

Univerzita Karlova
Pedagogická fakulta
Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Podmět v diskurzu online cestovatelských průvodců

The subject in the discourse of online travel guides

Daniela Kolocová

Vedoucí práce: PhDr. Zuzana Nádraská, Ph.D.

Studijní program: Specializace v pedagogice

Studijní obor: Anglický jazyk se zaměřením na vzdělávání - výtvarná výchova se zaměřením na vzdělávání

Rok odevzdání: 2024

Odevzdáním této bakalářské práce na téma Podmět v diskurzu online cestovatelských průvodců potvrzuji, že jsem ji vypracovala pod vedením vedoucího práce samostatně za použití v práci uvedených pramenů a literatury. Dále potvrzuji, že tato práce nebyla využita k získání jiného nebo stejného titulu.

V Praze 12.4.2024

Poděkování

Chtěla bych poděkovat paní PhDr. Zuzaně Nádraské, Ph.D. za odborné vedení mé práce a ochotu, vstřícnost a cenné rady při konzultacích.

ABSTRAKT

V této bakalářské práci jsem shromáždila korpus 18 textů v anglickém jazyce z několika různých webových stránek o cestování. Texty jsem vybírala tak, aby byly porovnatelné v délce a formě, ale zároveň byly tematicky rozmanité. 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. Zaměřila jsem se také na to, v jakém poměru vůči celku jsou jednotlivé realizační formy reprezentovány. Aby byly výsledky přehledné, shrnuji všechny statistiky nejen v textu pod sekci každé stránky, ale i souhrně v sekci shrnutí na konci dokumentu. 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. 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 the texts to be as similar in form to be comparable to one another, while still being varied in their themes. 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. For the sake of clarity, there are not only descriptions of the statistics At the end of each website's section, but also a summary of all the statistics in the third section of the document. Each website's section only has the description of the statistics of the articles from that website. If there is something which only appears in one text or on one website, it is also described in that website's section. In the introduction I mention several of my hypotheses, including a rough estimate of how many times each of the realisation forms appear in the texts, and using the statistics gained from the analysed texts, I prove to what extent were my hypotheses correct.

KEYWORDS

subject, realization form, online travel guides

Contents

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	7
1 Theoretical background	9
1.1 Subject	9
1.1.1 Agreement Of Subject And Predicate.....	9
1.1.2 Position Of The Subject In a Clause	11
1.1.3 Inversion	11
1.1.4 Semantic Roles Of the Subject	12
1.1.5 Realisation Of the Subject	13
1.1.6 Subject Omission	16
1.2 Online Travel Guides.....	17
2 Methodology.....	18
3 Analysis of the texts.....	19
3.1 Lonelyplanet	19
3.2 Localeur	22
3.3 Tripadvisor.....	24
3.4 Fodors	27
3.5 Atlasobscura.....	29
3.6 Frommers	32
3.7 Travelandleisure.....	33
3.8 Summary.....	36
Conclusion	40
Sources.....	42
List of attachments.....	44
Attachments	47

Introduction

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. In the context of travel guides this could mean e.g. using conditional followed by imperative (e.g. if you want to see shops, visit this part of town), a higher number of descriptors or proper nouns. In this thesis, I focus on the subject – what it is and how it is realised in online travel guides.

Each of the websites used in this thesis is different and the articles on them vary in various aspects. Some have a very specific theme, for example writing about specifically attractions that are less well known attractions. Other websites focus on anything and everything related to travelling, from travel stories to hotels and restaurants at a certain destination, or simply a description or history of a place. This is why there is a big possibility for language variety.

In this thesis I will analyse 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 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.).

I also predict that most of the pronouns in the subject position are personal pronouns and demonstrative pronouns, mainly the pronouns „it“ and „you“,

Another hypothesis I have is that there will be a high number of imperative clauses, in which the subject is not expressed. I find it quite likely that the authors recommend places to visit or things to do using imperative clauses.

Finally, I predict a high number of modifiers in the subjects, because my impression of travel guides is that they use such language to make a destination appear as attractive as possible, and using many complimenting adjectives is a sure way to achieve that.

1 Theoretical background

1.1 Subject

The subject is one of the main constituents of a clause. Aside from imperative clauses, all finite clauses contain a subject (Johansson, 2021, p.127). Dušková (2012) defines subject as an elementary clause element, which, unlike the other clause elements, is absolutely necessary for building a clause.

The subject and the predicate are the two core elements of a clause. There can be clauses which only need the subject and no other clause element in order to be a proper clause (e.g. *examples abound*)(Dušková, 2012). There can only be one subject in a clause (Huddleston & Pullum et al. 2016, p. 239). The predicate always includes a verb phrase and the subject can be paired with any type of verb. Clauses with no subject do not exist, although it does not always have to be expressed (Dušková et al., 2012). In imperative sentences the subject is usually only implied, although it can be expressed (e.g. *Don't you dare.*).

Semantically, the subject is usually the theme of a clause. It typically carries information that is previously given and new information comes from the later elements in the clause (Quirk et al., 1986, p.726 & p.1361).

In the following chapters, I will describe aspects of the subject in more detail.

1.1.1 Agreement Of Subject And Predicate

The number and person of the subject affect the form of the predicate (Huddleston & Pullum et al. 2016, p. 237), although in English the only changes happen if the subject is third person singular and the clause is in present tense (e.g. *to dance* becomes *he dances*, and with *I/you/we/they* the verb remains unchanged, e.g. *I dance*).

One exception is the verb *to be*, which also has a different form when the subject is first person singular (*I am, he/she/it is, you/we/they are*), and not only in the present tense but also in the past tense (*I was, he/she/it was, you/we/they were*) (Dušková et al., 2012).

Another exception are most modal verbs (e.g. *can, may, should, would etc.*), which do not change their form when paired with a third person singular subject (Johansson, 2021, p. 182).

When the subject are two or more noun phrases coordinated by *and*, the verb is generally in plural form (e.g. [*The singer and the dancer*] are leaving.). If the two noun phrases are coordinated by *or*, the verb is usually in singular form (e.g. [*The singer or the dancer*] is leaving.), unless one or both of the noun phrases are plural, then the verb is always in plural form (e.g. [*The singers or the dancer*] are leaving.) (Johansson, 2021, p. 185).

When the subject is expressed by an indefinite pronoun (*somebody/someone, anybody/anyone, everybody/everyone, nobody/no one*) the verb is in singular form regardless of whether it refers to a singular being/object or plural beings/objects (Johansson, 2021, p. 186).

If the subject is a quantifier (*all, some, (a) few, many, a lot, plenty, etc.*) followed by an uncountable noun or a singular pronoun, the verb is in singular form (e.g. [*Some of the information*] was actually helpful.) (Johansson, 2021, p. 186).

In cases where the form of the verb varies (such as with *any, none, either, neither etc.*) it depends on if it is used in spoken or written registers. In spoken English it is likely to be plural, while in written registers it is more likely to be in singular form. (Johansson, 2021, p. 186).

With existential *there*, the verb form depends on the number of the phrase following the verb (e.g. *There is your lunch.* is singular because *lunch* is singular but *There are many people.* is plural because *people* is plural). However, in spoken English the verb is often singular even when the phrase following the verb is plural (e.g. *There's a lot of people there.*). Specifically the reduced form *there's*, as it is a single syllable word (Johansson, 2021, p. 187).

When the subject is a finite or non-finite clause, the form of the verb is singular (e.g. [*Flying there*] is extremely dangerous right now. The clause can be replaced by *it* or *this*.) (Johansson, 2021, p. 188)

When the subject is a nominal relative clause, the form of the verb depends on the number of the subject predicative (e.g. [*What she kept in the box*] was a vintage necklace. or [*What she kept in the box*] were vintage earrings.) (Johansson, 2021, p. 189).

When the subject is a name, a title or a quotation it does not matter if they are singular or plural, but the number of the entity it is a reference to (e.g. [*The United States*] borders Canada and Mexico.) (Johansson, 2021, p. 189).

1.1.2 Position Of The Subject In a Clause

The order of clause elements is important for distinguishing the subject from the object when they are used with a transitive verb. This is because in English there is nearly no inflectional distinction between subjective (nominative) case and accusative case. This distinction only appears with a few pronouns (e.g. the subjective *I* becomes *me* in the accusative form). The subject is always in the nominative/subjective case (Huddleston & Pullum et al. 2002, p. 237).

In a declarative sentence, used as a statement, the subject stands before the verb phrase (Dušková et al., 2012). In an independent interrogative clause, the subject has to be placed after the operator, unless the subject is a wh-word (Johansson, 2021, p. 127). If there is an interrogative tag at the end of a declarative sentence, it includes a subject that agrees with the subject of the declarative clause (e.g. *Mom* threw it away, *didn't she?* or *You* don't know what I'm talking about, *do you?*) (Huddleston & Pullum et al. 2002, p. 238).

1.1.3 Inversion

Inversion means that the whole verb phrase or the operator (*do*) precede the subject. There are multiple reasons to use inversion, most commonly to place focus on a part of the sentence, to make a sentence more cohesive or more intense.

Subject and verb are often inverted when the clause starts with an adverbial, when the verb is intransitive or copular and does not have as much weight as the subject, or the subject is long and heavy and introduces new information (Johansson, 2021, p. 903). This is because of the information principle and the end-weight principle. Adverbial of place (e.g. *In the middle of the park* stood [*an imposing statue.*]) and adverbial of time (e.g.

Then arrived [the train].) are some of the most common clause elements placed in front of the subject-verb inversion.

Inversion of subject and operator occurs with both transitive and intransitive verbs, unlike the subject-verb inversion. It is used when the clause opens with a negative or restrictive element (*not, never, nor, hardly, rarely, only* etc.) (Johansson, 2021, p. 907).

1.1.4 Semantic Roles Of the Subject

In the context of a sentence, the subject is usually something or somebody that does something, although that statement is too general. The subject can have one of many semantic roles.

Semantic roles of the subject (Huddleston & Pullum et al. 2002, p. 128):

- When the subject directly or immediately causes an action or event, it is a **causer**. The subject is the wilful initiator of the action. More specifically, if the causer is an animate being willfully causing the action or event, it is an **agent** (e.g. *She baked a cake.*). The subject has agency.
- When an agent/causer uses the subject for an action, its semantic role is **instrument** (e.g. *The scissors cut the paper.*).
- When the subject is affected by a causer's action, it is a **patient** (e.g. *The camel's back was broken by the straw.*).
- When the focus of the sentence is the emotion, sensory perception or cognition of the subject, the semantic role of the subject is **experiencer**.
- When the subject receives something, its semantic role is **recipient** (e.g. *Anne got many presents this Christmas.*).
- When something is done for the subject, mainly (but not limited to) when the subject benefits from this, its role is **beneficiary**.
- When the subject refers to a location, its role is **local** (e.g. *The third floor shocks the visitors the most.*)
- When the subject refers to a time, its role is **temporal** (e.g. *Last December is when we opened.*).

1.1.5 Realisation Of the Subject

While the subject is most commonly realised by a noun phrase or a pronoun, it can also be realised by an adverbial, a finite clause, an -ing clause or an infinitive clause (Dušková et al., 2012).

