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## BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Podmět v diskurzu online cestovatelských průvodců

The subject in the discourse of online travel guides

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## **ABSTRAKT**

V této bakalářské práci jsem shromáždila korpus 18 textů v anglickém jazyce z několika různých stránek o cestování. Vybrala jsem několik různých témat textů, aby moje analýza byla z co nejrozmanitějšího výběru textů. Z každého textu jsem vypsala všechny jednotlivé podměty a určila jejich realizační formu. Studuji také, která slova se napříč všemi těchto texty na pozici podmětu opakují a kolika slovy je podmět vyjádřen. Zaměřila jsem se také na to, v jakém poměru vůči celku jsou jednotlivé realizační formy reprezentovány nebo jak velká část podmětů je vyjádřena více než třemi slovy. Aby byly výsledky přehledné, shrnuji všechny statistiky nejen v textu pod sekci každé stránky, ale i v tabulkách v sekci shrnutí na konci dokumentu. V těchto tabulkách jsou i statistiky týkající se všech 18 textů. V jednotlivých sekcích webových stránek jsou pouze statistiky daných stránek, případně je zdůrazněno, jestli se nějaký jev vyskytuje pouze v jednom ze všech osmnácti textů. Spočítala jsem také procenta a průměry u výsledků, kde to bylo zajímavé a užitečné. V úvodu zmiňuji několik svých hypotéz ohledně daného tématu a hrubých odhadů počtů určitých jevů, a pomocí všech těchto statistik jsem dokázala, do jaké míry byly tyto hypotézy a odhady správně.

## **KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA**

podmět, realizační forma, online cestovatelské průvodce

## **ABSTRACT**

In this thesis, I collected a corpus of 18 English texts from various travel guide websites. I selected texts with many different topics to have as much variety for my analysis as possible. I have identified and written down all the subjects from each of the texts and defined their realization form. I studied which words repeat in these texts as subjects and how many words are used in each of them. I also focused on the ratio of each of the individual realization forms or the ratio of subjects with more than three words compared to the total. For the sake of clarity, there are not only descriptions of the statistics under the texts from each of the websites, but also several tables at the summary section towards the end of the document. These tables hold statistics of all the 18 texts and sometimes compare them, while under each website's section there is only the statistics applicable to that particular website, unless there is something that only appears in 1 of the 18 texts. I also counted percentages and averages where it was useful and interesting. I mention several hypotheses regarding the topic in the introduction, and I use these statistics to prove how correct those hypotheses were.

## **KEYWORDS**

subject, realization form, online travel guides

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## **Introduction**

The purpose of travel guides is to introduce and advertise places around the world to potential visitors or those who like to read about foreign countries from the comfort of their home.

Generally, the use of language varies based on the discourse, primarily in the choice of lexical items used, typically there is specialized vocabulary in context of e.g. professions or textbooks. Some examples in the context of travel guides is the common use of conditional followed by imperative (e.g. if you want to see shops, visit this part of town), or a high number of adjectives.

Various aspects affect how attractive a destination seems, such as the photos used or even simply the layout of the text, but this thesis is focused on the language used in travel guides, specifically the form of the subject in those texts.

Each of the websites used in this thesis is concentrated on different aspects of the destinations they describe, some focus more generally on a whole country or city while others choose something much more specific, such as events taking place at the given destinations. Some serve as simply a description of a place or a country, others have the purpose of giving instructions, either providing ideas for places to visit based on the reader's interests, or providing ideas for things to do while in a specific country or city. This leads to greater language variety among the websites.

The subject is one of the constituents which is necessary for the formation of a sentence in the English language. It affects the inflection of the verb, and it can have different forms, for example a noun phrase or a pronoun.

In this thesis I will analyze multiple texts from several online travel guides, the forms of subjects which appear in those texts and how common each of the forms is. I will also focus on other aspects of the subjects, such as their length or repetition within the individual texts, as well as across all the texts used in this thesis.

My hypothesis is that the most common forms of the subjects in these texts are noun phrases and pronouns, especially personal pronouns. My guess is that those two forms are the most common subjects in most written or spoken English sentences, regardless of what they are about or where they are taken from.

I predict a high number of proper nouns, seeing as the texts talk about cities, countries, landmarks or, for example, restaurants to visit, which are highly likely to be referred to by their names in the texts. It is however possible that a lot of the proper nouns will not be in the subject, but rather the object or another constituent. I am also interested in seeing, in the cases where the proper nouns are the subject, if they are used repeatedly or replaced by different words, and if they are, then which words are used. I predict that if the proper nouns are replaced in the texts with similar topics (meaning two or more texts are focused on a city), they are replaced with the same or similar phrases (e.g. “the city”, “this city” instead of “Vienna”, “Ljubljana” etc.).

Another hypothesis I have is that the subjects in the texts are not very long, most are likely somewhere between 2 and 5 words long. I do not think it is likely that many of the subjects are longer than 10 words.

I chose articles not only from different websites, but also with different topics and purposes and written by different people, both native English speakers from various English-speaking countries and authors from the foreign countries they write about, to have multiple samples and really see the variety of texts available on these websites and see the similarities and differences in how the language is used in them.

# 1 Realization of Subject

This section contains texts selected from various travel guide websites and under each of the texts a table with all the subjects from the text and their form.

## 1.1 Individual texts

### 1.1.1 Lonelyplanet

#### (1) La Sagrada Família

The Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Família (Expiatory Temple of the Holy Family) is considered to be the symbol of Barcelona by many residents, and the one place you shouldn't miss when you visit the Catalan capital.

Initially intended to be a simple Roman Catholic church dedicated to Jesus, Mary and Joseph, the church ultimately became the most prominent example of Catalan Modernism. Pope Benedict XVI declared it a basilica in 2010.

Dreamed up by Catalan architect Antoni Gaudí, the basilica exemplifies Gaudí's philosophy that nature is the work of God. Gaudí sought to combine Christian speech and biblical allegories with complex natural symbols like organic, geometric shapes which are prominent in every column, pinnacle and stained glass window of the basilica.

The end result is an astounding architectural masterpiece which, despite being unfinished and under construction for nearly 140 years, has become one of the most visited monuments in Spain, receiving 4.7 million visitors in 2019.

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/spain/barcelona/leixample/attractions/la-sagrada-familia/a/poi-sig/374867/1320680> [cit. 2023-10-23]

The Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Família	noun phrase - proper noun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
the church	noun phrase
Pope Benedict XVI	noun phrase - proper noun



the basilica	noun phrase
nature	noun phrase
Gaudí	noun phrase - proper noun
complex natural symbols like organic, geometric shapes	noun phrase
The end result	noun phrase
architectural masterpiece	noun phrase

## (2) Affordable Greece

Think Greece and conjure up images of white-washed villages cascading down hillsides, azure seas sparkling in bright sunshine and powder-soft white sand beaches. A visit to this special country is a lifelong dream for many, as it delivers an astounding array of breathtaking landscapes, ancient ruins, joie de vivre and something that is simply hard to define – a dreamy quality unique to Greece.

To some, a trip to Greece may seem like a mirage – unattainable and forever in the distance – but in fact, it's an affordable place to visit these days. Even as the country deals with a continuing financial crisis, the tourism industry is still there, ready and raring to go. What this means for travelers now is that places that used to be overrun or pricey are more affordable, with a greater array of availability than usual and more bang for your buck.

Whether exploring some of the world's most impressive ruins or dining at a seaside tavern, a trip to Greece can be done with style and variety, without breaking the bank. Plus, it is a chance to funnel much-needed funds into an economy that relies heavily on the tourism industry. Travel independently, eschewing the big consolidators and package dealers, and go with mom and pop outfits instead and you will not only be funding local folks, but you will have the intimate experience of integrating into the villages and towns you visit.

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/affordable-greece-2> [cit. 2023-11-27]

a visit to this special country	noun phrase
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
something	pronoun - indefinite pronoun
a trip to Greece	noun phrase including a proper noun
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
the country	noun phrase
the tourism industry	noun phrase
this	pronoun - demonstrative pronoun
what this means for travelers	nominal relative clause
places	noun phrase
places that used to be overrun or pricey	noun phrase
a trip to Greece	noun phrase including a proper noun
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
a chance to funnel much-needed funds into an economy	noun phrase
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun

### **(3) 10 of the best road trips in Australia**

Australia is a country designed for road trips, with a diversity of landscapes and a scale that's almost unrivaled anywhere in the world.

