research questions lie at the centre of the present investigation:

1. What types of elliptical coordinations are more common across the various genres of the ICE-GB?
2. Which factors favour or inhibit the presence of the different types of elliptical coordinations in the ICE-GB?

In pursuit of the above questions, the overall structure of the study is made up of eight sections. This introductory section is devoted to describe what I intended to do and presents a short description of the constituent parts of the research paper. In the second section, I refer to the existing literature on the topic, and on the third section I refer to the

methodology used in this study. The fourth and the fifth section, provide a detailed explanation on coordination and ellipsis, respectively. At the same time, section five focuses on ellipsis as a cohesive device, the different types of ellipsis (i.e. gapping, sluicing, stripping, and so on), and other types of omission (i.e. aphaeresis, clipping, and so on). The sixth section is concerned with the research design for this project, including motivation, procedure, corpus, and problems encountered. In the section seven, I refer to the analysis. This section is divided into four sub-sections. In section 7.1. I refer to the typological analysis, and in section 7.2. I describe the distributional analysis. Section 7.3. explains the processing load analysis, while section 7.4. accounts for the genre analysis. Finally, in section eight I refer to the results and I offer a discussion of the findings while I try to draw some conclusions.

It is appropriate to note here that most of the examples discussed in this paper were taken from actual language events (spoken and written) taken from ICE-GB.

2. Literature Review

After having explained the overall aim of this paper and its constituent parts, in this section I first provide essential literature informing on typological studies. In section 2.1., I refer to one specific article by Sanders (1977) in which he explains the different ellipsis types available for analysis. In section 2.2., I elaborate on corpus studies, and more specifically on corpus-based studies, which serve to form the context for the literature review. Corpus-based studies include articles by Greenbaum and Nelson (1999), Bos and Spenader (2011), and Bowie and Aarts (2016). However, I pay particular attention to one article by Meyer (1996).

2.1. Typological Studies

Elliptical phenomena in natural languages has been of central interest among researchers across centuries within the linguistics literature, partly because it involves multiple interacting components of the grammar, but also because it represents a situation in which there is meaning without form (Merchant 2001: 2). Nevertheless, studies on elliptical constructions are relatively undeveloped, and lack breadth and depth of coverage, which might be explained by the complexity of the phenomenon (McShane 2005: 3-4). This is not to say that ellipsis has not been productively studied, but as a linguistic phenomenon, its scope and range as a generic term, continues to be a matter of some debate within

various branches of linguistics (McShane 2005: 3-4). Therefore, ellipsis continues to puzzle and challenge researchers, remaining an active topic of investigation.

In 1970s, research on ellipsis has been directed to the study of reduced, or elliptical, coordinations. Quite a few of these studies that exist in the literature have been explicitly typological, which means that they have been concerned with determining the range of possible patterns of elliptical coordination in human languages. Coordination and coordination ellipsis, constitute a very productive domain for typological analysis and several attempts have been made to formulate rules (e.g. Ross 1970; Sanders and Tai 1972; Rosebaum 1974). Although the domain is fairly extensive to explore, in this paper I rely on Sanders's (1977) typological analysis in which he sets to explain why certain types of ellipsis are more universal than other, and how these constraints predict the frequency of certain ellipsis-types in the corpus.

The aim of typological studies, according to Sanders (1977), is not to specify some set of true generalisations, but rather the purpose of a typology is to

provide significant classification of a natural class of objects by isolating those true generalisations about them which highlight essential characteristics of the class, and those limitations on the possible variability of its members that are most amenable to principled explanation. [...] An adequate typology, in other words, must provide a revealing, or conceptually useful, systematization of data, a coherent subset of interacting generalisation that raise interesting and important questions about the nature of some natural class of objects and thus serve as a productive basis for further inquiry and analysis (Sanders 1977: 246).

After providing an explanation on what makes a typology adequate and the properties that make a typology acceptable, Sanders (1977) puts forward a typology to explore elliptical coordination. His typology categorises ellipsis in terms of the positions in which it happens.

A B C & D E F

(Sanders 1977: 242-243)

The schema above helps us to illustrate the six positions in which the phenomenon of ellipsis can occur in different languages (Sanders 1977: 242). According to Sanders (1977: 242), there are six positions in which ellipsis can occur in natural languages, but only three in which ellipsis can occur in English. Sanders (1977: 242-243) also explains that the orders "ABC" and "DEF" stand for preceding and following conjuncts in discourse. Therefore, A represents the beginning of the first conjunct, B represents the

middle of the first conjunct, and *C* represents the end of the first sequence. Positions *D*, *E*, and *F*, represent the exact same positions (beginning, middle and end), but in the second conjunct. However, Sanders points out that the English language only permits ellipsis in three unique positions: *C*, at the end of the first conjunct (example 1), *D*, at the beginning of the second conjunct (example 2), and *E*, in the middle of the second conjunct (example 3) (Sanders 1977: 242-243).

- (1) I don't know if Mum told you [] but she told me *her Mum has cancer*. (S1A-093 118) [C-Ellipsis]
- (2) *Mr. Shields pointed out* with acerbity but [] with justification that really the Court had been given no reason at that time as to why the application had not been made earlier. (S2A-063 063) [D-Ellipsis]
- (3) Policies did *change* but in the end policies did not [] as much as I had feared. (W2B-012 102) [E-Ellipsis]

In this study, however, I have decided to add a fourth typology. Although Sanders (1977: 242-243) explains that only three positions are possible in English, I have considered a fourth typology— F-Ellipsis. In this group, I have included ellipsis that occurs at the end of the second conjunct. In addition to this typology, Sanders (1977: 264-267) divides coordination ellipsis into three main categories. We shall distinguish full ellipsis (example 4), where subject and verb are ellipted, from partial ellipsis (example 5), where only the subject is ellipted. There is also a category of complex ellipsis (example 6), where two types of ellipsis occur in a clause. This final typology is fundamental for Meyer's (1996) analysis in which he analyses the different ellipsis-types occurring in English. However, I will refer to this study in more detail in the next section.

- (4) *The risk is* not imposition but [] isolation. (S2B-050 061) [full ellipsis]
- (5) *You might be forced to play the half-volley* when you are coming into the net but [] haven't moved quite quickly enough. (W2D-013 123) [partial ellipsis]
- (6) *The jury is still out* [] but [] not [] for long. (W2E-010 060) [complex ellipsis]

In order to explain typological distributions of the different ellipsis-types, Sanders (1977: 264) puts forward two different but related psycholinguistic constraints: the *Suspense*

Effect and the *Serial Position Effect*. The suspense effect states that if the antecedent of ellipsis is known, ellipsis will be more desirable and comprehension will be facilitated. Therefore, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis are more desirable ellipsis-types because the antecedents of ellipsis are known and held in memory prior to ellipsis (Sanders 1977: 264-267). The serial position effect states that a specific ellipsis-type will be desirable or undesirable based on how salient its antecedent position is (Sanders 1977: 267). Moreover, the serial position effect predicts that

the initial position of a preceding conjunct and the final position of a following conjunct should be the most prominent parts of a coordination, and thus the best possible antecedents for ellipsis sites— that is, the most rapidly and most efficiently identifiable ones— and that the initial position of the following conjunct, which is two-thirds of the way through the coordination, should be the least prominent of its parts and hence the very worst of all possible antecedents for ellipsis (Sanders 1977: 264).

Therefore, C-, D- and E-Ellipsis are three of the most desirable types of ellipsis because their antecedent positions (A, F, and B, respectively) are highly salient (Sanders 1977: 264). Unlike C-, D- and E-Ellipsis, A-, B-, and F-Ellipsis, are three of the least desirable types of ellipsis because their antecedent positions (C, D, and E, respectively) are least prominent (Sanders 1977: 265).

Sanders's psychological constraints are relevant to this study because he uses them to explain certain typological distributions of ellipsis and to make predictions about the favourability of the various ellipsis-types (see section 7.1.).

2.2. Corpus-Based Studies

Lately, research on elliptical coordinations has typically been done within the approach of corpus linguistics. There are no corpus-tools yet to spot and annotate ellipsis automatically, which makes it difficult for researchers to locate ellipsis efficiently. Nevertheless, ellipsis occurs in the environment of certain syntactical structures or trigger words. Therefore, systematic query patterns to spot ellipses in electronic corpora can be developed.

Besides typological studies of elliptical coordinations, linguists have also conducted several empirical studies to analyse different aspects of coordination ellipsis. Researchers have focused on clausal ellipsis and its location within the clause (e.g. Greenbaum and Nelson 1999). Others have focused on analysing specific ellipsis-types,

like for example fragments, sluicing, noun phrase ellipsis or verb phrase ellipsis in discourse (e.g. Lopez 1999; Merchant 2001; Bos and Spenader 2011; Bowie and Aarts 2016). Notwithstanding the wide range of analyses, there is one thing all these studies have in common: all analyses are based on systematic analyses of a set of data drawn from different corpora. Below, I will make reference to one specific corpus-based study by Meyer (1996), which I have personally found very interesting and has been determinant to the development of this thesis.

In Meyer's (1996) article, he includes a very detailed investigation of the occurrence of coordination ellipsis in the multiple genres of two computer corpora: the Brown Corpus of edited American English and the American component of the International Corpus of English (ICE). This study, became of interest to me because Meyer (1996) provides empirical data of the phenomenon that I will discuss in the course of this paper. In general, his investigation has many strong points because it attempts to shed some light on the factors that favour or inhibit the use of different types of coordination ellipsis in English. However, his paper focuses on American English and relies on a small number of spoken genres.

Meyer (1996: 241-242) sets out to analyse seven different genres from written and spoken texts: Press Reportage, Belles Lettres, Learned, Government Documents, Fiction, Spontaneous Conversations and Legal Cross Examination. From the Brown Corpus, he analyses 16,000 words from five dissimilar written genres resulting in a corpus of approximately 80,000 words in length. In the case of the ICE, only 2 genres were studied with 13,500 and 2,500 words, resulting in a corpus of 16,000 in length. Overall, a total of 96,000 words were examined. With this in mind, Meyer (1996) explores different factors that favour or inhibit the use of different types of elliptical coordinations in American English.

What he finds out is that different factors favour or inhibit the presence or absence of ellipsis in the corpora. Meyer (1996: 245-246) explains that certain ellipsis-types are more common than others depending on its antecedent position in the clause (Meyer 1996: 245). For example, his results show a high number of instances of D-Ellipsis (with a frequency of 79 %) in the corpora. In his view, "D-Ellipsis is a very desirable type of ellipsis because its antecedent position (A) is highly prominent" (Meyer 1996: 244). C-Ellipsis (with a frequency of 2 %) and E-Ellipsis (with a frequency of 5 %), on the other

hand, were less favourable. The examples below are used by Meyer (1996: 243) to illustrate with examples the different types of coordination ellipsis found in the corpora.

- [D-Ellipsis] *The Australian* stopped trying to talk a pidgin I could understand, and [] spoke strange words from deep in his chest. (G04 1680-90)
- [E-Ellipsis] Most important of all, the less developed countries must be persuaded to take the necessary steps to allocate [] and commit *their own resources*. (H02 1750)
- [F-Ellipsis] The top of the sample *was* nearly flat and the bottom [] hemispherical. (J04 1900-10)

(Meyer 1996: 243)

Moreover, in his analysis Meyer (1996) finds out that

the position in which ellipsis occurs will have varying levels of information value: those positions with lowest information value will have a high potential for ellipsis because they will tend to contain old information (i.e. information that is identical with the information in the antecedent position for ellipsis; those positions with high information value will have a low potential for ellipsis because they will tend to contain new information (i.e. information not identical with the information in the antecedent position for ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 247)

In order “to account for the more limited potential for ellipsis in C- and E-Position, Meyer decides to look beyond and base his analysis on Quirk et al.’s (1985) *communicative dynamism* (Meyer 1996: 246). Meyer (1996: 247) elaborates on the hypothesis that the position in which ellipsis occurs might be affected by the level of information value (low or high) and by the type of information (new or old). Therefore, his results show a preference of D-Ellipsis with 483 cases in which ellipsis could occur over C-Ellipsis and E-Ellipsis with 11 and 71 cases, respectively (see Table 1). C- and E-Ellipsis occur farther into the clause than D-Ellipsis, which occurs in a position which contains old information value (see Table 1). It is important to notice that F-Ellipsis does not appear on Meyer’s table because he does not consider this type in his analysis, and therefore this fourth group is unique to this study.

Table 1 The Frequency of Ellipsis and the Full Ellipsis Form in Positions C, D, and E (Meyer 1996: 247)

<i>Position</i>	<i>Full Ellipsis</i>	<i>Partial Ellipsis</i>	<i>No Ellipsis</i>	<i>Total</i>
C	9 (82 %)	0	2 (18 %)	11 (100 %)
D	326 (67 %)	28 (6 %)	129 (27 %)	483 (100 %)
E	22 (31 %)	1 (1 %)	48 (68 %)	71 (100 %)

It has already been argued that “the farther the potential site of ellipsis was from the antecedent of ellipsis, the less likely that ellipsis would take place”, and the reason why is “because of the strain on memory load that recovering the ellipped item creates” (Meyer 1996: 260). Meyer (1996: 252) notices that “the greater the distance between the site of the ellipsis and the antecedent for ellipsis, the less likely there was to be ellipsis”. Consequently, his results show that in 78 % of the cases there was ellipsis because the antecedent of ellipsis was easily recoverable (between 1-5 words apart) (see Table 2). However, when the distance was over fifteen words apart, the frequency of ellipsis was lower because it is potentially difficult to reconstruct the antecedent of ellipsis (see Table 2).

Table 2 The Effect of Distance on Ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 252)

<i>Ellipsis-Type</i>	<i>1-5 Words</i>	<i>6-10 Words</i>	<i>11-15 Words</i>	<i>More Than 15 Words</i>	<i>Total</i>
Full or Partial Ellipsis	169 (78 %)	166 (69 %)	61 (63 %)	19 (44 %)	415 (70 %)
No Ellipsis	47 (22 %)	73 (31 %)	36 (54 %)	24 (56 %)	180 (30 %)
<i>Total</i>	216 (100 %)	239 (40 %)	97 (16 %)	43 (7 %)	595 (100 %)

In line with this, Meyer (1996: 261) notices that there is a general connection between the complexity of clause structure and ellipsis. He demonstrates that the more complex and lengthy the clauses the higher the percentage of clauses with ellipsis and antecedent sited, like in Learned Prose or Government Documents (Meyer 1996: 261) (see Table 3).

Table 3 The Distance Between Ellipsis and the Antecedent Sites in the Genres of the Corpora (Meyer 1996: 261)

	<i>1–10 Words</i>	<i>11 or More Words</i>	<i>Total</i>
Conversation	52 (83%)	11 (18%)	63 (100%)
Learned	48 (66%)	24 (33%)	72 (100%)
Gov. Doc.	61 (71%)	25 (29%)	86 (100%)
Press	76 (76%)	24 (24%)	100 (100%)
Belles L.	71 (68%)	34 (32%)	105 (100%)
Fiction	147 (87%)	22 (13%)	169 (100%)

In contrast, those genres where the complexity of clause structures is lower, like in Fiction or Press Reportage, Meyer explain that they will contain a lower percentage of clauses with ellipsis and antecedent sites (Meyer 1996: 261) (see Table 3). However, there are two genres which contradict these tendencies. For example, Conversations have a high percentage of constructions (83%) in which there is a relatively short distance between the ellipsis and the antecedent site (10 or fewer words), but according to Meyer “in speech it takes less length and complexity to increase the processing load than in writing” (1996: 261) (see Table 3). Consequently, as shown in Table 3, the full form is preferred over ellipsis in speech because it best promotes communication. In the case of Belles Lettres, the percentage of ellipsis was also high. However, this genre presents more than 11 words apart between ellipsis and antecedent sites (see Table 3). This can be explained by acknowledging the fact that certain types of ellipsis were more common than others across the genres of the corpora (Meyer 1996: 261-262). Meyer’s study showed that certain types of ellipsis predominated in certain genres over other types. For example, D-ellipsis was much more common than other types of ellipsis in Press Reportage, Belles Lettres, and Fiction than in Government Documents (Meyer 1996: 262).

What is more, certain types of ellipsis were also more common than others, as demonstrated by Meyer (1996: 262). C-Ellipsis, for example, was more frequent in genres like Government Documents with 6 instances because “they have communicative functions better suited to these genres than others” (Meyer 1996: 260). What follows in Table 4 is a list of the frequencies of C-, D-, and E-Ellipsis in the genres of the corpora.

Table 4 The Frequency of Ellipsis-Types in the Genres of the Corpora (Meyer 1996: 262)

<i>Genre</i>	<i>C-Ellipsis</i>	<i>D-Ellipsis</i>	<i>E-Ellipsis</i>	<i>Total</i>
Press	0	60 (97 %)	2 (3 %)	62 (100 %)
Learned	2 (5 %)	30 (81 %)	5 (14 %)	37 (100 %)
Belles L.	1 (2 %)	59 (91 %)	5 (8 %)	65 (100 %)
Gov. Doc.	6 (12 %)	37 (74 %)	7 (14 %)	50 (100 %)
Fiction	0	117 (98 %)	3 (7 %)	120 (100 %)
Conversation	0	23 (100 %)	0	23 (100 %)

There are some ellipsis-types which were more predominant than others in the genres of the corpora. For example, E-Ellipsis was not a very frequent type overall (see Table 4). However, when it did occur it was more recurrent in Learned Prose and Fiction than in Conversation, where it was non-existent. C-Ellipsis, was also relatively uncommon. It only occurred in Government Documents, Belles Lettres and Learned Prose. Meyer (1996: 262) found that D-Ellipsis was much more common than other types of ellipsis. It predominated in genres like Fiction, Press Reportage and Belles Lettres with 117, 60, and 59 occurrences respectively.

Although ellipsis has been characterised as a phenomenon that puzzles and continuously challenges researchers, Meyer (1996) demonstrates that a description of coordination ellipsis can be obtained. However, his study focused on relatively short examples from the various genres of the two corpora under investigation. Moreover, his study focuses only on American English, thus corpora of other varieties of English could be studied to find out whether or not the principles of ellipsis represented in Meyer's article are particular to American English or are more variety-specific.

Coordinated constructions in English occur in three different positions, and some of them turned out to be more common than others. Results demonstrated that C-Ellipsis is a relatively rare form of ellipsis in English compared to D-Ellipsis which is much more frequent than either C-Ellipsis or E-Ellipsis. Meyer (1996: 248) also found out that there are different linguistic factors affecting coordination ellipsis— semantic factors and the genres of the corpora. Constructions that are asyndetically coordinated have shown a higher percentage in the use of the conjunction *and* to conjoin clauses, followed by *or* and *but*. It has also been demonstrated that factors like brevity, repetition, and clarity affect ellipsis, and thus it is important to consider the function in speech to use ellipsis

accordingly in order not to repeat information, to communicate as clear as possible, and to prevent miscommunication between the addresser and the addressee. This is directly linked to the complexity of clause structure used across the different genres of the corpora. Meyer (1996: 252) has explained that the more complex and lengthy a clause is, the higher the percentage of clauses with ellipsis and antecedent sites will contain.

3. Methodology

The research methodology for the present study is comprised of the following three main steps. First, some key points from the functionalist approach to language and corpus linguistic research are briefly summarised below in Sections 3.1. and 3.2. respectively. In conjunction with corpus linguistics, Section 3.2.1. outlines the difference between corpus-based and corpus-driven and explains the corpus-based methodology in detail used in this study. Section 3.2.2, on the other hand, provides a general introduction to the ICE project and the ICE annotation schemes employed in this thesis.

3.1. Functional Linguistics

The functionality of language and its linguistic elements are key to understand the linguistic processes and structures used in any communicative context. This thesis analyses elliptical coordination constructions in the framework of Functional Grammar to understand the functions of ellipsis in speech and writing, which might help us understand the frequency of some constructions in communication over another ones. I am also interested in ellipsis in connection to relations of meaning that exist between clauses within the text, and since the functionalist approach devotes more attention to the treatment of texts, rather than to the analysis of isolated sentences (Trask 2007: 293), I have decided to rely upon the functionalist framework in the analysis of elliptical coordination constructions.

Lately, research on elliptical coordinations has typically been done within the approach of Conversational Analysis, and has often been defined in discourse-functional terms (e.g. Wilson 2000; Bowie and Aarts 2016). Ellipsis plays a big role in communication, and it is believed that the functions of ellipsis in communication include forces of repetition and brevity which contribute to the communicative goal of clarity (c.f. Halliday and Hasan 1976; Greenbaum and Meyer 1982; Meyer 1996).

According to Tomasello (2006: 440) “an utterance is a linguistic act in which one person expresses towards another [...] a relatively coherent communicative intention in a communicative context”. Thus, we cannot separate an utterance from its linguistic context, and in order to understand how people use ellipsis in discourse it is very important to understand how people use language and how language is structured for use. This new approach to languages focuses on language functions as a system of human communication, but not as rules. Functionalists believe in language as the first instrument of communication between human beings (Tomasello 2006: 442). There is no longer a language faculty or a specific part of the brain devoted to the acquisition and processing of grammar, but rather grammar belongs to a person’s general cognitive abilities.

Coherence and cohesion play a central role in the system of language in the framework of functional linguistics and ellipsis, which has been defined by scholars as an instrument for cohesion within the text (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 1). Both coherence and cohesion are vital properties of any successful text (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 2-3), and ellipsis is directly related to cohesion because it contributes to the communicative goal of clarity from both the addresser’s and addressee’s perspective. For Kehler (2001: 2) in discourse it is very important not only to comprehend a discourse, but also to interpret each utterance within it and the ways in which they are related to each other. Ellipsis has the property of connecting sentences in discourse, and therefore it is central in discourse interpretation. Coordination, on the other hand, “is a perfect syntactic means to support efficient and economic linguistic realisation” (Frank 2002: 175).

To understand the occurrence of elliptical and non-elliptical coordination constructions in the corpus, therefore, it is necessary to analyse the functions of ellipsis in communication from both the addresser’s and the addressee’s perspective (Meyer 1996: 250). There are a number of communicative factors offering possible explanations. For example, in speech it is more likely to find less instances of elliptical constructions than in writing because clarity is enhanced by repetition (Meyer 1996: 251). In the written samples, repetition is less important and, therefore, clarity is best promoted by ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 251), but I will come back to this in the next sections (see Section 5.2.).

3.2. Corpus Linguistics

According to McEnery et al. (2006: 7) corpus linguistics is indeed a methodology, not “an independent branch of linguistics in the same sense as phonetics, syntax, semantics

or pragmatics”. In fact, the separate branches describe different aspects of language, whereas “corpus linguistics should be considered as a methodology with a wide range of applications across many areas and theories of linguistics” (McEnery et al. 2006: 7). The methodology I am talking about is a corpus, which has been defined as a collection of word of any language (Kennedy 1998: 1).

The term *corpus linguistics* first appeared in the early 1980s, and corpus methodology dates back to the pre-Chomskyan period (McEnery et al. 2006: 3). However, corpus methodology was widespread in linguistics for linguistic analysis and description in the early twentieth century. In the language sciences, a corpus is defined as “generally large (consisting of thousands or even millions of words), representative samples of a particular type of naturally occurring language” (written text or transcribed speech) that can be used as “a standard reference with which claims about language can be measured” (Baker 2006: 2). However, strictly speaking

[i]t should be added that computer corpora are rarely haphazard collections of textual material: They are generally assembled with particular purposes in mind, and are often assembled to be (informally speaking) *representative* of some language text type (Leech 1992: 116).

In the late 1950s, the corpus methodology was severely criticised and marginalised, in large part “because of the alleged ‘skewedness’ of corpora” (McEnery et al. 2006: 4). However, developments in technology, and especially of even more powerful computers revolutionised the field of corpus linguistics. Computers became more powerful offering massive storage at a relatively low cost, and consequently the exploitation of the corpora became more feasible (McEnery et al. 2006: 4). Corpus linguistics and computers, therefore, are now inextricably linked offering incredible speed, accurate replicability, statistical reliability, total accountability, and most importantly the ability to handle huge amounts of data (Kennedy 1998: 5).

In sum, Corpus Linguistics can be described as a research approach which has evolved with regards to previous years and that has developed over the past decades to investigate language use and variation, resulting in research figures and findings that have much greater validity, credibility and reliability.

3.2.1. Corpus-Based vs Corpus-Driven

Corpus linguistics studies have used two major research approaches. Baker (2006: 46) highlights a distinction made by Tognini-Bonelli (2001: 84) between these two existing

major research approaches: corpus-based and corpus-driven investigations. Corpus-based research “uses a corpus as a source of examples, to check researcher intuition or to examine the frequency and/or plausibility of the language contained within a smaller data set” (Baker 2006: 49). Corpus-based research refers to the study of language build on examples taken from real life language use or conversations with the use of both qualitative and quantitative approaches (Baker 2006: 1-2). Put it differently, the analysis of corpora is carried out using a combination of techniques that measure the frequency of occurrences of the object of research and the distinguishing characteristics of the sample. Corpus-based research can be applied to discourse analysis because language is a way through which discourse is constructed, and therefore the use of representative samples of language in research can make different uses of language and ideologies salient (Baker 2006: 5). However, corpus-based linguists “are accused of not being fully and strictly committed to corpus data as a whole as they have been said to discard inconvenient evidence” (McEnery 2006: 8). On the other hand, corpus-driven research proceeds in a more inductive way— “the corpus itself is the data and the patterns in it are noted as a way of expressing regularities (and exceptions) in language” (Baker 2006: 49). In this sense, lexicographers have no prior expectations or assumptions, and any conclusions are made on the basis of corpus observations exclusively (Tognini-Bonelli 2001: 84).

The present study is considered a corpus-based analysis. Once the corpus is compiled, certain tools are used to aid in the analysis of the data. For example, concordancing programs are essential instruments for corpus linguistic analyses, and they are “computer software used to access and sort data from the corpus” (Bennett 2010: 16). In addition, annotation tools for textual features, word classes, syntactic categories, and functions can also be helpful to transform a raw input file into a properly annotated text (Greenbaum 1996: 65). Particularly, the corpus I am using for this study— ICE— includes different annotation tools. For example, it provides its users with a Markup Assistant which generates textual markup, a Tag Selection System which creates word-class tags for each word, a Syntactic Marking System which adds syntactic markers to tagged texts, and so on (Greenbaum 1996: 65-78)

Besides the different types of research approaches, there are at the same time different types of corpora and text archives. Some are corpora of spoken English, and some of written English. By the 1990s, there were various corpus-making projects around the world (Kennedy 1998: 4). Lancashire, for instance, shows a huge range of archives,

corpora, and other electronic database for a wide variety of purposes (Kennedy 1998: 4-5). At the same time, corpora differ in registerial composition, but they also differ in terms of dialectal composition. In this study in particular, I have drawn on corpora from one specific ‘dialectal’ variety of English— British English. Naturally, there are other varieties of English; and different varieties of the language play different roles, with different registerial ranges, and have different statuses in the communities that they are spoken in (c.f. Kachru 1985; Schneider 2007; Kortmann et al. 2004).

Although the use of corpora has been severely criticised, later developments in technology have facilitated linguistic analysis (McEnery et al. 2006: 76). Computerised corpora provides users with an immense quantity of authentic texts (written corpora and spoken corpora) for analysis to aid and assist them in finding grammatical patterns, collocation/colligation of words and phrases and so on. Corpus advantages include: the speed of processing data at minimal cost, the ease with which it can manipulate data and the avoidance of human bias in analysis (McEnery et al. 2006: 30). Notwithstanding, it is also worth mentioning corpus’ limitations which cannot be ignored at the present. Firstly, it can be a time-consuming task since it requires human interaction to help in the research activity. Computers for language study manipulate data by searching, sorting, formatting and selecting (McEnery et al. 2006: 35), but the actual data analysis is still performed by a human investigator. Secondly, data in a corpus may not be sufficient for analysis therefore the sense of words and phrases must be constantly expanded in order to keep it accurate and up to date (McEnery et al. 2006: 35-37). Finally, corpus will not tell us anything about meaning. Accordingly, any hidden meanings of a word or a phrase may not be explicitly and effortlessly recognised or identified by a machine-based corpus (McEnery et al. 2006: 37).

There are many reasons why corpus is fundamental to the enterprise of theorising language and it is important to be aware of what is good about it. Flowerdew (2013: 160-177) mentioned in his chapter that there are a wide range of corpus-based dictionaries and grammars and a number of concordancing programs and corpus-derived exercises now that spontaneous speech is becoming available for study.

3.2.2. Introducing the International Corpus of English (ICE)

As it is well-known, the International Corpus of English (ICE) is a project coordinated by Sydney Greenbaum involving the compilation of parallel corpora of English in over

eighteen countries where English is either a majority first language, as in for example Canada or Australia, or an official additional language, as in for example India and Nigeria (Greenbaum 1996: 3-4).

In a brief notice in *World Englishes*, Greenbaum noted that the existence of computerised corpora has greatly facilitated grammatical studies (1988: 315). Greenbaum continued

[w]e should now be thinking of extending the scope for computerized comparative studies in three ways: (1) to sample standard varieties from other countries where English is the first language, for example Canada and Australia; (2) to sample national varieties from countries where English is an official additional language, for example India and Nigeria; and (3) to include spoken and manuscript English as well as printed English (Greenbaum 1988: 315)

As a consequence, linguists from around the world came together to discuss Greenbaum's proposal ultimately resulting in the project known as the International Corpus of English (ICE). The original proposal dates back to 1988 and the British component was the first ICE component to be started. Later on, additional countries have been added to the original ones like East Africa (covering Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia), Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore and Wales (Greenbaum 1988: 3). In this project, I am going to only look at the British component of ICE— ICE-GB, which has been implemented with two grammatical annotation tools useful for this type of analysis, namely tagging and parsing (Greenbaum 1996: 8).