A noun phrase consists of a head, which can stand alone or be accompanied by determinatives and modifiers. The head of a noun phrase has to be a noun. Determinatives specify the reference of the noun and modifiers describe or classify the head noun (Johansson, 2021, p. 101). A noun phrase can be indefinitely complex, there is no limit to how many determinatives and modifiers there can be in a noun phrase (Quirk, 1986, p.1238). According to Quirk (1986, p.253), the determinatives are further divided into

- Predeterminers
 - All, both, half
 - Multipliers (e.g. *double, twice* etc.)
 - Fractions (e.g. *one-third, one-fifth* etc.)
 - Such, what
- Central determiners
 - Articles (*a, the*)
 - *This, that, every, each, no* etc.
- Postdeterminers
 - Cardinal numerals
 - Ordinal numerals
 - Closed-class quantifiers
 - Open-class quantifiers

Modification is completely optional in noun phrases and in noun phrases is often performed by adjectives (Quirk, 1986, p.65). There are premodifiers, which stand before the head noun, and postmodifiers, which follow it. Modification can be restrictive and nonrestrictive. Restrictive modification is used when something can only be identified through an added piece of information (e.g. „*Did you see the beautiful yellow dress?*“ – yellow is restrictive modification, in the context that there were multiple dresses, the speaker points out that it was specifically the yellow dress that they are talking about).

On the other hand, nonrestrictive modification is purely additional information which could be removed and it would still be equally clear who or what the speaker is talking (e.g. „*Did you see the beautiful yellow dress?*“ the dress being beautiful is not the identifying piece of information. It only adds the speaker’s emotional reaction.) (Quirk, 1986, p. 1240)

Nouns are divided into common nouns (e.g. *dog, man, street*) and proper nouns (e.g. *John, Prague*) (Johansson, 2021, p. 65). Proper nouns are inherently definite but common nouns need a determiner (Quirk, 1986, p.64). Proper nouns are frequently featured in travel guides, because they generally focus on specific cities, countries or attractions and therefore using names in the context of travel guides is difficult to avoid.

A pronoun can be used instead of a noun phrase if it is clear from the context what or who the speaker is referring to, or if the reference is general or unknown (Johansson, 2021, p. 72). There are several classes of pronouns:

- Personal pronouns
 - Nominative case: *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*
 - Objective case: *me, you, him, her, it, us, them*
- Possessive pronouns
 - If it precedes a noun: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*
 - If it stands on its own: *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*
- Demonstrative pronouns: *this, these, that, those*
- Indefinite pronouns:
 - *Some, something, someone, somebody*
 - *Every, everything, everyone, everybody*
 - *Any, anything, anyone, anybody*
 - *No, nothing, no one, nobody*
- Interrogative pronouns: *who* (objective case: *whom*), *what, which* etc.

Personal pronouns are the most commonly used pronoun type overall (Johansson, 2021, p. 332), and in the nominal case is found more often in the subject position than the other pronoun types, but all of the above mentioned types can be used as the subject. There are more types, but those are unlikely to be found in the subject position, such as reflexive

pronouns (*myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, yourselves*), connected to a previously expressed possessive pronoun, and reciprocal pronouns (*each other, one another*), which refer to a preceding pronoun or noun phrase that is usually in the subject position (Johansson, 2021, p. 72).

1.1.5.1 *It* As the Subject

The pronoun *it* can have several functions when used as the subject.

Firstly it is the 3rd person singular personal pronoun, which can have anaphoric and deictic function. Deictic *it* points to a specific object or a creature and it could be replaced by *this/that* in the sentence (e.g. *Is it your child?*). If the speaker is pointing to multiple objects or creatures, they would use *they* (e.g. *Are they your children?*) (Dušková et al., 2012).

Anaphoric *it* replaces e.g. a noun phrase or clause that has been previously used in the place of the subject (e.g. *Be careful with the bag, it's heavy.*) (Dušková et al., 2012).

There is also situational *it*, which points to a specific situation, e.g. the arrival of somebody or something. However, unlike deictic *it* it remains unchanged regardless if whoever/whatever arrived is singular or plural (e.g. *It's grandma!* or *It's the children!*) (Dušková et al., 2012).

Secondly, there is dummy/empty *it*, which has no meaning of its own, it is used only because the clause needs a subject, it is used, for example, to describe weather conditions, time etc. (e.g. *It is raining. It is early.*) (Johansson, 2021, p.129).

Finally, there is anticipatory *it*, used when an infinitive phrase that would be used as the subject is placed after the predicate (e.g. *It is nice to go out in the sun.*) (Dušková et al., 2012).

1.1.5.2 *There* As the Subject

There in the place of the subject is not an adverb but a pronoun and is different from the adverbial *there*, because it does not refer to a location. In this context *there* is a pronoun. Both adverbial *there* and pronoun *there* can be used in one sentence (e.g. *There are a lot*

of people there.). When said out loud, the pronunciation of the subject *there* is reduced, as opposed to the adverbial *there*. Similarly to the empty/dummy *it*, it does not carry the meaning but is necessary for the construction of the sentence. The main unit of meaning is after the predicate (e.g. *There is much to do*. The important information is *much to do*.) (Dušková et al., 2012).

1.1.5.3 Generic Person As the Subject

Generic person is used in sentences which apply to something that is generally done and does not refer to specific people or things. It is often used for stating rules or describing traditions (Dušková et al., 2012). In the case of travel guides, one might find them if it describes e.g. something that is done only in a certain part of the world (e.g. *They light up fireworks on 4th July in the USA*.).

There is no specific word which would have the meaning of generic person in English, like there is for example *man* in German. Although there is no one dedicated word for this, there are several ways this can be realised in English (Dušková et al., 2012):

- The pronoun *one* (e.g. *One celebrates Christmas differently in America*.)
- Passive construction (e.g. *Christmas is celebrated differently in America*.)
- First person plural pronoun *we* (e.g. *We celebrate Christmas differently in Europe*.)
- The pronoun *you* (informal) (e.g. *You celebrate Christmas differently in America*.)
- The pronoun *they* (e.g. *They celebrate Christmas differently in America*.)

1.1.6 Subject Omission

In spoken English the subject is often omitted at the beginning of the sentence. There are phrases with no subject (e.g. *Thank you*. or *Serves him right*. (Dušková et al., 2012)). In compound sentences with the same subject in multiple clauses and coordinating conjunctions, the subject can be expressed in the first clause and not the following ones (e.g. *Something like this is unfortunate but happens all the time*.) (Dušková et al., 2012).

From my personal observation, some travel guides are not written in a strictly formal language, sometimes they use grammar and vocabulary that resembles a conversation of

young people, more so than the grammar of a professionally written articles. However, this does not apply to every online travel guide. In the less formal travel guides, the subject might be omitted at the beginning of some sentences. However, this type of omission is more typically used with first and second person personal pronoun, which might make it less common.

1.2 Online Travel Guides

Online travel guides are websites with usually hundreds of articles related to travelling. Their purpose 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. They are especially helpful for planning trips, as they can speak not only about the attractions of the destinations, but also hotels and restaurants or e.g. why a certain time of year might be the best to visit a certain destination.

Previously, people have used books for this purpose. Those still exist and are available for purchase in bookshops, but in this digital age, many people might opt for online travel guides instead, not only because they are usually free, but for example because it is much easier to simply type the name of one's preferred destination and whatever specifics about it they are interested in into a search engine rather than trying to find it in a book. Or because the articles online are much more specific than those in a book. Although, some of the websites, such as Frommers or Fodors, do also offer books.

2 Methodology

From each of the websites that I have chosen for this thesis, I have selected two or three texts to analyse. There were some aspects to take into consideration when it came to picking the texts. For example, some websites had multiple categories to select from with completely different styles of text, and the articles across all the websites were drastically different lengths. Some websites only had quite short texts, which would make it quite limiting to choose texts that were comparable. In order to have the texts as homogeneous as possible I had to shorten some of the longer texts. The length of the texts ranges between 198 and 288 words, on average one text is circa 250 words long. I also avoided texts added by users rather than the websites' writers, to make sure the texts properly represent the websites. Many of the website do not explicitly mention who wrote the article, but if I was able to find out the author, I chose articles written by different people, if possible even people from different countries to really see the variety of language depending on if they were written by someone whose first language is English.

I chose to focus on identifying noun phrases and pronouns and specifying the type of pronoun. I also analysed the anaphoric and cataphoric reference of demonstrative pronouns and the pronoun „it“, and identifying generic reference of personal pronouns. I look for repetition of words across individual texts, all texts from one website and all texts from my corpus.

I chose not to point out or analyse unexpressed subjects of nonfinite clauses and only focus on imperative clauses and elipsis in compound clauses.

I created multiple tables with the analysed information from each text and also multiple tables with all the data and statistics from all the texts. I wrote a great part of the analysis using these tables and referring back to them. These tables are attached at the end of the document.

3 Analysis of the texts

This section contains the results of my analysis of texts selected from various travel guide websites, each chapter focused on one website and at the end of each chapter there is a summary of my finding from the selected texts.

3.1 Lonelyplanet

Lonelyplanet.com was the first travel-themed website I chose for my analysis. I chose three texts from the category ‚destinations‘. None of the three articles included an author, so it is impossible to identify if the articles were written by different people or if they all have the same author. It is also impossible to identify the nationality of the authors and to see if English is their first language or not. The first two texts were shortened, the third one is the shortest of the three, even though I have analysed it in its entirety.

(1) La Sagrada Família

There are 241 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

There is a total of 17 expressed subjects in the text about Sagrada Família („*The Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Família*“, „you“, „you“, „the church“, „Pope Benedict XVI“, „the basilica“, „nature“, „Gaudí“, „which“, „the end result“, „which“, „The Sagrada Família“, „Metro lines 2 and 5“, „it“, „The Basilica“, „it“, „A complete visit“), 11 of which are noun phrases and 6 pronouns. 4 of the noun phrases are proper nouns („*The Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Família*“, „Pope Benedict XVI“, „Gaudí“, „The Sagrada Família“) and 1 is a compound („Metro lines 2 and 5“). There are also proper nouns in this text that are not the name of the church, but rather the names of people, who are somehow associated with it („Pope Benedict XVI“ and „Gaudí“). Only 2 (50%) of the proper nouns are the name of the church. In most cases the only determiners before the head nouns are articles, in this text the article „the“ appears in 5 of the 6 noun phrases with determiners. There are nearly no modifiers, most of the noun phrases are quite plain (e.g. only „the church“)

Of the 6 pronouns, 2 are relative and 4 are personal. Two of the personal pronouns are a generic *you*, one is a cataphoric *it* and one is an anaphoric *it*.

There are no imperative clauses in this text.

The purpose of this text seems to be more informative and less focused on offering or recommending something to potential tourists, as there are no imperative clauses, although it does describe how to reach the destination, as well as the history etc. of it. This is reflected in the choice of words and the grammar used to get all the intended points across, (e.g. using a wide vocabulary in terms of the architecture of the building – „*the church*“, „*the basilica*“). This is reflected in many of the aspects of the text, not only the subject.