Whether you want to squeeze in a day trip or pack up and go wherever the wind takes you, these driving routes won't disappoint. Here are 10 of our favorite road trips in Australia.

(...)

#### 2. The Great Ocean Road, Victoria

The best road trip for epic coastal views

Torquay–Allansford, 243km (150 miles); allow two to three days

Follow the wild southern coastline of Australia’s best scenic road trip: the Great Ocean Road.

Start at the legendary surf town of Torquay, explore welcoming country towns like Lorne, and keep an eye out for koalas in Otway National Park, before taking in the iconic Twelve Apostles. These are the main drawcard for photographers on this stretch of road, with just eight of these limestone stacks left standing sentinel along what’s also known as the Shipwreck Coast.

While the Great Ocean Road can be tackled in a day, it’s best to stretch it over several. This will allow you ample time to stop for seafood in towns along the way (such as Apollo Bay, which hosts an annual seafood festival) and hike coastal trails found just off the highway.

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/australia-best-road-trips> [cit. 2023-11-27]

Australia	noun phrase - proper noun
a diversity of landscapes and a scale	noun phrase
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
the wind	noun phrase
these driving routes	noun phrase
10 of our favorite road trips in Australia	noun phrase including a proper noun
These	pronoun - demonstrative pronoun
the Great Ocean Road	noun phrase - proper noun
it	dummy it
This	pronoun - demonstrative pronoun
Apollo Bay	noun phrase - proper noun

Lonelyplanet.com was the first travel-themed website I chose for my analysis. I chose three shorter texts, each from a different category on the website, for greater variety. The first article didn’t include an author, but presumably each article was written by different people.

The subjects in the text about La Sagrada Família are fairly simple, straight to the point, in most cases do not include any descriptors. There is a total of 10 subjects, 90% of which are noun phrases and 10% pronouns. 4 of the noun phrases, or 44%, are proper nouns. The 1 pronoun is a personal pronoun. 4 of the subjects, or 40%, are 3 or more words, and 2 of them are 7 words long.

There are 16 subjects in the second text, 8 noun phrases (50%), 7 pronouns (44%) and one nominal relative clause (6%), which is much rarer than the other forms. There are also two sentences in the imperative form, where the subject is not expressed. The subjects in this text also include hardly any descriptors. Of the 7 pronouns 5 are personal pronouns, 1 is demonstrative and 1 is indefinite. 2 of the noun phrases include proper nouns. 7 out of the 16 subjects (44%) are 3 or more words and the longest one is 9 words long.

In the third article, there are 11 subjects, 3 (27%) are pronouns, 7 (64%) are noun phrases and 1 (9%) is dummy *it*. 3 of the noun phrases, or 43% , are proper nouns and one more noun phrase includes a proper noun. 2 of the pronouns are demonstrative pronouns and the remaining one is a personal pronoun. 4 of the subjects, or 40% are 3 words or longer, and the longest one is 8 words long. This text, unlike the previous two from the same website, also includes several imperative sentences, especially in the second half, because it serves as instructions, similarly to e.g. a recipe, which means there is a lower number of expressed subjects. There are nearly no descriptors once again, as in the previous texts.

Unlike the texts from the other websites, none of the three texts from [lonelyplanet.com](http://lonelyplanet.com) includes an existential *there*, *which*, while less common than noun phrases and pronouns, is featured frequently in at least one of the texts from each of the other websites. Aside from one nominal relative clause there are only noun phrases and pronouns.

Overall, across all the three texts there is very little repetition. In a lot of the texts I have chosen, many of the personal pronouns appear repeat, most commonly the words “*you*” and “*it*”. In the first and the third text there is no repetition at all, but two of the same pronouns do repeat in the second text. The word “*it*” appears 3 times and the word “*you*” appears twice in the second text.

## 1.1.2 Localeur

### (4) Copenhagen, Denmark

Copenhagen's vibe is unlike any other. Ask anyone who's ever visited or lived here and they'll light up from within; the city's mix of engaging locals, rich culture, and progressive ideals combine in a way that can't quite be adequately put into words; it'll draw you in and leave you feeling comfortable and rejuvenated. Year-round, Copenhagen is a happy place: locals relish the summer sun but are just as content to stay inside perfecting their "hygge" game during the winter. (Say it with us: HUE-ghee.)

(...)

#### *When To Go*

Denmark is proud of its hard-won ability to embrace winter, but you really ought to forget all that and come visit in the summertime, when the city is alive and festivals are stacked on top of one another. Warm days here mean locals outside as much as possible to enjoy the weather, drink some wine, and make new friends.

<https://www.localeur.com/copenhagen> [cit. 2023-10-24]

Copenhagen's vibe	noun phrase including a proper noun
anyone	pronoun - indefinite pronoun
they	pronoun - personal pronoun
the city's mix of engaging locals, rich culture, and progressive ideals	noun phrase
a way	noun phrase
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
Copenhagen	noun phrase - proper noun
locals	noun phrase
Denmark	noun phrase - proper noun

you	pronoun - personal pronoun
the city	noun phrase
Warm days here	noun phrase

## (5) Vienna

One of the first things you'll notice about Vienna – whether you've paid attention to this elsewhere or not – is how... clean it is. Anybody used to city streets overdue for a repave or garbage bags perpetually blocking the sidewalk is in for a treat they didn't know they needed. Then there's the ease of transit: The infrastructure, the buildings – everything is so well connected. Moving from place to place is effortless. Public transport is a dream. The architecture, of course, is gorgeous; you may expect beautiful facades, but you aren't prepared for the beauty of Viennese interiors. In sum, Vienna is a classy city – but no matter your level of sophistication, you'll feel as if you fit right in amid this Austrian idyll.

### *Quiet Time*

Relative to other big, bustling global cities, the volume is perpetually on Low in Vienna. It's not that there isn't anything going on – “quiet” and “sleepy” are two very different things – it's simply that the locals have mastered the art of using their inside voices. It's all part of a sort of laidback luxury on offer, and it's a treat to be able to hear yourself think.

<https://www.localeur.com/vienna> [cit. 2023-11-21]

you	pronoun - personal pronoun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
One of the first things you'll notice about Vienna	noun phrase including a proper noun
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
Anybody used to city streets overdue for a repave or garbage bags perpetually blocking the sidewalk	noun phrase

they	pronoun - personal pronoun
they	pronoun - personal pronoun
there	existential there
everything	pronoun - indefinite pronoun
Moving from place to place	nonfinite -ing participle
Public transport	noun phrase
The architecture	noun phrase
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
Vienna	noun phrase - proper noun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
the volume	noun phrase
it	dummy it
there	existential there
“quiet” and “sleepy”	noun phrase
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
the locals	noun phrase
it	dummy it
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
it	dummy it

**(6) Helsinki, Finland**

In stark contrast to destinations like Rome and Vienna, Helsinki is only just getting started in many ways. Though it's been inhabited since the Ice Age, there are literally theaters in California standing today that have been around for longer than Finland has been a country. For Helsinki, this is a blessing, as the city isn't mired in outdated policy or ritual. Instead, it exists on the forefront of European innovation, has for decades championed gender and economic equality, and no doubt earns extra points from a certain sort of person for the fact that smalltalk is famously not tolerated here.

(...)

***Finnish Icons***

In Helsinki you can get face-to-face with the most iconic Finnish brands. First place you should check is Marimekko stores. Literally, any Finn has at least one thing from Marimekko, it could be a piece of clothing or something for interior. Go and grab yours! It is also worth paying attention to such brands as Iittala, Arabia (there is Iittala&Arabia Design Center where you can have a guided tour, to get to know Finnish brands history and even have a look at designers' lab where the magic happens) and Artek – Finnish furniture company founded by world famous Finnish architecture Alvar Aalto.

<https://www.localeur.com/helsinki> [cit. 2023-11-28]

Helsinki	noun phrase - proper noun
there	existential there
theaters in California standing today	noun phrase including a proper noun
Finland	noun phrase - proper noun
this	pronoun - demonstrative pronoun
the city	noun phrase
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
smalltalk	noun phrase



First place you should check	noun phrase
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
any Finn	noun phrase
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
It	dummy it
there	existential there
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
designers' lab	noun phrase

From localeur.com I also chose three shorter texts. The articles on this particular website are written by people local to the destinations the articles are about, the first one being written by Helen Fondnæss from Denmark, the second one by Una Stefanovich from Austria and the third one by Jen Kon, who lives in Finland. The three authors being from three different countries which are not English-speaking leads to seeing three different attitudes towards English.