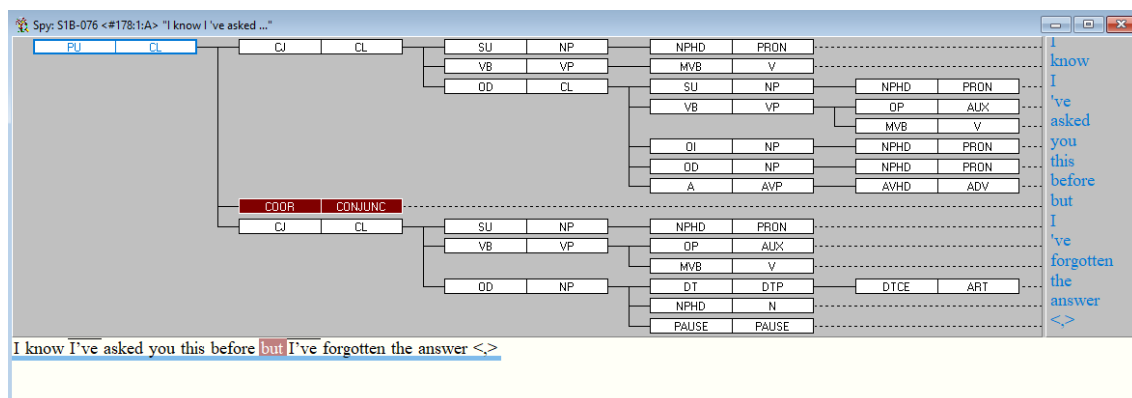
ICE-GB is grammatically analysed, and it includes different stages of grammatical analysis (Nelson et al. 2002: 3). Below, Table 5 lists the different stages that exist of grammatical analysis.

Table 5 Stages of Grammatical Analysis (Nelson et al. 2002: 3)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Text collection | 7. Parsing |
| 2. Optical scanning and transcription | 8. Parse selection |
| 3. Applying structural markup | 9. Alignment of tagged and parsed versions |
| 4. Part-of-speech tagging | 10. Cross-sectional checking |
| 5. Tag selection | 11. Speech digitalisation |
| 6. Syntactic marking | |

In this particular project, I am going to work with parsing and tagging. Syntactic parsing was, according to Nelson et al. (2002: 15), the most difficult and time-consuming stage

of the whole ICE-GB project. The Survey Parser analyses each utterance “in the corpus according to their form, or category, and their function, and according to the relationships between their component parts” (Greenbaum 1996: 125). In short, the process of parsing is “the gradual narrowing of word groupings, and the identification of the function each grouping performs and its category” (Greenbaum 1996: 125). The ICE Syntactic Tree annotator complements this tool “by providing a graphical environment for the manual editing of syntactic analyses” (Greenbaum 1996: 125). Syntactic marking involves manually marking constructions in order to reduce ambiguity. Concretely, parsing helped carry out a correct analysis and to eliminate contextually incorrect analysis when looking at the nodes which were labelled for function, category, and features (Nelson et al. 2002: 14). An example of a parsed sentence is illustrated in Figure 1. The analyses, as shown below, extends from left to right and from top to bottom.



main word class labels, in upper case, followed (usually) by tag features in lower case within parentheses” (2002: 23).

Below, Table 6 shows an example of word class tagging where each word has been assigned a label or tag. In parenthesis additional information is given for each particular lexical item. The sentence used for the example is illustrated in example (7).

(7) I know I’ve asked you this before but I’ve forgotten the answer (S1B-076 178)

Table 6 An Example of Word Class Tagging for the Sentence “I know I’ve asked you this before but I’ve forgotten the answer”

Sentence	Word ClassTag	Explanation
I	PRON (pers, sing)	Pronoun, personal, singular
know	V (montr, pres)	Verb, monotransitive, present tense
I	PRON (pers, sing)	Pronoun, personal, singular
’ve	AUX (perf, pres, encl)	Auxiliary, perfect, present, enclitic
Asked	V (dirt, edp)	Verb, ditransitive, -ed participle
You	PRON (pers)	Pronoun, personal
this	PRON (dem, sing)	Pronoun, demonstrative, singular
before	ADV (ge)	Adverb, general
but	CONJUNC (coord)	Conjunction, coordinating
I	PRON (pers, sing)	Pronoun, personal, singular
’ve	AUX (perf, pres, encl)	Auxiliary, perfect, present, enclitic
forgotten	V (montr, edp)	Verb, monotransitive, -ed participle
the	DTP (art, def)	Determiner phrase, article, definite
answer	N (com, sing)	Noun, common, singular

With regards to the texts available for analysis, as shown in Table 7, ICE-GB contains 500 texts (300 spoken and 200 written) of approximately 2,000 words each (giving 600,000 words of speech and 400,000 words of writing), between 1990 and 1993 (Nelson et al. 2002: 4). All authors and speakers are British, meaning that they were either born in England, Scotland or Wales (Nelson et al. 2002:4). ICE-GB comprises a total of one

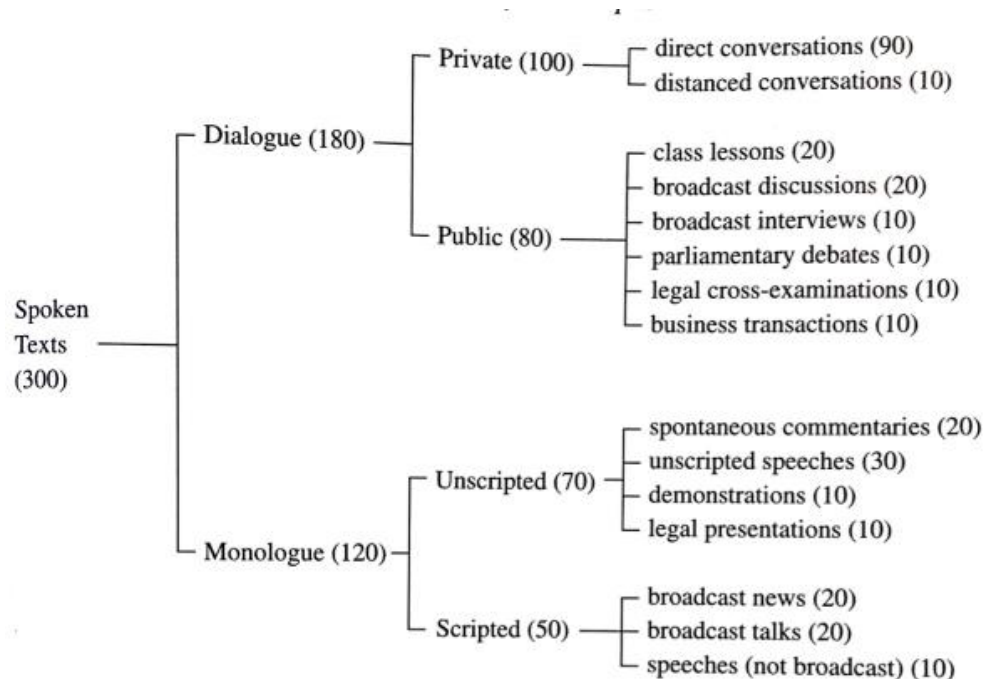
million words “design primarily as a resource for syntactic analysis, not for lexical studies” (Nelson et al. 2002: 4).

Table 7 The Composition of ICE-GB: Summary Statistics (Nelson et al. 2002: 5)

	Spoken	Written	TOTAL
Number of words	637,562	423,702	1,061,264
Number of 2,000-word texts	300	200	500
Number of individual samples	447	554	1,001
Average number of words per text	2,125	2,118	2,122
Average number of words per sample	1,426	764	1,060
Number of syntactic trees	59,460	23,934	83,394
Average number of trees per text	198	119	166
Average number of trees per sample	133	43	83

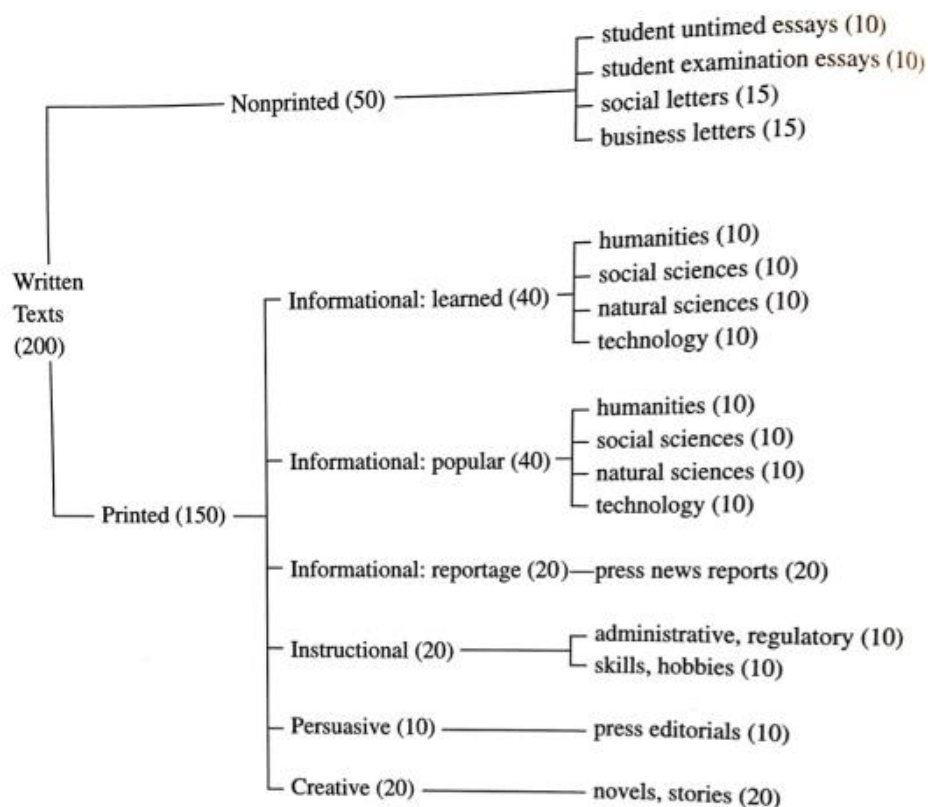
Further to the text categories, ICE includes many more text types than any other existing corpus. However, not all text types are available in all the ICE countries. Text categories are divided into two groups: spoken texts and written texts. At the same time, those two are divided into dialogues and monologues, and non-printed and printed, respectively. The text categories are shown in Figures 2 and 3, and they are arranged in a hierarchical structure. The numbers in parentheses indicate the exact number of word texts that are included in each category.

Figure 2 A Schematic Representation of the Categories of Spoken Texts (Greenbaum 1996: 29)



Let us start describing spoken texts, which are divided into dialogues (private and public) and monologues (Nelson et al. 2002: 6). This distinction is based on the settings in which the interactions take place (Greenbaum 1996: 29). For example, private dialogues include face-to-face conversations and telephone calls, whereas public dialogues are specifically intended to be heard by others who are present and who are not participating in the exchange (Greenbaum 1996: 31). Monologues, on the other hand, are as well divided into unscripted and scripted material. Unscripted monologues include spontaneous commentaries, lectures, demonstrations and legal presentations (Greenbaum 1996: 31). In contrast with this, scripted texts are fully scripted meaning that they are lectures and talks in which the speaker reads directly from a prepared script (Nelson et al. 2002: 6).

Figure 3 A Schematic Representation of the Categories of Written Texts (Greenbaum 1996: 30)



Moving to written texts, the major distinction in the written component of the corpus is between printed and non-printed texts (see Figure 3). There are 150 printed texts and 50 non-printed ones (Nelson et al. 2002: 7). In the case of printed material, the texts are written for a large, unrestricted audience that the writer does not know, like popular writing, newspapers, and fiction (Nelson et al. 2002: 7). The intended readership for non-printed material, on the one hand, is much smaller (Greenbaum 1996: 31). For instance, students' essays are generally written for one teacher and examination scripts for one or two examiners. Non-printed texts, on the other hand, are a direct product of the individual writer (Nelson et al. 2002: 7). They are usually not edited by anyone else and, especially in the case of examination scripts, they afford the writer little time for revision (Greenbaum 1996: 32).

In summary, the total number of spoken texts is bigger than written (300 and 200 respectively) but the total number of texts included in each of the different genres are more or less the same with a few exceptions. Most genres, contain between the 10-20

examples. However, direct conversations and unscripted speeches contain 90 and 30 texts in each category (see Figure 2).

4. Coordination

Since I am looking at coordination ellipsis in the corpus, it seems essential to talk about the structure of coordination in English and the two different types of connections that exist. Therefore, Section 4.1. explains the differences and similarities between syndetic and asyndetic connection. Additionally, Section 4.2. describes the different uses of *and*, *or*, and *but*.

4.1. Syndetic and Asyndetic Connection

Almost all languages have coordinated constructions, and coordination refers to the relation between two or more elements of syntactically equal status— the coordinates, which are usually linked by means of a coordinator (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1275). Coordination contrasts with subordination in the sense that in subordination the elements are of unequal status, and traditionally their syntactic arrangement was known as parataxis (equal arrangement) and hypotaxis (underneath arrangement) (Quirk et al. 1985: 918).

Although constructions are usually marked by a coordinator, this is not always the case, and thus the coordination is said to be asyndetic. However, when constructions are overtly marked by a coordinator it is said to be syndetic (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1276). The term coordination has been used by some grammarians to refer to both syndetic (or linked) coordination, and asyndetic (or unlinked) coordination (Quirk et al. 1985: 918). The difference between these two constructions is mainly that in the case of syndetic coordination is marked by overt signals of coordination (*and*, *or*, *but*), whereas in the case of asyndetic coordination is not overtly marked (Quirk et al. 1985: 918). Below, these two different types of coordination are exemplified.

[1a] Slowly and stealthily, he crept towards his victim

[1b] Slowly, stealthily, he crept towards his victim

(Quirk et al. 1985: 918)

When the syndetic construction has multiple coordination we have two subtypes of syndetic coordination: simple-syndetic or polysyndetic (Huddleston and Pullum 2002:

1275). Linking words, which explicitly indicate coordination, are termed coordination conjunctions, or (more simply) coordinators. However, not all juxtaposed words, phrases, or clauses are manifestations of asyndetic coordination. The possibility of inserting the coordinator and with little alteration of meaning is evidence that a construction is one of asyndetic coordination (Quirk et al. 1985: 917). It is this that distinguishes [1b] from other different types of constructions (Quirk et al. 1985: 918).

4.2. Coordinators

Coordinating conjunctions or simply coordinators are a closed class with three members: *and*, *or*, *but*. *And* and *or* are central coordinators, but *but* differs from them in some respects (Quirk et al. 1985: 46). These function words serve as connectors or linking words to join words, phrases or clauses. In coordinated constructions, coordinators have many different possibilities. In the examples below the coordinated units are respectively words, phrases and clauses.

Coordination of words (nouns)

His [[son] and [daughter]] live in Buenos Aires.

Coordination of prepositional phrases

You can go [[by air] or [by rail]]

Coordination of clauses

[[It was Christmas Day,] and [the snow lay thick on the ground]]

(Quirk et al. 1985: 46)

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 226) coordinators are cohesive elements, not in themselves, but by virtue of their meaning. They express semantic relations in discourse, and they fall into different categories: additive, alternative, and adversative (Quirk et al. 1985: 46). In fact, according to Meyer (1996: 248), the different types of coordinators used to connect utterances affect coordination ellipsis. In his study, Meyer (1996: 249) finds out that the coordinator *but* was more common to link clauses with no ellipsis because it “marks a contrast between clauses indicating an ‘incongruent’ relationship between them”. Unlike *but*, *and* indicates a ‘congruent’ relationship in Meyer’s (1996: 249) view, and as a result it is very common for there to be ellipsis in clauses coordinated by *and*. Finally, *or* is similar to *and* however, ellipsis was more common in clauses

coordinated by *and*, despite the similarity (Meyer 1996: 250). In the next subsection, I will give an example of each.

From all the coordinators discussed here, *and* is the coordinator which has the most general meaning and use (Quirk et al. 1985: 930). This coordinating conjunction is used cohesively to link one sentence to another (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 233). However, it also suggests consequence or result, chronological order, contrast, condition and so on (c.f. Quirk et al. 1985: 930-931). Pragmatically speaking, clauses should have sufficient in common in order to justify their combination, otherwise it is difficult to find any connection between the content of the clauses (Quirk et al. 1985: 930). Usually, for declarative clauses *and* merely conveys that if the whole sentence is true, then each of its conjoined clauses is true (in logical terms) (Quirk et al. 1985: 390).

It can be said that the relationship between *and* and *or* is comparable to that between *all* and *some* (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1293).

a. We'll invite [Kim, Pat and Alex]

b. We'll invite [Kim, Pat or Alex]

(Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1293)

According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002: 1293) example (a) entails that we will invite all member, whereas in (b) we will invite some members of the set expressed by the coordination.

Or, on the other hand, introduces an alternative relation. According to Quirk et al. (1985), in contrast to *and* this coordinator

conveys the meaning (with declarative clauses) that if one of the individual conjoins is true, then the whole sentence is true. But as with *and*, there is the pragmatic requirement that the contents of the two clauses should have sufficient in common to justify their juxtaposition as alternatives. Typically, *or* is exclusive, that is, it excludes the possibility that both conjoins are true, or are to be fulfilled (Quirk et al. 1985: 932).

Normally, *or* is also interpreted as exclusive, and its meaning in such cases can be strengthened by conjunctions like *else* or *alternatively* (Quirk et al. 1985: 932). There is also an inclusive interpretation, in which both conjoins can be true.

Finally, *but* characteristically has an adversative meaning, indicating a contrast between coordinates, meaning that it is used to connect ideas that contrast each other

(Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1310). This contrast, could usually be alternatively expressed by *and* followed by *yet*. Unlike *and*, *but* indicates an incongruent relationship between clauses (Quirk et al. 1985: 1472). Moreover, *but* is used to introduce an added statement that is different from what has been said before in the communicative process. In sum, *but* does not link two clauses, but two smaller constituents (Quirk et al. 1985: 935).

It is important to mention that although Meyer (1996) examines the effect that the different coordinators to conjoin clauses have on ellipsis, in this study I focus only on the coordinator *but*. However, I am fully aware of the fact that ellipsis will be more or less favoured depending on the particular coordinator used to conjoin the clauses (Meyer 1996: 249). As Table 8 shows, *but* is the next most frequent coordinator after *and* (470 instances) with a total number of 69 instances, of which 14 are examples of full ellipsis and 2 of partial ellipsis. Table 8 also demonstrates that the frequency of *and* in the corpora represents a frequency of 79% (470 instances) of the total amount of instances (595 instances= 100%)

Table 8 The Effect of the Coordinator on Ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 249)

<i>Coordinator</i>	<i>No Ellipsis</i>	<i>Partial Ellipsis</i>	<i>Full Ellipsis</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>and</i>	116 (25%)	33 (7%)	321 (68%)	470 (100%)
<i>or</i>	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	19 (83%)	23 (100%)
<i>but</i>	53 (77%)	2 (3%)	14 (20%)	69 (100%)
<i>none</i>	9 (27%)	4 (12%)	20 (60%)	33 (100%)
<i>Total</i>	180 (30%)	41 (7%)	374 (63%)	595 (100%)

5. Ellipsis

The main aim in this section is to provide the reader with a definition for one of the most studied type of omission in syntax— that is, ellipsis. At the same time, I will also address the function of ellipsis in discourse and other types of omission in language, and therefore I will include a brief overview on the different types of omission in language that exist, such as in morphology (clipping), and in phonology (aphaeresis). Finally, I will provide a classification of the different types of ellipsis that exist in the English language.

5.1. Definition

Constituent structures in English can undergo elaboration (or expansion), and reduction (or abbreviation) (Quirk et al. 1985: 856). In this study, I am interested in the devices used in language as a means of structure reduction, and in the English language there are two kinds of reduction devices, namely pro-forms¹, and ellipsis (c.f. Quirk et al. 1985).

The term ellipsis derives from the Greek word *élleipsis* meaning “omission”, and in modern grammatical theory ellipsis is a technical term whereby elements of a sentence, which are predictable from context, can be omitted (Quirk et al. 1985; Berk 1999). Ellipsis, is believed to resemble the substitution of pro-forms in its abbreviatory function (Quirk et al. 1985: 860). Thus, speakers are left with a choice between unreduced forms, pro-forms, and ellipsis, as we can see in the following equivalent answers to:

Yes, they are - paying me for the work [unreduced]

- Doing so. [pro-form]

- . [ellipsis]

(Quirk et al. 1985: 858)

When examined closely, language is very ‘gappy’ (Wilson 2000: 7), and according to Quirk et al. (1985: 860) “language users follow the maxim ‘reduce as much as possible’”. This means that generally users prefer ellipsis over the use of pro-forms, where there is a choice between them. However, although the unreduced version of a sentence is often stylistically unfavoured, in careful written style reduction is avoided since “it would lead to ambiguity or some other kind of difficulty for the interpreter” (Quirk et al. 1985: 860).

For decades the study of reduced, or elliptical, structures has received a great deal of attention by linguists and ellipsis continues to be of central interest to theorists of language. Many hypotheses have been presented, not only for the English language, but in a number of other languages, since ellipsis is a universal property of natural language. However, its scope and means of realisation differ considerably from language to language (McShane 2005: 3).

¹ Pro-form refers to lexical units, like pronouns or the verb *do*, which are used to replace a clause, a phrase or a word (for a more detailed explanation, see Quirk et al., 1985: 865; or Huddleston and Pullum, 2002: 1461).

Definitions of ellipsis are more or less the same, yet its scope and range as a generic term continues to be a matter of some debate within various branches of linguistics (Wilson 2000: 8). For evidence, let us now look at some of the definitions. McCarthy (1996: 43) defines ellipsis as “the omission of elements normally required by the grammar which the speaker/writer assumes are obvious from the context and therefore need not be raised”. In line with this, for Biber et al. (1999: 156), ellipsis is “the omission of elements which are precisely recoverable from the linguistic or situational context”. Both grammarians agree on the fact that ellipsis is context dependent in the sense that what has been ellipsed must be recoverable from the context. However, according to Wilson (2000: 1-3), our sense of incompleteness is probably twofold.: we can look upon gaps as structural facts, taking into account such things as the size and nature of the missing element or we can also respond to the perceptual or aesthetic effect a gap creates. To illustrate this, the *Chambers English Dictionary* (1992) defines ellipsis as “a figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and merely implied”. However, the dictionary goes on picking up on various perceived stylistic effects when it comes to define the adjectival derivation of ellipsis— *elliptical* or *elliptic*— as “so concise as to be unclear or ambiguous”. All current definitions of ellipsis have one thing in common: they address the one aspect of ellipsis that is more salient and that is the non-expression of a word or phrase that is expected to occupy a place in the syntactic structure of a sentence.

Notwithstanding the complexity of the phenomenon, ellipsis has been productively studied. The majority of works focused on ellipsis from the viewpoint of intra-sentence relations. Among grammarians, Quirk and his team who participated in the creation of Longman Grammar book (1985), and Broughton (1990) examine ellipsis mainly from the intra-sentence perspective. In contrast to this view, other grammarians, and more specifically syntacticians, have focused on the description of ellipsis in terms of its relation between sentences. A perfect example of this may be Halliday and Hasan’s (1976) point of view in which, unlike the majority of others, studied ellipsis and its relations between sentences becoming a principal component in cohesion. Ellipsis is indeed most commonly used in communication for stylistic reasons from both the addresser’s and addressee’s perspective to create clear communication (Meyer 1996; Sanders 1977). For instance, ellipsis lets the addresser to communicate coherently. Ellipsis also empowers the addresser to speak with as little redundancy as possible and it allows the addressee to receive the message very quickly in a way that does not replicate

information which can be readily available from context (Greenbaum and Meyer 1982: 141). In most conversational question-and-answer sequences, we do not bother to encode information that can be understood from the linguistic context (Wilson 2000: 8). This creates a gap, which I have indicated by an empty set of square brackets.

A: What is the capital of England?

B: London []

(Wilson 2000: 8)

In the example above, we know that B's reply means that London [is the capital of England]. The gap has been filled with material recoverable from the linguistic context, a process known as expansion (Wilson 2000: 8). Notice that not all instances of ellipsis are as simple and easily expanded as this one. However, learners of English might find using ellipsis difficult.

In their own speaking and writing learners may avoid ellipsis and substitution, using more repetition than is necessary. This usually doesn't lead to misunderstanding, but it can make the increased effort involved in listening or reading tedious, and can give an impression of excessive formality, particularly in speaking (Parrott 2010: 367).

Nevertheless, ellipsis should not be used by individuals who are not sure or do not know when to use Ellipsis properly in English. In fact, Biber et al. (1999: 156) explain that learners should not be afraid of not using ellipsis since ellipted elements "which are not part of the original text, can be added without changing the meaning of the clause and without producing an ungrammatical structure". On the other hand, learners are encouraged by Broughton (1990: 105) to use ellipsis by stating that "there is nothing sloppy or inferior about omitting items in the appropriate places".

5.2. Discourse Coherence

In this sub-section, I will discuss the function of ellipsis in spoken and written discourse not only as a syntactic phenomenon, but also as a cohesive device which contributes to clarity in discourse.

In natural communication, we often find expressions which are incomplete or elliptical insofar as some material has been omitted, but anyways understood since we do not bother to encode information that can be understood from the linguistic context.

Therefore, when expressions are said to be incomplete or elliptical, we assumed that the omitted parts can be reliably and systematically recovered from the context, otherwise communication between the addresser and the addressee would be difficult (Lobke 2010: 20-21).

Discourse coherence is an area that has lately been studied in connection to the production and processing of elliptical sentences (e.g. Kehler 2000, 2002; Frazier and Clifton 2006). When ellipsis occurs it requires a syntactically matching antecedent in order to make communication easier and possible between human beings. Comprehension of ellipsis it does not only involve interpretation, but also recoverability of the ellipted antecedent. To see this, let us consider the following passage (see example 8a).

(8a) My father had a Church of Scotland background but he wasn't a churchgoer. (S1B-041 115)

In the sentence given in (8a) we are likely to infer that someone's father owes a Church of Scotland background, however this does not mean that he is a churchgoer. The coordinator *but* gives the speaker the opportunity to indicate a contrast between coordinates. It is natural that although there is a contrast between utterances, they bear some relationship to each other, meaning that the discourse is coherent (Kehler 2002: 2). If we compare passage (8a) with passage (8b) most people will find this version odd.

(8b) *My father had a Church of Scotland background but *Pedro eats pizza*.

The sentences that comprise the example above (8b) are both well formed, however something goes wrong between them. During one's attempt to interpret them the first and the second utterance bear no coherence. What does having a Church of Scotland background has to do with Pedro eating pizza? Coherence, therefore, is a powerful mechanism that allows us to communicate and it is central in language interpretation (Kehler 2002: 3).

Quirk et al. (1985: 861) point out that one aspect of ellipsis as a cohesive device in texts is the fact that the full form of what has been reduced is generally recovered from context. In their view, the most important type of recoverability is textual recoverability,

and they add two lesser kinds of recoverability which do not contribute directly to cohesion of text: situational recoverability and structural recoverability.

- (i) Textual Recoverability: the full form is recoverable from a neighbouring part of the text
- (ii) Situational Recoverability: the full form is recoverable from the extralinguistic situation
- (iii) Structural Recoverability: the full form is recoverable not through knowledge of contexts, but simply through knowledge of grammatical structure

(Quirk et al. 1985: 861)

Quirk et al. (1985: 862) also explain that there are two types of textual recoverability: anaphoric ellipsis (example 1) and cataphoric ellipsis (example 2). Anaphoric ellipsis refers to when the antecedent occurs earlier in the text, whereas cataphoric ellipsis refers to when the antecedent occurs later in the text.

(1) She might *sing tonight*, but I don't think that she will []

(2) If you want me to [], I'll *buy the tickets*

(Quirk et al. 1985: 862)

In example (1) the antecedent *sing tonight* is missing in the second conjunct, and like anaphora, anaphoric ellipsis occurs before the antecedent in the text. The same happens with *buy the tickets*, which is missing in the first conjunct. Anaphoric ellipsis is the dominant type of ellipsis, and therefore the dominant type of textual ellipsis (Quirk et al. 1985: 895). In the case of situational ellipsis, its interpretation depends on the knowledge of a precise extralinguistic context. For example, *Get it?* might be understood to mean *Did you get it?*, and in another situation *Do you get it?*. Finally, in structural ellipsis “the ellipped word(s) can be identified purely on the basis of the grammatical knowledge” (Quirk et al. 1996: 900). For example, there is structural ellipsis in the example (1) citing the zero conjunction *that*, and the ellipped prepositions in examples (2) and (3).

- (1) I believe (that) you are mistaken
 - (2) The Club meets (on) Monday evenings
 - (3) We're staying there (for) another three weeks
- (Quirk et al. 1996: 900)

It is often said that the process of reduction, although dissimilar, has related functions with coordination in the sense that they both provide cohesion in discourse (Quirk et al. 1985). For example, the particular coordinators used to connect the conjuncts in a coordinated construction arrange a semantic relation between clauses (Meyer 1996: 250). The process of reduction, has been largely regarded as a means of avoiding redundancy, in semantic or pragmatic terms (Quirk et al. 1985). Reduction is not only a preference for economy, but also it contributes to clarity “by reducing items which are shared as ‘given information’, so that attention will be focused on fresh material or, what is the same, ‘new information’” (Quirk et al., 1985: 860).

Tannen (1989: 46) highlights the importance of ellipsis in speech allowing the speaker to communicate with as little redundancy as possible. At the same time, she highlights the importance of silence in discourse and how ellipsis allows the addressee to receive a clear message without repeating any information (Tannen 1989: 46). However, Tannen explains that in some cases (i.e. highly formal discourse) repetition is especially frequent and necessary. Repetition enables speakers “to produce language in a more efficient, less-energy-draining way” and it also enables speakers “to produce fluent speech while formulating what to say next” (Tannen 1989: 48). Moreover, repetition facilitates comprehension while contributing to discourse cohesion.

5.3. Types of Ellipsis

Although ellipsis is a universal feature of languages, when attempting to characterise elided structures in natural language we are faced with the problem of classifying these structures. In fact, McCarthy (1996: 43-44) points out that the grammatical options which realise ellipsis in discourse may vary noticeably from language to language. The grammar of the English language, more specifically, only accepts three types of ellipsis: 1) nominal, 2) verbal, and 3) clausal. For example, nominal ellipsis often involves the omission of a noun headword, and so on and so forth. At the same time, instances of ellipsis in the grammar of English can be divided into different types of elliptical

structures where linguistic material has been omitted, deleted or simply left unpronounced.

As mentioned earlier, the phenomenon of ellipsis has been widely studied as well as the different types of ellipsis, like gapping, sluicing or verb phrase ellipsis, acknowledged in theoretical syntax. Below, I will give an overview of elliptical constructions that exist in English: Verb Phrase Ellipsis, Pseudogapping, Gapping, Sluicing, Fragments, Stripping and Noun Phrase Ellipsis.