(2) Charles Bridge

There are 272 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

This second text is the longest of the three, even though it is shortened significantly. In this text there are 21 expressed subjects („*Strolling across Charles Bridge*“, „*it*“, „*you*“, „*Charles IV*“, „*which*“, „*you*“, „*The new bridge*“, „*it*“, „*it*“, „*legend*“, „*recent investigations*“, „*it*“, „*The first monument erected on the bridge*“, „*The first statue*“, „*a score more*“, „*New ones*“, „*one*“, „*most of the statues*“, „*several weathered originals*“, „*Some originals*“, „*others*“), one imperative clause with an unexpressed subject („*try to visit*“) and one subject ellipsis in coordinated clauses. 11 of the expressed subjects are noun phrases, 9 are pronouns and one nonfinite clause. One of the noun phrases is a proper noun („*Charles IV*“) and one nonfinite clause includes a proper noun („*Strolling across Charles Bridge*“). Here, one of the proper nouns also refers to a person associated with the bridge rather than the name of the bridge itself („*Charles IV*“). In this text more of the noun phrases include determiners, as well as modifiers (e.g. „*The new bridge*“, „*several weathered originals*“)

Two pronouns are indefinite, one relative and 6 personal. Of the personal pronouns, two are generic *you* and 3 are anaphoric *it*.

Although this text also recommends how to reach the bridge, its purpose seems to be mainly informative, going into more detail about the history of the bridge itself (using

several different phrases to refer to the statues on the bridge etc.) , rather than details about how to get there etc. and only using an imperative clause in the first paragraph.

(3) Mt Eden

There are 215 words in this text, this text has been analysed in its entirety.

In the third article, there are 12 expressed subjects (*„the entire isthmus and both harbours“*, *„The symmetrical crater“*, *„The remains of pā terraces and food-storage pits“*, *„it“*, *„concerns over erosion“*, *„Path“*, *„the walk“*, *„A network of boardwalks“*, *„Catching bus 27 from Britomart to stop 1870 near Tahaki Reserve“*, *„this“*, *„excellent visitor centre“*, *„Highlights“*, *„there“*), 1 is a personal pronoun, 9 are noun phrases, 1 is a nonfinite clause and 1 is an existential there. This is the lowest amount of expressed subjects across all the texts.

The pronoun is a cataphoric it.

There are 4 imperative clauses (*„Do not enter it“*, *„feel free“*, *„Start and finish“*) and one ellipsis in coordinated clauses. The phrase *„start and finish“* is coordinated, as well as imperative, I counted it as two separate clauses.

None of the noun phrases include a proper noun, although there are proper nouns in the nonfinite clause subject (*„Catching bus 27 from Britomart to stop 1870 near Tahaki Reserve“*). The language in this text in the context of subjects is also quite plain, but there are some noun phrases with modifiers (e.g. *„the symmetrical crater“*, *„this excellent visitor centre“*)

This text is more focused on the travelling aspect of travel guides than the previous two, which focused more on providing background information, such as history. This text speaks a lot about what to do as a tourist visiting this mountain, rather than several paragraphs of context like the previous texts. This is reflected in the fact that there are several imperatives used to provide information about what to do and what not to do when someone visits it.

In a lot of the texts I have chosen, many of the pronouns appear repeatedly, most commonly the words „you“, „it“, „this“, „which“ and „that“. In the first text the noun phrase „the basilica“ appears twice as the subject.

3.2 Localeur

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.

(4) Copenhagen, Denmark

There are 215 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

In the first of the three texts, there are 25 subject in total, 21 expressed ones („*Copenhagen's vibe*“, „*who*“, „*they*“, „*the city's mix of engaging locals, rich culture, and progressive ideals*“, „*that*“, „*it*“, „*Copenhagen*“, „*locals*“, „*you*“, „*you*“, „*you*“, „*you*“, „*this place*“, „*that*“, „*it*“, „*mixologists and researchers*“, „*Denmark*“, „*you*“, „*the city*“, „*festivals*“, „*Warm days*“), two imperative clauses („*ask*“, „*check out*“) and four cases of ellipsis in coordinated clauses.

10 of them are noun phrases, among them are three proper nouns („*Copenhagen's vibe*“, „*Copenhagen*“ and „*Denmark*“) and one compound („*mixologists and researchers*“). The proper noun „*Copenhagen*“ appears once as its own noun phrase and once as a part of a longer noun phrase, in which case it is not the head noun of the phrase („*Copenhagen's vibe*“). In terms of modifiers, the subjects in this text are once again quite plain, many of them only have a determiner (e.g. „*this place*“, „*the city*“, „*festivals*“)

There are 11 pronouns, 8 personal pronouns, two relative and one demonstrative. 6 of the personal pronouns have generic reference, 5 of them are the pronoun *you* and one is the pronoun *they*, which is distinctly less common than other personal pronouns among the

subjects from the texts I have chosen. There are 3 examples of an anaphoric reference, twice with the personal pronoun *it* and once with the demonstrative pronoun *that*.

This text seems to be more focused on providing tips for tourists, especially as there is a section of the text titled „when to go“. There are multiple imperatives instructing tourists how to behave when visiting Copenhagen. It does provide additional context, but not in the same way that the articles on Lonelyplanet did.

(5) Vienna

There are 198 words in this text, this text has been analysed in its entirety.

In the second text from *Localeur* there are 24 subjects in total („*One of the first things you'll notice about Vienna*“, „*you*“, „*it*“, „*Anybody used to city streets overdue for a repave or garbage bags perpetually blocking the sidewalk*“, „*they*“, „*they*“, „*there*“, „*everything*“, „*Moving from place to place*“, „*Public transport*“, „*The architecture*“, „*you*“, „*you*“, „*Vienna*“, „*you*“, „*you*“, „*the volume*“, „*it*“, „*there*“, „*“quiet” and “sleepy”*“, „*it*“, „*the locals*“, „*it*“, „*it*“). There are no imperative clauses or ellipsis in this text.

7 of the subjects are noun phrases, two of them are proper nouns („*One of the first things you'll notice about Vienna*“, „*Vienna*“) and one compound („*“quiet” and “sleepy”*“). Both of the proper nouns are „*Vienna*“, once as a part of a longer noun phrase in which it is not the head noun („*One of the first things you'll notice about Vienna*“) and once as its own noun phrase. The noun phrases again do not include many modifiers (e.g. „*The architecture*“, „*the volume*“).

There are 13 pronouns, 11 personal and 2 relative. 7 of the personal pronouns are generic *you* and one is an anaphoric *it*.

There is one nonfinite clause in the position of the subject, one adjectival phrase („*“quiet” and “sleepy”*“) and existential *there* appears twice. Adjectival phrase only appears in this text, and not in any of the other texts in my corpus.

Much like the article about Copenhagen, the goal of this text seems to be to tell tourists what to expect when visiting Vienna, rather than to describe any more theoretical context.

However, unlike the previous texts with the same purpose, it does not instruct the reader how to behave, as there are no imperative clauses in this text.

(6) Helsinki, Finland

There are 209 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

In the third text there are 18 expressed subjects („*Helsinki*“, „*it*“, „*there*“, „*that*“, „*Finland*“, „*this*“, „*the city*“, „*it*“, „*smalltalk*“, „*you*“, „*First place you should check*“, „*any Finn*“, „*it*“, „*It*“, „*there*“, „*you*“, „*designers' lab*“) and two imperative clauses („*go*“, „*grab*“) with an unexpressed subject. 7 of the subjects are noun phrases and two of them are proper nouns („*Helsinki*“, „*Finland*“). In this text, the noun phrases are once again quite plain, mainly only the head noun and the determiners (e.g. „*the city*“, „*any Finn*“)

The two imperative clauses in this text are also coordinated („*Go and grab*“).

There are 8 pronouns, 6 personal pronouns, one relative and one demonstrative. Two of the personal pronouns are generic *you*, 3 are an anaphoric *it* and one is a dummy *it*. The demonstrative pronoun is an anaphoric *this*.

This text provides a bit of historical context, as well as recommending what to when visiting, imperative is used only in one coordinated clause.

The word „*you*“ appears in all three texts, although in text (6) it only appears once, and the word „*it*“ appears only in texts (5) and (6). Two phrases that appear as the subject are the phrase „*locals*“ or „*the locals*“, which appears in text (4) and (5), and the phrase „*the city*“, which appears in texts (4) and (6).

3.3 Tripadvisor

From tripadvisor.com I have once again chosen three 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. While there is a section on this website for user reviews and „travel stories“, I made sure to select only official articles.

(7) 8 underrated US state parks for fall foliage

There are 242 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

The first text contains expressed 14 subjects („It“, „there“, „travelers“, „there“, „that“, „many“, „you“, „New Mexico“, „that“, „you“, „leaf peeping at Pecos Canyon State Park“, „Birdwatching, horseback riding, and hiking“, „it“, „Hummingbird Cabin on the Pecos“) in total, 2 cases of existential there, 3 noun phrases, 7 pronouns and 2 nonfinite -ing clauses. 2 of the noun phrases are proper nouns („New Mexico“, „Hummingbird Cabin on the Pecos“) and there is one 1 nonfinite -ing clause including a proper noun („leaf peeping at Pecos Canyon State Park“). None of the noun phrases contain any modifiers („travelers“), and two of the three noun phrases are proper nouns and therefore do not even have a determiner.

There are 4 personal pronouns 2 relative pronouns and 1 indefinite pronoun. There is also the only case of the indefinite pronoun „many“ in the subject position. Two of the personal pronouns are generic *you*. There are two imperative clauses in this text („book“, „Read on“).

This text is written using quite casual language to appear more friendly and relatable to the reader. It seems to be more focused on activities for tourists to do when visiting, rather than anything theoretical.

(8) 7 London restaurants for solo diners

There are 235 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

There are 13 expressed subjects in the second text („*London*“, „*which*“, „*I*“, „*I*“, „*I*“, „*that*“, „*these*“, „*you*“, „*it*“, „*I*“, „*It*“, „*Everyone, simply walking in*“) and three imperative clauses („*forget*“, „*try*“, „*know*“). One of the subjects is a noun phrase and it is a proper noun („*London*“). There is 1 nonfinite -ing clause. Because the noun phrase is a proper noun, there are no determiners and it also has no premodifiers or postmodifiers. This is the only text where 100% of the noun phrases are proper nouns.

11 subjects are pronouns, with 4 of those being the aforementioned personal pronoun „*I*“. In total, there are 7 personal pronouns, 2 relative pronouns, 1 demonstrative pronoun and 1 indefinite pronoun. 1 of the personal pronouns is a generic *you*, 2 are anaphoric *it* and the demonstrative pronoun *these* is cataphoric.

This text clearly serves the purpose of recommending what to do, rather than any theoretical information or instructions on how to behave. The author recommends their own personal favorites and mainly give their own opinion rather than anything objective. They do the recommendation using imperative mood („*try charcoal*“).