Despite the three texts not being so different in length, there is a distinctly higher number of subjects in the second one as opposed to the first and the third one. There are 12 subjects in the text about Copenhagen, 26 in the text about Vienna and 16 in the text about Helsinki.

4 of the subjects from the 12 in the first text are pronouns and the remaining 8 are noun phrases, mostly quite simple ones with no descriptors, which means 67% are noun phrases and 33% are pronouns. 2 of the 8 noun phrases, or 25%, are proper nouns. There are 3 personal pronouns and 1 indefinite pronoun. There is also no repetition of the subjects, as opposed to the second text, where for example the words “it” and “you” appear 6 times each as the subject (although the “it” is a personal pronoun 3 times and the other 3 times it is dummy it), or the third one, where the word “it” appears 3 times and the word “you” appears twice.

There is a total of 12 pronouns in the second text, but only 4 different ones. There are 8 noun phrases and 3 cases of dummy it. The second text also includes the first two examples of

existential there and the first example of nonfinite -ing participle, which is also fairly uncommon in this collection of texts. In total, this means 46% of the subjects are pronouns, 31% are noun phrases, 12% are dummy it, 7% are existential there and 4% are nonfinite -ing participle. 1 of the noun phrases is a proper noun and 1 includes a proper noun. 11 of the pronouns are personal pronouns and 1 is an indefinite pronoun.

Out of the 16 subjects in the last text 5 (or 31%) are pronouns, 1 (or 6%) is a dummy it, 2 (or 13%) are the existential there and 8 (or 50%) are noun phrases. 2 of the noun phrases are proper nouns and 1 more includes a proper noun. There are 4 personal pronouns and 1 demonstrative pronoun.

In the first text only 1 subject (8%), only 4 in the second one (15%) and only 2 (12.5%) in the third one are 3 or more words. The longest subject in the first text is 11 words long, in the second one it is 16 words long, and in the last one it is only 5 words.

### 1.1.3 Tripadvisor

#### (7) 8 underrated US state parks for fall foliage

*And the best nearby cabins to book.*

It's fall, y'all. And there's no better way to get in the seasonal spirit than by booking an escape somewhere wondrously leafy. And while travelers flock to popular national parks to see fall foliage, there are tons of state parks that get you out in nature's glory—on hiking loops, canoe paths, horseback trails, and more—for free or just a small fee, and often with less crowds. Bonus: many are located in spots you may not have even considered for a fall getaway. To make the most of the season and these stunning locales, book a charming rental cabin nearby as your home base (pumpkin spice optional).

Read on to stoke your fall wanderlust with these peaceful vacation rental retreats near top-tier state parks.

(...)

### Hummingbird Cabin, Pecos Canyon State Park, NM

New Mexico might not be a place that instantly comes to mind when you think of fall foliage.

But leaf peeping at Pecos Canyon State Park, about an hour’s drive east of Santa Fe in north-central New Mexico, is not to be missed.

Birdwatching, horseback riding, and hiking are just a few of the ways to spend your days here, all against a backdrop of golden aspen trees. When it’s time to rest, Hummingbird Cabin on the Pecos is a welcome retreat for up to four guests, complete with a log stove, a roomy front porch, and indoor conveniences like a movie collection and a small library of New Mexico–related reads.

[https://www.tripadvisor.com/Articles-lnsfSXspfpz8-U\\_s\\_state\\_park\\_cabins\\_fall.html](https://www.tripadvisor.com/Articles-lnsfSXspfpz8-U_s_state_park_cabins_fall.html) [cit. 2023-10-24]

It	dummy it
there	existential there
travelers	noun phrase
there	existential there
tons of state parks	noun phrase
many	pronoun - indefinite pronoun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
New Mexico	noun phrase - proper noun
a place	noun phrase
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
leaf peeping at Pecos Canyon State Park	nonfinite -ing participle including a proper noun
Birdwatching, horseback riding, and hiking	noun phrase
it	dummy it
Hummingbird Cabin on the Pecos	noun phrase - proper noun

**(8) 7 London restaurants for solo diners**

*Portions for one, window seats with a view, and stellar food.*

London, my home, is a magical place full of multiculturalism, which feeds into its sprawling dining and drink options. In my 20s, I started to see the city through the eyes of a solo traveler, doing a bit of soul-searching while snacking in every café I could afford. What I found were options for just about everyone—from remote-work-friendly spots to fine-dining affairs with solo-friendly portions—that went far beyond the hyped restaurants at the top of everyone’s must-dine list (looking at you, Dishoom). As a local with a decade-plus of solo meals under my belt, these are some of my favorite spots to try whether you’re watching your budget or splurging on your next solo trip.

(...)

***Cheeky Scone, Notting Hill***

*Why it’s great for solo diners: Funky scones and quiet secret gardens*

While wandering Notting Hill, I walked into the Cheeky Scone, best known for its funky scones—forget the traditional butter scone and try charcoal, lavender, or pandan-coconut scones accompanied by an English breakfast tea. It’s an interesting space to escape the city’s hustle, too, with ample seating available downstairs and a secret back garden—a little hideaway to enjoy your treat. Everyone keeps to themselves; for those looking to recharge their social batteries, know that simply walking in feels like donning an automatic “do not disturb” sign.

[https://www.tripadvisor.com/Articles-1SzqWnspr5Q0-Solo\\_dining\\_london.html](https://www.tripadvisor.com/Articles-1SzqWnspr5Q0-Solo_dining_london.html) [cit. 2023-11-21]

London	noun phrase - proper noun
magical place full of multiculturalism	noun phrase
I	pronoun - personal pronoun

I	pronoun - personal pronoun
I	pronoun - personal pronoun
options for just about everyone	noun phrase
these	pronoun - demonstrative pronoun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
I	pronoun - personal pronoun
It	pronoun - personal pronoun
Everyone	pronoun - indefinite pronoun
simply walking in	nonfinite -ing participle

### **(9) 16 best hotels for a winter adventure: ice hotels, igloos, and cozy cabins**

Winter brings some of the best pleasures in life—crisp air, blankets of soft snow, and endless mugs of your favorite warm drink. It's the perfect time to stay in and curl up with loved ones...or get out there and check off your winter bucket list. Here's the good news: We found some of the best winter hotels around the world where you can do both.

From dreamy ice palaces and glass igloos to cozy winter cabins, check into these unique stays that are sure to charm.

#### ***Ice hotels and igloos***

##### ***1. ICEHOTEL, Jukkasjarvi, Sweden***

Ever wanted to sleep on a bed made of ice? You can at the original ICEHOTEL, which first opened in 1989. Located in Jukkasjarvi, a small village about 11 miles from Kiruna, the world-famous stay is built new every winter with ice blocks from the Torne River. Book fast though, it only lasts till the season ends in April.

The ice rooms come with comfy mattresses, thermal sleeping bags, and reindeer hides, so you'll have no trouble getting cozy. Or pick an art suite, each decked with unique hand-

carved ice sculptures so no two rooms are the same. Once you've settled in, hit the ice bar and sip a cocktail in a glass made entirely from ice

## 2. *Snowhotel Kirkenses, Kirkenes, Norway*

Adorable huskies, reindeer, and a once-in-a-lifetime stay—that's what you can look forward to at Snowhotel Kirkenses in Norway's Finnmark region. The 13 cold rooms come with warm sleeping bags. Plus, intricate ice carvings of mesmerizing landscapes and famous icons like Marilyn Monroe. But if you prefer someplace toastier, opt for a rustic Gamme cabin, featuring heated floors and a large picture window.

Beyond the stay, travelers highly recommend the ice hotel's epic winter activities, especially the king crab safari. You'll go snowmobiling, hear funny historical stories, and enjoy a hearty meal at the end of it all.