Samples from the corpus have been selected in order to illustrate the different types in a more understandable way. Before I start the classification, it is important to mention here that all constructions below occur in coordinate structures where the second conjunct contains a gap or a silent site— this is referred to as elliptical clause or phrase. At the same time, all constructions bear a set of similar features: the second conjunct contains a means of picking up the missing material from the first conjunct, often referred to as antecedent clause. The missing material or antecedent property is interpreted in the elliptic site at the level of semantic interpretation, and has been marked by square brackets; finally, the second conjunct contains elements that remain— so-called remnants.

This section is not meant to exhaust all the aspects of the different elliptical structures found in the grammar of English, but rather I am going to pay attention to decisive aspects of elliptical structures in English in order to provide an overview of the types of ellipsis.

5.3.1. Verb Phrase Ellipsis

Verb Phrase Ellipsis (also known as VP Ellipsis, or VPE) is a very recurrent type of ellipsis in English which characterises by the presence of a finite auxiliary in front of the elided part of the structure or it can also be introduced by the particle *to*. It is often assumed that VP ellipsis involves special polarity marking encoded with the emphatic marker *too*, or negation (Gengel 2013: 8). In addition, this specific type of ellipsis can be constructed with the ellipsis site in the first part of the sentence as in (9). However, it cannot always be construed backwards like sluicing (Gengel 2013: 8).

- (9) He said I think from memory I am sure you are right but I didn't []. (S2A-068 107)

5.3.2. Pseudogapping

The pseudogapping construction has been considered a hybrid structure between VP Ellipsis and Gapping (Gengel 2013: 9). It bears some features from VP ellipsis since the missing string occurs after an auxiliary, and it has some contrastive material, usually a determiner phrase or a prepositional phrase, following the ellipsis site as shown in (10) (Gengel 2013: 10). Moreover, this construction also resembles the gapping construction. However, pseudogapping differs slightly from VP ellipsis, and it also differs in several respects from gapping, which will be introduced in the next section (see 5.3.3. Gapping).

- (10) Policies did change but in the end did not [] as much as I had feared. (W2B-012 102)

Levin (1978) and Stump (1977) were the first to provide an in-depth discussion of the phenomenon of pseudogapping, and one of the conclusions from Levin's approach consists in the claim that pseudogapping is a special instance of VP Ellipsis. Levin (1978: 229) explains that we can distinguish three different types of pseudogapping: regular pseudogapping, causative pseudogapping and comparative pseudogapping. Causative pseudogapping occurs with non-agentive experiencer causative verbs, such as *interest*, *bother* or *psych* verbs, and in this type the remnant is exclusively animate—human—and often a personal pronoun that introduces new information (Levin 1978: 229-231).

Finally, comparative pseudogapping is the most widely accepted type of pseudogapping and occurs with adverbial comparatives (Levin 1978: 231).

5.3.3. Gapping

Gapping was first discussed by Ross (1970) from the generative grammar point of view, and has been considered by some grammarians similar to ellipsis but less common and a more highly constrained phenomenon (Berk 1999; Lobeck 1995). Gapping has also been compared to pseudogapping. Grammarians agree that, at least on the surface, they have very similar structures as has already been pointed out (Gengel 2013: 13). Gapping in English occurs in coordinate structures where the gapped material usually contains a finite verb. In the example below (11) the sentence has a contrastive remnant without having the finite auxiliary in front of the ellipsis site, like in pseudogapping (Gengel 2013: 15). However, according to Gengel (2013: 13) gapping seems more restricted than

pseudogapping, and pseudogapping tolerates a wider variety of conjunctions (see example (11)).

- (11) One thing he's going to do is to foster a whole sort of new generation of grass roots creative intellectuals which would be partly one of the things I see happening but also [] to examine paradox. (S1A-096 093)

5.3.4. Sluicing

The ellipsis phenomenon called sluicing was first investigated by Ross (1969), and since then, it has been extensively discussed (see Chao, 1987; Lobeck, 1991; Merchant, 2001). This type of ellipsis appears to be widespread cross-linguistically, and since it was first investigated and named by Ross (1969), it has continued to be investigated by Chao (1987), Lobeck (1991), Merchant (2001), among several others. Sluicing occurs when a sentential portion of a constituent question is elided and a *wh*-element is left as a remnant, as indicated in example (12) (Gengel, 2013: 18). It can also occur in both direct and indirect interrogative clauses like VP ellipsis does.

- (12) Writers still passingly refer to Anglo-Portuguese trade as vigorous regular modest increasing decreasing but on what scale []. (S2B-043 001)

5.3.5. Fragments

Clause fragments, or fragment answers, on the other hand, are different from other kinds of non-sentential units found in spoken discourse in the sense that they contain lexicogrammatical content. Fragments are said to fulfil a wide range of discourse functions and contribute to discourse cohesion (Bowie and Aarts 2016: 2). Spontaneous spoken discourse contains many instances of clause fragments, for example single word discourse markers, such as *Oh*, *Yes* and *Hi*, are a frequent type. In this category I also include fragment answers which strand one constituent as an answer to a previous question, and they occur very frequently in dialogues, as illustrated in the dialogue below.

A: Someone called.

B: Really? Who?

A: Who has been hiding the truth?

B: Billy

(Bowie and Aarts 2016: 2)

Taken out of context, these examples are incomplete, and we are not able to interpret them. However, they can be interpreted through links to other structures, making complete contributions to the discourse (Bowie and Aarts 2016: 2-3). For instance, in the example above, the interrogative *wh*-phrase is missing and recovered from the antecedent conjunct.

5.3.6. Stripping

Stripping (or Bare Argument Ellipsis) also strands a single constituent in a verb-free environment (Gengel, 2013). This mechanism elides everything except one constituent from a clause. Stripping has been compared to gapping in the sense that it only occurs in non-initial conjuncts of coordinate structures (see example (13)).

(13) I wasn't looking forward to doing it but I am [] now. (S1A-096 012)

5.3.7. Noun Phrase Ellipsis

According to Gengel (2013: 15-16) this type of ellipsis comes in two variants: with and without one-insertion. Noun phrase ellipsis (or NP) is a type of ellipsis that occurs when the noun and the accompanying modifiers are omitted from a noun phrase (NP). The determinatives involved in this ellipsis include: quantifiers as in (14), numerals as in (15)—cardinal and ordinal numbers— and possessive determiners.

(14) Due to the extreme lack of evidence all of these theories take on a certain plausibility related to the skill or arguing given by the author but nearly all [] tend toward the circular argument. (W1A-009 114)

(15) If you wanted to do something I'm looking for between 600 and 800 words but I will stretch it to a 1000 []. (S1A-096 178)

5.4. Other Types of Omission

Syntactic ellipsis has come to represent the default interpretation of the term ellipsis. However, syntactic ellipsis is not the only kind of omission in language (Quirk et al. 1985: 883-884). In fact, there are many other instances of language in use where omitted items need to be understood in some way or another. As Quirk et al. (1985: 883) notice, there is the phonological loss, also known as *aphaeresis*, of a syllable, as in the familiar form of *because* often spelled '*cos*. This rhetorical and phonological term is used to refer to the omission of one or more sounds from the beginning of a word or the phonological loss of an unstressed vowel as in '*round* (from *around*), '*lone* (from *alone*), or '*pon* (from *upon*) to mention but a few examples.

Moving to word formation, there is the clipping of words. Clipping, also known as truncation or shortening, consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts. For example, Quirk et al. (1985: 883-884) mention *flu* from *influenza* or *fridge* from *refrigerator*, which may well be regarded as a process of this kind: the omission is describable in terms of phonological units (syllables) rather than in terms of morphological units (morphemes) or grammatical units (words). Moreover, some slang such as *math/maths* (from *mathematics*), *lab* (from *laboratory*), *vet* (from *veteran*), *cap* (from *captain*), originated in school and in the army slang respectively, are also a few examples of this morphological process of omission in language.

Finally, Quirk et al. (1985: 884) point out that there is also the semantic omission as in *Frankly, he is very stupid*, where the disjunct *frankly* refers to the way the speaker is speaking, and it can be expanded in various ways, such as *I am speaking frankly when I say...* or *If I may put it frankly I would tell you...* However, the distinction between grammatical omission and semantic implication is not always clear (Greenbaum and Nelson 1999: 111).

As pointed out before, omission is widely found in language in different realms of linguistics, so it might be useful to name some criteria we could use in order to distinguish ellipsis from other kinds of omission. For instance, Quirk et al. (1985) list five criteria for ellipsis (a-e), where they emphasise the principle of 'verbatim recoverability'. The principle of 'verbatim recoverability' that applies to ellipsis states that "the actual word(s) whose meaning is understood or implied must be recoverable", meaning that when the missing words are inserted, the meaning of the original sentence does not change, and the sentence remains grammatically correct (Quirk et al. 1985: 884-888).

- A- The missing expression is precisely recoverable from the context
- B- The elliptical construction is ‘defective’
- C- The insertion of the missing expression results in a grammatical sentence with the same meaning as the elliptical sentence
- D- The missing expression is recoverable from the neighbouring text (rather than from the structural or situational context)
- E- The missing expression is an exact copy of the antecedent

(Quirk et al. 1985: 884-888)

According to Quirk et al. (1985: 884-888), it is important to understand that the boundaries of ellipsis are sometimes unclear, and that in order to be able to identify ellipsis, an example must satisfy all the criteria specified in (a-e). The aim here is to illustrate that other means of omission in the English language exist; however, these will not be dealt with any deeper, and the focus will be laid only upon the most common type of grammatical omission, ellipsis.

6. Research Design

This section, has four objectives: section 6.1. explains the aim, the motivation and the research questions of the study, section 6.2. describes the specific methodology used to analyse the data, section 6.3. discusses the corpus of the paper and, finally, section 6.4. comments on the problems that arose during the whole process.

6.1. Aim, Motivation, and Research Questions

Let us now begin this section by explaining the aim of this paper. The primary aim is to employ a corpus-based approach to investigate coordination ellipsis in British English across the spoken and written genres of ICE. The genres include Telephone Calls, Broadcast Interviews, Skills and Hobbies, Social Sciences, and so on. The goal is not simply to describe the form of coordination ellipsis, but rather the goal is to demonstrate why there are certain types of coordination ellipsis (i.e. C, D, E and F-Ellipsis) that are more common than others, why these preferred types occur more or less frequent than the less favoured types, and finally, the last goal is to explain why certain types of coordination ellipsis are more recurrent in some genres than others, and which factors are

involved (i.e. genres, type of coordination ellipsis, number of words separating the antecedent and the ellipsis site, and so on) (Meyer 1996: 242).

The idea for this research project stems from an essay by Charles F. Meyer (1996) *Coordination Ellipsis in Spoken and Written American English*. Meyer is a linguist at the University of Massachusetts Boston, who teaches Applied Linguistics and his area of research focuses on how linguistic corpora can be used to study how people use the English language in their day to day lives. In his essay, Meyer (1996) explores the well-known phenomenon of ellipsis, and more specifically, he studies coordination ellipsis in the corpora. It is true that there are many studies that investigate the different types of ellipsis, but there are no studies as exhaustive and comprehensive as Meyer's (1996). His main aim is not only to investigate ellipsis, but also his aim is to look at the frequency and use of elliptical coordinations and the stylistic and communicative factors that might favour or inhibit the use of the different types of elliptical coordinations in American English. His project is innovative in that it broadens the empirical base and the theoretical scope of ellipsis. However, there are also a few negative points, like the small number of samples taken into consideration and its focus on only one variety of English— American English. My thesis is a variation of his study in that it tests Meyer's (1996) hypothesis in addition to taking into consideration some examples from another variety of English— British English

Meyer uses the ICE and the Brown Corpus to examine the presence or absence of coordination ellipsis in American English. The present study, however, differs from Meyer's in some ways. Firstly, this study focuses on British English, and not American English. Secondly, it uses the ICE-GB as the only software corpus for the analyses, as detailed in the past Section 4.2 and the forthcoming Section 9.3. Thirdly, it analyses the occurrence of only one coordinator— *but*, and the number of words under analysis in this study are 10,705, whereas Meyer (1996: 242) examined a total of 96,000 words. The corpus of the present study, therefore, represents 11.2 % of Meyer's (1996) data set. Finally, I am aware of the fact that Meyer analyses only clausal coordination constructions, but in this study I am looking at both clausal and phrasal constructions, which are more abstract. Goldberg defines phrasal constructions as “underspecified statements” (1995: 192). In short, clauses are constructions that can stand alone, whereas phrasal constructions cannot (see section 7.1. for examples).

The two key research questions I put forward in this thesis can be summarised as follows:

1. What types of elliptical coordinations are more common across the various genres of the ICE-GB?
2. Which factors favour or inhibit the presence of the different types of elliptical coordinations in the ICE-GB?

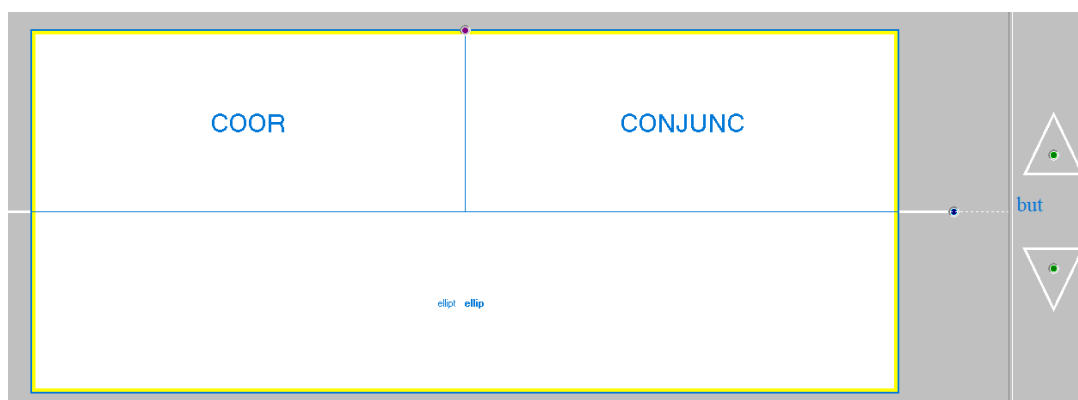
To answer the research questions, this project studies not only the nature of ellipsis as a communicative element, but also its behaviour in speech and writing. The phenomenon of ellipsis is therefore worth studying because, among other things, it gives us a chance to communicate efficiently, and without ellipsis communication would be tedious.

6.2. Analytical Procedure

Before describing the analytical procedures carried out, it is important to mention that all analyses have been carried out manually, and tables and figures were used in order to display results in a clear, reader-friendly way. All references to citations from the corpus are made up of a set of three digits, for example W2D-020 053. The first set (W2D) refers to the text category, in this instance a written text, the initial “W” indicating that the text is from a written text in contrast to the initial S used for speech (e.g. S1B-044 053). The second set is the identity number of the text (020). The third set identifies the number of text unit (053) within the text.

In order to carry out the analysis, I have used two different but complementary tools offered by ICE-GB. The most commonly used way of using a corpus for syntactic analysis is through syntactic trees, also called Fuzzy Tree Fragments (FTFs henceforth) (see Figure 4). They help to search for syntactic labels and structures by drawing a diagram of the structure you want to find in the corpus (Greenbaum 1996: 65-91). Figure 4 shows an example of the search. I constructed a FTF to find coordinating conjunctions in both written and spoken texts. In addition, as I have previously mentioned, this study will only focus on the coordinator *but*. Therefore in the search I have specified that the hits must contain the word *but* and that I am looking for both elliptical and un-elliptical examples.

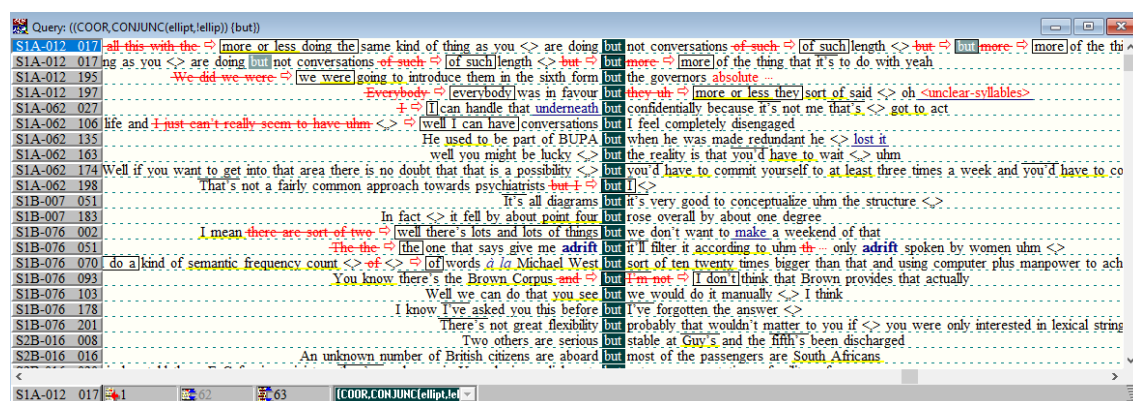
Figure 4 A FTF Labelled for Function (Coordinator) and Category (Conjunction)



It is also worth mentioning here that I have analysed 9 different text types, 5 spoken and 4 written text types. Therefore, the FTF query has been carried out only on those genres under examination: Telephone Calls, Broadcast Interviews, Non-Broadcast Interviews, Legal Presentations, Parliamentary Debates, Untimed Student Essays, Skills and Hobbies, Social Sciences and Press Editorials.

Once the search opens, the ICE-GB displays the hits it has found. Figure 5 shows my results of such a search. On the left, there are the text numbers corresponding to each hit, in the middle and highlighted in blue there is the coordinator *but*, and as we can see from the picture, ICE-GB also highlights repetitions or corrections speakers make when speaking. However, I am not interested in that aspect. At the bottom of the picture, the programme shows (from right to left) the current line number, the total number of text units, the total number of hits (63 hits in this specific search), and the FTF query.

Figure 5 A FTF Search in Progress



One of the features that I am interested in analysing are the frequencies of the various types of coordination ellipsis in spoken and written texts and their location within the clause or phrase. Therefore, I have distinguished four different ellipsis types, C-Ellipsis (example 16), which occur at the end of the first conjunct, D-Ellipsis (example 17), which occurs at the middle of the first conjunct, E-Ellipsis (example 18), which occurs at the middle of the second conjunct, and F-Ellipsis (example 19), which occurs at the end of the second conjunct. This classification of the constructions has been done according to Sanders (1977) and analysed according to Meyer's (1996) article. I have annotated these features manually with the help of a spreadsheet and correlation tables.

- (16) I don't know if Mum told you [] but she told me *her Mum has cancer*. (S1A-093 118) [C-Ellipsis]
- (17) I spent some time looking for a suitable menu package to use to do this but [] could not find a wholly suitable system. (W1A-005 035) [D-Ellipsis]
- (18) I wasn't *looking forward to doing it* but I am [] now. (S1A-096 012) [E-Ellipsis]
- (19) *Beech and oak leaves* have the reputation of being the best but there is no reason why other leaves should not be as good []. (W2D-011 022) [F-Ellipsis]

It is important to clarify here that Meyer (1996) does not consider F-Ellipsis in his analysis. According to Meyer (1996: 243), ellipsis in English only occurs in three positions: C, the end of the first conjunct, D, the beginning of the second conjunct, and E, the middle of the second conjunct. However, as we can see in example (19), ellipsis is possible at the end of the second conjunct too, and therefore I have decided to include a fourth category—the F-Ellipsis category.

It is important to mention here that there were a few examples in both spoken and written text which could not be categorise as neither C-, D-, E-, nor F-Ellipsis. These instances are a group of formulaic and incomplete expressions. They are constructions that are fixed in form, and in terms of their behaviour in the texts occur regularly and are semantically opaque often non-literal in meaning, like *there you go* or *we'll see* from examples (20), (21), (22), and (23) (Moon 1998: 21-22).

- (20) Don't know what she sees in him anyway but there you go. (S1A-093 102)
- (21) My own career of course has gone right down the tube but there you go. (S1A-096 205)
- (22) I'd be working with Paula as well so it would have been ok but we'll see. (S1A-099 066)
- (23) Marilla's bringing some people with them and then you've got the couple of people from Riff Raff but besides that. (S1A-100 122)

Quirk et al. (1985: 852) describe formulae as grammatically irregular discourse particles used for stereotyped communication situations which include miscellaneous exclamations, greetings, reaction signals, farewells, apologies, and so on. Formulaic language is more common in spoken discourse than written discourse, and it usually does not contribute any meaning or content to a statement. For that reason I have decided not to include them in the analysis.

Back to the analysis, there are varying levels of information value that can be assigned to the various types of coordination ellipsis. Consequently, I distinguish between 'partial', 'full', and 'complex'. This classification based on Meyer's (1996) helps us categorise the different instances of coordination ellipsis. Example (24) contains an instance of 'partial' ellipsis. In this example of D-Ellipsis, while the subject in the second conjunct is ellipted, the verb is not; therefore, this is an instance of partial D-Ellipsis. Example (25) contains, on the other hand, an instance of 'full' ellipsis. In this example of D-Ellipsis, both the subject (*These radiation changes*) and the verb (*are not*) are ellipted; therefore, this is an example of full D-Ellipsis.

- (24) *Charles the Bald* devoted a considerable amount of time to trying to settle Brittany but [] was less successful than his father & Louis. (W1A-003 017) [partial D-Ellipsis]
- (25) *These radiation changes are not* the main cause but [] are effected by strong feedbacks in carbon dioxide water vapour sea ice large-scale ocean circulation and albedo. (W1A-006 030) [full D-Ellipsis]

Example (26) contains an instance of 'complex ellipsis', which means that there are two types of ellipsis in a clause occurring at the same time. In that specific case, D-Ellipsis

and E-ellipsis occur at the same time, and both the subject (*The jury*) and the verb (*is*) are ellipted (see example (26)).

(26) *The jury is still out but [] not [] for long.* (W2E-010 060)

Finally, ‘full ellipsis’ and ‘no ellipsis’ are apparent in examples (27) and (28) respectively. In example (27) the verb and the subject are omitted, and in example (28) the full un-ellipted form is preferred; therefore, nothing is ellipted.

(27) *I want something that is really mysterious and magical but [] real.* (S1A-096 186)

(28) *You don't hear people enthusing very much about Arnold but I think he's wonderful.* (S1B-048 031)

I am also interested in the factors affecting the presence of coordination ellipsis. For that reason, I have decided to look at the frequencies of coordination ellipsis across the various genres of the ICE-GB. According to Meyer (1996: 260), certain types of ellipsis are more frequent in certain genres because they have communicative functions better suited to these genres than others. Factors such as the length and complexity of clauses are determinant to favour or inhibit the presence of coordination ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 260).

In order to gain a better understanding of the factors affecting the presence or absence of ellipsis, I am going to also look at the effect of distance on ellipsis. It has been demonstrated by Meyer that “the greater the distance between the ellipsis and the antecedent, the less likely there is to be ellipsis” (Meyer 1996: 252). However, when the distance between the ellipsis and the antecedent is relatively short (between 1-5 words), ellipsis is more likely to occur (Meyer 1996: 252). In section 8.3, I will examine the number of words that are between the antecedent and the site of ellipsis. Therefore, based on Meyer’s (1996: 252) classification, I have classified clauses depending on whether there are 1 to 5 words between the antecedent and the ellipsis site, 6 to 10, 11 to 15 and more than 15 words between the antecedent and the ellipsis site. In example (29), 5 words separate the antecedent from the ellipsis, whereas in example (30) the distance is larger, and eight words separate the antecedent from the ellipsis.

- (29) *The mixture* should be firm but [] pliable. (W2D-020 053)
- (30) I think the truth of the matter is that we both enjoyed the play very considerably but [] had those reservations about it. (S1B-044 053)

Another key factor affecting the presence or absence of ellipsis are the genres of the corpora. According to Meyer (1996: 260), the complexity of clauses may affect the presence or absence of ellipsis. Therefore, in his view, lengthy and complex clauses are more likely to exhibit a higher percentage of ellipsis than those genres known for having short and less complex clause structures. With this in mind, I have analysed the specific types of ellipsis that occur in different spoken and written genres. I have not only classified the instances of ellipsis in the genres according to their position in the clause but also according to their processing load.

After collecting all the data, careful attention was paid to the results. All analyses have been carried out for both spoken and written instances of coordination ellipsis.

6.3. Corpus

For the analysis of the present study, I am interested in the occurrence of the coordinator *but* in elliptical and non-elliptical coordinated constructions across the different text categories in ICE-GB. Therefore, the different text types selected for this analysis will contain examples of ellipsis and examples of no ellipsis. I decided to look at both spoken and written text types and look for instances of these different constructions.

The corpus for the study consists of a selection of 9 texts representing several text categories of speech and writing dealing exclusively with British English. Table 9 lists the various genres of this corpus that were investigated. The table also shows numbers in brackets which represent the word count of each text type (see Table 9).

Table 9 Word Count of the Genres in the Corpus

SPOKEN TEXTS [5,038]	WRITTEN TEXTS [5,667]
Telephone Calls [975]	Untimed Students Essays [1,274]
Broadcast Interviews [1,147]	Skills & Hobbies [1,517]
Non-Broadcast Interviews [1,188]	Social Sciences [1,621]
Legal Presentations [676]	Press Editorials [1,255]
Parliamentary Debates [1,052]	

A total of 10,705 words were investigated —5,038 words from spoken texts and 5,667 words from written texts — the texts under analysis consist of around 1,000 words each —the largest text type consists of 1,621 words, whereas the smallest consists of 676 words. Genres were chosen completely on a random basis. However, since I am intending to carry out the analysis manually, I have selected genres with the lowest word count and genres that differ linguistically from each other. The reason why is because, according to Meyer (2004: 6)

[b]y studying genres with differing functional needs, one can take a particular linguistic construction (such as an elliptical coordination), determine whether it has varying frequencies and uses in different genres, and then use this information to determine why such distributions exist and to isolate the function (or communicative potential) of the construction (2004: 6).

In the case of spoken texts (see Table 10), five different text types were examined: Telephone Calls, Broadcast Interviews, Parliamentary Debates, Legal Presentations and Non-Broadcast Interviews. The numbers in brackets in this case do not indicate the number of words but rather they indicate the number of examples of ellipsis or no ellipsis in each category (see Table 10). As shown in Table 10, Telephone Calls with 53 hits is the text type with the most ellipsis or no elliptical examples. Legal Presentations, on the other hand, is the text type with less examples with only 24 hits. It is important to point out that the number of examples (i.e. 53 examples in the case of Telephone Calls) contain both examples of elliptical and no elliptical clauses conjoined by the coordinator *but*.

Table 10 Number of Examples in Spoken Texts

SPOKEN TEXTS

- **Dialogues**
 - **Private:** Telephone Calls [53]
 - **Public:** Broadcast Interviews [46]
Parliamentary Debates [31]
 - **Monologues**
 - **Unscripted:** Legal Presentations [24]
 - **Scripted:** Non-Broadcast Interviews [39]
-

In the case of written texts (see Table 11), four different text types were examined and again the number in brackets indicates the number of examples of ellipsis or no ellipsis in each category. In this particular case, the text type with the most examples is Skills and Hobbies with 59 examples, and Press Editorials is the text type with the least amount, containing only 41 examples of coordinated elliptical or non-elliptical clauses followed by Untimed-Students Essays with only 46 examples.

Table 11 Number of Examples in Written Texts

WRITTEN TEXTS

- **Non-printed**
 - **Non-professional writing:** Untimed students essays [46]
 - **Printed**
 - **Non-academic writing:** Social sciences [56]
 - **Instructional writing:** Skills & Hobbies [59]
 - **Persuasive writing:** Press editorials [41]
-

As it can be observed in Tables 10 and 11, the total number of examples per text vary from one category to another, and so does the total number of words per text, which are not exactly the same. Although these differences are not very large, it is essential to

normalise the data when reporting results in order to compare the frequency of occurrences of coordination ellipsis in spoken and written genres. This is done primarily in order to provide a linear, more robust relationship of the inputs and to have the same range of value.