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

There are 278 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

In the third text there are 19 expressed subjects („*Winter*“, „*It*“, „*Here*“, „*We*“, „*you*“, „*that*“, „*You*“, „*which*“, „*the world-famous stay*“, „*it*“, „*the season*“, „*The ice rooms*“, „*you*“, „*no two rooms*“, „*you*“, „*that*“, „*you*“, „*The 13 cold rooms*“, „*You*“) and 6 imperative clauses („*check into*“, „*Book*“, „*pick*“, „*hit*“, „*sip*“, „*opt*“) this is more than a quarter of the total amount of imperative clause from the whole corpus. There are 7 noun phrases and none of the subjects are proper nouns. There are a few modifiers in the subjects in this text („*The world-famous stay*“, „*The 13 cold rooms*“.)

There are 12 pronouns, 9 personal pronouns, of those 6 are generic *you* and two are anaphoric *it*. Two of the pronouns are relative pronouns and one is demonstrative anaphoric *that*.

In this text, there is also an example of subject omission used similarly to how it is used in spoken in – the sentence „*Ever wanted to sleep on a bed made of ice?*“ instead of „Have you ever wanted to sleep on a bed made of ice?“ This is not as common in these

texts as I would have predicted. This is the only example of it in all the text selected for this thesis.

This article uses more imperative clauses than all the other texts, and seeing as it talks about hotels, its purpose is clearly to give recommendations to travellers.

The pronouns „you“ and „it“ appear in all three texts, although in text (8) „you“ appears only once. Overall the three texts from this website have 11 imperative clauses, which is more than all of the other texts combined. This shows that, as the name of the website suggests, it is focused on recommendations while travelling.

3.4 Fodors

For fodors.com I chose two texts, originally longer but shortened for the sake of the analysis. I was not able to find authors of the specific texts I selected, but the website's ‚about us‘ section mentions their team-members, writers and freelance writers are from different countries.

(10) LJUBLJANA

There are 288 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

There are 23 expressed subjects in the first text („*Slovenia's small but exceedingly charming capital*“, „*Tourism officials*“, „*That*“, „*there*“, „*new hotels and restaurants*“, „*each month*“, „*there*“, „*The compact city center*“, „*Part of the charm*“, „*that*“, „*that*“, „*it*“, „*that*“, „*Meticulously designed pillars, orbs, and obelisks*“, „*that*“, „*part of the credit*“, „*who*“, „*Ljubljana*“, „*it*“, „*the city*“, „*This*“, „*it*“, „*The band Laibach*“), 11 noun phrases, 10 pronouns and two cases of existential there. There are three proper nouns in this text („*Slovenia's small but exceedingly charming capital*“, „*Ljubljana*“, „*The band Laibach*“). There are also two compounds („*new hotels and restaurants*“, „*Meticulously designed pillars, orbs, and obelisks*“).

There is no imperative clause or ellipsis in this text. 1 of the noun phrases is a proper noun and 3 more noun phrases include a proper noun.

One of the proper nouns is not a name of a city or country, but a name of a band („*The band Laibach*“) and one time the proper noun is not the head noun of the phrase („*Slovenia's small but exceedingly charming capital*“). Yet again, there were nearly no modifiers in the subjects in this text, but there were a few (e.g. „*Meticulously designed pillars, orbs, and obelisks*“)

There are 3 personal pronouns, 5 relative pronouns and 2 demonstrative pronouns. 4 of the pronouns have anaphoric reference, two personal pronouns *it*, one demonstrative pronoun *this* and one demonstrative pronoun *that*.

This text provides a lot of objective information about Ljubljana as a city rather than a tourist destination. In fact, none of the information seems to be specifically aimed at tourists or travellers, simply telling the story of the city.

(11) Alsace-Lorraine

There are 253 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

In the second text there are 17 expressed subjects („*the Rhine*“, „*that*“, „*its heart*“, „*One*“, „*Strasbourg*“, „*Alsace and Lorraine*“, „*the French*“, „*Alsace's German roots*“, „*one look at its storybook medieval architecture*“, „*Gabled half-timber houses, ornate wells and fountains, oriels (upstairs bay windows), storks' nests, and carved-wood balustrades*“, „*Strasbourg*“, „*Lorraine*“, „*the miseries of its small farmers*“, „*others*“, „*Lorraine's rich caches of verdure, its rolling countryside dotted with mirabelle (plum) orchards and crumbling-stucco villages, abbeys, fortresses, and historic cities*“, „*Its borders*“, „*Lorraine-the-underdog*“) and one ellipsis in coordinated clauses. There are 15 noun phrases, 5 of them are proper nouns („*the Rhine*“, „*Strasbourg*“, „*Alsace and Lorraine*“, „*Strasbourg*“, „*Lorraine*“) and three more include a proper noun („*Lorraine's rich caches of verdure, its rolling countryside dotted with mirabelle (plum) orchards and crumbling-stucco villages, abbeys, fortresses, and historic cities*“, „*Lorraine-the-underdog*“, „*Alsace's German roots*“). Three of the noun phrases are compounds („*Alsace and Lorraine*“, „*Gabled half-timber houses, ornate wells and fountains, oriels (upstairs bay windows), storks' nests, and carved-wood balustrades*“, „*Lorraine's rich caches of verdure, its rolling countryside dotted with mirabelle (plum) orchards and crumbling-stucco villages, abbeys, fortresses, and historic cities*“). Here in two noun

phrase the proper noun is not the head noun of the noun phrase, one of them was a compound with multiple modifiers („*Alsace's German roots*“, „*Lorraine's rich caches of verdure, its rolling countryside dotted with mirabelle (plum) orchards and crumbling-stucco villages, abbeys, fortresses, and historic cities*“)

There are only two pronouns, one relative and one indefinite. This is the only text with no personal pronouns in the position of the subject.

There are no imperative clauses and the article is absolutely loaded with theoretical information about the region. The long, complex noun phrases in the subject position are a sign of how descriptive this text is, much more focused on the history etc. as opposed to how potential tourists would behave.

The word „it“ appears multiple times in text (10), but in text (11) it does not appear at all and the word „you“ does not appear at all. The only repetition is the word „that“, which appears several times in the first of the two texts and once in the second, once as a demonstrative pronoun and the other times as a relative pronoun.

3.5 Atlasobscura

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. The articles on this website are added by members whose nationality I was not able to find, but each of the articles was added by a different person, and then also each of them was edited by several other members. The purpose of Atlasobscura is to help discover less known (more obscure) attractions and destinations which many people may not know about.

(12) Document Neupfarrplatz

There are 272 words in this text, this text has been analysed in its entirety.

In the first text, there are 20 expressed subjects („*Neupfarrplatz*“, „*NEARLY 2,000 YEARS OF HISTORY*“, „*archaeologists*“, „*The space*“, „*the city of Regensburg*“, „*the*

remains of the basement of Castra Regina“, „the simple construction“, „a Jewish ghetto“, „the Roman Church“, „the Jews“, „A worker“, „a new church“, „The church“, „Artifacts from Castra Regina and the Jewish Quarter“, „World War II artifacts“, „the square“, „the historical underground areas“, „they“, „The findings of the excavations“, „Visitors“) and one ellipsis in coordinated clauses. 19 of the subjects are noun phrases, one of them is a proper noun („Neupfarrplatz“) and 3 more include a proper noun („the city of Regensburg“, „the remains of the basement of Castra Regina“, „Artifacts from Castra Regina and the Jewish Quarter“). Three of the noun phrases are a noun phrase with the head noun „church“ („the Roman Church“, „a new church“, „The church“). There were more modifiers among the subjects in this text than in the previous texts (e.g. „the historical underground areas“, „the simple construction“, „a new church“)

The remaining one subject is a personal pronoun. The subject is the word „they“ but unlike in previous texts it does not have generic reference, as it refers to specific articles mentioned in the text.

This text is completely focused on giving context to the place in great detail, rather than instructions for the visitors. There are no imperatives in this text and the second person pronoun is not used at all.

(13) Tiny Mouse Shops of Malmö

There are 261 words in this text, this text has been analysed in its entirety.

In the second text, there are 16 expressed pronouns („Swedish mice“, „FINDING a nice place for a night out“, „it“, „they“, „two mouse-sized and mouse-targeted restaurants“, „Each storefront“, „The former“, „The latter“, „that“, „the mice“, „They“, „Anonymouse“, „mice“, „Other attractions“, „The fair“, „who“), and one ellipsis. One of the noun phrases is a proper noun („Anonymouse“) and one is a compound („two mouse-sized and mouse-targeted restaurants“). In three of the noun phrases the head noun is the word „mice“ („Swedish mice“, „the mice“, „mice“). Once it appears with a modifier („Swedish mice“), other than that there are once again not many modifiers and a lot of the subjects are quite simple („the mice“, „the fair“) One of the proper nouns does not refer to the place but rather to a person or group of people associated with it („Anonymouse“).

There are 5 pronouns, 2 relative and 3 personal. One of the personal pronouns was an anaphoric *it*. The pronoun „they“ appears twice, and neither time as a generic reference.

Yet again, the aim of this article is reflected in the fact that it does not use the imperative mood and there is no use of the second person personal pronoun. It is purely focused on how the place came to be and providing purely theoretical, objective information.

(14) 59 Rivoli

There are 218 words in this text, this text has been analysed in its entirety.

The last article from Atlasobscura includes 13 expressed subjects („*THE MID-1800S HAUSSMANN ERA BUILDING at 59 Rivoli*“, „*Crédit Lyonnais*“, „*a group of artists called “KGB”*“, „*the group*“, „*the space*“, „*the city of Paris*“, „*it*“, „*The six stories of 59 Rivoli and its exhibits*“, „*the wild art that once covered the facade*“, „*there*“, „*that*“, „*there*“, „*59 Rivoli*“) 2 are the only examples of existential there from the three articles I have chosen from this website. There 2 pronouns and 9 noun phrases. There are two proper nouns („*Crédit Lyonnais*“, „*59 Rivoli*“) and three more which include a proper noun („*THE MID-1800S HAUSSMANN ERA BUILDING at 59 Rivoli*“, „*a group of artists called “KGB”*“ Some of the proper nouns again refer to people rather than the place itself („*a group of artists called “KGB”*“, „*Crédit Lyonnais*“).

One of the pronouns is relative and one is personal. The personal pronoun is anaphoric *it*. Much like the other two articles from atlasobscura, the aim of this text is clearly to describe the place, rather than to instruct potential visitors on how to get there and how to behave. The aim of all the articles on this website seems to be to purely introduce less known attractions to people who are unfamiliar with them, but maybe not necessarily with the goal of inviting tourists, but rather of letting the world know that these places exist.

There are no imperative clauses in any of the three texts from this website. The word „it“ appears twice within the three texts, but it does not appear in either of the texts more than once. The word „you“ does not appear at all in any of the three texts. Atlasobscura and Fodors are the only websites where none of the texts I chose use the second person

pronoun. The word „they“ appears in two of the texts, and in neither of the texts it is generic reference they.

3.6 Frommers

For frommers.com I only chose two articles. I was unable to find any authors or any information about who writes the articles. Therefore it is impossible to know if there were multiple author involved or not.

(15) Things to Do in Slovenia

There are 286 words in this text, this text has been analysed in its entirety.