<https://www.tripadvisor.com/Articles-IYCWYuCWaqJE-Winter-hotels-around-the-world.html> [cit. 2023-11-28]

Winter	noun phrase
It	dummy it
the good news	noun phrase
We	pronoun - personal pronoun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
You	pronoun - personal pronoun
the original ICEHOTEL	noun phrase including a proper noun
the world-famous stay	noun phrase
the season	noun phrase
The ice rooms	noun phrase
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
no two rooms	noun phrase

you	pronoun - personal pronoun
that	pronoun - demonstrative pronoun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
The 13 cold rooms	noun phrase
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
travelers	noun phrase
You	pronoun - personal pronoun

From tripadvisor.com I have once again chosen three shorter texts, the first one is written by Terry Ward, based in the United States, the second one is written by Sonya Barlow, based in the United Kingdom and the third one is written by Michelle Neo from Singapore. This, similarly to the texts from localeur, shows three different uses of the language.

The second of the two texts is the only one in the collection of texts which is told in the first person perspective, and is therefore the only example of the singular personal first person pronoun “I”, which appears in the text four times. Similarly, while the third text is mostly written in second person perspective, the plural first person pronoun “we” appears in one sentence. This is also the only example of this pronoun across all the texts in this thesis.

The first text contains 14 subjects in total, 3 cases of existential there (21%) , 5 noun phrases (36%), 4 pronouns (29%), 1 dummy it (7%) and 1 nonfinite -ing participle (7%). 2 of the noun phrases are proper nouns and there is one 1 nonfinite -ing participle including a proper noun. There are 2 personal pronouns and 1 indefinite pronoun. The only repetition, aside from the two cases of existential there, is the words “it” and “you” appearing twice each. There is also the only case of the indefinite pronoun “many”, while all the other pronouns are personal pronouns. 4 (28%) subjects are 3 words or longer, the longest of which is 7 words long.

There are 13 subjects in the second text. 9 subjects (70%) are pronouns, with 4 of those being the aforementioned personal pronoun “I”, that means it is 44% of the pronouns and 30% of all the subjects. In total, there are 7 personal pronouns, 1 demonstrative pronoun and 1 indefinite pronoun. 1 noun phrase is a proper noun. The remaining subjects from this text are

3 noun phrases (23%) and 1 nonfinite -ing participle (7%). 3 (23%) subjects are 3 words or longer, the 2 longest ones are 5 words long.

In the third text there are 19 subjects. 9 (47%) of the subjects are pronouns, 9 are noun phrases (47%) and 1 (5%) is dummy it. 1 noun phrase includes a proper noun. There are 8 personal pronouns and 1 demonstrative pronoun. 7 of the 9 pronouns are the word “you”, which means that 36% of all the subjects are the word “you”. No other subjects repeat. 6 of the subjects are 3 words or longer, but the longest one is only 4 words long.

### 1.1.4 Fodors

#### (10) LJUBLJANA

Slovenia's small but exceedingly charming capital is enjoying a tourism renaissance. Tourism officials now talk of Ljubljana proudly in the same breath as Prague or Budapest as one of the top urban destinations in Central Europe. That may be enthusiasm and excitement talking as opposed to reality, but there's no denying a sense of excitement as new hotels and restaurants open their doors, and each month seems to bring another admiring article in a prestigious newspaper or magazine abroad. Unfortunately, there is still no nonstop service from the United States.

The compact city center is immediately captivating. Part of the charm is doubtless the emerald green Ljubljanica River that winds its way slowly through the Old Town, providing a focal point and the perfect backdrop to the cafés and restaurants that line the banks. Partly, too, it's the aesthetic tension between the stately Baroque houses along the river and the white neoclassical, modern, and Secessionist set pieces that dot the streets and bridges everywhere. Meticulously designed pillars, orbs, and obelisks lend the city an element of whimsy, a feeling of good cheer that's immediately infectious. And part of the credit goes to the Ljubljaners themselves, who on a warm summer evening can be counted on to come out and party in force.

In truth, Ljubljana has always viewed itself as something special. Even when it was part of the former Yugoslavia, the city was considered a center of alternative music and arts. This was especially true during the 1980s, when it became the center of the Yugoslav punk



movement. The band Laibach, noted for mocking nationalist sentiments, was the musical wing of the absurdist conceptual-art group Neue Slowenische Kunst (NSK), earning Ljubljana a reputation for pushing creative boundaries.

<https://www.fodors.com/world/europe/slovenia/places/ljubljana> [cit. 2023-11-23]

Slovenia's small but exceedingly charming capital	noun phrase including a proper noun
Tourism officials	noun phrase
That	pronoun - demonstrative pronoun
there	existential there
new hotels and restaurants	noun phrase
each month	noun phrase
there	existential there
The compact city	noun phrase
Part of the charm	noun phrase
the emerald green Ljubljana River	noun phrase including a proper noun
the cafés and restaurants	noun phrase
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
the white neoclassical, modern, and Secessionist set pieces	noun phrase
Meticulously designed pillars, orbs, and obelisks	noun phrase
an element of whimsy, a feeling of good cheer	noun phrase
part of the credit	noun phrase
the Ljubljaners themselves	noun phrase
Ljubljana	noun phrase - proper noun
it	pronoun - personal pronoun

the city	noun phrase
This	pronoun - demonstrative pronoun
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
The band Laibach	noun phrase including a proper noun

### (11) Alsace-Lorraine

Only the Rhine separates Germany from Alsace-Lorraine, a region that often looks German and even sounds German. But its heart—just to prove how deceptive appearances can be—is passionately French. One has only to remember that Strasbourg was the birthplace of the Marseillaise national anthem to appreciate why Alsace and Lorraine remain among the most intensely French of all France's provinces.

No matter how forcefully the French tout its Frenchness, though, Alsace's German roots do run deep, as one look at its storybook medieval architecture reveals. Gabled half-timber houses, ornate wells and fountains, oriels (upstairs bay windows), storks' nests, and carved-wood balustrades—all calling to mind the Brothers Grimm—will satisfy a visitor's deepest craving for Old World Germanic atmosphere. Strasbourg, perhaps France's most fascinating city outside Paris, offers this and urban sophistication as well.

Lorraine, on the other hand, has suffered a decline in its northern industry, and the miseries of its small farmers have left much of it tarnished and neglected—or, as others might say, kept it unspoiled. Yet Lorraine's rich caches of verdure, its rolling countryside dotted with mirabelle (plum) orchards and crumbling-stucco villages, abbeys, fortresses, and historic cities, such as the Art Nouveau center Nancy, offer a truly French view of life in the north. Its borders flank Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany's mellow Mosel (Moselle in French). Home of Baccarat and St-Louis crystal (thanks to limitless supplies of firewood from the Vosges Forest), the birthplace of Gregorian chant, Art Nouveau, and Joan of Arc, Lorraine-the-underdog has much of its own to contribute.

<https://www.fodors.com/world/europe/france/alsace-lorraine> [cit. 2023-11-28]

the Rhine	noun phrase - proper noun
a region	noun phrase
its heart	noun phrase
One	pronoun - indefinite pronoun
Strasbourg	noun phrase - proper noun
Alsace and Lorraine	noun phrase - proper noun
the French	noun phrase
Alsace's German roots	noun phrase including a proper noun
one look at its storybook medieval architecture	noun phrase
Gabled half-timber houses, ornate wells and fountains, oriels (upstairs bay windows), storks' nests, and carved-wood balustrades	noun phrase
Strasbourg	noun phrase - proper noun
Lorraine	noun phrase - proper noun
the miseries of its small farmers	noun phrase
others	noun phrase
Lorraine's rich caches of verdure, its rolling countryside dotted with mirabelle (plum) orchards and crumbling-stucco villages, abbeys, fortresses, and historic cities	noun phrase including a proper noun
Its borders	noun phrase
Lorraine-the-underdog	noun phrase including a proper noun

For fodors.com I chose two longer texts.

There are 23 subjects in the first text, 16 noun phrases, 5 pronouns and two cases of existential there. This means 70% of the subjects in this text are noun phrases, 22% are pronouns and 8% are existential there. 1 of the noun phrases is a proper noun and 3 more noun phrases

include a proper noun. There are 3 personal pronouns and 2 demonstrative pronouns. The personal pronoun “it” appears in the first text as the subject three times. 12 of the 23 subjects are 3 words or longer (52% of the subjects), the longest one is 9 words long. There are more adjectives prefacing the nouns in the noun phrases than in the previous texts.

The second text includes 17 subjects, only 1 of them is a pronoun and the remaining 16 are noun phrases. This means 94% of the subjects are noun phrases and 6% are pronouns. This text is also interesting, because unlike all the other texts in this thesis, it does not include any personal pronouns, as the only pronoun is the indefinite “one”. 5 of the noun phrases are proper nouns and 3 more include a proper noun. The only repetition is the word “Strasbourg”, which appears in the text twice as a subject. 6 of the subjects (35%) are 3 words or longer and the longest one is 21 words long.