Below, Figure 6 and Figure 7 list the different genres under investigation and the normalised data, taking into account the number of examples and the number of words included in each text category. To show one example of the procedure, I have taken Telephone Calls to show how the frequencies have been calculated. Firstly, I have divided the number of examples (53) by the number of words (975), and then the convention is to multiply the total (x) by a factor (1,000), which is the same as:

	N° of Examples	N° of Words
Telephone Calls	53	975

$$\frac{53}{975} = x \cdot 1,000$$

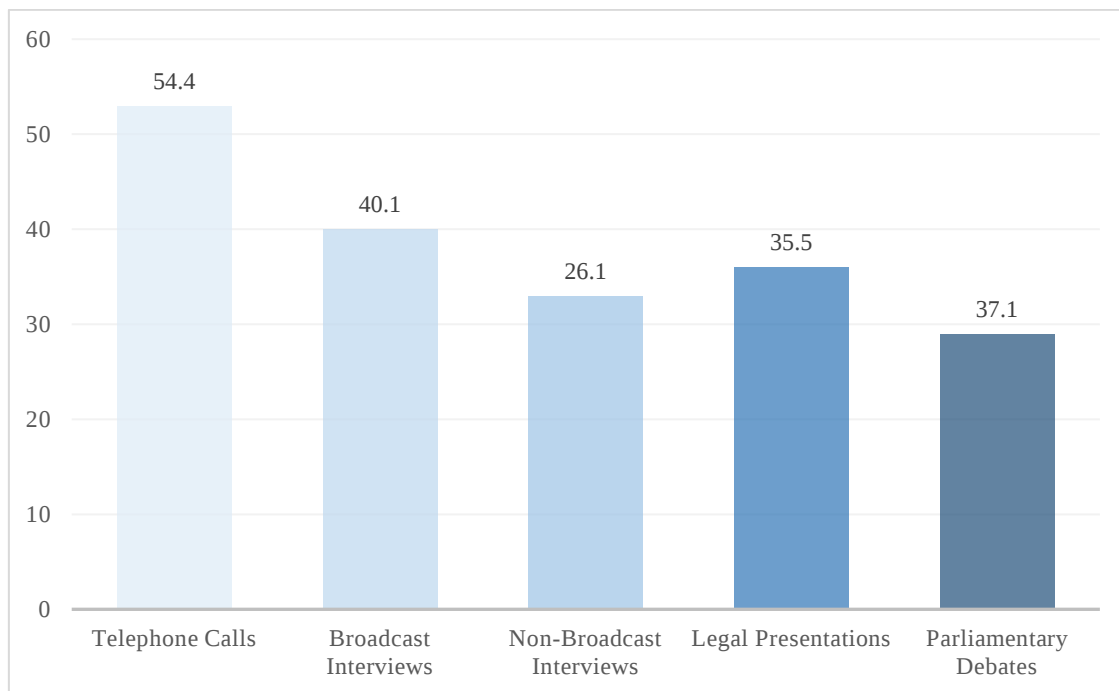
The value of x is the same as 0.05491329 and in order to get the normalised frequency we multiply x by 1,000 and we only leave one decimal. Therefore we are left with 54.4, which is the same as 54:

$$x = 0.05435897$$

$$0.05435897 \cdot 1,000 = 54.3589744$$

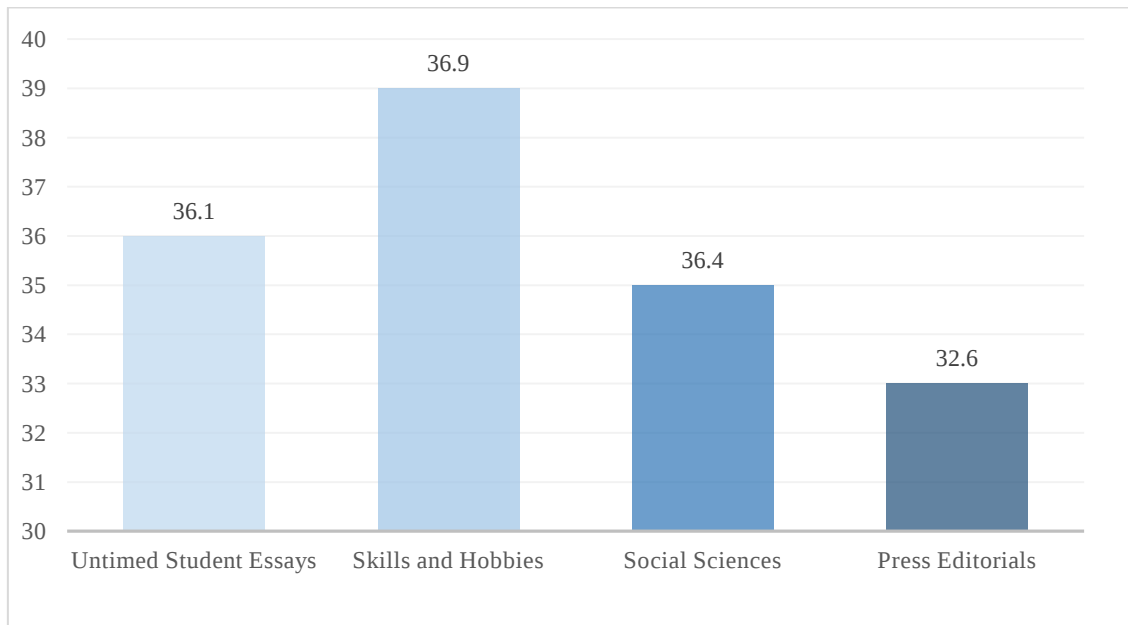
Below in Figures 6 and 7, the normalised data is displayed. Now that the results have been normalised it is easier to compare them. Telephone Calls is still the text type with most examples with a frequency of 54 followed by Broadcast Interviews with a frequency of 40, but in this case, it is not Legal Presentations but Non-Broadcast Interviews which exhibits the fewest examples of elliptical or non-elliptical constructions with only a frequency of 26. Overall, results did not show extremely large differences among the different genres.

Figure 6 Normalised Data of Spoken Texts (frequency per thousand words)



Data in Figure 7 shows the results of written texts. In this case Skills and Hobbies continues to be the text type with the most examples with a frequency of 37, followed by Social Sciences and Untimed Students Essays. Results in Figure 7 show similarities, with the exception of Press Editorials which exhibits the lowest frequency in this case with a frequency of 33. Again the results do not show big differences with regards to frequencies between text types because they are all more or less in the same range.

Figure 7 Normalised Data of Written Texts (frequency per thousand words)



After the data has been normalised, we can compare both spoken and written texts results together. The text type with the most examples per words overall is Telephone Calls with a frequency of 54, followed by Broadcast Interviews with a frequency of 40. The text type with the lowest percentage, on the other hand, is Non-Broadcast Interviews with a frequency of 26.

In conclusion, after normalising the data, we can observe that spoken texts exhibit a greater number with an average of 37. On the other hand, written genres show a lower average, 36. However, when we looked at the raw data, the average number of word count was higher in written texts (1416) than in spoken texts (975), and so did the number of examples— 37 and 51 in spoken and written texts, respectively (see again Table 10 and Table 11).

6.4. Problems

A problem that arose during the process was that the available literature on ellipsis tends to focus on specific subcategories (e.g. verb ellipsis, gapping or sluicing). Moreover, most researchers have focused on analysing these subcategories within the framework of generative grammar (e.g. Culicover and Jackendoff 2005), or they have taken an interest in ellipsis in a number of other languages, like Polish, Italian or Russian (e.g. Pulte 1971; López 1999). Limited and dated research on ellipsis has been explicitly typological (e.g. Ross 1970; Sanders and Tai 1972; Rosebaum 1974; Sanders 1977), or analyses the functions of ellipsis in communication (e.g. Halliday and Hasan 1976; Greenbaum and Meyer 1982; Meyer 1996). Therefore, it has been difficult to find an in-depth review of the literature concerning coordination ellipsis and corpus-based research. Nonetheless, I have focused on Meyer's (1996) corpus-based study which is quite complete when it comes to the analysis, but, unfortunately, very old. Sanders's (1977) article also helped in the development of this thesis, but, like Meyer's study (1996), his typological study is very old.

The corpus software used in this paper (ICE-GB), with over one million words is small in comparison to other corpora, such as the British National Corpus (BNC), which contains 100 million words. However, unlike the BNC, every text unit in ICE-GB has been syntactically parsed at function and category level presented in the form of a syntactic tree (Nelson et al. 2002:4). ICE-GB is a very useful programme for analysing lexis and grammar, although it has its limitations. I have used two analysis tools when looking at coordination ellipsis in discourse, and although it aided in my search for coordinated clauses, it did not help me spot ellipsis in the clauses under examination. There are no tools yet to efficiently spot and annotate ellipsis automatically, and it is not possible to query ellipses as such as they are empty elements. However, they occur in the environment of certain syntactical structures or trigger words, so it was possible to retrieve the samples and spot the ellipsis manually.

Although my research consists of relevant data, the sample is too small for drawing far-reaching conclusions. As mentioned earlier, this research represents 11.2 % of Meyer's (1996) analysis. It is possible that a larger, different data set would produce different results. In addition, the selected genres of the corpus have been selected at random, which could potentially play a role in the absence or presence of ellipsis. Based on previous findings, it is clear that the coordinator used to conjoin clauses affects the

occurrence of ellipsis in discourse, and in this study I have only looked at instances of *but*. Furthermore, this analysis focuses only on British English, and corpora of other varieties of English which are represented in the ICE should also be studied because it is not clear whether the principles of ellipsis in this paper are particular to British English or not. Finally, I have only looked at some factors affecting coordination ellipsis (i.e. the text type and the distance between the antecedent and the ellipsis, et cetera), but other factors could also potentially influence the presence or absence of ellipsis as well, such as different coordinator types.

7. Analysis

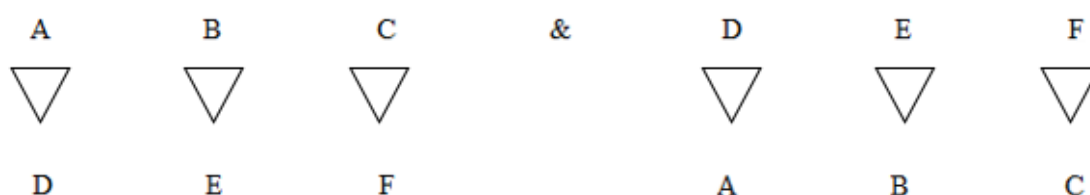
In this section, I will provide an analysis of the findings of the present project. The section is structured in accordance with the research questions. In section 7.1, I will analyse typological factors. Here I analyse the frequencies of C, D, E, and F-Ellipsis in spoken and written texts. This will be followed by section 7.2 where I will carry out a distributional analysis. In this section, I analyse the frequencies of C, D, E, and F-Ellipsis and full, complex and partial ellipsis in spoken and written texts. In addition, I will also comment on the options of speakers and writers have when choosing between ellipting identical constituents or retaining them. Processing load analysis features in section 7.3., where I analyse the amount of words that there are between the antecedent and the ellipsis site, and again I check this in both spoken and written discourse. In the final section 7.4, I will carry out a genre analysis. There I present a detailed description of the different spoken and written genres under investigation and the types of ellipsis featured in each genre, as well as the number of words between the antecedent and the ellipsis site in each genre under analysis.

7.1. Typological Analysis

In this subsection, I will discuss the results of the analysis of the various types of ellipsis (C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis) in spoken and written texts and the psycholinguistic constraints that seem to be involved in its distribution: the Suspense Effect and the Serial Position Effect (Meyer 1996; Greenbaum and Meyer 1982; Sanders 1977).

Sanders (1977: 242-243) observed that certain ellipsis types were more common than others, for example D-Ellipsis was much more common than C- or E-Ellipsis when looking at their frequency in discourse. Indeed the analysis here showed that D-Ellipsis was more common in the corpus, than C-, E, or F-Ellipsis (see Table 12). With a frequency of 70 % (112 instances), ellipsis at the beginning of the second conjunct (D-Ellipsis) was much more common than other ellipsis-types, followed by E-Ellipsis with a frequency of 21 % (33 instances) and F-Ellipsis 7 % (11 instances). On the other hand, the ellipsis type with the lowest percentage is C-Ellipsis, at the end of the first conjunct with a frequency of 2 % (4 instances).

In order to explain these tendencies, I will recall two psycholinguistic constraints which address this issue: the *Suspense Effect* and the *Serial Position Effect* (Meyer 1996: 243-246). To begin with, the *Suspense Effect*, according to Meyer, states that the “ellipsis will be more desirable if the antecedent of ellipsis is known prior to ellipsis. If the antecedent is known, comprehension will be greatly facilitated [...]” (Meyer 1996: 244). In line with this, Sanford and Garrod (1989: 236) hypothesise that “holding off interpretation until more information has been sampled will impose a concurrent memory load on the system as the signal is held over for subsequent consideration”. Therefore, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis are perceptually easier types because the antecedents of ellipsis (positions A, B, and C, respectively) are known and held in memory prior to ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 243-244). On the other hand, A-, B-, and C-Ellipsis are more difficult types of ellipsis because the antecedents of ellipsis (positions D, E, and F, respectively) are “unknown, unanalysed, and anticipated by the hearer/reader” (Meyer 1996: 244).



With regards to the frequency of the different types of coordination ellipsis, Table 12 demonstrates that C-Ellipsis is perceptually more difficult because of the antecedent of ellipsis, which in this case is position D. D-Ellipsis is one of the easiest types of ellipsis for the hearer/reader to comprehend, and this is reflected in Table 12 with a frequency of 70 %. The antecedent of D-Ellipsis is position A, which is known prior to ellipsis, and makes it easier for the hearer/reader to understand the information. Therefore D-Ellipsis is the preferred type of ellipsis by speakers and writers in the corpus. E- and F-Ellipsis demonstrate the next highest frequencies after D-Ellipsis at 21 % and 7 % respectively. C-Ellipsis, on the other hand, occurs four times with the lowest frequency of all the ellipsis-types (2%).

Table 12 The Frequency of C, D, E, and F Ellipsis in the Corpus

Ellipsis Type	Frequency
C-Ellipsis	4 (2 %)
D-Ellipsis	112 (70 %)
E-Ellipsis	33 (21 %)
F-Ellipsis	11 (7 %)
Total	160 (100 %)

Example (31) is an example of D-Ellipsis. The subject *The memory* is held in the memory of the reader, and the ellipsis comes later making it perceptually easier for the reader to hold the information (Meyer 1996: 244). On the other hand, example (32) is an example of C-Ellipsis. The subject *support* remains unknown for the reader and is therefore perceptually more difficult for the reader because ellipsis occurs before the antecedent is known.

- (31) *The memory* has obviously been in their heads but [] had failed to remain there.
(W1A-004 046) [D-Ellipsis]
- (32) Suggestive [] but not compelling *support* has been produced for a fourth possibility that amnesia is a product of the inability to associate new material with the contextual cues necessary for [...]. (W1A-004 085) [C-Ellipsis]

In section 6.1. I have already mentioned the difference between clausal and phrasal structures. Example (32) is a clear example of a phrasal construction in the sense that it cannot stand alone. In cases like this one, the middle position (B) is not possible and therefore only positions A and C are possible. Although Meyer (1996) only focuses on clausal, I have decided to consider phrasal construction in my analysis to illustrate how the work by providing examples. In addition, because of the low number of occurrences in the texts I decided to leave them in.

Additionally, Meyer (1996: 244) explains that predictions can be made about the desirability of the different types of ellipsis (C, D, E, and F-Ellipsis) due to the Serial Position Effect. The Serial Position Effect argues that a particular ellipsis-type is desirable or undesirable depending on how prominent its antecedent position is (Meyer 1996: 244). According to Meyer (1996: 244)

it is based on experiments testing how well subjects remember items in a series, There experiments measured the number of errors subjects made in remembering items placed in specific positions in a series [...] (Meyer 1996: 244).

Tables 13 and 14 reflect that in both spoken and written texts, respectively, D-Ellipsis had the highest frequency with 64 % (49 instances) in spoken texts and 76 % (63 instances) in written texts. This is because its antecedent position (A) is highly prominent (Meyer 1996: 244). D-Ellipsis is followed by E-Ellipsis, with a frequency of 23 % (18 instances) in spoken and 18 % (15 instances) in written texts, whose antecedent position (B) is next most prominent position after (A). In both speech and writing, C-Ellipsis is the least desirable. In spoken texts there are only two instances of ellipsis, which represent only 3 % of the total number of ellipsis in the spoken texts. On the other hand, in written texts C-Ellipsis also occurs twice representing again only 2 % of the total number of ellipses. Finally, although F-Ellipsis is not very desirable in spoken texts there are 8 instances, while in written there are only three examples, representing a frequency of 10 % and 4 % respectively.

Table 13 The Frequency of C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis in Spoken Texts

Ellipsis Type	Frequency
C-Ellipsis	2 (3 %)
D-Ellipsis	49 (64 %)
E-Ellipsis	18 (23 %)
F-Ellipsis	8 (10 %)
Total	77 (100 %)

In the case of written texts (see Table 14), C-Ellipsis occurs twice, and it was restricted to two genres: Untimed Students Essays and Skills and Hobbies, respectively (see examples (33) and (34)).

(33) Suggestive [] but not compelling *support* has been produced for a fourth possibility that amnesia is a product of the inability to associate new material with the contextual cues necessary for [...]. (W1A-004 085) [C-Ellipsis]

(34) They are similar to [] but smaller than *the ordinary earthworm* and if you have a compost or manure heap there will almost certainly be some in it. (W2D-011 067) [C-Ellipsis]

As we can observe, examples (33) and (34) are very rare constructions because with C-Ellipsis, the reader does not find out what the antecedent is in advance as it occurs later on in the sentence.

Table 14 The Frequency of C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis in Written Texts

Ellipsis Type	Frequency
C-Ellipsis	2 (2 %)
D-Ellipsis	63 (76 %)
E-Ellipsis	15 (18 %)
F-Ellipsis	3 (4 %)
Total	83 (100 %)

In general, the data demonstrates that the frequency of the ellipsis-types matches the predictions of the Suspense and Serial Position Effects. D-Ellipsis, is overall the most favoured type of ellipsis as described above. E-Ellipsis is, on the other hand, is the second most favoured ellipsis-type. C-Ellipsis was so uncommon that it was restricted to one genre in the case of the spoken texts: Telephone Calls. Below there is an example (35) of this uncommon type.

(35) I don't know if Mum told you [] but she told me *her Mum has cancer*. (S1A-093 118)

Finally, Table 15 lists the four types of ellipsis that I have looked at and the degrees to which they favourably or unfavourably satisfy the Suspense Effect and the Serial Position Effect (Meyer 1996: 245). Meyer (1996: 245) explains that overall, D-Ellipsis is the most preferred type of ellipsis in English, followed by C- and E-Ellipsis. They contain antecedent positions (F and B, respectively) which are intermediate in prominence (Meyer 1996: 245).

Table 15 The Favourability of C, D, E, and F-Ellipsis in the Corpus (Meyer 1996: 245)

Ellipsis Type	Suspense Effect	Serial Position Effect
C-Ellipsis	L	L
D-Ellipsis	F	F
E-Ellipsis	F	L
F-Ellipsis	F	L
F: favoured		
L: less favoured		

Although the usage of ellipsis can be quite accurately predicted by the Suspense and Serial Position Effects, Meyer (1996: 246) explains that they only partially explain the usage of elliptical coordinations. Meyer (1996: 246) recalls the principle of communicative dynamism which “assigns varying levels of information value to the various positions in a clause, and the level of information value assigned to each ellipsis position in English accurately predicts the potential that the position has for ellipsis”.

Moreover, Meyer (1996: 246) points out that these constraints vary from context to context. He also points out a number of grammatical and pragmatic considerations which may affect the results, such as

the semantic distinctiveness of the conjuncts, the extent to which clarity of expression was enhanced by either the ellipsis or repetition of identical constituents, and the preference in certain genres for a particular type of ellipsis over other types. (Meyer 1996: 246).

7.2. Distributional Analysis

In the sub-section above, I argued that the Suspense and the Serial Position Effects are not enough to give an accurate account on the occurrence of C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis as predicted by Meyer (1996: 246). Meyer (1996: 246) instead, my analyses suggests that “it is necessary to look beyond to the principle of Communicative Dynamism”. However, let us first roughly explain what communicative dynamism is. Quirk et al. (1985: 1356) define communicative dynamism as

the variation in communicative value as between different parts of an utterance [...] The communicative dynamism can range from very low [...] through medium [...] to very strong [...] To put it in another (and better way), it is common to process the information in a message so as to achieve a linear presentation from low to high information value (1985: 1356).

Accordingly, Meyer (1996: 247) suggests that the distribution of ellipsis in the clause will also have varying levels of information value

those positions with lowest information value will have a high potential for ellipsis because they will tend to contain old information (i.e. information that is identical with the information in the antecedent position for ellipsis); those positions with high information value will have a low potential for ellipsis because they will tend to contain new information (i.e. information not identical with the information in the antecedent position for ellipsis) (Meyer 1996: 247).

Whereas the Suspense and the Serial Position Effects predict only that D-Ellipsis will be favoured, they both say nothing about the “potential” for ellipsis (full, partial and complex forms) in the various positions (C, D, E, and F) (Meyer 1996: 247). In order to explain the varying potential for ellipsis “one must investigate the differing levels of information value assigned to these positions by the principle of communicative dynamism” (Meyer 1996: 247). What is more, Meyer (1996: 247) explains that D-Ellipsis is more likely to carry old information and therefore low information value, which explains the high frequency in the corpus. Other ellipsis-types, however, are very likely to contain new

information and high information value according to Meyer (1996: 247). This has been illustrated below.

Old Information —→ New Information
Low Information Value —→ High Information Value

(Meyer 1996: 247)

Tables 16 and 17 list the four positions in which ellipsis can occur (C, D, E and F), and compare the frequency of ellipsis in these positions with the full, partial and complex forms (Meyer 1996: 247). While tables 13 and 14 demonstrated that D-Ellipsis was overwhelmingly preferred over C-, E- and F-Ellipsis, Tables 16 and 17 show that these frequencies are the result of D-Ellipsis carrying old information (i.e. identical information as its antecedent), resulting in a high potential for ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 247). On the other hand, C-Ellipsis carries new information; therefore, there is a low potential, in comparison to other types of ellipsis, for ellipsis in this position (Meyer 1996: 248).

Meyer (1996: 247) explains that “D-Ellipsis occurs at the beginning of the second conjunct, [which] is in a position that is highly likely to contain old information and to carry low information value”. This explains the high occurrence of ellipsis in this position and the high rate in the corpus of D-Ellipsis. In spoken texts (see Table 16), D-Ellipsis occurred a total of 49 times, of which 35 instances (a frequency of 65 %) were instances of full ellipsis (see example 36,) and 14 (61 %) of partial ellipsis (see example 37).

- (36) After that I started thinking about her as a young woman and *I started mourning* not for my mother but [] for the girl who had gone to Cambridge. (S1B-046 090)
[full D-Ellipsis]
- (37) And I think the truth of the matter is that *we* both enjoyed the play very considerably but [] had those reservations about it. (S1B-044 053) [partial D-Ellipsis]

After D-Ellipsis, E-Ellipsis has the next highest total number of instances (18 instances) (see Table 16) of which 11 instances (20 %) are instances of full ellipsis and 7 instances (31 %) are instances of partial ellipsis. Overall, C- and F-Ellipsis are the ellipsis-types with the lowest number of examples in spoken texts (2 and 8 instances, respectively).

Table 16 The Frequency of Ellipsis in Positions C, D, E and F in Spoken Texts

Position	Full Ellipsis	Partial Ellipsis	Complex Ellipsis	Total
C-Ellipsis	1 (2 %)	1 (4 %)	0	2 (3 %)
D-Ellipsis	35 (65 %)	14 (61 %)	0	49 (64 %)
E-Ellipsis	11 (20 %)	7 (31 %)	0	18 (23 %)
F-Ellipss	7 (13 %)	1 (4 %)	0	8 (10 %)
Total	54 (70%)	23 (30%)	0	77 (100 %)

Table 16 also demonstrates that D-Ellipsis is overwhelmingly preferred over the other ellipsis types followed by E-Ellipsis. Table 11 also shows that C-, E- and F-Ellipsis have a limited potential for ellipsis due to their low frequencies. In general, instances of full ellipsis were more frequent with a frequency of 70 % (54 instances) in spoken texts and partial ellipsis with a frequency of 23 % (23 instances), and this can be linked to the way in which humans communicate. Specifically, ellipsis contributes to brevity so that we do not repeat old information. Full ellipsis, on the other hand, creates a situation in which speakers can communicate with as little redundancy as possible (Meyer 1996: 250). Finally, complex ellipsis exhibits zero examples, which may be the result of complex ellipsis being a very difficult construction for both the addressee and the addresser.

In the case of written texts (see Table 17), the overall number of examples was higher than spoken texts (83 instances and 77 instances, respectively). To begin with, D-Ellipsis occurred 63 times, of which 30 were instances of full ellipsis, 30 of partial ellipsis and 3 of complex ellipsis. D-Ellipsis again represents the highest number with regards to the other types of ellipsis. In example (38) we can see an example of full D-Ellipsis and in example (39) we can see an example of partial D-Ellipsis.

- (38) *It might appear off or unusual* to outsiders but [] not [] to those who have been brought up in that way. (W2B-017 076) [full D-Ellipsis]
- (39) *Christ* is far less powerfully conceived and drawn by comparison but [] wins the day by virtue of the extra radiance of his aura of blue. (W1A-008 037) [partial D-Ellipsis]

Table 17 The Frequency of Ellipsis in Positions C, D, E and F in Written Texts

Positio	Full Ellipsis	Partial Ellipsis	Complex Ellipsis	Total
C-Ellipsis	1 (3 %)	1 (2 %)	0	2 (2%)
D-Ellipsis	30 (76 %)	30 (75 %)	3 (75 %)	63 (76%)
E-Ellipsis	7 (18 %)	7 (18 %)	1 (25 %)	15 (18%)
F-Ellipsis	1 (3 %)	2 (5 %)	0	3 (4%)
Total	39 (47 %)	40 (48 %)	4 (5 %)	83 (100 %)

The other types of ellipsis (C-, E-, and F-Ellipsis), occur at a greater distance into the clause than D-Ellipsis, in positions that are very likely to contain new information and to carry low information value (Meyer 1996: 248). E-Ellipsis is the second most frequent ellipsis-type after D-Ellipsis, similar to the results found in spoken texts. According to Meyer (1996: 248), this is “because it occurs in the middle of the second clause, a position that is likely to contain more new information than D-Position but less new information than the C-Position”. In examples (40) and (41) E-Ellipsis is shown. Example (40) is an example of partial ellipsis while example (41) is an instance of full ellipsis from both spoken and written discourse, respectively.

- (40) There's not enough *nutriment* to go around but that it is clear that there's not enough [] taking around. (S2B-048 083) [partial E-Ellipsis]
- (41) *Chropleth can be implemented* not only inside specific spatial areas but also [] within isocline maps showing density for example of population. (W1A-006 065) [full E-Ellipsis]

C-Ellipsis occurs in the clause in a position where new information is most probable to occur, at the end of the first conjunct, therefore, there is a low potential for ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 248). Finally, Table 17, unlike Table 16, shows a higher tendency of partial ellipsis (40 instances) over full ellipsis (39 instances). However, since the difference is not very big, more examples might be needed to see big differences and to draw far-reaching conclusions.

In general, Tables 16 and 17 show that there is an extremely low frequency of C-Ellipsis: two instances in spoken texts and two instances in written texts, restricted to Phone Calls texts in speech, and Untimed Students Essays and Skills and Hobbies in writing. According to Meyer (1996: 248), “there is a low potential for ellipsis in this position” due to the high probability of new information in C-Position. E-Ellipsis, on the other hand, occurs in a position that is likely to contain more new information than the D-Position but less new information than the C-Position. In both cases, E-Ellipsis is the second most frequent type of ellipsis, with a total of 18 instances in spoken texts and 15 in written texts.

In Table 18, we can see the frequency of full ellipsis, partial ellipsis and complex ellipsis in spoken and written texts. Table 18 also shows an enormous preference in speech for the full ellipsis: almost three-quarters (70 %) of the constructions in speech, whereas in writing almost a half (47 %) of the constructions.

Table 18 The Frequency of Ellipsis in Speech and Writing

	Full Ellipsis	Partial Ellipsis	Complex Ellipsis	Total
Speech	54 (70 %)	23 (30 %)	0	77 (100 %)
Writing	39 (47 %)	40 (48 %)	4 (5 %)	83 (100 %)

In speech, brevity is an important factor and that may be the reason why there is a high number of full ellipsis instances in speech (54 instances). What is more, in speech repetition becomes less important than in writing, and therefore clarity in speech is best promoted by ellipsis. In writing, on the other hand, both full ellipsis and partial ellipsis share almost the same results, 39 instances and 40 instances respectively. However, in writing there are four instances which are instances of complex ellipsis. This might be because in writing it is easier to use more difficult and obscure constructions than in speech.

If we now look at Table 19, the full un-ellipted form in both speech and writing genres show a strong preference: 60 % and 59 %, respectively. On the other hand, instances of ellipsis represent in a frequency of 40 % and 41 % in speech and writing respectively.

Table 19 The Frequency of Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in Speech and Writing

	Ellipsis	No Ellipsis	Total
Speech	77 (40 %)	116 (60 %)	193 (100 %)
Writing	83 (41 %)	119 (59 %)	202 (100 %)

Meyer (1996: 251) argues that “while speech is transitory, writing is permanent”, and this difference might explain why repetition is much more important in writing than in speech. In line with Meyer’s explanation, Tannen (1989: 47-53) notices that repetition serves a number of important functions also in speech. First of all, it “enables a speaker to produce fluent speech while formulating what to say next” (Tannen 1989: 48). At the same time, repetition also functions on the interactional level of talk, “accomplishing social goals, or simply managing the business of conversation” (Tannen 1989: 51). In other words, “repetition not only ties parts of discourse to other parts, but it bonds participants to the discourse and to each other, linking individual speakers in a conversation and in relationships” (Tannen 1989: 51-52). These functions of repetition in speech are amply illustrated by some of the examples of un-ellipted constructions occurring in spoken samples. To show this with one example, in example (42), the replication of exactly alike subjects allows the addresser to plan what she intends to say and at the same time provides assists the listener in comprehending the message “by providing less dense discourse” (Tannen 1989: 49).

- (42) It might be called to put people into *the costumes* of any period really but *the costumes* you felt that they might wear. (S1B-045 025)

Although repetition in example (42) is less extreme, in examples (43) and (44) repetition has a similar function “to give the speaker time to plan his or her utterance, and to present the listener with manageable chunks of new information” (Meyer 1996: 252).

- (43) *He* really likes *Joey* but *he* thinks *Joey's* a complete waster. (S1A-093 072)
- (44) There are a lot of *callers* at our front doors nowadays some of them more welcome than others but in April there'll be one *caller* you shouldn't miss the man or woman from the census the great national counting of heads. (S2B-044 001)

In general, I can conclude that repetition was more important than brevity in both spoken and written texts. Of the 395 constructions chosen for analysis from the corpus in which speakers or writers had the option of ellipting identical constituents or retaining them, retention or pronominalisation of the full form was chosen in 235 (60 %) of the constructions and ellipsis was chosen in 150 (40 %) of the constructions.

Total N° of Examples	Retention or Pronominalisation	Ellipsis
395 (100 %)	235 (60 %)	150 (40 %)

Again, a more careful investigation of the occurrences should be carried out since these figures reveal general tendencies (Meyer 1996: 250). Finally, it is true that certain positions in the clause favour ellipsis and other do not, however as Meyer (1996: 251) points out ellipsis cannot be considered an all or nothing phenomenon, but rather

there is a scale between full ellipsis and exact repetition of the identical constituents, and investigating the factors that influence the choices on this scale is important to understand why, for instance, full or partial repetition in the D-Position is in some contexts communicatively more desirable than full ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 251).

7.3. Processing Load Analysis

Many factors affect the presence or absence of ellipsis, and one of these factors are the words in discourse which may affect comprehension by either facilitating the understanding of a sentence or not (Cook and Myers 2004: 268). As it was previously mentioned, repetition is a decisive function which guarantees that the spoken message is correctly decoded by the listener (Meyer 1996: 252). According to Meyer (1996: 252), a similar situation exists between the distance of ellipsis and the antecedent. Meyer (1996: 252) demonstrates that the greater the distance between the ellipsis and the antecedent the less likely there will be ellipsis. For example, if the distance between the ellipsis and the antecedent site is short, ellipsis is more likely to occur than in contexts where the distance between the ellipsis and the antecedent site is greater.

Considering Meyer's (1996: 252) analysis and results I have carried out the same procedure to see if there is a correlation between ellipsis and the processing load or, what is the same, the distance (in words) between the antecedent and the ellipsis site.