There are 20 expressed subjects („It“, „Slovenia“, „its marginal 20,273 sq. km (7,906 sq. miles)“, „this tiny central European nation“, „You“, „smart little Slovenia“, „visitor numbers“, „who“, „Slovenia“, „there“, „that“, „Its good looks“, „that“, „there“, „Slovenia's relative anonymity and lack of pretense“, „you“, „beauty“, „it“, „Slovenia“, „Slovenia“) in the first article, 6 are pronouns, 12 are noun phrases and 2 are a case of existential there. 4 of the noun phrases are proper nouns and 2 more include a proper noun. There are several noun phrases that use multiple modifiers in this text (e.g., „smart little Slovenia“, „this tiny central European nation“), and once the proper noun is not the position of the head noun („Slovenia's relative anonymity and lack of pretense“).

There are 4 personal pronouns and 2 relative pronouns. 2 of the personal pronouns are generic *you* and one is a cataphoric *it*.

There is a lot of repetition, the most repetition in noun phrases from all the articles, with the word „Slovenia“ appearing 4 times as a subject on its own and twice more as a part of a longer phrase. The name of the place that is the central theme of the text does not appear as the subject in any of the other texts as much as „Slovenia“ appears in this text.

Seeing as the article is titled „Things to Do in Slovenia“, it is quite clear that it is aimed at tourists, even though it does not use the imperative mood and only uses the second person personal pronoun „you“ once. Despite the title, it does also provide some historical and social context to the country.

(16) Things to Do in Iceland

There are 231 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

In the second text there are 14 expressed subjects („*Iceland's one-of-a-kind geography*“, „*the country*“, „*shimmering lights*“, „*people*“, „*fairy lights*“, „*Iceland*“, „*the booming economy*“, „*It*“, „*effects on the tourist industry*“, „*there*“, „*which*“, „*it*“, „*some areas near the volcano*“, „*tourists*“) and one ellipsis in a coordinated clause. There are 10 noun phrases, 2 of which are proper nouns. In two of the noun phrases, the word „lights“ is the head noun („*fairy lights*“, „*shimmering lights*“) . Again, in one of the phrases the proper noun is not the head noun of the noun phrase („*Iceland's one-of-a-kind geography*“).

There are 3 pronouns, 2 personal pronouns and 1 relative. There is one anaphoric *it* and one cataphoric *it*.

This is similar to the previous article about Slovenia, the title leads the reader to believe that it is aimed at tourists, but it does also provide different kinds of information, from social or historical to geographical information. Therefore both of the texts are aimed at tourist, as well as readers who simply want to learn more information about a country.

The only repetition that is not only in each individual text, but across both the texts is the pronoun „it“.

3.7 Travelandleisure

The last website I used for my thesis is travelandleisure.com, and I only chose two articles to analyze. The two articles were written by two different authors.

(17) The 14 Most Beautiful Islands of Japan

There are 263 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

In the first text there are 15 expressed subjects („*these islands*“, „*Japan*“, „*it*“, „*that*“, „*Japan's islands*“, „*Japan's islands*“, „*that*“, „*The northern island of Rishiri*“,

„There“, „that“, „It“, „Which island“, „it“, „Yakushima Island“, „Mount Rishiri“) and one Imperative clause („Head“). There are 8 noun phrase, 3 of them are proper nouns and three more include a proper noun. 5 of the noun phrases use the word „island“ or „islands“ as the head noun („these islands“, „Japan’s islands“ (twice), „The northern island of Rishiri“, „Which island“, „Yakushima Island“). The proper noun „Japan“ appears in three phrases, once as its own phrase and twice as a part of a longer noun phrase („Japan’s islands“, „Japan’s islands“). The same phrase appears twice separately, this does not happen as often with a phrase more complicated than a simple definite or indefinite article and head noun. This is the only example of this in this corpus of texts.

6 of the subjects are pronouns, 3 personal pronouns and 3 relative pronouns. Two of the personal pronouns are anaphoric *it*. There is one existential *there*.

This article uses the imperative clause („**Head** to the remote Ogasawara archipelago“), which implies it is aimed more at travellers, or someone actually planning to travel to the given destination. Although, this article mainly gives quite short visual descriptions of the islands it talks about, so people who only like to read about exotic destination also have a reason to read it.

(18) Dublin Travel Guide: Vacation and Trip Ideas

There are 288 words in this text, this text has been shortened.

In the final text there are 22 expressed subjects („Dublin“, „that“, „Institutions like Dublin Castle“, „the National Gallery of Ireland, and St. Patrick’s Cathedral“, „places like Trinity College“, „there“, „the city“, „Spirits lovers“, „Irish cuisine“, „The city, that, it, that, you, there, Winter weather in Dublin“, „the city“, „that“, „There“, „which“, „St. Patrick’s Day in Dublin“, „you“, „Locals“), 2 of them are existential *there*, 11 are noun phrases and 8 are pronouns. 1 of the noun phrases is a proper noun and 4 more include a proper noun. 4 times the proper noun is „Dublin“, both as its own phrase and also a part of a longer noun phrase.

There are 3 personal pronouns and 5 relative pronouns. Of the personal pronouns, 2 are „you“ with a generic reference and one is a cataphoric „it“

The noun phrase „the city“ repeats three times and the word „you“ appears twice.

The final article does not use any imperative clauses, but it is clearly aimed at tourists regardless, as it recommends the potential travellers when the best time to travel there is and specifies what time zone Ireland lies in. It also lists and describes the places one can visit in Dublin, which serves the purpose of providing context and theoretical information, as well as recommending the tourists what places to visit.

Once again, the only repetition across both of the texts is the word „it“, which appears in both of the texts, although in text (18) only once. The word „you“ repeats in text (18), but does not appear in text (17) at all.

3.8 Summary

There was a total of 19 imperative clauses with unexpressed subjects and 9 examples of subject ellipsis in coordinated clauses, which means there was a total of 27 unexpressed subjects. This statistic would lead to the false conclusion that there is circa one imperative clause in each text. Altogether the three texts on Tripadvisor have 11 imperative clauses across the three texts, in the ninth text alone there are 6 imperative clauses, which is more than 25% of the total. However, texts from 3 of the websites I selected did not include imperative clauses at all – Fodors, Atlasobscura and Frommers. In total, only 8 of the texts actually included any imperative clauses. If I remove Tripadvisor's statistic and only count the other websites, the average shows that there is an imperative clause in less than half of the texts, which is a statistic that is much closer to reality.

I focused mainly on the analysis of expressed subjects, so all of the statistics below are in regards to expressed subjects only.

The length of the texts does not directly correlate with the amount of expressed subjects. In fact, the shortest text (the fifth text, which is 198 words long) has the highest number of expressed subjects from the whole corpus (24). The amount of expressed subjects per text seems quite random, I was not able to identify any factors that would affect it. The highest number of words per text is 288 in the 10th and the 18th text, and both of those texts do have over 20 expressed subjects, but still less than 24. The lowest number of expressed subjects is 12 in the third text, which has the third lowest amount of words (215), but again, the text with the lowest number of words has twice as many expressed subjects.

Across all the texts, there are 318 expressed subjects in total. 171 of those subjects are noun phrases, 122 are pronouns, 18 are existential there, 6 are nonfinite -ing clauses and one is an adjectival phrase. Of the 122 pronouns, 76 are personal pronouns, 35 are relative pronouns, 5 are indefinite pronouns and 6 are demonstrative.

The highest percentage of pronouns in one text is 95% in the 12th text and the lowest is 7.7% in the 8th text, which directly correlates to the highest and lowest percentages of pronouns. The highest percentage in one text is 84% in the 8th text and the lowest is 5% in the 12th text. Existential there only appears in 50% of the texts and the highest

percentage is 15.4% in the 14th text, although there are only 2, while the highest number is 3 in the 18th text.

The highest total number of pronouns was in the 5th text, and it was 24 pronouns. The lowest total number was 13 in the 14th text.

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 37 times. The word „you“ appears 28 times. The highest number of times the word „it“ appears in one text is 5 times in the 5th text. In the 9th text the word „you“ appears as the subject 6 times, which is the highest number from all the texts. On the other hand, in some texts the word „you“ does not appear at all. For example, none of the analysed texts from Fodors or Atlasobscura used „you“ as the subject.

Among the 318 subjects, there are 56 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. It also appears once in the tenth text, which is about Ljubljana, which means altogether across the whole corpus it appears 5 times. In the first text, „Sagrada Família“ appears in two noun phrases. In the 4th text, „Copenhagen“ appears once as its own noun phrase and once as a part of a different subject, and the same is true for „Vienna“ in the 5th text and for „Iceland“ in the 16th. Several proper nouns repeat in the 11th text - „Lorraine“ appears once as its own proper noun and it is included in 3 other noun phrases, and „Alsace“ appears twice, each time as

a part of another noun phrase. 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.

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 example where the replacement word is preceded by an adjective. Copenhagen in the 4th text and Ljubljana in the 10th text are the only examples where the replacement word „city“ is part of a longer phrase.

Across all the texts, the phrase „country“ is used twice and „nation“ once to refer to the countries. Iceland is referred to as „the country“ once in the 15th text and slovenia is only referred to as „nation“ once, preceded by several adjectives, it is never referred to as „the country“.

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 or two examples of such phrase per text. The 7th and 8th text are 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 are 2 examples of these phrases. In the 17th article, there were several phrases including the word „island(s)“ in the subject position, but only 1 of them did not include a proper noun.

I also analysed the types of reference of some of the pronouns, specifically the anaphoric and cataphoric reference of demonstrative pronouns and the personal pronoun „it“, and the generic reference of the personal pronouns „you“ and „they“. Overall there are 32

generic reference pronouns in my selected texts, only 3 of them is „they“ and the other 29 are „you“. The only generic „they“ appear in the 4th and the 5th text, both of these texts are from the same website, Localeur. While the number of words in this group is the highest of the three I analyzed, it only appears in 10 of the 18 texts. There are 26 anaphoric reference pronouns, 21 of them are „it“, 3 of them are „that“ and two of them are „this“. Finally, there were a few cataphoric reference pronouns, 7 in total. 6 of them were „it“ and one was „these“. This was the only example of the pronoun „these“ across all texts, and it appeared in the 8th text. There is no text in which there is more than 1 cataphoric reference, and in 11 texts there was no cataphoric reference at all.

There were only two texts in which I could not analyse any reference, and those are the 11th and the 12th text. In the 11th text there were no personal or demonstrative pronouns at all and in the 12th text the only pronoun was „they“, but it was not generic reference.

I expected a much higher number of subject omission, I was only able to find one example of it among all the analysed texts. In the ninth text it was the sentence „*Ever wanted to sleep on a bed made of ice?*“. A lot of the websites used quite a formal language, so it makes sense there would not be this kind of subject omission in those texts, I expected more of them to be quite informal, perhaps conversational.

Some websites focused heavily on describing the given destinations from a geographical, social or, most commonly, historical context, for example Atlasobscura. Other websites were much more focused on providing information specifically for travellers who want to visit the given destination, this was true especially for Tripadvisor. They used language to convey their goal, mainly the use of an imperative clause hints at the fact that it is aimed more at travellers, rather than someone who only wants to read about the countries.