### 1.1.5 Atlasobscura

#### (12) Wurstkuchl (Sausage Kitchen)

*Regensburg, Germany*

*This riverside restaurant has been serving customers since 1146.*

IN 1146, GERMAN BUILDERS COMPLETED WORK on a bridge crossing the Danube river in Regensburg. With the project finished, the tiny construction office next to the bridge found new life as a food stand serving meat dishes. Today, it still serves customers, making it one of the oldest restaurants in the world.

Customers in the early days were mainly dock workers, sailors, and builders constructing the nearby Regensburg Cathedral, which was built between 1280 and 1520 in the Gothic style.

In 1806, the Schricker family took over and started offering mainly charcoal-grilled sausages and sauerkraut. The family still runs the restaurant and gave it its current name, Wurstküche (“sausage kitchen”), or Wurtskuchl in the local dialect.

<https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/wurstkuchl-sausage-kitchen> [cit. 2023-11-24]

This riverside restaurant	noun phrase
German builders	noun phrase
the tiny construction office next to the bridge	noun phrase
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
Customers	noun phrase
the nearby Regensburg Cathedral	noun phrase including a proper noun
the Schricker family	noun phrase including a proper noun
The family	noun phrase

### (13) Turning Torso

*Malmö, Sweden*

*Swedish skyscraper with a 90° twist.*

TURNING TORSO IS THE TALLEST skyscraper in Sweden, and the second highest residential building in Europe. Situated in Malmö, Sweden the tower reaches a height of 623 feet making it the tallest building in the Nordic countries. However, what sets this skyscraper apart is not its height, but the 90° twist that makes the building look like an optical illusion.

Since Turning Torso is a residential building, it is only open to the public briefly in the summer months, when visitors can ascend the tower for an incredible view across Malmö.

<https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/turning-torso-building> [cit. 2023-11-24]

Turning Torso	noun phrase - proper noun
the tower	noun phrase

what sets this skyscraper apart	nominal relative clause
the 90° twist	noun phrase
Turning Torso	noun phrase - proper noun
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
visitors	noun phrase

#### (14) 59 Rivoli

*Paris, France*

*Notorious artist squat renovated into legal studios*

THE MID-1800S HAUSSMANN ERA BUILDING at 59 Rivoli was an artist squat for years before being renovated by the city and returned to a collective of artists.

After Crédit Lyonnais abandoned the space, a group of artists called “KGB” (standing for Kalex, Gaspard, and Bruno) claimed the building in 1999. Despite the dead pigeons and syringes that littered the deteriorating structure, the group was soon hosting exhibitions and performances under the name “Chez Robert, électrons libres.” Although the space was illegally occupied, by 2001 it was getting 40,000 visitors a year, making it the third most visited center for contemporary art in Paris.

In 2006, the city of Paris acquired 59 Rivoli as part of its effort to bring legality and building safety to popular illegal artist squats. After renovations, it reopened in 2009 with studios for over 30 artists who pay minimal rent. The six stories of 59 Rivoli and its exhibits are free and open to the public. While the wild art that once covered the facade is now much more tame, there are still whimsical and expressive installations that turn up on the stone exterior.

On Saturdays and Sundays starting at 6 p.m. there are free concerts in the ground-floor gallery. 59 Rivoli is open every day except Monday from 1-8. Closed only on Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

<https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/59-rivoli> [cit. 2023-11-28]

THE MID-1800S HAUSSMANN ERA BUILDING at 59 Rivoli	noun phrase including a proper noun
Crédit Lyonnais	noun phrase - proper noun
a group of artists called “KGB”	noun phrase including a proper noun
the group	noun phrase
the space	noun phrase
the city of Paris	noun phrase including a proper noun
it	pronoun - personal pronoun
The six stories of 59 Rivoli and its exhibits	noun phrase including a proper noun
the wild art that once covered the facade	noun phrase
there	existential there
whimsical and expressive installations	noun phrase
there	existential there
59 Rivoli	noun phrase - proper noun

From atlasobscura.com, I have selected three shorter texts. As opposed to the previous websites, where I have shortened the texts myself, on this website the texts are not longer than this.

Because of how short the texts are, it means there are fewer subjects. In the text about the German restaurant there are only 8 subjects, with 7 of them being noun phrases and one being a personal pronoun, 88% noun phrases and 12% pronouns. 4 of them, or 50% are 3 words or longer. 2 of the noun phrases include proper nouns. The longest subject is 8 words long.

In the text about the Swedish tower, there are 7 subjects, 5 noun phrases (71%), 1 pronoun (14%) and 1 nominal relative clause (14%). 2 of the noun phrases are proper nouns. There is 1 personal pronoun. 2 of the 7 subjects are 3 words or longer (29%), one is 3 words long and

the other is 5 words long. The noun phrase “Turning Torso” appears twice, which makes it 29% of the subjects.

The last and the longest article includes 13 subjects, 2 are the only examples of existential there from the three articles I have chosen from this website, which makes it 15% of the subjects from this text. There is only 1 pronoun (8%) and 10 noun phrases (77%). 2 of the noun phrases are proper nouns and 4 more include proper nouns. There is 1 personal pronoun. 6 of the subjects (46%) are 3 words or longer and the longest one is 9 words long. The only repetition are the two cases of existential there.

### 1.1.6 Frommers

#### (15) Things to Do in Slovenia

It's been referred to as a pocket-size country, but Slovenia is perhaps more justly thought of as Europe's first "boutique destination." Crammed with jaw-dropping scenery and packing in more history than its marginal 20,273 sq. km (7,906 sq. miles) should allow, this tiny central European nation is studiously being developed as one of the finest tourism destinations on earth. You may have trouble pointing it out on a map, but with just over two million inhabitants, smart little Slovenia is already setting the tone for fashionable travel; in 2007, visitor numbers exceeded the country's population.

Only recently discovered by a select group of globe-trotters who've tuned into tales of its idyllic beauty, Slovenia is considerably more tranquil and sophisticated than any other destination cast under the "Eastern European" banner, with almost none of the hang-ups associated with its former Communist connections; 18 years after gently wresting itself from Yugoslavia, there's a fresh exuberance of spirit here suggesting a nation not only still enjoying its independence honeymoon, but simultaneously relishing a distinct cosmopolitanism that results from the myriad influences of its contact with diverse cultures.

Its good looks have drawn comparisons with Switzerland, a country that is twice its size, and while there are similarities, Slovenia's relative anonymity and lack of pretense mean that you can still enjoy yourself here for fewer euros. In fact, considering how much beauty



is packed into such a compact space, it's got to be said that Slovenia offers tremendous value. Imbued with fantastic, scraggy mountains, turquoise rivers and silver lakes, vast subterranean caves, and just enough medieval castles to conjure up a fairy tale or two, Slovenia is one of those destinations you wish you could make your regular weekend getaway.

<https://www.frommers.com/destinations/slovenia> [cit. 2023-11-21]

It	pronoun - personal pronoun
Slovenia	noun phrase - proper noun
this tiny central European nation	noun phrase
You	pronoun - personal pronoun
smart little Slovenia	noun phrase including a proper noun
visitor numbers	noun phrase
a select group of globe-trotters	noun phrase
Slovenia	noun phrase - proper noun
there	existential there
a distinct cosmopolitanism	noun phrase
Its good looks	noun phrase
a country	noun phrase
there	existential there
Slovenia's relative anonymity and lack of pretense	noun phrase including a proper noun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
beauty	noun phrase
it	dummy it
Slovenia	noun phrase - proper noun

Slovenia	noun phrase - proper noun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun

## (16) Things to Do in Iceland

Straddling the rift between the Eurasian and North American continental plates, Iceland's one-of-a-kind geography leaves little to the imagination. In summer the country is moss-covered lava fields, steep rocky mountainsides dotted with free-roaming sheep, pockets of green forest in an otherwise treeless expanse, and bright nights of song and dance in the crisp polar air. By winter, shimmering lights dart across the sky like restless ghosts, people bathe in hot springs with snow melting in the rising steam, and fairy lights glow in all the windows.