Tables 20 and 21 demonstrate that in both speech and writing the greater the distance between the ellipsis and the antecedent, the less likely there is to be ellipsis, which coincides with Meyer's (1996: 252) results. In speech (see Table 20), the total number of instances of full ellipsis was higher than in partial ellipsis (54 and 23 instances respectively). The analysis reveal that when the distance between the ellipsis and the antecedent was relatively short (between 1-5 words), full ellipsis occurred 10 times (67 %) out of 15 and partial ellipsis occurred only 5 (33 %) times. Ellipsis was not very frequent in when the distance was between 1-5 words though, and Meyer explains that this is "because the antecedent of ellipsis is easily recoverable for both the addresser and the addressee, and the repetition of the antecedent produces unnecessary redundancy".

Table 20 The Effect of Distance on Ellipsis in Speech

Ellipsis Type	1-5 Words	6-10 Words	11-15 Words	+15 Words	Total
Full Ellipsis	10 (67 %)	30 (73 %)	7 (54 %)	7 (88 %)	54 (70 %)
Partial Ellipsis	5 (33 %)	11 (27 %)	6 (46%)	1 (12 %)	23 (30 %)
Complex Ellipsis	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15 (20 %)	41 (53 %)	3 (17 %)	8 (10 %)	77 (100 %)

In example (45a), five words separate the ellipsis from the antecedent of ellipsis. In (45b) the antecedent is repeated, however such repetition is unnecessary unless there is some motivation for emphasising the repeated element (Meyer 1996: 252).

(45a) *Walling* was the owner but [] chose to serve someone who knew was not the owner. (S2A-068 060) [D-Ellipsis]

(45b) *Walling* was the owner but *Walling* chose to serve someone who knew was not the owner.

Repetition can sometimes fulfil some discourse functions and enable the speaker to interact with efficacy. However, in the example above (45b) such repetition is not needed since the hearer does not benefit from the redundancy and makes it difficult to comprehend such discourse (Tannen 1987: 49).

In cases where the distance was greater (between 11 and more than 15 words) ellipsis was also very uncommon, only 7 instances in each case (see Table 20). Apparently, the ideal distance for ellipsis to occur more often is between 6 to 10 words maximum with a frequency of 53 % (41 instances out of 77 instances). In example (46), 10 words separate the antecedent (*There was*) from the ellipsis site, and this is the appropriate number of words that should occur between the antecedent and the ellipsis site.

- (46) *There was not a single inventory of phonological units but [] a number of different systems that might or might not have shared members or terms. (S2B-049 027)*
[D-Ellipsis]

Partial and complex ellipsis with a total of 23 instances (30 %) and 0 instances (0 %) respectively in spoken genres were not as common as full ellipsis (54 instances and a frequency of 70 %), which represents more than half of the total instances (see Table 20). Partial ellipsis, in line with full ellipsis, occurred more often in contexts in which 6 to 10 words separated the antecedent from the ellipsis site 11 instances, followed by 11-15 words 6 instances. Finally, there were no examples of complex ellipsis in spoken texts and therefore complex ellipsis was restricted to writing. The total number of instances show a higher number of instances where there are 6-10 words distance between the antecedent and the ellipsis representing a frequency of 53 %, followed by 1-5 with a frequency of 20 % and 11-15 with a frequency of 17 %.

In writing (see Table 21), the same pattern emerged. Full ellipsis occurred more frequently (17 instances) in the corpus when the distance that existed between the ellipsis and the antecedent was to some degree short (between 6-10 words). When the distance between the ellipsis and the antecedent is too great (more than 15 words), full ellipsis happened only in 3 of the cases in writing. In example (47), twenty-two words separate the ellipsis from its antecedent, making it more difficult to reconstruct the antecedent of ellipsis and potentially difficult to decode (Meyer 1996: 253).

- (47) *He had not previously visited Bhutan a tiny Himalayan kingdom which depends on India for a large part of its development budget but [] had obviously heard a lot about it from Nehru. (W2B-011 067)* [D-Ellipsis]

Table 21 The Effect of Distance on Ellipsis in Writing

Ellipsis Type	1-5 Words	6-10 Words	11-15 Words	+15 Words	Total
Full Ellipsis	11 (28 %)	17 (44 %)	8 (38 %)	3 (62 %)	39 (47 %)
Partial Ellipsis	2 (5%)	21 (54 %)	12 (57 %)	5 (38 %)	40 (48 %)
Complex Ellipsis	2 (67 %)	1 (2 %)	1 (5 %)	0	4 (5 %)
Total	15 (18 %)	39 (47 %)	21 (25 %)	8 (10 %)	83 (100 %)

Unlike in speech, in writing partial ellipsis was more frequent than full ellipsis (40 and 39 total examples respectively, which represents a frequency of 49 % and 48% respectively), and again the perfect distance for ellipsis to occur was between 6 to 10 words ideally (see Table 21). In the case of partial ellipsis, 6-10 words was also the ideal distance to separate the antecedent and the ellipsis site with 21 instances. In example (48), for instance, 10 words separate the antecedent (*This was*) and the ellipsis site.

(48) *This was* not a revival of a pre-Carolingian rank but [] an office established in line with Carolingian practices elsewhere. (W1A-003 040) [D-Ellipsis]

Unlike speech, writing contains 4 instances of complex ellipsis in which 2 occur with a distance of 1-5 words, one instance with a 6-10 words distance, and one with a distance of 11-15 words. Complex ellipsis stands for the occurrence of two different types of ellipsis in one clause, in this case D- and E-Ellipsis. In example (49a), we can see the elliptical sentence and in example (49b) the un-ellipted. There are 5 words between the antecedent (*It might appear off or unusual*) and the first ellipsis site, and 7 words to the second ellipsis site. In cases like this one, I have categorised the clause considering the occurrence of the first ellipsis site, therefore this instance of complex ellipsis belongs to the 1-5 words category.

(49a) *It might appear off or unusual* to outsiders but [] not [] to those who have been brought up in that way. (W2B-017 076) [D-Ellipsis]

(49b) *It might appear off or unusual* to outsiders but *it might not appear off or unusual* to those who have been brought up in tha

In spoken and written texts (see Tables 20 and 21), the distance between ellipsis and its antecedent had a general effect on the presence or absence of ellipsis. In instances where 15 words or less separated the ellipsis and the antecedent, ellipsis was more common. But, when there were between 6 to 10 words full ellipsis was even more common, happening in approximately 2 quarters of the constructions in speech and writing (73 % and 44 %, respectively). Finally, in constructions in which 15 or more words separate the ellipsis and the antecedent, full ellipsis was very uncommon in both speech and writing.

Additionally, Meyer (1996: 253) notices that “while the distance between the site of ellipsis and its antecedent ha[s] a general effect on the presence or absence of ellipsis, the specific distance that create[s] decoding difficulties varies by ellipsis-type”. Meaning that depending on the ellipsis-type (C, D, E, or F) ellipsis is easier or more difficult to decode. For example, tables 22 and 23 show the effect of distance on C-, D-, E- and F-Ellipsis in spoken and written English.

Table 22 The Effect of Distance on C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis in Speech

Ellipsis Type	1-5 Words	6-10 Words	11-15 Words	+15 Words	Total
C-Ellipsis	0	1 (3 %)	1 (7 %)	0	2 (3 %)
D-Ellipsis	12 (80%)	24 (60 %)	8 (53 %)	5 (71 %)	49 (64 %)
E-Ellipsis	1 (7 %)	10 (25 %)	5 (33 %)	2 (29 %)	18 (23 %)
F-Ellipsis	2 (13 %)	5 (12 %)	1 (7 %)	0	8 (10 %)
Total	15 (20 %)	40 (51 %)	15 (20 %)	7 (9 %)	77 (100 %)

Meyer (1996: 253) explains that “[b]ecause D-Ellipsis is easier to decode than C- or E-Ellipsis, coordinate constructions exhibiting D-Ellipsis tended to tolerate a greater distance between the antecedent and ellipsis than other types of ellipsis”. In speech (see Table 22), D-Ellipsis occurred 49 times (64 %), of which 24 instances occurred in constructions in which only 6-10 words separated the antecedent and the ellipsis sites followed by a 1-5 words distance (12 instances), and a 11-15 words distance (8 instances). E-Ellipsis followed D-Ellipsis, which occurred only 18 times (23 %), and again more than half of the instances occurred between 6-10 words (10 instances). See example (50) in which 9 words separate the antecedent *I was driving* from the ellipsis site.

- (50) Well *I was driving* partly on the road but also [] through open country. (S1A-097 164) [E-Ellipsis]

In the case of C- and F-Ellipsis, these types occurred 2 (3 %) and 8 (10 %) times, and 6-10 words separated most of their instances (see examples (51) and (52) below)

- (51) I don't know if Mum told you [] but she told me *her Mum has cancer*. (S1A-093 118) [C-Ellipsis]

- (52) I've got to phone Liz because she said she was going to *phone me* on Monday night but she hasn't []. (S1A-093 221) [F-Ellipsis]

Table 22, also shows that D-Ellipsis is the only ellipsis-type which tolerates greater distances between the ellipsis and antecedent sites (5 instances), followed again by E-Ellipsis (2 instances). However, overall ellipsis was more difficult in constructions in which sites were over 15 words apart.

In writing, the same is true. As Table 23 demonstrates, D-Ellipsis occurred in 63 times (76 %), whereas C-, E-, and F-Ellipsis occurred with 2 (2 %), 15 (18 %), and 3 (4 %) instances respectively. Again E-Ellipsis, like in speech, is the second most frequent type in written discourse, although in big distances (+ than 15 words) E-Ellipsis shows 1 example. Strikingly, Table 23 also shows that there are very few instances of C-Ellipsis, which according to Meyer (1996: 253) “is the most difficult type of ellipsis to decode”. In speech, there are only two instances of C-Ellipsis in the corpora; one occurred in constructions in which only 6-10 words separated the antecedent and ellipsis and the other one in constructions in which 11-15 words separated the antecedent and ellipsis (see Table 23). In writing, C-Ellipsis was restricted to two genres, as mentioned earlier: Untimed Student Essays and Skills and Hobbies, and these 2 examples of C-Ellipsis happen in constructions in which only 1-5 words separated the antecedent and ellipsis, unlike in spoken texts where the distance was larger. Overall, most ellipsis-types in writing tolerate relatively short distances (6-10 words apart), and like in speech D-Ellipsis and E-Ellipsis are the only ellipsis-type which tolerates greater distances (over 15 words apart) with 8 and 1 instances respectively (see Table 23).

Table 23 The Effect of Distance on C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis in Writing

Ellipsis Type	1-5 Words	6-10 Words	11-15 Words	+15 Words	Total
C-Ellipsis	2 (13 %)	0	0	0	2 (2 %)
D-Ellipsis	11 (74%)	27 (69 %)	18 (81 %)	7 (88 %)	63 (76 %)
E-Ellipsis	2 (13 %)	10 (26 %)	2 (14 %)	1 (12 %)	15 (18 %)
F-Ellipsis	0	2 (5 %)	1 (5 %)	0	3 (4 %)
Total	15 (18 %)	39 (47 %)	21 (25 %)	8 (10 %)	83 (100 %)

As illustrated in examples (53) and (54), 18 and 20 words separate the antecedent and the ellipsis in spoken and written discourse respectively.

- (53) Now *they also say* of you that you're very nice that you have no enemies quire rare in politics but [] that the public man lacks charisma the public man is grey. (S1B-043 103) [D-Ellipsis]
- (54) *Coloured pencils* are manufactured in a similar way from a mixture of white kaolin waxes pigments and adhesive binders but [] are not fired. (W2D-016 038) [D-Ellipsis]

In summary, although D-Ellipsis tolerates greater distances, ellipsis was even more common in instances in which the distance between the antecedent and the ellipsis is relatively short (6-10 words). For example, in speech more than half of the instances (24 instances) exhibited D-Ellipsis with a distance of 6-10 words (see Table 22). In writing, 27 of instances exhibited D-Ellipsis with distances of 6-10 words (see Table 23). Instances in which E-Ellipsis is possible the same tendency is noticed; ellipsis occurred more frequently in distances where the antecedent and ellipsis are 6-10 words apart, 10 instances in speech and 10 in writing.

7.4. Genre Analysis

Ellipsis and repetition, in speech and writing, is the main focus in this section. The frequency and the type of ellipsis are influenced by the different text types found across the corpus. Although the factors above apply uniformly, the genres in the corpora are said to be more directly influenced by certain types of ellipsis and their frequency (Meyer

1996: 260). For example, Meyer notices that ellipsis tends to be more common in genres like Fiction (1996: 260). He also notices that certain types of ellipsis like C-Ellipsis were more frequent in certain genres, and C-Ellipsis was more common in Government Documents “because they had communicative functions better suited to these genres than others”. Repetition and ellipsis in discourse fulfil the needs of the speaker and the writer in specific situations/contexts. Therefore, Tables 24 and 26 list the frequency of full, partial, and complex ellipsis in the different genres of the ICE-GB and rank the genres from those with the lowest incidence of ellipsis to those with the highest.

As I mentioned in section 6.3., the total number of words as well as the total number of examples per text are very similar and do not show very noticeable differences among each other which could affect the results. However, in this specific case, I have decided to normalise the data not only to get more accurate results, but also because some of the texts exhibit a rather low number of word count, such as Legal Presentations which has 676 words or Telephone Calls which has 975 words, in comparison to the rest.

Let us begin with the results obtained in speech. As the figures in Table 24 demonstrate, there is a connection between the complexity of clause structure and ellipsis as Meyer predicted (1996: 206). Genres like Broadcast Interviews and Non-Broadcast Interviews are genres known for having less complex clauses structures and, therefore, they contain a higher number of elliptical clauses (Meyer 1996: 206). The situation or context in which they occur is usually a one-on-one conversation between an interviewer and an interviewee and the primary purpose is information transfer. In general spoken genres show a very low rate of partial ellipsis constructions. For example, Telephone Calls contains only 4 instances, Broadcast Interviews 6, Non-Broadcast Interviews 7, Legal presentations 4 and Parliamentary debates 2. In general, spoken genres show zero instances of complex ellipsis unlike written genres which show a total of 4 instances (see Table 24).

Table 24 The Frequency of Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech

Genre	Full Ellipsis	Partial Ellipsis	Complex Ellipsis	Total
Tel. Calls	11 (63 %)	4 (27 %)	0	15 (100 %)
Broad. Inter.	14 (70 %)	6 (30 %)	0	20 (100%)
N.-Broad. Inter.	11 (61 %)	7 (39 %)	0	18 (100 %)
Legal Prese.	4 (50 %)	4 (50 %)	0	8 (100 %)
Parlm. Debates	14 (88 %)	2 (12 %)	0	16 (100 %)

The reason for the low rate of partial ellipsis in spoken texts might be because in speech repetition helps the speaker to produce language in a less energy-draining way, and therefore the production on language is more efficient and fluent (Tannen 1987: 48). Repetition is also used as ‘linking repetition’ according to Tannen (1987: 48). Some examples are presented below in (55) and (56).

(55) *Rosine* couldn't come but she wants to come. (S1A-094 030)

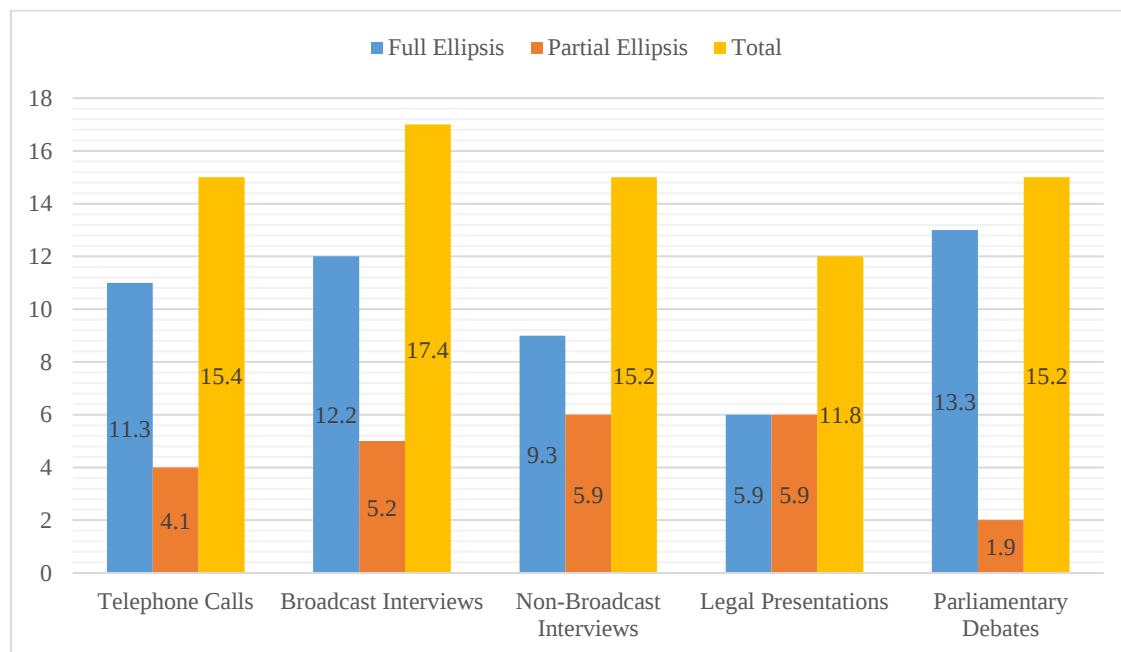
(56) *I* wasn't really worrying about it because if I pass it'll be a bonus but I'm quite expecting to fail. (S1A-095 114)

In examples (55) and (56), speakers repeat the subject. In example (55), *Rosine* has been repeated with a third person pronoun *she*, and in example (56) there is a total repetition of the first person pronoun *I*. This enables the speaker “to produce fluent speech while formulating what to say next” and it also enables the speaker “to carry on the conversation with relatively less effort” (Tannen 1987: 48-49).

The normalised figures in Figure 8 are very similar to those in Table 24. For example, we can see that instances of full ellipsis exhibit a higher number than partial ellipsis, and that the total normalised numbers are quite high in general, ranging from 12-17, such as in Telephone Calls (11), Broadcast Interviews (12), Parliamentary Debates (13), and so on (see Table 25). We can also see from Figure 8 that Broadcast Interviews have the highest total number (17) with a total number of 20 instances whereas Legal Presentations is the genre with the lowest total number (12) with 8 instances of ellipsis (8) as we can see in Table 24. The reason why might be because Legal Presentations is a

genre notorious for having lengthy and complex clauses (see example 57), and again the complexity of the sentence is connected to the frequency of ellipsis (Meyer 1996: 206).

Figure 8 Normalised Data of Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech (per thousand words)



Example (57) contains a 3rd person pronoun co-referential with another 3rd person pronoun *he*. In this case, *he* is repeated and therefore there is no ellipsis due to the complexity of the clause. In the earlier section (see Section 7.3.), I have demonstrated that when the distance between the ellipsis and the antecedent was big, it is not very likely that ellipsis takes place “because of the strain of memory load that recovering the ellipted item creates” (Meyer 1996: 260). Therefore, we can conclude that there is also a connection between the length of clause structure and ellipsis. Overall full ellipsis is more common (70 %) than partial ellipsis (30 %) in speech.

- (57) And when *he* rang Mr Stuart up and asked him about this Mr Stuart said yes it was true that the defendants acquired the Ferndale Group but *he* couldn't say how much had been paid and Mr Lampitt was away on a six week holiday and he could ask him after he came back. (S2A-070 083)

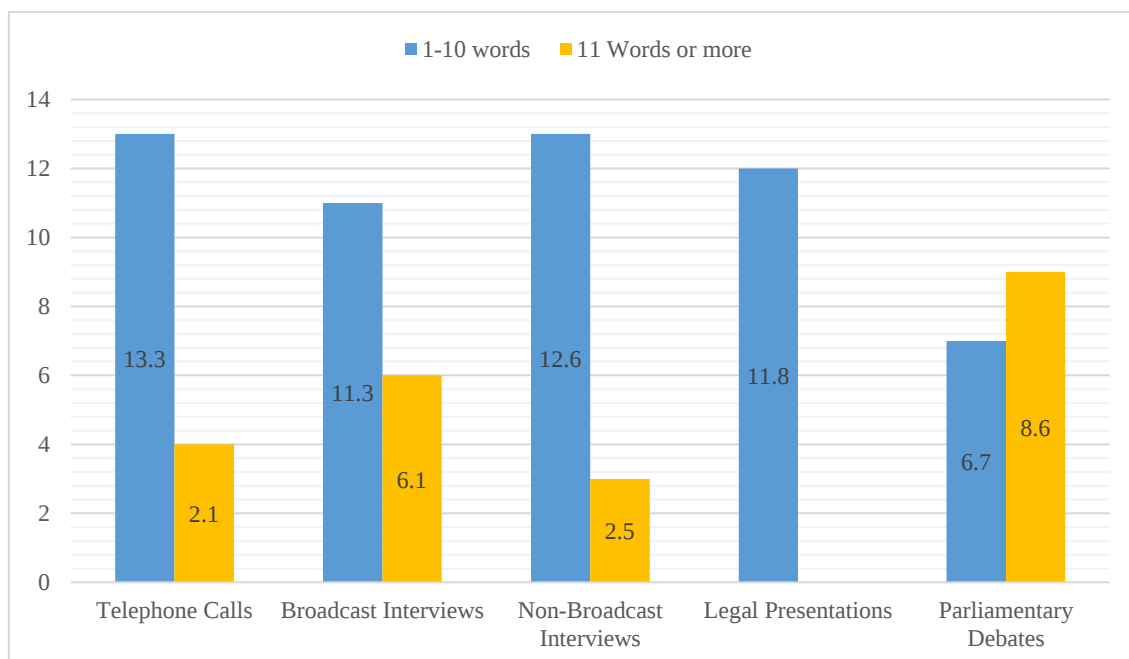
Table 25, on the other hand, lists the distance between ellipsis and the antecedent (between 1-10 and more than 11 words) also in the genres of speech. The frequency of ellipsis between the ellipsis site and the antecedent in speech is overall very low in distances where there are 11 words or more. For example, Legal Presentations exhibit zero examples and Telephone Calls only 2 examples. However, the genre Parliamentary Debates shows the highest number of instances (9 instances), which makes a frequency of 56 %. Genres like Non-Broadcast Interviews, Broadcast Interviews and Telephone Calls are genres known for having less complex clause structures containing a lower number of words between the antecedent and the ellipsis site (15, 13 and 13 instances respectively). In general, 1-10 words distance shows a total of 56 instances whereas +11 words distance 21 (see Table 25).

Table 25 The Distance between Ellipsis and Antecedent Sites in Speech

Ellipsis	1-10 Words	+ 11 Words	Total
Tel. Calls	13 (87 %)	2 (13 %)	15 (100 %)
Broad. Inter.	13 (65 %)	7 (35 %)	20 (100 %)
N.-Broad. Inter.	15 (83 %)	3 (17 %)	18 (100 %)
Legal Prese.	8 (100 %)	0	8 (100 %)
Parlm. Debates	7 (44 %)	9 (56 %)	16 (100 %)

After normalising the data (see Figure 9), it is evident that the results coincide with those in Table 25. In fact, these three text types (Non-Broadcast Interviews, Broadcast Interviews and Telephone Calls) have also very low instances in cases where the antecedent and the ellipsis site are far away (11 words or more). Once again, spoken texts do not bear greater distances very well with the only exception of Parliamentary Debates which exhibits the highest number (11). We can observe this in Figure 9.

Figure 9 Normalised Data of the Distance Between Ellipsis and the Antecedent Sites in Speech (per thousand words)



Moving to writing (see Table 26), I find higher numbers of elliptical construction (full, partial and complex) in comparison with spoken texts (see Table 24). This can be because the total number of examples is higher (Untimed-Students Essays 27 instances followed by Skills and Hobbies 24 instances, and Social Sciences 20) whereas in speech the highest genre had 20, followed by 18 and 16 instances (Broadcast Interviews, Non-Broadcast Interviews, and Parliamentary Debates, respectively). Moreover, written texts show a higher number of examples with partial ellipsis. Untimed-Student Essays with 56 % frequency is the text type with the highest number of instances with partial ellipsis (15 instances), followed by Skills and hobbies with a frequency of 54 % and 13 instances (see Table 26 below).

Table 26 The Frequency of Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Writing

Genre	Full Ellipsis	Partial Ellipsis	Complex Ellipsis	Total
Unt.-Stud. Essays	12 (44 %)	15 (56 %)	0	27 (100 %)
Skills and Hobb.	10 (42 %)	13 (54 %)	1 (4 %)	24 (100 %)
Social Scs.	10 (50 %)	8 (40 %)	2 (10%)	20 (100 %)
Press Editorial	7 (58 %)	4 (33 %)	1 (9 %)	12 (100 %)

Complex ellipsis, as it was previously mentioned, is a very difficult ellipsis type and very rare in the corpus. However, in comparison with spoken texts, complex ellipsis was more common in genres like Social Sciences (example 58), Skills and Hobbies (example 59), and Press Editorials (example 60).

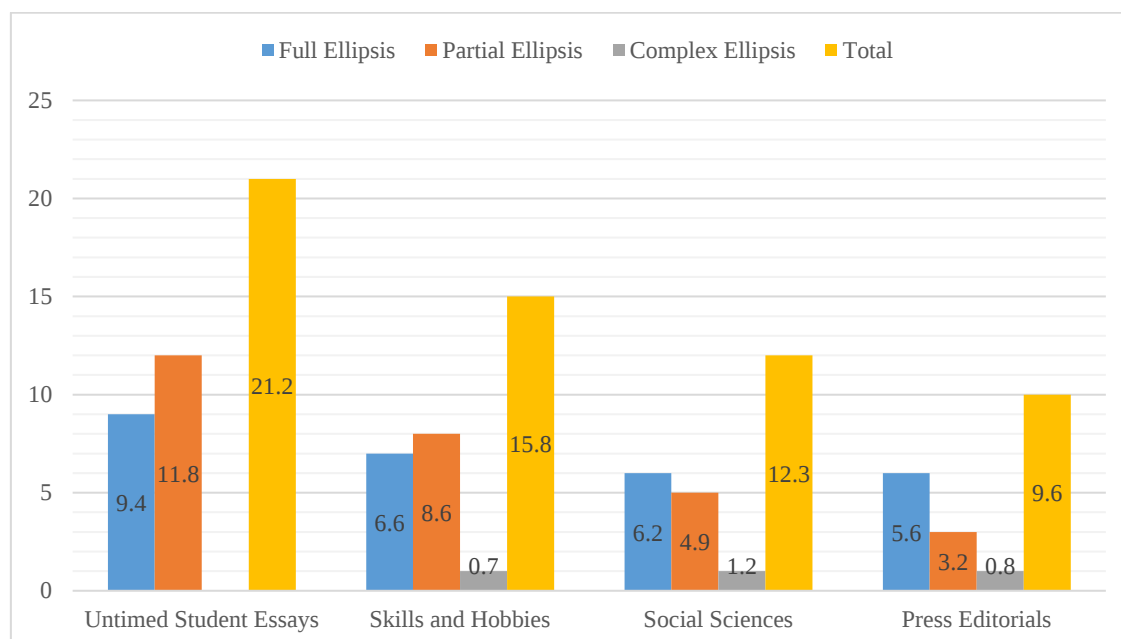
- (58) It might appear off or unusual to outsiders but [] not [] to those who have been brought up in that way. (W2B-017 076)
- (59) Add the meat cut into neat cubes with the gristle removed and process for another 10-15 seconds until thoroughly blended but [] not [] too fine. (W2D-020 013)
- (60) The jury is still out but [] not [] for long. (W2E-010 060)

In examples (58), (59) and (60) there is D- and E-Ellipsis occur at the same time. Complex ellipsis is very special in the sense that if used incorrectly it might impede comprehension. In general, complex ellipsis works better in written texts than in speech because when we write texts we have time to think and deliberate what we want to say whereas in speech there is not really a lot of time to think about what we want to say and, therefore, it is quite spontaneous.

Once I have normalised the data (see Figure 10), results show that full ellipsis was not preferred over partial ellipsis anymore, but rather they bear the same results overall (in terms of total number of instances per text). The frequency of full ellipsis and partial ellipsis, therefore, show a similar frequency in written texts. Untimed Student Essays showed the highest number of examples in both full and partial ellipsis, 12 and 15 examples, followed by Skills and Hobbies with 10 and 13 examples, respectively (see Table 26). This shows us that it is very important to normalise the data in order to come up with more accurate results. However, Figure 10 coincides with Table 26 in that both

show very low numbers of complex ellipsis instances. In addition, Untimed Student Essays continues to be the genre with the highest total number (21) with 27 instances in total, followed by Skills and Hobbies (16) with a total of 24 instances.