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 90% of all the subjects from all the 18 texts are noun phrases or pronouns, in some texts the only subjects were noun phrases and pronouns. In more than half of the texts the percentage of noun phrases was at least 50%. In most texts the percentage of pronouns was higher than 25%, in one of them even higher than 80%. 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. 17% of all the subjects included a proper noun. It is quite a high percentage, but I expected there to be more of them, so this prediction was not entirely correct. I was more correct in predicting what words are likely to be used when replacing the proper nouns, although I did also 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.

I predicted that most of the pronouns will be personal and demonstrative pronouns. I was partly correct, because well over 60% of the pronouns were, in fact, personal pronouns. However, the second most common type of pronoun was not demonstrative, but relative. Nearly 30% of the pronouns were relative, and actually less than 5% were demonstrative.

I guessed that there would be a high number of imperative clauses. This did not turn out to be true, with the average being roughly one imperative clause per text, which was however heavily affected by one website having 11 imperatives across three texts, while ten of the texts have no imperatives at all. This clearly shows how much one outlier in a group can affect any statistic.

Final hypothesis I had was that a lot of modifiers would be used in the noun phrases in the subject. This was not correct at all. Many of the texts only used very simple language, and only paired the head nouns with necessary determiners.

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.

It is, however, interesting to see how similar or how different any of these texts can be, despite all being the same genre and all serving similar, if not the same purpose. Overall, the two main purposes I saw in all these texts were to a) give a lot of detail about the history and other similar information, and b) giving information about what it is like to visit some of these places and instructing how one should behave when they do in fact travel there. This was reflected in the language too, either by what types of subjects they used or if they used imperative mood in the text. There was a good mix of these two in the different texts, with some websites focusing mainly on one of the goals, and other mixing the two in one text.

Sources

BIBER, D., JOHANSSON, S., LEECH, G., CONRAD, S. and FINEGAN, E. Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English, John Benjamins Publishing Company, ISBN 978 90 272 6047 5, 2021

DUŠKOVÁ, L. et al. (2006 [1988]) Mluvnice současné angličtiny na pozadí češtiny, Praha: Academia. Available at: <http://www.mluvniceanglictiny.cz/>

HUDDLESTON R., PULLUM G. et al., The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language, Cambridge University Press, ISBN 978-0-521-43146-0 978-0-521-43146-0, 9th printing 2016

QUIRK R. et al., A Comprehensive Grammar Of the English Language, Longman Group Limited, ISBN 0-582-51734-6, 4th impression 1986

LONELYPLANET.COM, 2023. La Sagrada Família. Lonelyplanet.com [online] ©2023 [cit. 2023-10-23]. Available at:

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/spain/barcelona/leixample/attractions/la-sagrada-familia/a/poi-sig/374867/1320680>

AVERBUCK, A., 2014. Affordable Greece. Lonelyplanet.com [online] 12.5.2014 [cit. 2023-11-27] Available at: <https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/affordable-greece-2>

HUDSON, S., 2023. 10 of the best road trips in Australia. Lonelyplanet.com [online] 27.11.2023. [cit. 2023-11-27] Available at:

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/australia-best-road-trips>

FONDNÆSS, H., Copenhagen, Denmark. Localeur.com [online] [cit. 2023-10-24]

Available at: <https://www.localeur.com/copenhagen>

STEFANOVICH, U., Vienna. Localeur.com [online] [cit. 2023-11-21] Available at:

<https://www.localeur.com/vienna>

KON, J., Helsinki, Finland. Localeur.com [online] [cit. 2023-11-28] Available at:

<https://www.localeur.com/helsinki>

WARD, T., 2022. 8 underrated US state parks for fall foliage. Tripadvisor.com [online] 7.10.2022 [cit. 2023-10-24] Available at: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Articles-InsfSXspfzp8-U_s_state_park_cabins_fall.html

BARLOW, S., 2023. 7 London restaurants for solo diners. Tripadvisor.com [online] 29.9.2023 [cit. 2023-11-21] Available at: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Articles-1SzqWnspr5Q0-Solo_dining_london.html

NEO, M., 2023. 16 best hotels for a winter adventure: ice hotels, igloos, and cozy cabins. Tripadvisor.com [online] 22.11.2023 [cit. 2023-11-28] Available at: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Articles-1YCWYuCWaqJE-Winter_hotels_around_the_world.html

FODORS.COM, 2023. LJUBLJANA. Fodors.com [online] ©2023 [cit. 2023-11-23] Available at: <https://www.fodors.com/world/europe/slovenia/places/ljubljana>

FODORS.COM, 2023. Alsace-Lorraine Fodors.com [online] ©2023 [cit. 2023-11-28] Available at: <https://www.fodors.com/world/europe/france/alsace-lorraine>

JFRANEK, ANNEHUBER, 2019. Wurstkuchl (Sausage Kitchen). Atlasobscura.com [online] 24.7.2019 [cit. 2023-11-24] Available at: <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/wurstkuchl-sausage-kitchen>

DAMPO, 2012. Turning Torso. Atlasobscura.com [online] 4.1.2012 [cit. 2023-11-24] Available at: <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/turning-torso-building>

ALLISON, 2010. 59 Rivoli. Atlasobscura.com [online] 25.10.2010 [cit. 2023-11-28] Available at: <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/59-rivoli>

FROMMERS.COM, 2023. Things to Do in Slovenia. Frommers.com [online] ©2023 [cit. 2023-11-21] Available at: <https://www.frommers.com/destinations/slovenia>

FROMMERS.COM, 2023. Things to Do in Iceland. Frommers.com [online] ©2023 [cit. 2023-11-28] Available at: <https://www.frommers.com/destinations/iceland>

THOMAS, A., 2023. The 14 Most Beautiful Islands of Japan. travelandleisure.com [online] 10.4.2023 [cit. 2023-11-25] Available at: <https://www.travelandleisure.com/trip-ideas/island-vacations/japan-most-beautiful-islands>

FLYNN, S. P., 2021. Dublin Travel Guide: Vacation and Trip Ideas. travelandleisure.com [online] 11.10.2021 [cit. 2023-11-28] Available at: <https://www.travelandleisure.com/travel-guide/dublin>

List of attachments

Text 1 – La Sagrada Familia.....	47
Table1 – 1.1 Expressed subjects	48
Table2 – 1.2.1	49
Table3 – 1.2.2 Types of reference	49
Text 2 – Charles Bridge	49
Table4 – 2.1 Expressed subjects	50
Table5 – 2.2 Unexpressed subjects	51
Table6 – 2.3.1	52
Table7 – 2.3.2 Types of reference	52
Text 3 – Mt Eden	52
Table8 – 3.1 Expressed subjects	53
Table9 – 3.2 Unexpressed subjects	54
Table10 – 3.3.1	54
Table11 – 3.3.2 Types of reference	54
Text 4 – Copenhagen, Denmark	55
Table12 – 4.1 Expressed subjects	55
Table13 – 4.2 Unexpressed subjects	57
Table14 – 4.3.1	57
Table15 – 4.3.2 Types of reference	58
Text 5 – Vienna	58
Table16 – 5.1 Expressed subjects	59
Table17 – 5.2.1	60
Table18 – 5.2.2 Types of reference	61
Text 6 – Helsinki, Finland	61
Table19 – 6.1 Expressed subjects	62
Table20 – 6.2 Unexpressed subjects	63
Table21 – 6.3.1	63
Table22 – 6.3.2 Types of reference	63
Text 7 – 8 underrated US state parks for fall foliage	63
Table23 – 7.1 Expressed subjects	64
Table24 – 7.2 Unexpressed subjects	65

Table26 – 7.3.1	65
Table27 – 7.3.2 Types of reference	66
Text 8 –7 London restaurants for solo diners	66
Table28– 8.1 Expressed subjects	67
Table29 – 8.2 Unexpressed subjects	68
Table26 – 8.3.1	68
Table27 – 8.3.2 Types of reference	68
Text 9 –16 best hotels for a winter adventure: ice hotels, igloos, and cozy cabins	68
Table28 – 9.1 Expressed subjects	69
Table29 – 9.2 Unexpressed subjects	71
Table30 – 9.3.1	71
Table31 – 9.3.2 Types of reference	71
Text 10 – LJUBLJANA	72
Table32 – 10.1 Expressed subjects	73
Table33 – 10.2.1	74
Table34 – 10.2.2 Types of reference	74
Text 11 – Alsace-Lorraine	75
Table35 – 11.1 Expressed subjects	76
Table36 – 11.2 Unexpressed subjects	77
Table37 – 11.3.1	77
Text 12 – Document Neupfarrplatz	77
Table38 – 12.1 Expressed subjects	78
Table39 – 12.2 Unexpressed subjects	79
Table40 – 12.3.1	79
Text 13 – Tiny Mouse Shops of Malmö	80
Table41 – 13.1 Expressed subjects	81
Table42– 13.2 Unexpressed subjects	81
Table43 – 13.3.1	82
Table44– 13.3.2 Types of reference	82
Text 14 – 59 Rivoli	82
Table45 – 14.1 Expressed subjects	83
Table46 – 14.2.1	84
Table47 – 14.2.2 Types of reference	84

Text 15 – Things to Do in Slovenia	84
Table48 – 15.1 Expressed subjects	88
Table49 – 15.2.1	86
Table50 – 15.2.2 Types of reference	87
Text 16 – Things to Do in Iceland	87
Table51 – 16.1 Expressed subjects	88
Table52 – 16.2 Unexpressed subjects	88
Table53 – 16.3.1	89
Table54 – 16.3.2 Types of reference	89
Text 17 – The 14 Most Beautiful Islands of Japan	89
Table55 – 17.1 Expressed subjects	90
Table56 – 17.2 Unexpressed subjects	91
Table57 – 17.3.1	91
Table58 – 17.3.2 Types of reference	92
Text 18 – Dublin Travel Guide: Vacation and Trip Ideas	92
Table59 – 18.1 Expressed subjects	93
Table60 – 18.2.1	94
Table61 – 18.2.2 Types of reference	94
Table62 – 19.1.1 Subject realisation	95
Table63 – 19.1.2 Subject realisation	96
Table64 – 19.1.3 Subject realisation	96
Table65 – 19.2.1 Types of pronouns	97
Table66 – 19.2.2 Types of pronouns	97
Table67 – 19.3 Repetitive words	98
Table68 – 19.4.1 Replacing proper noun	99
Table69 – 19.4.2 Replacing proper noun	100
Table70 – 19.4.3 Replacing proper noun	100
Table71 – 19.5 Types of reference.....	101

Attachments

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.

(...)

How to get to the Sagrada Família

The Sagrada Família is in the Eixample district, in Mallorca, 401 street. Metro lines 2 and 5 stop at Sagrada Família station. From Barcelona's Old City, it's a 30- to 40-minute walk.

When to visit the Sagrada Família

The Basilica is open to visitors every day of the year, subject to change due to special events taking place inside.

To avoid the largest crowds, it's best to visit early weekday mornings.

A complete visit takes 2-3 hours.

(...)