This is the essence of Iceland: endless variations of magnificent scenery and adventure. Iceland's astonishing beauty often has an austere, primitive, even surreal cast that arouses reverence, wonderment, mystery, and awe. Lasting impressions could include a lone tuft of blue wildflowers against a bleak desert moonscape or a fantastical promenade of icebergs calved into a lake from a magisterial glacier.

Iceland's people are freedom-loving, egalitarian, self-reliant, and worldly. The country established a parliamentary democracy more than a millennium ago, and today its people write, publish, and read more books per capita than any other people on earth. Iceland remains one of the world's best countries to live in, based on life expectancy, education levels, medical care, income, and other U.N. criteria. Reykjavik has become one of the world's most fashionable urban hot spots.

For such a small place, Iceland has made more than its fair share of global news. In 2008, the booming economy overstretched itself wildly and went into meltdown, leading to the collapse of the country's three main banks and leaving the nation with a massive debt load. It has since bounced back, and effects on the tourist industry have been minimal—one of the main reasons being a better exchange rate for most tourists. Then there was the 2010 volcanic eruption in South Iceland, which produced an ash cloud big enough to

ground planes across Europe, divert flights from North America, and irrevocably change the surrounding landscape. Yet even at the height of the eruption, it was business as usual in most places across Iceland. When some areas near the volcano became temporarily inaccessible, tourists were presented with once-in-a-lifetime alternatives, such as lava sightseeing by helicopter.

<https://www.frommers.com/destinations/iceland> [cit. 2023-11-28]

Iceland's one-of-a-kind geography	noun phrase including a proper noun
the country	noun phrase
shimmering lights	noun phrase
people	noun phrase
fairy lights	noun phrase
This	pronoun - demonstrative pronoun
Iceland's astonishing beauty	noun phrase including a proper noun
an austere, primitive, even surreal cast	noun phrase
Lasting impressions	noun phrase
Iceland's people	noun phrase including a proper noun
The country	noun phrase
its people	noun phrase
Iceland	noun phrase - proper noun
Reykjavík	noun phrase - proper noun
Iceland	noun phrase - proper noun
the booming economy	noun phrase

It	pronoun - personal pronoun
effects on the tourist industry	noun phrase
there	existential there
volcanic eruption in South Iceland	noun phrase including a proper noun
it	dummy it
some areas near the volcano	noun phrase
tourists	noun phrase

For frommers.com I only chose two longer articles.

There are 21 subjects in the first article, 5 are pronouns, 13 are noun phrases and 2 are a case of existential there and 1 dummy it. This means 24% are pronouns. 62% are noun phrases, existential there is 9% and 4% is the dummy it. 4 of the noun phrases are proper nouns and 2 more include a proper noun. There are 6 personal pronouns. 5 of the subjects are 3 words or longer. The longest subject is a noun phrase consisting of 7 words.

There is a lot of repetition, the most repetition in noun phrases from all the articles, with the word “Slovenia” appearing 4 times. The pronouns also repeat, the word “it” appears twice (once as a personal pronoun and once as a dummy it) and the word “you” appears four times. 31% of the subjects are the word “Slovenia”, 31% are the word “you” and 15% are the word “it”.

In the second text there are 23 subjects. There is 1 existential there, 1 dummy it, 2 pronouns and 19 noun phrases. Which means 4% is the existential there, 4% is the dummy it, 9% are pronouns and 83% are noun phrases. 3 of the noun phrases are proper nouns and 4 more include a proper noun. There is 1 personal pronoun and 1 demonstrative pronoun. 7 of the subjects are 3 words or longer, which is 30% of the subjects, and the longest subject is 6 words long.

The word “Iceland” appears twice. The word “it” appears twice as well, once as a personal pronoun and once as a dummy it.

## 1.1.7 Travelandleisure

### (17) The 14 Most Beautiful Islands of Japan

*From lush tropical paradises to volcanic landscapes, these islands showcase the awe-inspiring geography of Japan.*

Japan is revered for many things: Buddhist temples, stunning cherry blossoms, bustling metropolises, and the freshest, most far-out fish markets. But it also has thousands of spectacular islands, beyond the four main ones that make up a majority of the country's 142,000 square miles. In fact, thanks to the north-south extension of the country from 20 degrees to 45 degrees latitude, Japan's islands are among the most beautiful places on Earth, ranging from lush tropical paradises in the south to dramatic snow-capped volcano peaks in the north. With this diversity of climate and landscape, Japan's islands are home to stunning ecosystems that are little worlds unto themselves. Coral reefs, bottlenose dolphins, and loggerhead turtles? Head to the remote Ogasawara archipelago. Volcanic peaks surrounded alternately by plush powder snow and vibrant alpine flowers? The northern island of Rishiri is your spot. There are rock formations formed millions of years ago by contracting lava, primeval cedar forests that feel like a Tolkien fantasy, and sloping fields of technicolor flowers. It's practically an embarrassment of natural beauty, begging the question: Which island will you visit first?

#### 01 of 14 Yakushima Island

With its ancient moss-covered cedar forests, natural hot springs, lush waterfalls, and otherworldly atmosphere, it's no wonder Yakushima Island is a designated UNESCO Natural World Heritage site.

#### 02 of 14 Rishiri Island

Mount Rishiri, a dormant volcano and symbol of this remote northern island, is breathtaking when snow-capped in the winter, but most spectacular when covered in summer's alpine flowers.

#### 03 of 14 Hokkaido Island

If you don't make it to one of the thousands of lesser-known islands, Hokkaido, the northernmost of Japan's main four islands, offers epic vistas and diverse landscapes in all seasons.

#### 04 of 14 Rebun Island

Hike up the mountainous Rebun Island for views of its 300 species of alpine flowers and neighboring Rishiri Island, but don't miss the scenic drive along the steep southern coastline.

#### 05 of 14 Nokonoshima Island

Even beyond its famous flower-filled Nokonoshima Island Park, this island is a one-of-a-kind technicolor spectacle with its bright yellow rape blossoms, purple cosmos, scarlet sage, and classic pink cherry blossoms.

#### 06 of 14 Sado Island

The rocky coves and cliffs and emerald waters along Sado Island's coast offer a stunning place to kayak or dive, and equally dramatic are the haunting cedar forests on the island's interior.

#### 07 of 14 Iriomote Island

While there are plenty of spectacular beaches on Iriomote, the largest of the subtropical Yaeyama Islands, the real draw is inland: wild jungles, mangrove forests, and picturesque waterfalls.

#### 08 of 14 Taketomi Island

The turquoise-green waters, white sandy beaches, and coral reef surrounding petite Taketomi Island scream Fiji, but the utaki scattered around the island — sacred shrines for showing respect to the gods — are most definitely Japanese.

<https://www.travelandleisure.com/trip-ideas/island-vacations/japan-most-beautiful-islands>

[cit. 2023-11-25]

these islands	noun phrase
---------------	-------------

Japan	noun phrase - proper noun
it	pronoun - personal
the four main ones	noun phrase
Japan's islands	noun phrase including a proper noun
Japan's islands	noun phrase including a proper noun
stunning ecosystems	noun phrase
The northern island of Rishiri	noun phrase including a proper noun
There	existential there
primeval cedar forests	noun phrase
It	pronoun - personal
Which island	noun phrase
it	dummy it
Yakushima Island	noun phrase - proper noun
Mount Rishiri	noun phrase - proper noun
you	pronoun - personal
Hokkaido	noun phrase - proper noun
this island	noun phrase
The rocky coves and cliffs and emerald waters along Sado Island's coast	noun phrase
the haunting cedar forests on the island's interior	noun phrase
there	existential there
the real draw	noun phrase
The turquoise-green waters, white sandy beaches, and coral reef surrounding petite Taketomi Island	noun phrase including a proper noun
the utaki scattered around the island	noun phrase

## 18) Dublin Travel Guide: Vacation and Trip Ideas

Dublin is a city brimming with history, from centuries-old cathedrals to stately manors that line the winding streets. Institutions like Dublin Castle, the National Gallery of Ireland, and St. Patrick's Cathedral have long drawn tourists looking to catch a glimpse of the city's rich history, while places like Trinity College highlight Dublin's literary past — after all, there's a reason the city is called 'the land of saints and scholars.'

Spirits lovers will find themselves right at home amongst favorite spots like the Guinness Storehouse, the Jameson Distillery, and the Teeling Distillery. And Irish cuisine, once considered a bit of an oxymoron, is on full display in Dublin. The city is now home to five Michelin-starred restaurants, plus an array of international restaurants that highlight the diversity of the city.