Figure 10 Normalised Data of Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Writing (per thousand words)



If we now move to the distance between ellipsis and its antecedent in writing, we can see that Table 27 reports a higher number of examples that contain more than 11 words, a total of 29 instances compared to 21 in speech (see Table 25). Repetition, therefore, is much more important in speech than in writing. According to Tannen (1989: 48) “speech enables a speaker to produce language in a more efficient way, less energy-draining way”. In writing, Untimed-Students Essays showed the highest number of instances with more than 11 words separating the antecedent and the ellipsis site (15 instances), and at the same time one of the lowest percentage of examples with 1 to 10 words separating the antecedent and the ellipsis site (12 instances). Press Editorials, on the other hand, shows 0 instances of ellipsis occurring in distances higher than 11 words, and in distances between 1 and 10 words in Press Editorials ellipsis occurs also not very often (12 instances) compared to genres like Social Sciences where there are 18 examples in distances between 1-10 words. This might be because Press Editorials does not bear

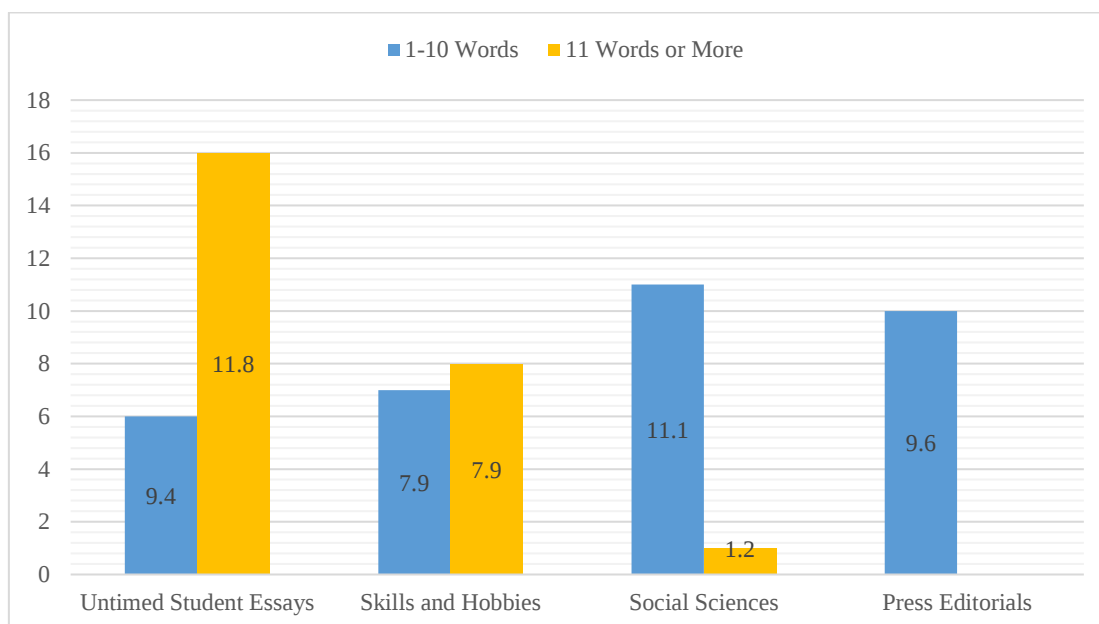
greater distances as Untimed-Student Essays does. Overall, written genres bear short distances very well. However, it might be necessary to normalise the data to see more concrete results.

Table 27 The Distance between Ellipsis and Antecedent Sites in Writing

Ellipsis	1-10 Words	+ 11 Words	Total
Unt. Stud. Essays	12 (44 %)	15 (56 %)	27 (100 %)
Skills and Hobb.	12 (50 %)	12 (50 %)	24 (100 %)
Social Scs.	18 (90 %)	2 (10 %)	20 (100 %)
Press Editorials	12 (100 %)	0	12 (100 %)

In the case of writing (see Figure 11), I have also normalised the data in order to get conclusive results because in some cases Table 27 shows quite similar results. Results in Figure 11 demonstrate very high numbers when the distance between the ellipsis and its antecedent was bigger than 11 words in the written genre Untimed Student Essays (12), and a very low number Social Sciences (8), followed by Skills and Hobbies (1). Overall, all genres in writing bear short distances (between 1-10 words) similar to the results in Table 27. However, the genre that bears short distances the best is Social Sciences (11), followed by Press Editorials and Untimed Student Essays (10 and 9, respectively).

Figure 11 Normalised Data of the Distance Between Ellipsis and the Antecedent Sites in Writing (per thousand words)



After comparing speech and writing and the full form and the ellipsis, results in Table 28 demonstrate that figures relatively coincide and no noticeable differences can be noticed. In speech, the full form was preferred with a 60 % over the full ellipsis with a 40 %. In writing, the full-form was also preferred with a 59 % over the full form 41 %. Here there is a summary of the results (see Table 28).

Table 28 Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in Speech and Writing

Ellipsis	No Ellipsis	Ellipsis	Total
Speech	116 (60 %)	77 (40 %)	193 (100 %)
Writing	119 (59 %)	83 (41 %)	202 (100%)

It is also of great importance to pay attention to the frequency of ellipsis and no-ellipsis not only in speech and writing but also in the specific genres of the corpus. Tables 29 and 30 summarise the findings.

By looking at Table 29, we can see that no ellipsis figures are higher than those in ellipsis. This might be explain by the fact that, as it was mentioned earlier, repetition

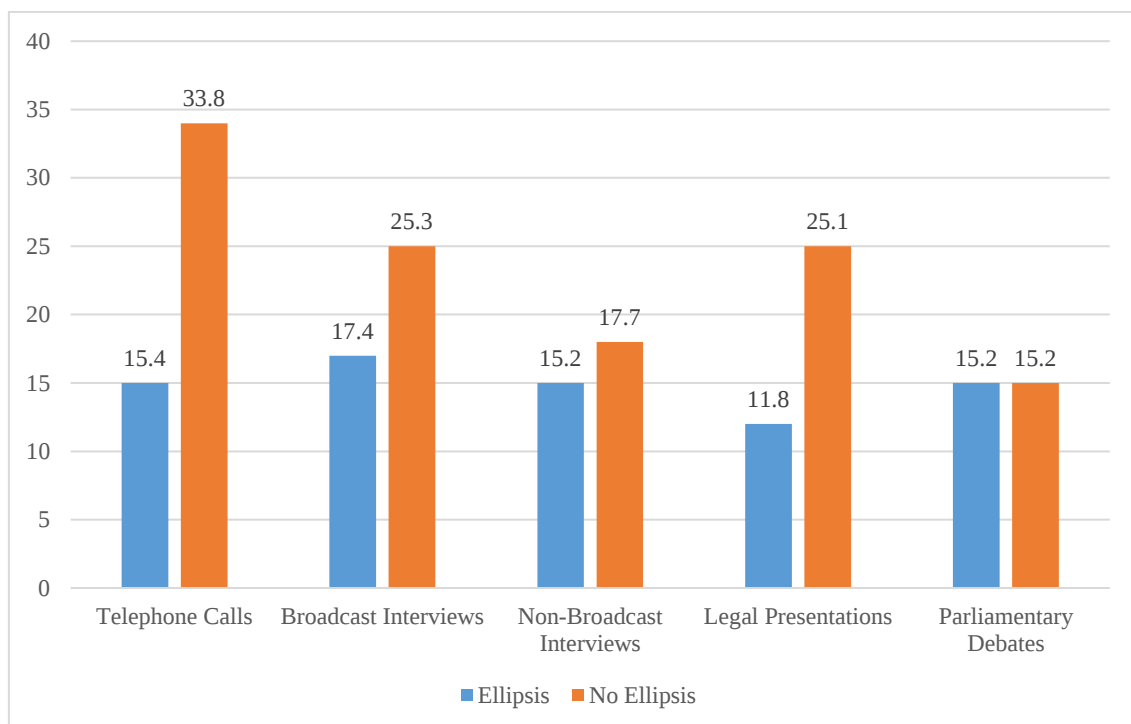
is very important in speech because it serves the speaker in many different ways in order to produce language in a more efficient way. At the same time, repetition can enhance cohesion in a text “by creating parallel structures connected with previous ideas in a text”. Telephone calls is the genre with the highest number of no ellipsis (33 instances), followed by Broadcast Interviews (29) and Non Broadcast Interviews (21). Let us now look at the normalised data in order to get more accurate results (see Figure 12).

Table 29 The Frequency of Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech

Genre	No Ellipsis	Ellipsis	Total
Telephone Call	33 (69 %)	15 (31 %)	48 (100 %)
Broadcast Interviews	29 (63 %)	20 (37 %)	46 (100 %)
Non-Broadcast Interviews	21 (54 %)	18 (46 %)	39 (100 %)
Legal Presentations	17 (68 %)	8 (32 %)	25 (100 %)
Parliamentary Debates	16 (50 %)	16 (50 %)	31 (100 %)

In the case of speech, Figure 12 demonstrates that after normalising the data Telephone Calls has the highest number with regards to no-ellipsis, followed by Broadcast Interviews and Legal Presentations with 25 each. Overall, no ellipsis is preferred over ellipsis in most of the cases with one exception. Parliamentary Debates is the only genre which shows the same number of ellipsis and no ellipsis (16 and 16 instances). However, in the other genres the full form was preferred over the ellipsis (Telephone Calls 34, Broadcast Interviews 25, Non-Broadcast Interviews 18, and Legal Presentations 25) (see Figure 12).

**Figure 12 Normalised Data of Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech
(per thousand words)**



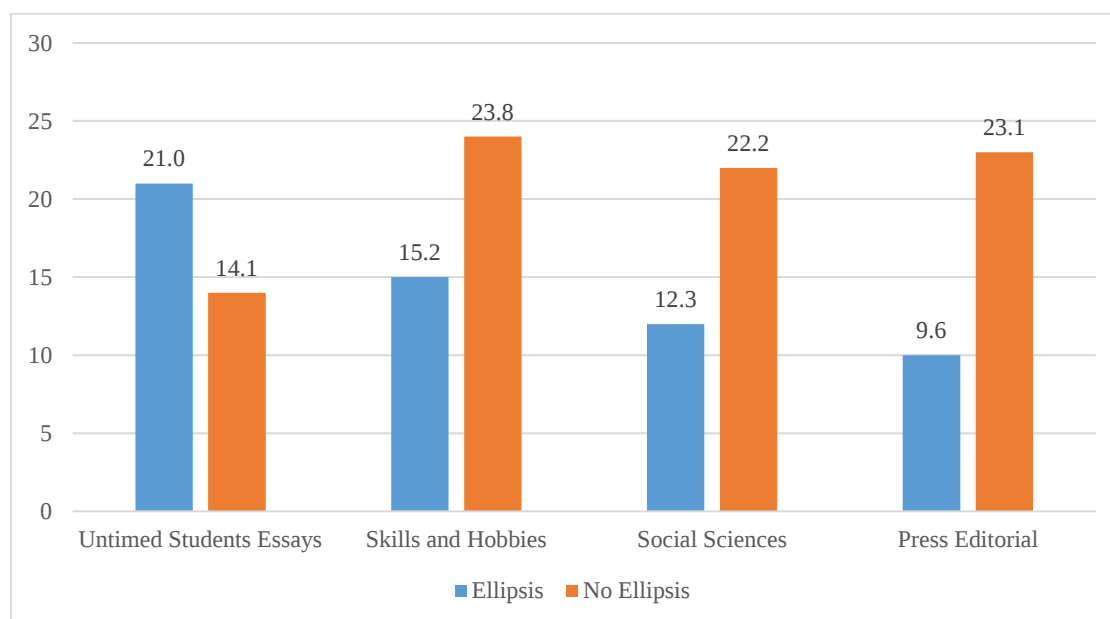
In writing something similar happens (see Table 30). In most cases the full form over ellipsis was the preferred across the genres of the written corpus. However, there was one case in which ellipsis was preferred. In Untimed-Students Essays there is a higher number of ellipped instances (28 instances) than un-ellipted (18 instances), representing a frequency of 61 % and a 39 % respectively. In the other written genres, the full form was preferred over ellipsis: Skills and Hobbies 36 instances, Social Sciences 36, and Press Editorials 29 instances.

Table 30 The Frequency of Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Writing

Genre	No Ellipsis	Ellipsis	Total
Untimed Student Essays	18 (39 %)	28 (61 %)	46 (100 %)
Skills and Hobbies	36 (61 %)	23 (39 %)	59 (100 %)
Social Sciences	36 (64 %)	20 (36 %)	56 (100 %)
Press Editorials	29 (71 %)	12 (29 %)	41 (100 %)

Like in speech, I normalised the data in writing (see Figure 13). Results show a great number of examples of no ellipsis in Skills and Hobbies (24), followed by Press Editorials and Social Sciences (23 and 22, respectively). Although no ellipsis was overall preferred across the genres, like in Table 30, Untimed Student Essays show the lowest number of no ellipsis (14) and the highest number of ellipsis (21). We can therefore agree on that when comparing the normalised data in spoken and written genres, spoken genres show a bigger number with regards to no ellipsis. Telephone calls with a 34, followed by Broadcast Interviews and Legal Presentations with 25 each. In writing, Skills and Hobbies and Press Editorials exhibit the highest number of no ellipsis with 24 and 23 respectively.

Figure 13 Normalised Data of Ellipsis and No-Ellipsis in the Genres of the Corpus in Writing (per thousand words)



To conclude, let us now move to the different types of coordination ellipsis (C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis). If we look at Tables 31 and 32 when the occurrence of the four ellipsis types were compared different ellipsis-types predominated in certain genres over the other types.

In the case of speech (see Table 31), D-Ellipsis (49 instances), for example, is much more common than the other types of ellipsis in Broadcast Interviews, Non-Broadcast Interviews, and Parliamentary Debates with 13 instances each. The same happens in writing (see Table 32). E-Ellipsis is the second most frequent type in speech.

In fact, it was more common in Broadcast Interviews (5 instances), but it was very uncommon in Legal Presentations (2 instances).

Table 31 The Frequency of Ellipsis-Types in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech

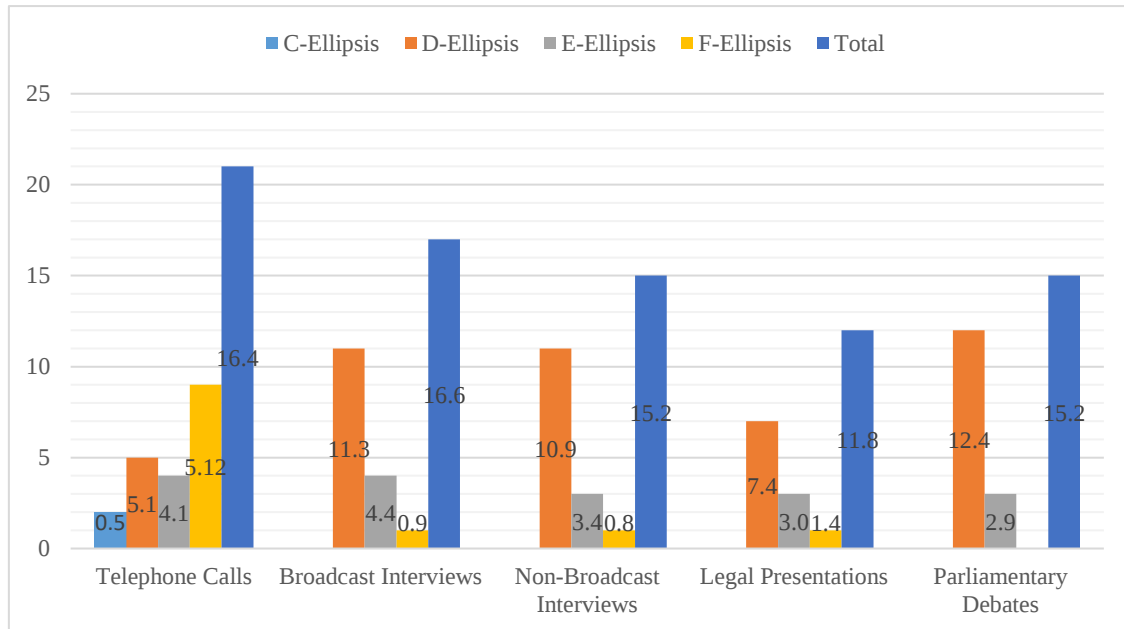
Genre	C-Ellipsis	D-Ellipsis	E-Ellipsis	F-Ellipsis	Total
Tel. Calls	2 (13 %)	5 (31 %)	4 (25 %)	5 (31 %)	16 (100 %)
Broad. Inter.	0	13 (68 %)	5 (26 %)	1 (6 %)	19 (100 %)
N.-Broad. Inter.	0	13 (72 %)	4 (22 %)	1 (6 %)	18 (100 %)
Legal Prese.	0	5 (63 %)	2 (25 %)	1 (12 %)	8 (100 %)
Parlm. Debates	0	13 (81 %)	3 (19 %)	0	16 (100 %)
Total	2 (3 %)	49 (64 %)	18 (23 %)	8 (10 %)	77 (100 %)

On the other hand, C-Ellipsis was overall an infrequent type in both spoken and written texts with a frequency of 2 % and 2 %, but when it did occur it was more frequent in Telephone Calls, in speech, and Untimed Student Essays and Skills and Hobbies in writing (see Table 31). According to Meyer (1996: 262), in order to understand why there happens, “it is important to explore the manner in which the individual ellipsis-types satisfied the communicative needs of the genres in which they predominated”.

I have explained before that in general C-Ellipsis is a difficult and less common ellipsis-type because the antecedent occurs later in the sentence (position F), and therefore it remains unknown for the hearer/reader. F-Ellipsis was relatively uncommon, it occurred most frequently in Telephone Calls (5 instances), Broadcast Interviews (1 instance), Non-Broadcast Interviews (1 instance) and Legal Presentations (1 instance) in speech, and Skills and Hobbies (2 instances) and Social Sciences (1 instance) in writing (see Table 31). These features are also shown in Figure 14 in which data has been normalised.

Figure 14 confirms the results obtained in Table 31. Broadcast Interviews contains more examples per words with a total of 17, followed by Telephone Calls with a total of 16. Broadcast and Non-Broadcast Interviews continue to be the genres with more D-Ellipsis examples but Parliamentary Debates is the genre with more examples of D-Ellipsis. Telephone Calls and Broadcast Interviews are also the two genres with more examples of E-Ellipsis (see Figure 14 below).

Figure 14 Normalised Data of Ellipsis-Types in the Genres of the Corpus in Speech (per thousand words)



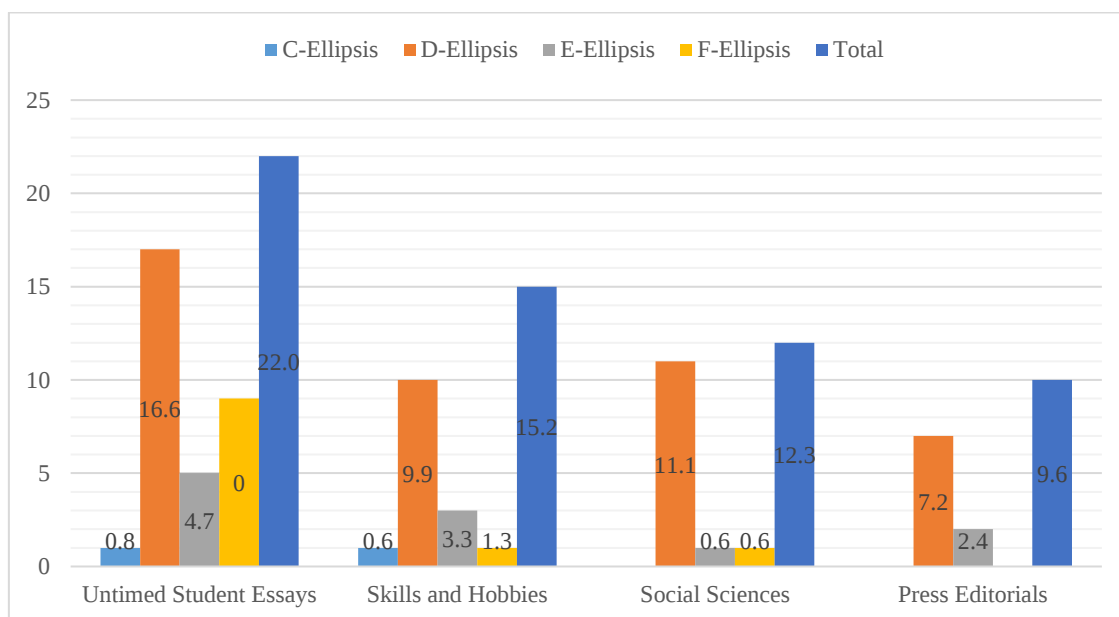
In writing (see Table 32), D-Ellipsis (63 instances) was by far the most common type of ellipsis in Untimed Students Essays, Skills and Hobbies, Social Sciences and Press Editorials with 21, 15, and 18 instances respectively. E-Ellipsis follows D-Ellipsis as the second most frequent type in speech with total of 15 instances. More specifically, in writing, E-Ellipsis was more common in Untimed-Students Essays (6 instances) and Skills and Hobbies (5 instances).

Table 32 The Frequency of Ellipsis-Types in the Genres of the Corpus in Writing

Genre	C-Ellipsis	D-Ellipsis	E-Ellipsis	F-Ellipsis	Total
Unt. Stud. Essays	1 (4 %)	21 (75 %)	6 (21 %)	0	28 (100%)
Skills and Hobb.	1 (4 %)	15 (65 %)	5 (22 %)	2 (9 %)	23 (100 %)
Social Scs.	0	18 (90 %)	1 (10 %)	1 (10 %)	20 (100 %)
Press Editorials	0	9 (75 %)	3 (25 %)	0	12 (100 %)
Total	2 (2 %)	63 (76 %)	15 (18%)	3 (4 %)	83 (100 %)

As we can observe, although the total number in written texts are higher (see Table 32), when normalised and compared to spoken texts figures do not show noticeable differences, but rather similarities (see Figure 15). This might be because the corpus used for this analysis is not very big, and therefore big differences in the results cannot be observed. In speech, D-Ellipsis is as frequent as in writing, with the exception of Untimed Student Essays which shows a very big number after normalising the data (17). On the other hand, the amount of examples per genre was considerably different in speech with regards to writing. In speech we can observe very big numbers (Parliamentary Debates 15, Broadcast Interviews 15, Non-Broadcast Interviews 17, and Telephone Calls 21) which means that if we consider the total number of words per text and the total number of instances, the numbers are higher in speech meaning that speech is more likely to contain examples of coordination ellipsis, and more explicitly examples of D-Ellipsis (see Figure 15 below).

Figure 15 Normalised Data of Ellipsis-Types in the Genres of the Corpus in Writing (per thousand words)



8. Conclusion

Gaps are everywhere, and like those between the platform and the train, they are easily overlooked. Ellipsis is the most widespread technical term for linguistic gaps that exist in language, and whether in spoken or written form, structurally incomplete sentences are often found in the English language.

The title of this thesis derives from a very well-known article written by Meyer in 1996 in which he examines coordination ellipsis in discourse, and more specifically in spoken and written American English. In his article, Meyer examines language closely as language is very gappy, and the main aim of his article is to identify these types of gaps, known as ellipsis and how they operate within the linguistic system. His study caught my attention so much that I thought it would be a great idea to base my study on his study to help explain the concept of ellipsis and its manifestation in various genres of speech and writing.

The study of ellipsis, and more specifically the study of coordination ellipsis, dates back to the 1960s. Since then, it has received a great deal of attention by linguists and has played a central role in the development of various linguistics theories, both for English and a number of other languages. This thesis, however, focuses only on coordination ellipsis in English, since English has become the world's most important language on the

basis of different criteria. The hypothesis that is explored in this paper was put forward by Mayer (1996) in his article on *Coordination Ellipsis in Spoken and Written American English* and is that various factors found in discourse might favour or disfavour ellipsis in English. Based on systematic analysis of a set of data drawn from the ICE-GB, I argue that both the type of ellipsis and the frequency of which ellipsis occurs varies depending on different factors, such as the specific type of coordination ellipsis (C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis), the location of ellipsis across the genres of the corpus, the distance of ellipsis and its antecedent in the text, and other communicative factors such as repetition and brevity. Through the use of authentic corpus examples, I showed which specific factors have an impact on the presence or absence of certain types of ellipsis. In this paper I put forward an account of ellipsis in the framework of functional grammar based on the assumption that ellipsis fulfils some discourse functions like repetition, cohesion, brevity and so on.

My analysis was carried out manually with the help of tables and figures, and data have been extracted from the ICE-GB. Texts were randomly chosen from spoken and written genres equally. The total amount of words per text was also important when I selected the text types so that the results did not show very big differences from each other. In those cases in which results could show big dissimilarities, I normalised the data in order to provide comparable and uniform figures.

Results show that there are different types of ellipsis occurring in the corpus, namely C-, D-, E-, and F-Ellipsis. These names have been assigned by Sanders (1977: 246) by taking into account the position in which ellipsis occurs within a sentence. In Meyer's (1996) view, the different positions in which the various ellipsis types can occur can be predicted by the *Suspense* and the *Serial Position Effect*. These psychological constraints acknowledge that certain types of ellipsis are more frequent than others in discourse due to their position in discourse. For example, I have shown that D-Ellipsis is in position A, and as a result, it is the preferred ellipsis type in the genres of the corpus with a frequency of 70% (112 instances) — 49 instances in spoken genres and 63 in written genres. This is due to the fact that the antecedent in D-Ellipsis occurs in a highly prominent position that is not difficult at all for the hearer/reader to analyse (Meyer 1996: 244). The second most concurrent ellipsis type is E-Ellipsis with a frequency of 21 % (33 instances) — 18 instances in spoken genres and 15 in written. On the other hand, C-Ellipsis showed a lower frequency of 2 % (4 instances) — 2 instances in spoken genres

and 2 in written. Again, this is explained by the Suspense and Serial Position Effects. C-Ellipsis is perceptually more difficult to analyse because its antecedent remains unknown for the hearer/reader; therefore, if the antecedent is unknown, comprehension will not be facilitated. No-ellipsis, however, was much more common in the corpus than any coordination ellipsis type.

The position of ellipsis in discourse also affects the frequency of ellipsis (full, partial, complex or no-ellipsis). For example, I show that complex ellipsis was not very frequent in the corpus, especially in spoken texts. It only occurred in written texts in D- and E-Ellipsis because it is a quite difficult and obscure construction in which there are two ellipsis-types occurring at the same time. D-Ellipsis was apparent both in spoken and written discourse quite often containing both full and partial ellipsis. In spoken texts, I found 35 instances of full D-Ellipsis and 14 of partial D-Ellipsis. In written texts, I found 30 instances of full D-Ellipsis and 30 of partial D-Ellipsis. No-ellipsis, however, was much more common in the corpus than full, partial or complex ellipsis. In speech, a frequency of 60 % show no ellipsis (116 instances), and only a frequency of 40 % contained ellipsis (77 instances). The same happened in written discourse in which almost two-thirds (59 %) of the instances contained no-ellipsis (119 instances), and a frequency of 41 % contained some type of ellipsis (83 instances). It is important to mention that I prove that this frequencies might be affected by different discourse functions as Ellipsis fulfils several. For example, in speech ellipsis helps the speaker to communicate with as little redundancy as possible. In writing, ellipsis serves as a cohesion device. However, results were more or less similar in both speech and writing, and therefore a full-scale analysis might be needed to draw relevant conclusions.

Meyer (1996: 252), demonstrates that ellipsis in discourse might affect comprehension by either facilitating understanding or not. The amount of words separating the ellipsis site from its antecedent might affect the absence or presence of ellipsis. In line with Meyer (1996), this study shows that the higher the processing load, the less likely it is that ellipsis will appear, in other words, the higher the number of words separating the antecedent and the ellipsis site, the less likely it is for ellipsis to occur. For example, ellipsis is less probable in lengthy and complex sentences in which there are 11 to 15 words separating the ellipsis site and its antecedent. Only 14 instances in speech and 11 in writing are in distances with 11 word or more. In both speech and writing, full, partial and complex ellipsis were more likely when the distance between the antecedent

and the ellipsis site are between 6-10 words separation. Specifically, in speech full ellipsis is found between 6-10 words distance in 73 % of the cases (30 instances), and partial ellipsis in 27 % (11 instances). In writing, full ellipsis was found between 6-10 words separation in 44 % of the cases (17 instances), and partial ellipsis in 54 % (21 instances). The main explanation here is that because antecedent of the ellipsis that occurs in either speech or writing is easily recoverable for both the addresser and the addressee if there are less 6 to 10 words between the ellipsis and the antecedent. The type of ellipsis is also affected by the effect of distance. All types of ellipsis (C-, D-, E-, and F-) are also more frequent between 6-10 words distance. However, the main difference between the genres of the corpus was that writing bears distances better than speech, especially in situations in which D-Ellipsis occurs. In writing there is a higher number of instances occurring between 11-15 words or more than 15 than in speech (12 instances in speech and 29 in writing).

Finally, the different genres selected for this analysis also play an important role in the frequency of ellipsis across the corpus. Overall, full ellipsis is more common in speech, but both full and partial are common in writing. Also complex ellipsis is more frequent in writing, and inexistent in speech. On the other hand, ellipsis was more common in genres where the processing load was not very high, meaning that ellipsis occurred in instances in which the amount of words separating the ellipsis site and its antecedent was not higher than 11 words. The same happened in written examples, however, as I mentioned earlier, written genres bear distance better than spoken texts, there was a higher number of instances that occurred when more than 15 words separated the ellipsis and its antecedent. Additionally, D-Ellipsis continued to be the preferred ellipsis type in every genre, both spoken and written, whereas C- and F-Ellipsis showed the lowest frequency of instances. In the genre analyses section, I normalised the data. This is done because in some cases the total number of words per text was quite lower in comparison to other text types — Legal Presentations 676 and Telephone Calls 975 words. After normalising the data, I show that the full form is preferred over ellipsis in both speech and writing. However, there are two exceptions. There is one case in speech in which ellipsis and no ellipsis have the same results (16 instances), and there is another case in writing in which ellipsis is highly preferred over no ellipsis. Untimed Student Essays show a very big number of instances (28 instances) of ellipsis in comparison to no ellipsis (18 instances) — a frequency of 61 % and 39 %, respectively.

To summarise, I have attempted to obtain a full description of the factors that affect the presence or absence of coordination ellipsis in the corpus of British English. Because this discussion rely on very few and short examples from different genres of British English, in the next future research should include a more profound analysis of coordination ellipsis. This analysis should be directed to an extensive, full-scale analyses of both of the genres represented in this paper and other text types as well, and other varieties of English, such as American, Canadian or Jamaican varieties. Finally, although the factors quite accurately predict the occurrence of the different types of coordination ellipsis and their frequency, they explain the usage of coordination ellipsis to a certain degree. It might be necessary to look beyond to determine if these factors apply uniformly in all contexts, or they vary from context to context. Additionally, an analysis of the different types of coordinators and their effect on the occurrence of coordination ellipsis might also be interesting to accurately report on the different factors affecting the presence or absence of coordination ellipsis in discourse.

9. References

- Adam, James. 1902. *The Republic of Plato*, 2 Vols. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Berk Lynn M. 1999. *English Syntax: from Word to Discourse*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Biber, Douglas et al. 1999. *Grammar of Spoken and Written English*. London: Longman.
- Bowie, Jill and Aarts, Bas. 2016. Clause fragments in English dialogue. In Lopez-Couso, Maria José (ed.) et al. *Corpus Linguistics on the Move: Exploring and Understanding English Through Corpora*. Leiden: Brill.
- Baker, Paul. 2006. *Using Corpora in Discourse Analysis*. London: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Banfield, A. 1981. Stylistic Deletion in Coordinate Structures. In *Linguistic Anlysis* 7, pp.1-32.
- Berk, Lynn M. 1999. *English Syntax: From Word to Discourse*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Bos, Johan and Spenader, Jennifer. 2011. An annotated corpus for the analysis of VP ellipsis. In *Language Resources and Evaluation* Vol. 45, 4, pp. 463-494.