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

1.1 Expressed subjects

The Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Família	Noun phrase - proper noun
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
the church	Noun phrase
Pope Benedict XVI	Noun phrase - proper noun
the basilica	Noun phrase
nature	Noun phrase
Gaudí	Noun phrase - proper noun
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
The end result	Noun phrase
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
The Sagrada Família	Noun phrase - proper noun
Metro lines 2 and 5	Noun phrase - compound coordinated by “and”
it	Pronoun – personal pronoun – anaphoric reference
The Basilica	Noun phrase

it	Pronoun – personal pronoun – cataphoric reference, anticipatory it
A complete visit	Noun phrase

1.2.1

Total number of words	241			
Total number of subjects	17			
Noun phrases	11	Proper nouns	4	36.4%
		Compounds	1	9.1%
Pronouns	6	Personal	4	60%
		Relative	2	40%

1.2.2 Types of reference

Generic	2	you	2
Anaphoric	1	it	1
Cataphoric	1	it	1

(2) Charles Bridge

*Strolling across Charles Bridge is everybody's favourite Prague activity. However, by 9am it's a 500m-long fairground, with an army of tourists squeezing through a gauntlet of hawkers and buskers beneath the impassive gaze of the baroque statues that line the parapets. If you want to experience the bridge at its most atmospheric, **try to visit** it at dawn.*

In 1357 Charles IV commissioned Peter Parler (the architect of St Vitus Cathedral) to replace the 12th-century Judith Bridge, which had been washed away by floods in 1342

– you can see the only surviving arch of the Judith Bridge by taking a boat trip with Prague Venice.

The new bridge **was completed** in 1390, and **took** Charles' name only in the 19th century – before that it was known simply as Kamenný most (Stone Bridge). Despite occasional flood damage, it withstood wheeled traffic for 500-odd years – thanks, legend says, to eggs mixed into the mortar (though recent investigations have disproved this myth) – until it was made pedestrian-only after WWII.

The first monument erected on the bridge was the crucifix near the eastern end, in 1657. The first statue – the Jesuits' 1683 tribute to St John of Nepomuk – inspired other Catholic orders, and over the next 30 years a score more went up, like ecclesiastical billboards. New ones were added in the mid-19th century, and one (plus replacements for some lost to floods) in the 20th. As most of the statues were carved from soft sandstone, several weathered originals have been replaced with copies. Some originals are housed in the Casements at Vyšehrad; others are in the Lapidarium in Holešovice.

(...)

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/czech-republic/prague/mala-strana/attractions/charles-bridge/a/poi-sig/401143/1323268> [cit. 2024-04-07]

2.1 Expressed subjects

Strolling across Charles Bridge	Nonfinite -ing clause including a proper noun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
Charles IV	Noun phrase – proper noun
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun

you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
The new bridge	Noun phrase
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
legend	Noun phrase
recent investigations	Noun phrase
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
The first monument erected on the bridge	Noun phrase
The first statue	Noun phrase
a score more	Noun phrase
New ones	Noun phrase
one	Pronoun – indefinite pronoun
most of the statues	Noun phrase
several weathered originals	Noun phrase
Some originals	Noun phrase
others	Pronoun – indefinite pronoun

2.2 Unexpressed subjects

try to visit	Imperative clause
--------------	-------------------

The new bridge was completed in 1390, and took	Coordinated clauses by “and” - subject ellipsis
--	---

2.3.1

Total number of words	272			
Total number of subjects	23	Expressed subjects	21	91.3%
Noun phrases	11	Proper nouns	1	9.1%
Pronouns	9	Personal	6	66.7%
		Relative	1	11.1%
		Indefinite	2	22.2%
Nonfinite clause	1			

2.3.2 Types of reference

Generic	2	you	2
Anaphoric	3	it	3

(3) Mt Eden

*From the top of Auckland’s highest volcanic cone (196m), the entire isthmus and both harbours are laid bare. The symmetrical crater (50m deep) **is known** as Te Ipu Kai a Mataaho (the Food Bowl of Mataaho, the god of things hidden in the ground) and **is considered** tapu (sacred). **Do not enter it**, but **feel free** to explore the remainder of the mountain. The remains of pā terraces and food-storage pits are clearly visible.*

Until recently it was possible to drive right up to the summit, but concerns over erosion have led to vehicle access being restricted to travellers with limited mobility.

Paths lead up the mountain from six different directions and the walk only takes around 15 minutes, depending on your fitness. A network of boardwalks was established in mid-2020 to help protect the historical and cultural significance of the site. Catching bus 27 from Britomart to stop 1870 near Tahaki Reserve is recommended.

***Start and finish** your exploration of Mt Eden at the nearby Maungawhau Visitor Experience Centre. Opened in late 2019, this excellent visitor centre showcases the geological and Māori cultural history of Maungawhau/Mt Eden. Highlights include an interesting 10-minute video about Auckland's volcanic field, and there's a good cafe with innovative brunch fare and fine views of the city's isthmus location.*

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/new-zealand/north-island/auckland/kingsland-and-mt-eden/attractions/mt-eden/a/poi-sig/416304/1342898> [cit. 2024-04-07]

3.1 Expressed subjects

the entire isthmus and both harbours	Noun phrase - compound coordinated by “and”
The symmetrical crater	Noun phrase
The remains of pā terraces and food-storage pits	Noun phrase - compound coordinated by “and”
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - cataphoric reference, Anticipatory it
concerns over erosion	Noun phrase
Path	Noun phrase
the walk	Noun phrase
A network of boardwalks	Noun phrase

Catching bus 27 from Britomart to stop 1870 near Tahaki Reserve	Nonfinite -ing clause including proper nouns
this excellent visitor centre	Noun phrase
Highlights	Noun phrase
there	Existential there

3.2 Unexpressed subjects

The symmetrical crater (50m deep) is known as (...) and is considered	Coordinated clauses by "and" – subject ellipsis
Do not enter it	Imperative clause
feel free	Imperative clause
Start and finish	Imperative clause

3.3.1

Total number of words	215			
Total number of subjects	16	Expressed subjects	12	75%
Noun phrases	9	Compound	2	22.2%
Pronouns	1	Personal	1	100%
Nonfinite clause	1			
Existential there	1			

3.3.2 Types of reference

Cataphoric	1	it	1
------------	---	----	---

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.)*

(...)

Christianshavn

*If you've seen a picture of Copenhagen, you've seen a picture of Christianshavn. If you're in the city and **catch** a pungent whiff of the city's, uh, counterculture, you're in Christianshavn. Commonly known as the laid-back, houseboat-filled, canal-laden hippie sector of the city center, this place is no stranger to the guidebooks, but that doesn't mean it's overhyped. **Check out** Byens Lys every other Tuesday for Science & Cocktails, a locals-approved tradition where mixologists and researchers put on an entertaining and informative show – in English!*

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]

4.1 Expressed subjects

Copenhagen's vibe	Noun phrase including a proper noun
-------------------	-------------------------------------

who	Pronoun - relative pronoun
they	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
the city’s mix of engaging locals, rich culture, and progressive ideals	Noun phrase
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun – anaphoric reference
Copenhagen	Noun phrase - proper noun
locals	Noun phrase
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
this place	Noun phrase
that	Pronoun - demonstrative pronoun – anaphoric reference
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
mixologists and researchers	Noun phrase - compound coordinated by “and”
Denmark	Noun phrase - proper noun
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun –

	generic reference
the city	Noun phrase
festivals	Noun phrase
Warm days	Noun phrase

4.2 Unexpressed subjects

Ask	Imperative clause
<i>who's ever visited or lived</i>	Coordinated clauses by "or" – subject ellipsis
If you're in the city and catch a pungent whiff	Coordinated clauses by "and" – subject ellipsis
locals relish the summer sun but are just as content to stay inside	Coordinated clauses by "but" – subject ellipsis
Check out	Imperative clause
you really ought to forget all that and come visit	Coordinated clauses by "and" – subject ellipsis

4.3.1

Total number of words	239			
Total number of subjects	25	Expressed subjects	21	84%
Noun phrases	10	Proper nouns	3	30%
		Compound	1	10%
Pronouns	11	Personal	8	72.7%
		Relative	2	18.2%

		Demonstrative	1	9.1%
--	--	---------------	---	------

4.3.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	3	it	2
		that	1
Generic	6	you	5
		they	1

(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]

5.1 Expressed subjects

One of the first things you'll notice about Vienna	Noun phrase including a proper noun
you	Pronoun – personal pronoun - generic reference
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
Anybody used to city streets overdue for a repave or garbage bags perpetually blocking the sidewalk	Noun phrase - compound coordinated by “or”
they	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
they	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
there	Existential there
everything	Pronoun - indefinite pronoun
Moving from place to place	Nonfinite -ing clause
Public transport	Noun phrase
The architecture	Noun phrase
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
Vienna	Noun phrase - proper noun
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference

the volume	Noun phrase
it	Pronoun – personal pronoun - dummy it
there	Existential there
“quiet” and “sleepy”	Adjective phrase - compound coordinated by “and”
it	Pronoun – personal pronoun - dummy it
the locals	Noun phrase
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
it	Pronoun – personal pronoun – cataphoric reference

5.2.1

Total number of words	198			
Total number of subjects	24			
Noun phrases	7	Proper nouns	2	28.6%
		Compound	1	14.3%
Pronouns	13	Personal	11	72.7%
		Relative	2	18.2%
Adjectival phrase	1			
Existential there	2			
Nonfinite clause	1			

5.2.2 Types of reference

Generic	7	you	5
		they	2
Anaphoric	1	it	1

(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]

6.1 Expressed subjects

Helsinki	Noun phrase - proper noun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
there	Existential there
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
Finland	Noun phrase - proper noun
this	Pronoun - demonstrative pronoun - anaphoric reference
the city	Noun phrase
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
smalltalk	Noun phrase
you	Pronoun – personal pronoun – generic reference
First place you should check	Noun phrase
any Finn	Noun phrase
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
It	Pronoun – personal pronoun - dummy it
there	Existential there
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
designers' lab	Noun phrase

6.2 Unexpressed subjects

Go	Imperative clause
grab	Imperative clause

6.3.1

Total number of words	209			
Total number of subjects	19	Expressed subjects	17	94.4%
Noun phrases	7	Proper nouns	2	28.6%
Pronouns	8	Personal	6	75%
		Relative	1	12.5%
		Demonstrative	1	12.5%
Existential there	2			

6.3.2 Types of reference

Generic	2	you	2
Anaphoric	4	it	3
		this	1

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-lnsfSXspfzp8-US_state_park_cabins_fall.html

[cit. 2023-10-24]

7.1 Expressed subjects

It	Pronoun – personal pronoun - dummy it
there	Existential there
travelers	Noun phrase
there	Existential there

that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
many	Pronoun - indefinite pronoun
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
New Mexico	Noun phrase - proper noun
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
leaf peeping at Pecos Canyon State Park	Nonfinite -ing clause including a proper noun
Birdwatching, horseback riding, and hiking	Nonfinite -ing clause
it	Pronoun – personal pronoun - dummy it
Hummingbird Cabin on the Pecos	Noun phrase - proper noun

7.2 Unexpressed subjects

book	Imperative clause
Read on	Imperative clause

7.3.1

Total number of words	242			
Total number of subjects	16	Expressed subjects	14	87.5%
Noun phrases	3	Proper nouns	2	28.6%
Pronouns	7	Personal	4	57.1%

		Relative	2	28.6%
		Indefinite	1	14.3%
Existential there	2			
Nonfinite clause	2			

7.3.2 Types of reference

Generic	2	you	2
---------	---	-----	---

(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-ISzqWnspr5Q0-Solo_dining_london.html [cit. 2023-11-21]

8.1 Expressed subjects

London	Noun phrase - proper noun
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
I	Pronoun - personal pronoun
I	Pronoun - personal pronoun
I	Pronoun - personal pronoun
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
these	Pronoun - demonstrative pronoun - cataphoric reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
I	Pronoun - personal pronoun
It	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
Everyone	Pronoun - indefinite pronoun
simply walking in	Nonfinite -ing clause

8.2 Unexpressed subjects

forget	Imperative clause
try	Imperative clause
know	Imperative clause

8.3.1

Total number of words	235			
Total number of subjects	16	Expressed subjects	13	81.3%
Noun phrases	1	Proper nouns	1	100%
Pronouns	11	Personal	7	63.6%
		Demonstrative	1	9.1%
		Relative	2	18.2%
		Indefinite	1	9.1%
Nonfinite clause	1			

8.3.2 Types of reference

Generic	1	you	1
Anaphoric	2	it	2
Cataphoric	1	these	1

(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.