So whether it's history, architecture, or literature that piques your interest, or you're most focused on food and spirits, there's plenty to keep you busy on your next trip to Dublin. Here, our favorite spots in 'The Pale.'

### ***Time Zone***

Irish Standard Time

### ***Best Time to Go***

Winter weather in Dublin is less than ideal, with temperatures averaging in the 30s and 40s Fahrenheit. But the city offers a number of festivals that make up for the chilly weather. There's the New Year's Festival which takes place for three days at the start of each year, the Dublin International Film Festival every February, and a five-day-long St. Patrick's Day Festival in March.

St. Patrick's Day in Dublin is more so celebrated by travelers than locals. However, you'll still find quite the crowd congregating around the city's Temple Bar neighborhood indulging in the revelry. Locals view the day as more of a reflective occasion to celebrate relationships, family, and faith.



As the weather starts to get a bit nicer, travel to the city starts to pick up significantly, but that also means that prices tend to increase. In late spring and summer there are a host of festivals to keep anyone busy, including the International Literature Festival in May, Bloomsday (a celebration of author James Joyce) and Pride in June, and the Festival of Curiosity in July.

The autumn months are particularly beautiful as leaves start to change color throughout the city and its many parks. Every September, there's the Dublin Fringe Festival and the Taste of Dublin — great for foodies. And each November, celebrated authors come to the city for the annual Dublin Book Festival.

<https://www.travelandleisure.com/travel-guide/dublin> [cit. 2023-11-28]

Dublin	noun phrase - proper noun
stately manors	noun phrase
Institutions like Dublin Castle, the National Gallery of Ireland, and St. Patrick's Cathedral	noun phrase including a proper noun
places like Trinity College	noun phrase including a proper noun
there	existential there
the city	noun phrase
Spirits lovers	noun phrase
Irish cuisine	noun phrase
The city	noun phrase
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
there	existential there
Winter weather in Dublin	noun phrase including a proper noun
the city	noun phrase
a number of festivals	noun phrase

There	existential there
the New Year's Festival	noun phrase
St. Patrick's Day in Dublin	noun phrase including a proper noun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun
Locals	noun phrase
the weather	noun phrase
travel	noun phrase
that	pronoun - demonstrative pronoun
there	existential there
a host of festivals	noun phrase
The autumn months	noun phrase
leaves	noun phrase
there	existential there
celebrated authors	noun phrase

The last website I used for my thesis is [travandleisure.com](http://travandleisure.com), and I only chose two long articles to analyze. The two articles were written by two different authors.

In the first text there are 24 subjects. Existential there appears twice, noun phrase 18 times, pronouns 3 times and a dummy it once. That means 8% are the existential there, 13% are pronouns, 4% are dummy it and 75% are noun phrases. 4 of the noun phrases are proper nouns and 4 more include a proper noun. There are 3 personal pronouns. 8 of the subjects, or 34% are 3 words or more. The longest subject is comprised of 13 words. There is also a little bit of repetition, as the pronoun “it” appears 3 times (once as a dummy it and twice as a personal pronoun) and the noun phrase “Japan’s islands” appears twice.

In the second text there are 28 subjects, 5 of them are existential there, 20 are noun phrases and 3 are pronouns. This means 71% of the subjects are noun phrases, 18% are existential there and 11% are pronouns. 1 of the noun phrases is a proper noun and 4 more include a

proper noun. There are 2 personal pronoun and 1 demonstrative pronoun. 8 of the subjects, or 29%, are longer than 3 words and the longest one is 13 words long. Aside from the existential there appearing 5 times, the noun phrase “the city” also repeats three times.

## 1.2 Summary

		NP	P	ET	DI	NRC	-ing	Total
Lonelyplanet	(1)	9	1					10
		90%	10%					
	(2)	8	7			1		16
		50%	44%			6%		
	(3)	7	3		1			11
		44%	27%		9%			
Localeur	(4)	8	4					12
		67%	33%					
	(5)	8	12	2	3		1	26
		31%	46%	7%	12%		4%	
	(6)	8	5	2	1			16
		50%	31%	13%	6%			
Tripadvisor	(7)	5	4	3	1		1	14
		36%	29%	21%	7%		7%	

	(8)	3	9				1	13
		23%	70%				7%	

		NP	P	ET	DI	NRC	-ing	Total
	(9)	9	9		1			19
		47%	47%		5%			
Fodors	(10)	16	5	2				23
		70%	22%	8%				
	(11)	16	1					17
		94%	6%					
Atlasobscura	(12)	7	1					8
		88%	12%					
	(13)	5	1			1		7
		71%	14%			14%		
	(14)	10	1	2				13
		77%	8%	15%				
Frommers	(15)	13	5	2	1			21
		62%	24%	9%	4%			
	(16)	19	2	1	1			23

		83%	9%	4%	4%			
Travelandleisure	(17)	18	3	2	1			24
		75%	13%	8%	4%			
	(18)	20	3	5				28
		71%	11%	18%				
total		189	76	21	10	2	3	301
		63%	25%	7%	3%	0.6%	1%	

Across all the texts, there are 301 subjects in total. 189 of those subjects are noun phrases, 76 are pronouns, 21 are existential there, 10 are dummy it, only 2 are nominal relative clause and only 3 are nonfinite -ing participle. This means 63% of all the subjects from all the 18 texts in this thesis are noun phrases, 25% are pronouns, 7% are existential there, 3% are dummy it, 0.6% are nominal relative clause and 1% are nonfinite -ing participle. These same percentages are also the average of these forms of subjects per text, so e.g. 63% of subjects in a text are noun phrases, 25% pronouns etc.

The highest percentage of pronouns in one text is 94% in the 11th text and the lowest is 23% in the 8th text, which directly correlates to the highest and lowest percentages of pronouns. The highest percentage in one text is 70% in the 8th text and the lowest is 6% in the 11th text. Existential there only appears in 50% of the texts and the highest percentage is 21% in the 7th text, although there are only 3, while the highest number is 5 in the 18th text. Dummy it only appears in 8 texts, and only one text includes more than 1. It appears 3 times in the 5th text, and it is 12% of the subjects in this text, which is also the highest percentage of this form of subject per text. Nominal relative clause appears in 2 texts, once in each of them. In one it represents 14% of the subjects while in the other only 6%. Nonfinite -ing participle appears in 3 texts, in two texts it represents 7% of the subjects and in the remaining one only 4%.

Of all the pronouns across all the texts 59 are personal pronouns, 10 are demonstrative pronouns and 7 are indefinite pronouns.

		it	you	proper nouns
Lonelyplanet	(1)		1	4
	(2)	3	2	2
	(3)		1	4
Localeur	(4)	1	1	2
	(5)	6	6	2
	(6)	3	2	3
Tripadvisor	(7)	2	2	3
	(8)	2	1	1
	(9)	1	7	1
Fodors	(10)	3		4
	(11)			8
Atlasobscura	(12)	1		2
	(13)	1		2
	(14)	1		6
Frommers	(15)	2	4	6
	(16)	2		7

Travelandleisure	(17)	3	1	8
	(18)		2	5
total		31	30	70

In some of the texts there was a lot of repetition, in some there was none at all or only very little.

When there is repetition, what repeats are usually pronouns, typically “you”, “it” and “there”. Noun phrases also repeat, but it is much less common. The most likely candidates for repetition of noun phrases are proper nouns, as it might be difficult to describe a destination without mentioning its name more than once . Although they are often replaced by phrases such as “this city” or “this country” or by a personal pronoun as the text progresses

Across all the texts, the word “it” appears 31 times, making it 10% of all the subjects. The word “you” appears 30 times, also 10% of all the subjects. The highest number of times the word “it” appears in one text is 5 times in the 5th text, and it makes up 16% of the total amount of this word across all the texts. In the 9th text the word “you” appears 7 times, which is the highest number from all the texts and it is 23% of the total sum.

Among the 301 subjects, there are 70 that either include a proper noun or are themselves a proper noun. While they are often replaced with personal pronouns, it is logical that in texts about countries, cities and tourist attractions the names of said places, and possibly names of people connected to the places, are often mentioned.