- Bresnan, Joan W. 1973. Syntax of the comparative clause construction in English. In *Linguistic Inquiry*, Volume 4, pp. 275-343.
- Broughton, Geoffrey. 1990. *The Penguin English Grammar A-Z for Advanced Students*. London: Penguin Books
- Bybee, Johan L., & Beckner, Clay. (2009). Usage-based theory. In B. Heine & H. Narrog (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Analysis*, pp. 915–950. Oxford: Oxford.
- Carter, Ronald and McCarthy, Michael. 2006. *Cambridge Grammar of English*. Cambridge: CUP
- Cook, Vivian and Newson, Mark. 1988. *Chomsky's Universal Grammar an Introduction*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Inc.
- Cook, Anne E. and Myers, Jerome L. 2004. Processing discourse roles in scripted narratives. The influences of context and world knowledge. In *Journal of Memory and Language* Volume 1, 50, pp. 268-288.
- Chao, Wynn. 1987. *On Ellipsis*. PhD thesis, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
- Chambers, Murray. 1992. *Chambers English Dictionary*. Seventh Edition: W. and R. Chambers Ltd.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1965. *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press.
- . 1957. *Syntactic Structures*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Clavel-Arroitia, Begoña. 2012. *Second Language Acquisition and Teaching English as a Foreign Language*. Valencia: PUV.
- Culicover, Peter and Jackendoff, Ray. 2005. *Simpler Syntax*. Oxford: OUP.
- Descartes, René. 1984. Discourse on the method. In J. Cottingham; Stoothoff, R.; Murdoch, D. (eds.), *The Philosophical Writings of Descartes*, Volume 2. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Williams, Edwin S. 1977. Discourse and Logical Form. In *Linguistics Inquiry* 8, pp. 101-139.
- Fawcett, Robin. 2000. *A Theory of Syntax for Systemic Functional Linguistics*. CILT 206. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company
- Flowerdew, John. 2013. Corpus-based approaches. In *Discourse in English Language Education*. London: Routledge, pp. 160-177.
- Frank, Anett. 2002. *A (Discourse) Functional Analysis of Asymmetric Coordination*. Saarbrücken: CSLI Publications.

- Franzier, Lyn and Clifton, Charles. 2006. Ellipsis and Discourse Coherence. In *Linguistics and Philosophy* 29 (3), pp. 315-346.
- Gengel, Kirsten. 2013. *Pseudogapping and Ellipsis*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ginzburg, Jonathan and Sag, Ivan. 2000. *Interrogative Investigations: The Form, Meaning, and Use of English Interrogatives*. Stanford CA: CSLI.
- Goldberg, A. E. 1995. *Constructions. A Construction Grammar Approach to Argument Structure*. Chicago/London: University of Chicago Press.
- Greenbaum, Sydney. 1988. A proposal for an international computerised corpus of English. In *World Englishes*, Vol. 7 (1), pp. 315
- (ed). 1996. *Comparing English Worldwide: The International Corpus of English*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- and Nelson, Gerald. 1999. Elliptical Clauses in Spoken and Written English. In Peter Collins and David Lee (eds.), *The Clause in English*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, pp. 111-125.
- and Meyer, Charles F. 1982. Ellipsis and Coordination: Norms and Preferences. In *Language and Communication* 2, pp. 137-149.
- Greenberg, Joseph. 1966. Some universals in grammar. In *Universals of Language*. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, pp. 73-113.
- Halliday, Michael A. K. 1961. Categories of the theory of grammar. *WORD*, 17(2), pp. 241–292.
- 1985. *An introduction to functional grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.
- and Hasan, Ruqaiya. 1976. *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman.
- Hardt, Daniel. 1999. Dynamic interpretation of verb phrase ellipsis. In *Linguistics and Philosophy* 22, pp. 187-221
- Huddleston, Rodney and Pullum, Geoffrey K. 2002. *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hudson, Richard A. 1976. Conjunction, reduction, gapping, and right-node raising. In *Language* 52, pp. 555-561.
- Jackendoff, Ray S. 1971. Gapping and related rules. In *Linguistic Inquiry*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 21-35.
- . 1998. The architecture of the language faculty: A neominimalist perspective. In P. Culicover & L. McNally (eds.), *Syntax and Semantics: The Limits of Syntax*, Volume 29, 19–46. New York: Academic Press.

- Kachru, Braj B. 1985. Standards, codification, and sociolinguistic realism: The English language in the outer circle. In Quirk, R. and H. Widdowson, (eds.), *English in the World: Teaching and Learning the Language and the Literature*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kehler, Andrew. 2000. Coherence and the Resolution of Ellipsis. In *Linguistics and Philosophy* Volume 23 (6), pp. 533-575.
- . 2002. *Coherence, Reference, and the Theory of Grammar*. Stanford: CSLI Publications.
- Kennedy, Graeme. 1998. *An Introduction to Corpus Linguistics*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Kluck, Marlies et al. (eds.). 2015. *Parenthesis and Ellipsis Cross-Linguistic and Theoretical Perspectives*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Kortmann, Bernd et al. 2004. *A Handbook of Varieties of English*. Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Koutsoudas, Andreas. 1971. Gapping, conjunction reduction, and coordinate deletion. In *Foundations of Language* 7, pp. 337-386.
- Langacker, Ronald. W. 1987. *Foundations of Cognitive Grammar*, Vol. 1: *Theoretical Prerequisites*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1992. Corpora and theories of linguistic performance. In J. Svartvik (ed.) *Directions in Corpus Linguistics*, pp. 105-122. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Levin, Nancy. 1978. *Some Identity-of-Sense Deletions Puzzle Me. Do They You?* *CLS* 14, pp. 229-240.
- Locke, John. (1975). *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Lobeck, Anne. 1991. The phrase structure of ellipsis. In Susan Rothstein (ed.), *Perspectives on phrase structure*, pp. 81-103. Academic Press: San Diego.
- . 1995. *Ellipsis: Functional Heads, Licensing and Identification*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Lobke, Aelbrecht. 2010. *The Syntactic Licensing of Ellipsis*. Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company.
- Lopez, Luis. 1999. Ellipsis and discourse-linking. In *Lingua* 110, pp. 183-213.
- McCarthy, Michael. 1996. *Discourse analysis for Language Teachers*. Cambridge: CUP.
- McShane, Marjorie J. 2005. *A Theory of Ellipsis*. New York: Oxford University Press.

- Merchant, Jason. 2001. *The Syntax of Silence: Sluicing, Islands, and the Theory of Ellipsis*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- . 2005. On the role of unpronounced syntactic structures. Paper presented at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, March 17, 2005.
- . 2008. Variable Islands Repair under Ellipsis. In Kyle Johnson (ed.), *Topics in Ellipsis*. New York: Cambridge University Press. pp. 132- 153.
- Meyer, Charles F. 1996. Coordination Ellipsis in Spoken and Written American English. In *Language Science* 3, pp. 241-269.
- . 2004. *English Corpus Linguistics an Introduction*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
- McEnery, Tony. et al. (2006). *Corpus-based Language Studies. An advanced resource book*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Moon, Rosamund. 1998. *Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English: A Corpus-Based Approach*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Nelson, Gerald et al. 2002. *Exploring Natural Language: Working with the British Component of the International Corpus of English*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Parrott, Martin. 2010. *Grammar for English Language Teachers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pulte, William. 1971. Gapping and word order in Quechua. In *Papers from the Seventh Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistics Society*. Chicago: Chicago Linguistics Society, pp. 193-197.
- Quirk, Randolph et al. 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman.
- et al. 1972. *A Grammar of Contemporary English*. London: Longman.
- Ross, John R. 1970. Gapping and the order of constituents. In M. Bierwisch and K. E. and Heidolph K. E. (eds.), *Progress in Linguistics*. The Hague: Mouton, pp. 249-259.
- Rosenbaum, Harvey. (1974). *Toward a Non-Universal Analysis of Identical Verb Deletion*. SWRL Education Research and Development. Los Alamitos, California. Manuscript.
- Sag, Ivan L. 1976. *Deletion and Logical Form*. PhD dissertation, MIT.

- . 1969. Guess who? In Robert Binnick et al. (eds.), *Papers from the 5th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society*, pp. 252-286. Chicago Linguistic Society, Chicago, IL.
- Sanford, Anthony. and Garrod, Simon. C. 1989. What, When and How? Questions of Immediacy in Anaphoric Reference Resolution. In *Language and Cognitive Processes* 4, SI pp. 235-236.
- Seidlhofer, Barbara. (ed.). 2003. *Controversies in Applied Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Sanders, Gerald A. 1977. A Functional Typology of Elliptical Coordinations. In Eckman, Fred R. (ed.), *Current Themes in Linguistics*. Washington D.C.: John Wiley, pp. 241-270.
- and Tai, James H.-Y. 1972. Immediate dominance and identity deletion. In *Foundations of Language* 8, pp. 161-198.
- Saussure, Ferdinand, de. 1916. *Course in General Linguistics*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Skinner, Burrhus F. 1957. *Verbal Behaviour*. New York: Appleton- Century- Crofts.
- Tannen, Deborah. 1987. Repetition in Conversation: Toward a Poetics of Talk. In *Language* Volume 63 No 3, pp. 574-605.
- 1989. *Talking Voices: Repetition, Dialogue and Imagery in Conversational Discourse*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Tognini-Bonelli, Elena. 2001. *Corpus Linguistics at Work*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Tomasello, Michael. 2006. *Usage-based Linguistics*. In D. Geeraerts (ed.), *Cognitive Linguistics: Basic Readings*. New York: Mouton de Gruyter, pp. 439-454.
- Trask, Robert L. 2007. *Language and Linguistics. The Key Concepts*. New York: Routledge.
- Widdowson, Henry. 1991. The prescription and description of language. In J. Alatis (ed.), *Linguistics and Language Pedagogy: The State of the Art*. Washington D.C.: Georgetown University Press, pp. 11-24.
- Wilson, Peter. 2000. *Mind the Gap: Ellipsis and Stylistic Variation in Spoken and Written English*. England: Pearson Education Limited.

Winkler, Susanne. 2003. *Ellipsis at the Interfaces: An Information Structural Investigation of Sentence-Bound and Discourse-Bound Ellipsis in English*. Habilitationsschrift, Universität Tübingen.

Appendix

1. Speech

1.1. Telephone Calls

S1A-100 172 It is difficult like leaving everything to the last minute but that's the way it's been

S1A-099 050 Yes we are but I don't think that

S1A-097 136 And I've hardly had a minute to sort of look at highway codes and driving manual and stuff but it's getting better

S1A-093 012 The Dog in Dulwich is really nice but that's not the point

S1A-091 180 I've had two exams so far but they were the easy ones

S1A-092 166 I know that title very well but I can't place it

S1A-093 034 As I say I don't know about the other two but I'm going to do one

S1A-093 072 He really likes Joey but he thinks Joey's a complete waster

S1A-093 291 I was going to tell you Ginny's got engaged but you knew that anyway

S1A-094 030 Rosine couldn't come but she wants to come

S1A-094 042 I never ever admit anything there but it really is better than any other borough in London to my way of thinking

S1A-094 139 When she comes back she needs to pour it out but I don't know if I'm in the way

S1A-094 283 Everything was marvellous but there were no statues

S1A-095 114 I wasn't really worrying about it because if I pass it'll be a bonus but I'm quite expecting to fail

S1A-096 031 I'm just about seeing the light at the other side at the moment but It's taken me a hell of a long time

S1A-096 061 There are lots of things I think that are in the New Age that are actually quite sensible and quite positive but there's also a lot of nutty stuff as well

S1A-096 135 Now at the moment we're not paying but when Bert gets back I'm going to ask him if I can have like some smallish like fees so that we can at least pay writers

S1A-096 194 There are also magazines that are in the New Age and there are also Christian magazines but there's nothing that's actually between the three

S1A-097 126 I mean the actual sort of payment for the job could be better but in terms of actual money coming in it's not too bad at all

S1A-097 166 I don't even know what a gear box is actually but I know I smashed a hole in it so the car didn't work any more

S1A-097 279 Well it's not pointed but it's sort of bush

S1A-097 282 I mean it's long but it's not sort of pointed

S1A-098 025 No he hasn't gone off yet but still a possibility wouldn't you know it

S1A-098 028 They sort of haven't call him up yet but he saw somebody last week

S1A-098 119 I don't think we've got anything planned at all but it's just sort of these two weekends

S1A-098 188 No I haven't been for about well probably almost a year but I'm thinking of venturing out there at some point

S1A-098 206 It may have gone downhill since I was there but it was really the best thing I've been to in London

S1A-098 248 Well we could go there for about five minutes but then I have to leave again

S1A-099 101 He didn't really say where he was going but he sort of left on the bike so that's probably where he's off to

S1A-099 111 Yeah I'm starving but I've got to last because you won't be back till seven

S1A-099 146 Well they're all right but they've got two pockets on the front not one

S1A-099 155 Well no they've taken them up as well but I've just tried one on now and I think it's still too big

S1A-099 160 They were there but I didn't pick them up till on the way home

S1A-099 247 I need to make some phone calls from work you see but I'll tell you when I see you

S1A-100 150 We'll probably like them but what happens if we hate them

S1A-100 212 There's all these horror stories about it happening but I've never actually hear of it actually happened to anybody

S1A-100 278 Right well I've got a few here but Greedsville are supposed to turn up tonight so I'll try and hassle them to get over here

S1A-093 118 I don't know if Mum told you but she told me her Mum has cancer

S1A-093 125 I didn't know whether to push her or not but she did seem to want to go so we're going to go out

S1A-091 025 I remember all the rude ones but there was the one in the canteen that he said to you

S1A-096 105 Richard Solly from CAFNNA who is loosely connected with the group
butm may become closer to it

S1A-096 186 I want something that is really mysterious and magical but real

S1A-099 088 Not quite a skinhead but all orange

S1A-099 277 They're playing there on my birthday and they're playing the on the 28th
isn't' it but I'm in Liverpool

S1A-096 012 I wasn't looking forward to doing it but I am now

S1A-096 093 one thing he's going to do is to foster a whole sort of new generation of
grass roots creative intellectuals which would be partly one of the things I see
happening but also to examine paradox

S1A-097 164 Well I was driving partly on the road but also through open country

S1A-099 058 They can't fit me in for a week so I'm going to do it for a day which is
useless really but I just heard today

S1A-093 024 I don't know for sure if it will be that soon but you know you can't really
say

S1A-093 102 Don't know what she sees in him anyway but there you go

S1A-093 221 I've got to phone Liz because she said she was going to phone me on
Monday night but she hasn't

S1A-096 205 My own career of course has gone right down the tube but there you go

S1A-098 034 I think he's a bit torn really but I'm not sure

S1A-099 066 I'd be working with Paula as well so it would have been ok but we'll see

S1A-100 122 Marilla's bringing some people with them and then you've got the couple
of people from Riff Raff but besides that

S1A-100 206 With videos you always hear people who know somebody whose friend
had it happen to them but I've never actually met anybody

S1A-096 178 If you wanted to do something I'm looking for between 600 and 800 words
but I will stretch it to a 1000

1.2. Broadcast Interviews

S1B-041 039 I think there were an awful lot of people who were quite cynical about
being marched into church but for whom as they look back on that moment now

S1B-041 115 My father had a Chruch of Schotland background but he wasn't a
churchgoer

S1B-041 136 I didn't have a particularly religious background but I had a very human background

S1B-042 023 When shooting the thing a lot of the crew who are fairly I wouldn't say foul-mouthed but you know they have their own rich Anglo-Saxon way of putting things?

S1B-043 069 I know it is not your question but I will come to your question in my own way

S1B-043 121 It does require a particular skill but it requires something else as well

S1B-044 028 I think that's probably a little bit hard but there is a grain of truth in that

S1B-045 014 I mean other people liked it but I felt it failed somewhere

S1B-045 025 It might be called to put people into the costumes of any period really but the costumes you felt that they might wear

S1B-045 036 I mean not just in terms of the sort of cliché thing you know gays like to put on disguises of various kinds but also in the fact that the themes of your movies are very much self-portraits

S1B-045 045 Of course it doesn't but there is a way of reading it like that

S1B-042 081 And also not only in the necessity it seems to have to tell these stories but also in terms of the way it views people

S1B-046 020 I love talking but if I talk for three days flat without a longish period of solitude I begin to feel ill

S1B-046 036 I mean there was a lot of grumbling and irritability but every now and then it all came together

S1B-046 121 The night before I did my A levels the headmistress made a very long speech saying that some girls thought that this was very important but that she would like to tell the school that she had written books

S1B-047 017 I should think so but in the end I think a religious thinker is judged by what he does in life not just by the books that he writes

S1B-047 071 From the first century to the 19th century but which just seemed to disintegrate somehow

S1B-047 085 Orthodoxy has never seen reform as theologically valid but there can over time be a widening gap between the positions taken by the two groups

S1B-047 137 That powerful argument in which man and God stand each with their own dignity their own integrity bound together by a mutual covenant but each representing a different point of view

S1B-048 003 I think that's something you do more when you're young perhaps then later on but I wrote a great deal of it when I was young

S1B-048 031 You don't hear people enthusing very much about Arnold but I think he's wonderful

S1B-048 034 And yet you still hear people say that they can read novels and they can read biographies but they've never got as far as poetry because they don't understand it

S1B-048 050 Some pages you can write and you never have to go back over but on the whole it has to be written and rewritten

S1B-048 081 Probably every writer would say the same thing but it's an inner compulsion

S1B-049 004 Jeanette unfortunately as I found out later was the result of thalidomide but there again she's not on her own

S1B-049 009 They didn't know to what extent the lower limbs had been damaged but not to sort of look forward to a great deal because they didn't think she'd live

S1B-050 030 I mean that's both from looking at the track record of what has worked here but also it's a very strong sense that I get from being in this particular community at the moment

S1B-041 047 I find a great deal of interest in the Christian spirit what it means and what it could mean but disenchantment about institutions like archbishops living in places and so on

S1B-041 116 My mother had I think quite a romantic attachment to religion but didn't go as far as being a regular churchgoer

S1B-041 204 I think when I was younger I was more self-confident and arrogant and perhaps ruthless you know on the surface but quite a softie underneath

S1B-042 003 It was a longish night but a satisfactory one in many ways

S1B-043 054 There is this stuffy attitude you know not just in politics but beyond that somebody must wait another two or three years

S1B-043 056 That's one of the attitudes not just in politics but in business in the civil service in industry and commerce that we ought to root out

S1B-043 103 Now they also say of you that you're very nice that you have no enemies
 quire rare in politics but that the public man lacks charisma the public man is grey

S1B-044 040 It is a rather eccentric way to celebrate the bicentenary but interesting

S1B-044 053 And I think the truth of the matter is that we both enjoyed the play very
 considerably but had those reservations about it

S1B-046 090 After that I started thinking about her as a young woman and I started
 mourning not for my mother but for the girl who had gone to Cambridge

S1A-047 115 I believe that we need to hear that voice again moderation not just as
 compromise as wishy-washy liberalism or what have you but as absolutely
 fundamental religious principle

S1B-047 140 Now when you see tradition that way as a totality as a conversation then
 we're in far less danger than we are otherwise of reducing it to a simple set of exclusive
 doctrines which as it were may well be true but only partially true

S1B-050 015 I'd like to talk to you about choice of plays because I remember asking
 your predecessors in Sheffield Clare Venables if every director had a platonic list of
 plays they would love to do but can't because of cost etc.

S1B-041 209 But that actually has made me think stronger inside having to deal with
 that but perhaps gentler on the outside

S1B-042 210 Remind us for those of us who've not forgotten Paradise Postponed but
 perhaps missed the television or the first book

S1B-048 151 I remember long ago telling my publishers that that's who I would like to
 be like Josephine Tey who was not only romantic in the proper use of the word but
 also intelligent

S1B-050 058 It's finding writers who write with a scale but also with a sense of what is
 attractive to an audience

S1B-050 060 so that as with Moliere and Shakespeare there writers see and test daily
 what is working how you can write material which is both philosophically and
 emotionally interesting and exploring issues that you want to look at but also is
 definitely hooking into an audience in the way that obviously a play like Miller's View
 from The Bridge is

S1B-043 140 The reason why I invited you is because I thought you wanted to be at
 Modern and felt that the party ought to have you rather than them but of course it's up
 to them

1.3. Non-Broadcast Interviews

S2B-041 064 Growth in Germany has been sustained by reunification but elsewhere in Europe activity has slowed

S2B-041 082 In itself the rise of investment nearly eighty per cent between 1981 and 1989 was welcome but the economy could not go on expanding at that rate

S2B-041 098 the process of retrenchment has been painful as it always is but it has been necessary

S2B-042 004 After all you don't really expect me to stand here and tell you that in fact Yiddish isn't a real language but that nonetheless I resume to teach it at UCL

S2B-042 048 Not only was Yiddish shunned but all traces of Jewish accent or gesture the despised were studiously eschewed

S2B-042 062 True everybody spoke it but was it really fit to become a means of sophisticated literary expression

S2B-043 050 The Treaty of Windsor was confirmed throughout the century at every change of monarch but links of course grew more slender as generations passed

S2B-043 053 There had been suggestions of further Anglo-Portuguese marriages for Henry the 6th Edward the 4th and Richard the 3rd but none of these came off the starting blocks at all

S2B-044 001 There are a lot of callers at our front doors nowadays some of them more welcome than others but in April there'll be one caller you shouldn't miss the man or woman from the census the great national counting of heads

S2B-044 050 Names and addresses are important at this stage to ensure that everybody is included in the census but except for the postcode they will not be entered onto any computer record

S2B-045 010 You're obviously a Society which takes an interest in mapping but at one hundred year intervals you don't place

S2B-046 058 I think meet the challenge to some extent but I will make little reference to that

S2B-046 064 They missed in fact or passed over an old Australian authority but it wasn't strictly relevant

S2B-047 067 This has been made the more so by the lack of entrepreneurial experience in almost all the countries of which I'm speaking which is perhaps best summed up by

a story that I will mention in a moment that I get from the Ukraine but which shows the extent to which the ability to do deals to fix influence to reach those who you can manage to get favours from is much more important in these societies than the ability to manage the ability to market the ability to invent

S2B-048 037 And aviation had a second child in the form of mass international tourism which as a form of communication owes very little to national politics but it has enhanced the world's society life perhaps more than anything else

S2B-048 076 In South-east Asia and in South America there's less of a tradition of democracy less articulation of the consequences of the birth rate among the very poor but there's also less evident inadequacy of natural resources

S2B-049 012 And a collection of his later works found in Selected Papers in 1952 1959 but none of these articles in that volume dealt specifically with prosodic theory

S2B-049 046 Firth provided some examples but he was in fact apparently more interested at the time in matters of syllabic structure than with this last type

S2B-049 083 People have passed it by in England because the principles were lost in the detail but quite a new theory is here implied

S2B-050-028 I do not regard the Delors Report as some kind of sacred text that has to be accepted or even rejected on the nod but it is an important working document

S2B-050 066 I have of course supported the hard ecu plan but after Rome and after my right honourable friend's comments two weeks ago there is grave danger that the hard ecu is becoming untenable

S2B-042 041 This high degree of component awareness as we could call it left ordinary Jews potentially vulnerable to the suggestion that they didn't speak a proper language but a barbaric agrammatical mixture of several

S2B-043 028 Seventy per cent come from () and then there are odd ships from Faro Setubal but in very very small numbers

S2B-044 045 If you rent a bed-sitting room and provide food for yourself but don't share a living room you count as a separate household

S2B-044 141 Pre-enrolment applies to all courses but must be at the centre where the course is taking place

S2B-046 075 The fact that the genes though similar in every human being's cell were arranged in a way which has value for the researchers make them unique not in their essence but in their ability to be used with a plaintiff

- S2B-046 093 The court asserted that what is protected by law is the patenting of organisms that represent the product on human integrity but not naturally occurring organisms
- S2B-048 087 The best way I can think of to illustrate realistically the roots of the problem of insufficiency without creating such a din of controversy is to take authoritative estimates far enough in the past for people who are in authority now not to feel impugned but near enough to the present to relate to similar conditions
- S2B-049 018 It is generally known that the most obvious point about prosodic analysis was its complete rejection of most of the beliefs or dogmas of the American Structuralist version of the phoneme theory which had its origins in the work of Bloomfield but had been developed and made rigoropis that a favourite term of the age by scholars such as Bloch Hockett Harris and Pike
- S2B-049 027 By contrast the emphasis in prosodic analysis was on non-segmental features which were not arranged in linear sequence and on the view that there was not a single inventory of phonological units but a number of different systems that might or might not have shared members or terms
- S2B-049 055 In phonemic terms Siamese has an inventory of 20 consonants in initial position but has only seven in final position
- S2B-050 044 We have done best when we've seen the Community not as a static entity to be resisted and contained but as an active process which we can shape often decisively provided we allow ourselves to be fully engaged in it with confidence
- S2B-050 061 The risk is not imposition but isolation
- S2B-050 070 That statement means not that we can block but that they can go ahead without us
- S2B-043 008 So what I'm doing today is essentially at once limited it's just looking at the activity in English reports but also very broad because it's trying to set it in the setting of the whole century
- S2B-047 033 One of the first things that happened was the coming to power in Central and Eastern Europe and today of course in the former Soviet Union of new leaders immensely gifted immensely brave people but by the nature of things utterly inexperienced

S2B-048 083 I infer from this all too swift outline of the world's population at the threshold of the 21st century not that it is proved that there's not enough nutriment to go around but that it is clear that there's not enough taking around

S2B-049 045 It was with this last type that much of the later prosodic analysis was concerned especially with what were called the W and Y prosodies but also features such as nasalization openness etc.

S2B-043 001 Writers still passingly refer to Anglo-Portuguese trade as vigorous regular modest increasing decreasing but on what scale

1.4. Legal Presentations

S2A-061 065 They are heard together for convenience and there's a good deal of overlapping but you are dealing with two cases one by Mr Winyard one by Mrs Winyard

S2A-061 100 That's the plaintiff but actually his correct name is Stephen

S2A-062 017 And fortunately the episode was short-lived but it was very frightening

S2A-062 103 She's had heachaches two or three times a week for a couple of hours at a time but she's getting better

S2A-063 064 And I indicated that not only they should be served as I've said already but that an affidavit should be filed

S2A-067 142 When they were tackling heavier weights generally there would be two men lifting but frequently as I find they would tackle these heavy weights on their own

S2A-067 177 It's probable that he didn't attempt any more lifting that day but the evidence is silent about that

S2A-068 013 I accept that an explanation was given to the Liverpool Crown Court but in my submission that explanation was wholly insufficient

S2A-068 016 He was present not during the opening but he was present during the majority of the Crown case

S2A-068 020 It is unfortunate to have to put it in this way but on what Your Lordship knows there was a withholding of essential evidence in the course of that trial

S2A-068 023 You may not be aware of it but Wilson and others were involves with that vessel between March and August 1984

S2A-068 027 It occurred and obviously in the criminal proceedings the customs officers paid the price but My Lord it bears on these proceedings because it affects the credibility of Mr Maynard

S2A-068 105 There is the evidence of Mr Payne and I'll come to that in a moment but My Lord the evidence that has been given by Mr O'Reilly's alleged comment to Mr Cayton in interview doesn't really take the case any further on this particular regard

S2A-069 032 It's not necessary to go into the details of that voluntary arrangement but it is clear that at first there was a non-compliance by Mr Daniel with some of the terms which included a payment of the VAT refund to the supervisor

S2A-069 059 For all these reasons but in particular because he has failed to disclose the judgement against him I ask that the court make a bankruptcy order against Mr Daniel

S2A-070 083 And when he rang Mr Stuart up and asked him about this Mr Stuart said yes it was true that the defendants acquired the Ferndale Group but he couldn't say how much had been paid and Mr Lampitt was away on a six week holiday and he could ask him after he came back

S2A- 061 110 Steven Winyard used to be a croupier in Nassau but has since turned Stobo Castle into a health spa where he gives personalised massages

S2A-062 111 That is definite psychiatric illness brought on by a situation not serious enough to warrant a referral to a psychiatrist but treated by her general practitioner Dr Reeves who in my judgement is a competent and caring general practitioner

S2A-063 063 Now when this matter came before the Court on the 10th of May Mr Shields pointed out with acerbity but with justification that really the Court had been given no reason at that time as to why the application had not been made earlier and why the notices had not been served

S2A-065 020 The contention explain why when arbitration was subsequently demanded it was by reference to instalments payable not on the dates which I have indicated but on the later dates

S2A-068 060 That it has been said and urged upon you by my learned friend that when looking at the suggestion that has been made to Mr Maynards that he knew Walling was the owner but chose to serve someone who knew was not the owner

S2A-061 010 I hope you'll think it's sensible law but whether you do or not you'll have to accept it from me because I am the judge of the law

S2A-065 035 Another matter entirely separate from present issues had arisen but then evaporated at the dispute in October

S2A-068 107 He said I think from memory I am sure you are right but I did not know

1.5. Parliamentary Debates

S1B-051 074 The point he's raised is a perfectly legitimate point of debate but it is not a point of order to the Chair

S1B-051 136 So I do hope Mr Speaker you will urge the honourable member to make the declaration of interest which himself has said he was going to make but which so far he hasn't done

S1B-051 158 Mr Deputy Speaker I'm not a usual reader of Erskine May but I have studied Erskine May on this matter

S1B-052 076 Does he not accept that the volatility of oil prices is beneficial for the oil companies but the higher prices for the buyers of oil namely the motorists and industry is disadvantageous

S1B-053 018 and I most earnestly hope that this time there will be no difficulty with us but the French and German agricultural ministers will accept the proposals of the commission for the negotiating position in the Uruguay round

S1B-053 067 would my right honourable friend not agree that the mark of a single currency is that all other currencies must be extinguished and not merely extinguished but that the capacity of other institutions to issue currency has to be extinguished and that in the case of the United Kingdom would involve this Parliament binding its successors in a way which we have hitherto regarded as unconstitutional

S1B-056 073 I have yet to receive formal notification of their decision but I believe the bid was realistic and achievable and I very much hope it will be successful

S1B-056 090 I completely agree with the honourable gentleman in the importance of this subject but I did not detect an alternative policy coming forward

S1B-056 092 we have very efficient farmers but that is why we have so much to lose from a trade war and I was very sad that he made no expression of opinion on that important aspect

S1B-057 012 we are not persuaded that this is going to be the right approach but we certainly are looking at the whole range of ways of supporting people with disabilities in employment

S1B-058 034 moreover the development of software packages for those employers with computers pay-rolls and I accept that this is not true of all small employers but it's true of a growing number have further eased any operational difficulties that may originally have been experienced

S1B-059 101 is the secretary of state aware that good intentions and guidance may influence good employers but it won't affect bad employers who discriminate against disable people and that is why the United States is enacting legislation outlawing unjustifiable discrimination

S1B-060 008 recent editions are evasive not because of any advance in medical science but because specious ex post facto justification is sought for abortion and now for experimentation on little children

S1B-060 021 A rose is a rose not only by any other name but no matter where it is and at what stage of its development

S1B-058 057 I think the honourable lady will find that the figures are rather wider than that but it is certainly right

S1B-052 098 Mr Speaker since my right honourable friend is promising very substantial increases in public expenditure will he confirm that there will be room either for substantial cuts in interest rates when it is safe to do that or for cuts in taxation but not for both

S1B-053 052 or is she really not protecting this country at all but only pretending

S1B-053 071 it would be a decision which could only be taken once and a decision which should not be approached in this atmosphere but only after the greatest possible consideration

S1B-053 088 and would she further accept that that support is not based on the niceties of international economics but on the clear and firm belief that those who dictate fiscal policy for the United Kingdom should be fully and directly answerable to the electors of the United Kingdom

S1B-053 102 when we got the request for help we suggested that we look not at general loans that wouldn't help a country already in difficulty but to see if we could give specific help in certain spheres such as for example with food processing with transport with oil exploration

S1B-054 021 that decision is Strasbourg set in train a process of urgent but careful diplomacy

- S1B-054 054 We intend that this bank should provide the stimulus for private investment in Eastern Europe not to be a drain on the resources of the British or any other taxpayer but to stimulate the development of the central and eastern European economies that we know they are well capable of
- S1B-054 088 Would she agree that if there is discussions necessary there might perhaps be another debate after it's all set up which will not of course be before the decision but may be afterwards when the full details are known
- S1B-055 030 there can be no doubt whatever that the policies which would be pursued by the party opposite would work not only to the detriment of my honourable friend's constituents very serious though that would be but to the detriment of the country as a whole
- S1B-058 094 so it's not the people that are covered but the work places which could imply that the people themselves are not actually covered nowhere near the rate at which he is suggesting and basing his argument
- S1B-060 051 and I know what great joy he's brought not only to his family but to so many of his parents' friends
- S1B-060 053 Yet it now seems clear from the booklet issued by pro-research group Progress entitled Freedom to Choose that research on the embryo as far as genetic diseases are concerned is directed not a cure but at prevention
- S1B-060 063 the third and probably the most mistaken and dangerous notion is that the medical and scientific establishment is not violating the sanctity of human life but taking welcome advantage of the newfound possibility of researching into fertilized cells before they attain human status
- S1B-054 037 But this new bank has attracted support not only from the free market West but also the old Communist East
- S1B-055 089 Does my right honourable friend agree that the tremendous reduction in unemployment that we see in the West Midlands owes a great deal not only to our legislative changes but also to changes of attitudes in the workplace particularly in the manufacturing work place
- S1B-055 090 And would he not agree that the co-operation of the workers now to become multi-skilled not only makes them more flexible and viable in the work place but also adds to the career potential of those individuals

2. Written

2.1. Untimed students essays

W1A-001 037 It is during this period that Arthur may have fought the Saxons but so little evidence exists that he must at best remain a shadowy figure

W1A-002 077 the implication is that King Bride was the over king of the kind of the Orkneys but the Latin term in the original text may also be translated as royal agent

W1A-002 088 So Adomnan's Christian bias is evident but it does give an insight into the political situation of the stability of the over kingship of Ireland

W1A-003 026 At times the Breton leaders behaved like dependants of Frankish kings but at others they pursued openly aggressive policies

W1A-003 042 Charlemagne was successful in his campaign against Brittany in 799 but he still had to secure control of the peninsula after this date

W1A-003 043 The imposition of oaths and tribute was a means to this effect but if Frankish kings could encourage Breton primrose to enter into close relationships with the Frankish influence would be much greater

W1A-003 075 they claimed authority over all Brittany but how effective was this claim?