Some proper nouns repeat several times throughout each text. The proper noun that repeats the most is “Slovenia” in the 15th text, where it is repeated 4 times as its own noun phrase and 2 more times as a part of a noun phrase, and “Iceland”, which repeats in the 16th text twice as its own noun phrase and 4 times as a part of a noun phrase. In the second text, the proper noun “Greece” appears in 2 subjects, but never as its own noun phrase, only as a part of the same noun phrase, which repeats in the text twice. In the third text, “Australia” appears once as its own noun phrase and once as a part of a different subject, and the same happens with “Copenhagen” in the 4th text, Vienna in the 5th Several proper nouns repeat in the 11th

text - “Strasbourg” appears twice, “Lorraine” appears once as its own proper noun and it is included in 3 other noun phrases, and “Alsace” appears twice, only as a part of another noun phrase. In the 13th text “Turning Torso” appears twice. In the 14th text “59 Rivoli” appears once as its own noun phrase and twice as a part of a longer noun phrase, and the same happens to “Japan” in the 17th text. Dublin appears in the 18th text once as its own noun phrase and 3 times as a part of a longer noun phrase.

Landmarks & others			
(1)	La Sagrada Família	“The church” “The basilica” “ architectural masterpiece”	1 1 1
(3)	Road trips in Australia	-	
(7)	US state parks	-	
(8)	London restaurants	-	
(9)	Ice hotels	Adj + “stay”	1
(11)	Alsace-Lorraine	“A region”	1
(12)	Wurstkuchl	Adj + “restaurant”	1
(13)	Turning Torso	“The tower”	1
(14)	59 Rivoli	“The space”	1
(17)	Japanese Islands	Adj + “island(s)” Phrase including “island(s)” other (the four main ones)	4 2 1

Cities				
		“The city”	Adj + “city”	Phrase including “city”
(4)	Copenhagen	1		1
(5)	Vienna			



(6)	Helsinki	1		
(10)*	Ljubljana	1	1+1*	
(18)	Dublin	3		

\*while the phrase "Slovenia's small but exceedingly charming capital" does include a proper noun, "Slovenia" is not the central theme of the text and "Ljubljana" is in fact replaced by "capital"

Countries				
		"The/a country"	Adj + "country"	Phrase including "country"
(2)	Greece	1		1
(15)	Slovenia	1	1 (nation)	
(16)	Iceland	2		

In the texts about specific cities and countries it is clearer when the name of the city or country is replaced by a more vague noun phrase and in most cases the replacement phrases were variations of the same phrase across all the similarly themed texts. There were exceptions, of course, such as Ljubljana being referred to as "capital" instead of "city" in the 10th text, or Slovenia being referred to as "nation" instead of "country" in the 15th text. Those 2 examples are included in the total count of how many times the cities were referred to as "city" and the countries as "country". The total number of subjects where the cities were referred to as "city" is 9. In the 5th text there are no such phrases, in the 18th text Dublin is referred to as "the city" 3 times and Helsinki in the 6th text once. Ljubljana in the 10th text is the only one where the "city" is preceded by an adjective and Copenhagen in the 4th text is the only example where the "city" is part of a longer phrase. Across all the texts, the phrase "country" is used 5 times and "nation" once to refer to the countries. Iceland is referred to as "the country" twice, and there is once again only one example where the phrase is preceded by an adjective, which is in the 15th text, and only one example where the phrase is part of a longer phrase, which is in the 2nd text.

With the landmarks it was impossible to generalize, as there simply is not one phrase that could refer to all of them, so instead I decided to see if there are any phrases at all that could serve that purpose in each individual text. In most of the texts there was one example of such phrase, but in the 1st article there are 3 different phrases used for this purpose, each used once. The 3rd, 7th and 8th text are all lists of things and in none of them is the proper noun replaced by any other phrase. The 9th and the 17th article are also lists, in the 9th article there is 1 example of these phrases. In the 17th article, there are 6 phrases that use “islands” instead of proper nouns, 4 times it is preceded by an adjective and the remaining 2 it is a part of a longer phrase, and there is also 1 more replacement phrase.

		How many ≥3		How long	average
Lonelyplanet	(1)	4	40%	7	2.9
	(2)	16	44%	9	3.1
	(3)	4	40%	8	2.8
Localeur	(4)	1	8%	11	2.25
	(5)	4	15%	16	2.3
	(6)	2	12.5%	5	1.7
Tripadvisor	(7)	4	28%	7	2.4
	(8)	3	23%	5	1.8
	(9)	6	32%	4	1.7
Fodors	(10)	12	52%	9	3.1
	(11)	6	35%	21	4.2

Atlasobscura	(12)	4	50%	8	3
	(13)	2	29%	5	2.3
	(14)	6	46%	9	3.8
Frommers	(15)	5	24%	7	2
	(16)	7	30%	6	2.3
Travelandleisure	(17)	8	34%	13	3.1
	(18)	8	29%	13	2.5
		98	32%		

98 of the total 301 subjects, or 32%, consist of 3 or more words. This means that on average there are approximately 5 subjects per text that consist of 3 or more words. The actual amounts vary greatly, however. The average number of words per subject in each text usually ranges between slightly below 2 and slightly over 3, the only one that stands out is the 11th text, where the average is 4.2, although that number is likely slightly skewed by the abnormally long subject that contains 21 words.

There is also a great variety in lengths of the longest subjects in each text. 72% of the longest subjects are less than 10 words long. The shortest one is only 4 words long. The longest subjects from 2 of the 3 texts from Localeur and both of the texts from Travelandleisure are over 10 words long but not over 20. There is only 1 text where the longest subject is over 20 words long, and that is the 11th text, where the longest subject is 21 words long.

While most of the texts include anywhere between 2 and 8 such subjects, there are a few outliers. On one end of the spectrum, there is the 4th text, which includes only 1 subject this long, and 92% of subjects in this text are only two words or less. On the other hand, in two texts there were more than 10 subjects with 3 words or more, the 2nd text with 16 such subjects and the 10th text with 12.

In percentages, it is usually between 20 and 45 percent of the subjects in the text, 32% on average. All the texts from Localeur have a lower percentage of long subjects than that, 8% in the 4th text, 15% in the 5th and 12.5% in the 6th. 2 of the 3 articles from Atlasobscura have a slightly higher percentage, 46% in the 14th text and 50% in the 12th, and the highest percentage is 52% in the 10th text.

## **Conclusion**

I had several hypotheses before I analyzed the texts and some of them turned out to be correct. Firstly, I predicted a high percentage of the subjects to be noun phrases and pronouns. This was correct, as well over 80% of all the subjects from all the 18 texts are noun phrases or pronouns. The percentage of subjects that are noun phrases was lower than 50% in a minority of the texts. In several texts the percentage of pronouns was higher than 25%, in one of them even as high as 70%. However, I was surprised that the total number of subjects was quite low, especially considering how long some of the texts were.

I also hypothesized that there will be a high number of proper nouns. This was also correct. 23% of all the subjects, nearly a quarter, included a proper noun. I was also correct in predicting what words are likely to be used when replacing the proper nouns, although I did expect the number of times these replacement phrases are used to be much higher. It really surprised me that in most cases only 1 or 2 such phrases per text are used.

My prediction about the number of words in the subjects was somewhat correct, but not entirely. I expected them to be much shorter than they were, and I was especially surprised by the extraordinarily long subject “Lorraine's rich caches of verdure, its rolling countryside dotted with mirabelle (plum) orchards and crumbling-stucco villages, abbeys, fortresses, and historic cities” in the 11th text, which consisted of 21 words.

It has to be said that it is impossible to say that these numbers would apply to all online travel guides. There are countless articles on the travel guide websites I have chosen, and it is likely that if I had chosen different texts or different websites to analyze, the statistics would be different. In the summary it is clear that the numbers are quite different in each individual text depending on the topics, purposes and the authors of these texts.

I do not believe that there could be a completely clear result even with a much larger corpus of texts. Travel guides are such a wide genre that there simply is not one set of lexical rules that would apply to all or even most of the texts. Every author uses the language differently and every topic requires different types of sentences, different level of emotiveness, different pronouns etc.

However, there are certain noticeable trends in the individual subcategories that help the readers determine the purpose of the text, the author's feelings about what they describe in the texts, if the article is trying to sell the readers something or if it is an honest description without any ulterior motives. Knowing what signs to look out for can serve the purpose of helping the readers choose the best, most genuine articles and stories written by people who actually care about the topic they write about.

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