W1A-003 081 it is true that the Franks did influence Brittany but the consequent changes in Breton government and the exercise of authority at either imperial or principles level had little effect on the organisation of local communities and their self-regulation of their affairs

W1A-004 053 retrograde amnesia may also be present but such cases are not common

W1A-004 088 amnesic subjects did not perform as well as the controls but it is the quality of the decrement that is interesting

W1A-005 039 the Survey had a package called Designer Pop-Up Menus which allowed user-definable menus but these has to be defined in advance of use and compiled using a special language

W1A-006 025 a recent study in and around the Great Barrier Reef by Ian Anderson used core samples from the marine environment which discovered not only that the Great Barrier Reef was younger than was originally thought but its development coincided with the cycles suggested by Milankovitch

W1A-007 089 if one believes in the concept of mental illness then one is more likely to endorse a model like the medical model but if one does not believe that mental illness exists then such a model is useless

W1A-008 003 I have seen her both divine and degraded in the Christian world celebrated but contradictory in the Hindu Buddhist tradition valued

W1A-008 017 in the enlightened West we think we think we value human love and the need for positive sexual expression but what we really think is reflected in the way we behave

W1A-008 023 this tantric Yogini expresses her sexual dynamism in both the movement of her dance and the snake that emerges from her vulva but her face above all this activity is meditative and serene

W1A-008 033 William Woods in his book The History of the Devil says "in the early days Satan had invariably been a spirit but by the time of St Martin in the 5th Century he had become palpable weighty and of course visible

W1A-010 094 he poses as the benevolent responsible and kind hearted youth to all succeeding in deceiving society but never the reader) into believing that Tom is a dishonest and badly behaved individual

W1A-004 085 suggestive but not compelling support has been produced for a fourth possibility that amnesia is a product of the inability to associate new material with the contextual cues necessary for the later retrieval

W1A-008 003 i have seen her both divine and degraded in the Christian world celebrated but contradictory in the Hindy Buddhist tradition valued but hidden in Islam

W2E-001 009 Iraq having brought the war upon herself by failing to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations calling upon her to withdraw from Kuwait has declined to fight the allies but has decided instead to commit numerous acts of international terrorism

W2D-011 002 Soil conditioners are generally not regarded as sources of plant food (though they contain some that is slowly releade as they break down) but as materials for increasing the organic context of soil or as a mulch on its surface

W2D-016 038 coloured pencils are manufactured in a similar way from a mixture of white kaolin waxes pigments and adhesive binders but are not fired

W2D-019 005 these designs particularly those of living creatures by the greatest of origami masters Akira Yoshizawa are uncannily alive but are almost unreproducible by we lesser folders who do not have the spirit

W1A-005 035 i spent some time looking for a suitable menu package to use to do this but I could not find a wholly suitable system

W2D-019 031 the butterflies photographed here (which have all been folded by Yoshizawa and generously donated for use in the book) show a good cross-section of his work from the very simple to the very complex but all beautifully folded

W2B-011 067 He had not previously visited Bhutan a tiny Himalayan kingdom which depends on India for a large part of its development budget but had obviously heard a lot about it from Nehru

W2B-011 012 it was not just memories of his carefree days in London as a student but the fact that he has been meeting international statespeople in his grandfather's and mother's homes for as long as he can remember

W2D-011 093 persistent chemicals often found in straw include lundane benomyl and 2 3 6-TBA which is similar to 2 4-D but more durable and could conceivably damage garden plants the following season

W2B-013 047 it is true that we must constantly seek international agreements and ways of enforcing them but there are so many environmental problems that the main answer lies not in one all-encompassing solution which will never appear but in all of us taking responsibility for ourselves and our communities

W1A-003 017 Charles the Bald devoted a considerable amount of time to trying to settle Brittany but was less successful than his father & Louis

W1A-005 072 The name of the whole corpus tree (i.e. the root entry) has then to be stored outside the structure but is used in other contexts as the corpus name

W1A-008 025 it is this energy that both women and men must tap to achieve enlightenment- an enlightenment that does not as in our traditional view of it transcend sexuality but incorporates it into a greater vision

W2B-019 064 to finance more out-relief Popular would have provoked the fierce opposition of the Municipal Alliance party but would also have weighed heavily on low-wage families who did pay rates

W2B-015 101 in the cross-examination of Laski by Sir Patrick Hastings the question at issue became not what he had actually said at the meeting but what he had written on the subject

W2B-011 029 the questioner was cut off by Rajiv defending his visit saying the Moscow visit was not entirely unscheduled just unannounced but had only become feasible after his stay in New York was cut short

W2B-019 099 it was an improvement on the payments of some unions but still inadequate in that no specific provision was made for rent

W1A-003 093 the Viking invasion and temporary takeover didn't put an end to development but did serve to weaken both mightier and principles power

W1A-004 046 the memory has obviously been in their heads (i.e. been encoded) but had failed to remain there (i.e. had not been consolidated)

W1A-007 037 similarly the behaviour model does not support the illness or sick concept either but assumes that a person's observable actions determine whether he/she is normal or abnormal

W1A-002 013 for if you ever commit that sin you will enjoy not the whole kingdom of your father but only some part of it in your own tribe

W1A-004 057 I have now discussed the main types of amnesic disorder associated primarily but not exclusively with closed head injuries

W1A-006 065 Chropleth can be implemented not only inside specific spatial areas but also within isocline maps showing density for example (of population)

W1A-008 039 this image from later in the Medieval period is either sex but also prefigures the sinister turn soon to be seen in the outer world where the witch-hunts are set to begin and women's knowledge

W1A-008 050 is it as Feminists sometimes say a deliberately plot or is it I would prefer to say a terrible mistake that we as fallible human beings are prone to make in either sex but here effects the lives of women most harshly and unjustly

W1A-009 114 due to the extreme lack of evidence all of these theories take on a certain plausibility related to the skill or arguing given by the author but nearly all tend toward the circular argument

2.2. Skills and Hobbies

W2D-011 015 Leaf mould is an excellent soil conditioner but it cannot generally be bought

W2D-011 033 second the soil or loam ingredient of the John Inned type of compost is supposed to be derived from torrid turf but there just is not enough spare turf around to be rotted for expanding market and the loam content can be a bit iffy as a result

W2D-011 036 there are recommendations given by the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute for the composition of soil-less seed and potting composts similar to those of the John Innes types but without the loam and with added lime and trace elements

W2D-011 043 Levington came out on top which is fair enough but the John Innes types came out last on the list which is not fair because they are not supposed to be general-purpose composts

W2D-011 052 it is a far from boring topic but there are so many favourite ways of doing it that I shall not add my own

W2D-011 062 most people do not get ideal results from composting but the end product is always worth having

W2D-011 076 the worms will not be active in the winter but as long as they do not freeze they will survive

W2D-012 021 according to the water authorities most water from the mains is safe to drink but in fact some 2,5 million people in this country are drinking sub-standard water

W2D-012 025 there are many different water filters and softeners on the market but you should take nothing for granted so consult the local water authority before using any of these devices

W2D-012 027 the water boards are always prepared to discuss pressure and purity but whether they will do anything about it is another matter and the effects of privatisation have yet to be seen

W2D-012 095 because of this the systems is rarely used now but it does still exist in some older houses

W2D-013 081 the racket takeback is very short (like the forehead volley) but this time the supporting free hand only comes off the racket just before the ball makes contact with the racket strings

W2D-013 0123 it is a shot you might play instinctively but really it is a defensive shot played when you are out of position

W2D-013 130 the high volley may look easy to hit but all too often a player swings at the ball with the result that the ball ends up over the baseline

W2D-013 148 the low volley is hard to play but Tim makes it look easy

W2D-014 053 many of these are of limited use but it is essential to understand the basic key functions

W2D-014 068 the oxide is most commonly iron but some tapes use chromium dioxide or cobalt doped metal

W2D-014 090 these tracks occupy the bulk of the tape but there is space for a narrow audio band on one outside edge as well as for a control track on the other edge

W2D-015 028 his best option would be a pass back to the goalkeeper but if this route is blocked he will either have to attempt to turn which is very risky unless there is plenty of space

W2D-015 086 this does not apply to throw-ins but there the thrower has the considerable advantage of using his hands

W2D-015 096 for instance a back-header from a near post corner might go into the goal but it might also be flicked into the mid-goal area or to the far post and players should be positioned to take these chances

W2D-016 010 it is excusable to take the humble pencil for granted but once it was worth its weight in gold

W2D-017 022 to summarise it is highly likely that the big catch or big fish that inspired you was caught not because of a super bait but because the angler tried something new or at least something different to what everybody else was using

W2D-017 050 the maggot is an excellent bait but the quality of a shop-bought supply will depend on the dealer's to his bait

W2D-017 090 for many species casters can be a superior bait but they have to be just right

W2D-017 098 this is too much for many tackle shops but the ability to supply good-quality caster will ensure the tackle dealer gains good trade from regular customers

W2D-018 002 on the OHV engine both the alternator and water pump are driven by a V belt but on the OHC engine only the alternator is driven by an external belt from the crankshaft pulley in this case a Poly-Vee

W2D-019 022 to Yoshizawa these designs may be clever but they are without spirit

W2D-019 035 were this a Yoshizawa book the designs would be yet more beautiful but western writers are not usually permitted to publish the very best of his work

W2D-019 037 it is possible to conceive that a modern origami movement would have evolved without Yoshizawa but his genius has enriched the art for all time

W2D-019 042 Yoshizawa does not give the written step by step instructions as we have done in other designs but by now the reader should be familiar enough with the diagrams and symbols to be able to follow his instructions

W2D-019 043 Yoshizawa does not give the written step by step instructions as we have done in other designs but by now the reader should be familiar enough with the diagrams and symbols to be able to follow his instructions

W2D-019 066 there are many origami yachts boats and ships but none are as simple or as full of movement as this wonderful design by Japan's First Lady of origami Mrs Toshie Takahama

W2D-020 040 Hamburgers served like this are called a variety of names some grand and some humble but Cambridge Steak is the one I've heard used the most

W2D-020 090 in California where Mexican food is a new found fashion they sometimes serve it with a separate bowl of sour cream which is unusual but like so many things Californian quite nice when you try it

W2D-020 126 this variation on the meatballs theme was originally made with veal but both in America and in this country veal can be here to come by and turkey breast makes a surprisingly satisfactory substitute

W2D-011 067 They are similar to but smaller than the ordinary earthworm and if you have a compost or manure heap there will almost certainly be some in it

W2B-011 018 as it happened the decision about his first visit abroad was decided not by Rajiv or the External Affairs Ministry but in Moscow with the sudden death of the soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko in March 1985

W1A-003 040 this was not a revival of a pre-Carolingian rank but an office established in line with Carolingian practices elsewhere

W1A-007 052 this question of responsibility has far-reaching social implication especially concerning illegal behaviour but has not yet been adequately resolved

W2D-013 165 it is similar to the basic lob (see pages 38-39) but is played before the ball bounces

W1A-005 089 The addition of an entry to the linked list of entries is a straightforward process of joining pointers but is complicated severely by the need to update the first shown entry last shown entry and current entry pointers as well

W2B-011 047 He had come to inaugurate one of a series of international cultural festivals of India but was also afforded the honour of addressing both Houses of Congress

W1A-008 015 but in a world where the 'hero' values of competition and conquest are no longer useful but merely serve to breed ego insecurity in the public and private life of men unable to cope with the pressure is it any wonder some sad unhappy souls forsake their humanity and turn to the bodies of their children for what they often think of as love

W2E-010 047 he has abandoned his no new taxes campaign pledge but made little attempt to explain to the American people why such a fundamental departure from Reaganomics was necessary

W1A-008 037 Christ is far less powerfully conceived and drawn by comparison but wins the day by virtue of the extra radiance of his aura of blue

W1A-006 030 it has now been established that these radiation changes are not the main cause but are effected by strong feedbacks in carbon dioxide water vapour sea ice large-scale ocean circulation and albedo

W1A-007 079 thus it is feasible to criticise the diagnostic process but not the underlying model on this basis

W2D-020 013 add the meat cut into neat cubes with the gristle removed and process for another 10-15 seconds until thoroughly blended but not chopped too fine

W1A-006 101 Choropleth mapping gives a positive message in data representation but tends towards inaccuracy

W2D-019 020 the former he largely dismisses as being the mechanical reproduction of a design to give an illustrative likeness of a subject but without expression or character

W2B-012 127 but I knew that the fault lay not without young people but the quality and type of education they had received

W2D-011 019 leaf mould is less acid than peat and contains slightly more potassium and nitrogen but otherwise serves a similar purpose

W2D-011 038 The idea behind graded composts is that cuttings and seedlings not only do not need large supplies of fertilizers but also cannot cope with them

W2D-011 080 the composition naturally varies considerably not just the proportions of nutrients and water but most importantly the amount of straw

W2D-014 008 the list of possible causes for poor reception is virtually endless but the remedies are simple

W2D-016 060 there are over 550 shades but for most purposes between and will suffice

W2D-011 022 Beech and oak leaves have the reputation of being the best but there is no reason why other leaves should not be as good

W2D-011 045 as yet organic standards do not insist on this type of material for propagating plants but no doubt they soon will

2.3 Social Sciences

W2B-011 030 The mystery remained but the impression of undue deference of Moscow had been created

W2B-011 031 the following year there was to be another brief unscheduled stop in Moscow on the way back from Mexico but this time the cause was a technical failure on Rajiv's aircraft

W2B-011 036 when interviewers persisted and pointed out that India had invariably voted the same way as the Soviet Union at the United Nations and often voted against the United States he replied by saying that India never voted with or against anyone but for the principles it believed in which he said was the meaning of non-alignment

W2B-011 071 Rajiv may not have been schooled in world history by Nehru as his mother was but Nehru was his favourite source of quotations for illustrating his speeches abroad

W2B-012 038 Strong rumours were around about the reshuffle due the very next day but my caller was adamant that Keith Joseph was leaving Industry and going to Education and would be replaced by Patrick Jenkin

W2B-012 046 they did not say what sort of meeting but it could only be Cabinet

W2B-012 140 the issue was a great success but in the Commons we were criticised for setting the price too low

W2B-012 144 I did not think that they would allow the experience of ORT to help his department although that would be easily possible but I wanted to bring to the attention of senior officials and ministers how our educational system differed from those of almost all industrialised nations

W2B-013 047 it is true that we must constantly seek international agreements and ways of enforcing them but there are so many environmental problems that the main answer lies not in one all-encompassing solution which will never appear

W2B-013 062 it is not a case of small is best whatever the circumstances but we do not want to see a change to more smaller companies and an end to the present trend of a new giants swallowing up the rest and controlling local markets from afar

W2B-014 013 the Irish Sea and the Cumbrian coast may have been polluted before Mrs T came to power but it was she who refused to let that fact blunt her enthusiasm for the nuclear industry

W2B-014 014 in the same way she might not have been personally responsible for the Chrnobyl affair or for the fact that fallout from Chrnobyl has made the hills of Wales and Scotland so radioactive that over 700 farms still cannot sell their meat for human consumption but it was she who a mere three years later was still stoutly defending nuclear power as the most environmentally sound source of energy we have

W2B-014 022 the sneerers and jeerers may try to play down Mrs Thatcher's role in the accomplishments of the last ten years but her hand has been constantly on the tiller guiding the ship of state through the stormy seas

W2B-014 074 the rest of us could carry on voting for the professional politicians who would initiate policies who would advise and who would canvass ideas but they would be denied ultimate power

W2B-015 007 he appreciated he went on that my style was as he put it 'laid back' but there was a limit beyond which casualness was transformed into irresponsibility

W2B-015 051 Mr Nathan would look petulant and flounce a little (Nigel Lawson often wore a similar expression when thwarted)but he bore no ill-will

W2B-016 019 it would have been better if the future leader of British Steel could have been found from within the industry but because of their vocal opposition to nationalization the natural leaders in the industry virtually disqualified themselves

W2B-016 030 at times it is obviously necessary but in deciding on a particular organisation the aim should be that it remains relevant for at least 5 years and preferably longer

W2B-016 060 National agreements were entered into with enthusiasm but they had little relevance to the individual steel works

W2B-016 064 perhaps in the industrial and political climate of the day it wasn't possible but I doubt whether it was even recognised at the time as being something important to strive for

W2B-016 074 he encouraged enterprise was participative up to a point had a touch of the autocrat when needed but above all he wanted to get improvements through action

W2B-016 099 the work was rewarding and we were an enthusiastic team but there was little emotional satisfaction from observing how minimally the newly-formed BSC was fulfilling its wider responsibility wither in its attitude towards its workforce

W2B-017 019 professional judgement will always play a part in making difficult decisions about child abuse but this judgement must be seen to operate within commonly accepted boundaries

W2B-017 061 we could all distinguish between justifiable discipline and physical ill treatment between physical affection and sexual assault but how would our boundaries compare with those of other people

W2B-018 027 these figures reveal the error of assuming that rapid population growth will automatically lead to impoverishment but they also show that social and economic development does not automatically lead to a decline in the rate of population growth

W2B-018 050 their needs differ from those of the older generations but they cost no less

W2B-019 005 not just him but also most of his fellow Labout councillors from the Poplar borough council

W2B-019 109 cooper interviewed nobody but his report in 1922 still reproached the Poplar Board for departing from the spirit of the Poor Law and suggested that it could have saved 100,000 a year

W2B-020 014 for example female circumcision and the tattooing of children are both lawful in parts of Asia but they are statutory offences under English law

W2B-020 035 the second marriage would be void and ineffective but no criminal charges would follow

W2B-020 093 it is true that some Muslim slaughterhouses have used the pre-stunning method in the UK on the basis on the basis of permission granted by the local imam but they appear to be in the minority

W2B-019 040 Lansbury explained that not only were some families going short of milk and fuel but that also boroughs such as Poplar could hardly fulfil their duties to supply milk to young children and expectant and nursing mothers

W2B-019 043 the meeting achieved little but it did contain two ingredients which were to dominate the politics of councils like Poplar

W2B-019 071 popular therefore was contributing towards the costs of rich boroughs for certain common services but there was no similar pooling to help with poor relief costs which bore most heavily on Poplar

W2B-019 076 Lansbury replied in the Herald that 'the question is not whether what we are doing is legal or illegal but whether it is right or wrong

W2B-019 083 George now in his 60s soon fell ill but he refused to go to hospital

W2B-013 055 this is because most takeovers are not in the public interest but in the interests of shareholders and boards of directors or in the name of increased prestige and status

W2D-020 030 cut the meat into even-sized cubes leaving on any fat but removing all gristle

W2B-012 028 Philips were not too keen to sell to a competitor but were aware what this sale could do for jobs in the area

W2E-001 073 in effect he has been pursuing an unholy jihad not against the Western world but against the very centre of Islam itself

W2E-005 057 It has also seemed to us paramount that whatever differences of detail and even of policy which may exist among Conservatives the party should not rend itself asunder on Europe but should maintain its historic stature as a coalition of interests

W2E-009 025 Britain accepts the jurisdiction of Strasbourg in principle but is not ultimately bound by it as it is for instance by the Rome Treaty

W2E-003 095 any benefits from this direction however welcome come not from the war per se but from the decision of the international authorities to release oil from strategic stocks

W2B-015 104 Laski's replied were equally understandably honest but involved

W2E-002 075 the crash of Polly Peck is the biggest in British corporate history but only in nominal terms

W1A-003 015 But Louis regarded Brittany as full within his jurisdiction and that his right to rule the Bretons rested not on conquest but on the status of Brittany as part of the Frankish kingdom

W1A-007 047 he proposed that life is not essentially harmonious and satisfying but is filled with stresses one must cope with

W2D-017 094 fish could be seen feeding but not on hook baits

W2B-011 051 Rajiv perhaps best captured the imagination of members of Congress when he told them India is an old country but a young nation: and like the young everywhere we are impatient

W2D-020 096 cut the meat into 1-1 1/2 inch cubes and process lightly for 2 or 3 seconds until the meat is minced but still in discernible pieces (this is really a stew not a kind of soup)

W2B-017 076 it might appear off or unusual to outsiders but to those who have been brought up in that way

W2B-014 059 it was therefore preferable they argued to make do with an inherited monarch with an even chance of his being a decent ruler and to concentrate not on how he achieves power but on how to influence him for the best

W2E-006 037 The Scottish Arts Council has not withdrawn support for it but is waiting for the board to decide what is to happen to the property

W1A-006 083 this however is alright if the right equipment is available but very difficult to do free-hand

W2B-012 102 Policies did change but in the end not as much as I had feared

W2B-012 134 this warning is almost traditional on all underwriting but I was still concerned

2.4. Press Editorials

W2E-001 059 Once democracy is firmly planted in Baghdad the seeds of freedom may well be carried to neighbouring countries not excluding Kuwait which have for too long been denominated either by exceedingly rich families accountable to no one but themselves or as in Iran and in too many Arab countries by crazed terrorists whose brutal treatment of their populations has long extinguished

W2E-002 024 victory for the allies is not in doubt but there is a long and bloody way to go yet

W2E-002 025 the agreed allied aim is the liberation of Kuwait but it must be pursued in a manner that also ensures the end of Saddam and the destruction of his war machine

W2E-002 037 Nasser lost that war too but he survived until his death three years later

W2E-002 104 on the whole they have only themselves to blame but the banks are culpable in encouraging them to over-expand in the good times just as they once encouraged the Third world countries

W2E-003 108 perhaps only in Europe but after the Gulf perhaps more widely

W2E-004 018 not just Mr Heseltine's resignation but those of Nigel Lawson and Sir Geoffrey Howe have revealed her inability to maintain unity

W2E-004 019 Nicholas Ridley was also obliged to resign from the Cabinet on the issue of Europe but in his case because he shares with Mrs Thatcher and a few other Conservative MPs and overriding and atavistic hostility

W2E-005 004 Mr Major displays no such relish but that does not mean that he is unequal to the challenge

W2E-005 016 it is important the public should have proper accounts and explanations of developments not just from American spokesmen who as America is making the major contribution to the allied effort will be most in evidence but from a senior figure in the British Government free of other department responsibilities and therefore able to put over the Government's view without distraction

W2E-005 058 in his speech yesterday Sir Geoffrey's style was moderate but his substance was deeply divisive

W2E-006 006 it may have been an uncharacteristic slip by Mr Major but it served to emphasise the spectacular nature of the Ribble result and the gravity of its implications

W2E-006 014 Mr Major expects his dissidents to return at the election but there is a big perhaps

W2E-006 031 The SAC'S chairman Sir Alan Peacock has made clear that it will not attend that debate but the council is hoping that future consultations will provide a constructive forum for discussing visual arts policy

W2E-006 066 The commander-in-chief of the coalition forces General Schwarzkopf sounded exceedingly upbeat at his briefing yesterday but he was right to remind everyone that this is only the start of the campaign

W2E-006 098 The downturn may have medium-term impact but planning should always be carried out with an eye on the long-term

W2E-007 018 Cable News Network pulled off a remarkable coup in Baghdad but its pictures from the Iraqi capital risked knocking our judgement off balance by providing such vivid coverage of what in fact was only a fraction of the initial air war against Saddam Hussein

W2E-007 026 Mr Douglas Hurd's visit to Paris last week was a commendable first step towards European contingency planning for the peace but our attention and emotions are naturally chiefly engaged in the military operations and the anticipated casualties

W2E-007 056 Sanctions may still have their uses if there is a partial withdrawal or half-hearted negotiations but the real option has narrowed to a stark and early choice between peace and war

W2E-007 099 like the Six their convictions rest on uncorroborated and disputed concessions but PC Blakelock was killed a year after Pace received the Royal assent

W2E-008 011 the phrasing of his question to voters refers tendentiously to a renewed federation of equal sovereign republics but with the Russian republic accounting for half the total population of the union equality is scarcely possible

W2E-008 016 for this is a country which is not only unaccustomed to the swings and roundabouts of boom and recession but it is also going into a catastrophic slide from a starting point of empty shops queues and reduced living standards

W2E-008 032 Gatwick has always been too far on the wrong side of London to be useful to people from most parts of Britain but after Stansted Airport has been officially opened by the Queen think week and has brought first-class air travel to the north-east side of London the balance might be redressed

W2E-008 073 in the case of Europe the process produces delays but the EC is not ready for majority voting on financial issues so compromises have to be tried for size until one achieves unanimity

W2E-009 020 this may be correct according to natural law but it does not accord too well with common-sense

W2E-009 063 by this profligate council will have to raise their property levy to pay for any overspending but this will go up by the same proportion for every band and should be seen by most people as fair

W2E-009 108 South Africa needs to grow at 6 per cent or more a year if black unemployment is not to rise but that will not happen without an influx of capital from the outside world

W2E-010 028 some may urge action simply for the state of action but the only truly effective action we can take now is to continue Iraq's diplomatic economic and military isolation

W2E-010 049 some sort of budget deal will no doubt be cobbled together it always is
but an even greater danger is looming for Bush recession

W2D-013 123 you might be forced to play the half-volley when you are coming into the
net but haven't moved quite quickly enough

W2D-014 086 instead of spinning the heads at right-angles to the direction of travel of
the tape they spin horizontally but at a single angle to the tape

W1A-005 045 this was the source code for a 'C' windowing library offering basic
windowing but without explicit functions for implementing menus

W2D-020 053 the mixture should be firm but pliable

W1A-007 086 some would however argue that such changes do not indicate
advancements but are reflections of changes in public attitudes and societal norms

W2D-014 102 this makes them highly portable but limits the running time to 45 minutes
at standard speed

W2B-019 013 the borough lacked heavy industry but contained many small factories
workshops and sweatshops

W2B-013 048 yes there must be transnational co-ordination but only by all of us acting
locally and having the power to do so can the planet be healed

W2E-010 060 the jury is still out but not for long

W2E-001 014 The allies however rightly regard Iraq's wholly unprincipled act of
environmental terrorism as further justification if it were needed not merely for
pursuing the conflict until Kuwait is free but also for eradicating once and for all the
military machine which has so destabilised and already volatile region throughout the
past decade

W2E-006 029 The campaign mounted to save them is concerned not only with the
immediate problem but also with the lack of what it sees as a long-term policy for the
visual arts in Scotland inadequate funding and an absence of accountability and
democracy

W2E-007 074 behind even some of the western rhetoric hardened by the need to keep up
the psychological pressure is an understanding that Saddam Hussein's style is to go
just beyond the wire but then to embrace the unacceptable if his own survival dictates
it