(...)

https://www.tripadvisor.com/Articles-1YCWYuCWaqJE-Winter_hotels_around_the_world.html [cit. 2023-11-28]

9.1 Expressed subjects

Winter	Noun phrase
--------	-------------

It	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
Here	Noun phrase
We	Pronoun - personal pronoun
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
that	Pronoun – relative pronoun
You	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
the world-famous stay	Noun phrase
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
the season	Noun phrase
The ice rooms	Noun phrase
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
no two rooms	Noun phrase
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
that	Pronoun - demonstrative pronoun – anaphoric reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
The 13 cold rooms	Noun phrase
You	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic

	reference
--	-----------

9.2 Unexpressed subjects

check into	Imperative clause
Book	Imperative clause
pick	Imperative clause
hit	Imperative clause
sip	Imperative clause
opt	Imperative clause

9.3.1

Total number of words	278			
Total number of subjects	25	Expressed subjects	19	76%
Noun phrases	7			
Pronouns	12	Personal	9	63.6%
		Demonstrative	1	9.1%
		Relative	2	18.2%

9.3.2 Types of reference

Generic	6	you	6
Anaphoric	3	it	2
		that	1

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]

10.1 Expressed subjects

Slovenia's small but exceedingly charming capital	Noun phrase including a proper noun
Tourism officials	Noun phrase
That	Pronoun - demonstrative pronoun - anaphoric reference
there	Existential there
new hotels and restaurants	Noun phrase - compound coordinated by "and"
each month	Noun phrase
there	Existential there
The compact city center	Noun phrase
Part of the charm	Noun phrase
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun – cataphoric reference, anticipatory it
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
Meticulously designed pillars, orbs, and obelisks	Noun phrase – compound coordinated by "and"
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
part of the credit	Noun phrase
who	Pronoun - relative pronoun
Ljubljana	Noun phrase - proper noun

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

10.2.1

Total number of words	288			
Total number of subjects	23			
Noun phrases	11	Proper nouns	3	27.3%
		Compound	2	18.2%
Pronouns	10	Personal	3	30%
		Demonstrative	2	20%
		Relative	5	50%
Existential there	2			

10.2.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	4	it	2
		this	1
		that	1

Cataphoric	1	it	1
------------	---	----	---

(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]

11.1 Expressed subjects

the Rhine	Noun phrase - proper noun
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
its heart	Noun phrase
One	Pronoun - indefinite pronoun
Strasbourg	Noun phrase - proper noun
Alsace and Lorraine	Noun phrase - proper noun, compound coordinated by “and”
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, compound
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, compound
Its borders	Noun phrase
Lorraine-the-underdog	Noun phrase including a proper noun

11.2 Unexpressed subjects

a region that often looks German and even sounds German	Coordinated clauses by “and” - subject ellipsis
---	---

11.3.1

Total number of words	253			
Total number of subjects	18	Expressed subjects	17	94.4%
Noun phrases	15	Proper nouns	8	53.3%
		Compounds	3	13.3%
Pronouns	2	Relative	1	50%
		Indefinite	1	50%

Atlasobscura

(12) Document Neupfarrplatz

Regensburg, Germany

From Ancient Rome to WWII, Neupfarrplatz has over 2,000 years of history underneath its main square.

NEARLY 2,000 YEARS OF HISTORY is buried beneath Neupfarrplatz Square. Under the German plaza, archaeologists have found evidence of the existence of a Roman fort built by Emperor Marcus Aurelius, a Jewish ghetto, and a synagogue. The space was also supposedly used as a World War II air raid bunker.

In 1995, the city of Regensburg ordered a dig to install electrical outlets for their annual Christmas Market. When the remains of the basement of Castra Regina, a military fort built during the reign of Marcus Aurelius in 179, were uncovered, the simple construction turned into a prolonged archaeological dig.

*During the Middle Ages, a Jewish ghetto was built over the destroyed Castra Regina and the Roman Church was turned into a Jewish synagogue. In 1519 the Jews were expelled from their quarters due to economic turmoil. A worker miraculously survived a fall during the demolition of the synagogue, and a new church promptly took its place in honor of the miracle. The church **became** a pilgrimage site, and later **turned** Protestant during the Reformation.*

Artifacts from Castra Regina and the Jewish Quarter were found during the excavation, including 684 gold coins from the Roman era. World War II artifacts were also discovered, leading archaeologists to believe that the square was also the site of an air raid bunker, complete with an air raid siren. After the historical underground areas were explored and stripped of all intriguing artifacts, they were carefully sealed, for lack of better use. The findings of the excavations are exhibited in a museum called Document Neupfarrplatz. Visitors can tour the only unsealed ancient cellar, and examine the ruins.

<https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/document-neupfarrplatz> [cit. 2024-04-07]

12.1 Expressed subjects

Neupfarrplatz	Noun phrase - proper noun
NEARLY 2,000 YEARS OF HISTORY	Noun phrase
archaeologists	Noun phrase
The space	Noun phrase
the city of Regensburg	Noun phrase including a proper noun
the remains of the basement of Castra Regina	Noun phrase including a proper noun
the simple construction	Noun phrase
a Jewish ghetto	Noun phrase
the Roman Church	Noun phrase

the Jews	Noun phrase
A worker	Noun phrase
a new church	Noun phrase
The church	Noun phrase
Artifacts from Castra Regina and the Jewish Quarter	Noun phrase including a proper noun
World War II artifacts	Noun phrase
the square	Noun phrase
the historical underground areas	Noun phrase
they	Pronoun - personal pronoun
The findings of the excavations	Noun phrase
Visitors	Noun phrase

12.2 Unexpressed subjects

The church became a pilgrimage site, and later turned Protestant	Coordinated clauses by "and" - subject ellipsis
--	---

12.3.1

Total number of words	272			
Total number of subjects	21	Expressed subjects	20	95.2%
Noun phrases	19	Proper nouns	4	21.1%
Pronouns	1	Personal	1	100%

(13) Tiny Mouse Shops of Malmö

Malmö, Sweden

Swedish mice can dine at the Nuts of Life restaurant or take a date to the amusement park.

FOR MOST HUMAN BEINGS, FINDING a nice place for a night out is fairly easy. For mice it can be a bit trickier, unless they happen to be living in Malmö, Sweden.

Built into the basement windows of a building on the corner of Bergsgatan and Almbäcksgatan are two mouse-sized and mouse-targeted restaurants, Noix de Vie (“Nuts of Life”) and Il Topolino (the Italian name for Mickey Mouse). Each storefront is about 12 by 25 inches.

The former has luxuriously displayed nuts in the window. The latter, with a classic red and white awning and red and white checkered table cloths, is cheese-themed and has a tiny menu on the wall by the door (next to a bit of mouse graffiti that looks like a Guy Fawkes mask crossed with Mickey Mouse), listing cheeses and crackers the mice might have at the restaurant.

They are the work of the artist (or maybe artist collective) Anonymouse MMX. Anonymouse dreamed up and **built** the miniature restaurants using materials like matches, buttons, caps, lids, and stamps—i.e., materials that mice would be able to collect and use to build their own establishments.

Other attractions soon followed, including a little fun fair (or amusement park) on Södra Förstadsgatan, named Tjoffsans Tivoli after one of Swedish children’s book writer Astrid Lindgren’s most famous characters. The fair has a literal teacup ride, a couple of games (including “Lucky Cheese”), a house of horrors entered through a cat’s mouth, a Ferris wheel, and a psychic who not only looks into a crystal ball, but does paw readings as well.

<https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/anonymouse-shops-for-mice> [cit. 2024-04-07]

13.1 Expressed subjects

Swedish mice	Noun phrase
FINDING a nice place for a night out	Noun phrase
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
they	Pronoun - personal pronoun
two mouse-sized and mouse-targeted restaurants	Noun phrase – compound coordinated by “and”
Each storefront	Noun phrase
The former	Noun phrase
The latter	Noun phrase
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
the mice	Noun phrase
They	Pronoun - personal pronoun
Anonymouse	Noun phrase - proper noun
mice	Noun phrase
Other attractions	Noun phrase
The fair	Noun phrase
who	Pronoun - relative pronoun

13.2 Unexpressed subjects

Anonymouse dreamed up and built	Coordinated clauses by “and” - subject ellipsis
---------------------------------	--

13.3.1

Total number of words	261			
Total number of subjects	17	Expressed subjects	16	94.1%
Noun phrases	11	Proper nouns	1	5.3%
		Compound	1	5.3%
Pronouns	5	Personal	3	60%
		Relative	2	40%

13.3.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	1	it	1
-----------	---	----	---

(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]

14.1 Expressed subjects

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 - anaphoric reference
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
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
there	Existential there

59 Rivoli	Noun phrase - proper noun
-----------	---------------------------

14.2.1

Total number of words	218			
Total number of subjects	13			
Noun phrases	9	Proper nouns	5	55.5%
Pronouns	2	Personal	1	50%
		Relative	1	50%
Existential there	2			

14.2.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	1	it	1
-----------	---	----	---

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]

15.1 Expressed subjects

It	Pronoun - personal pronoun - cataphoric reference
Slovenia	Noun phrase - proper noun
its marginal 20,273 sq. km (7,906 sq. miles)	Noun phrase
this tiny central European nation	Noun phrase
You	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
smart little Slovenia	Noun phrase including a proper noun
visitor numbers	Noun phrase
who	Pronoun - relative pronoun

Slovenia	Noun phrase - proper noun
there	Existential there
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
Its good looks	Noun phrase
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
there	Existential there
Slovenia's relative anonymity and lack of pretense	Noun phrase including a proper noun - compound coordinated by "and"
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
beauty	Noun phrase
it	Pronoun – personal pronoun - dummy it
Slovenia	Noun phrase - proper noun
Slovenia	Noun phrase - proper noun

15.2.1

Total number of words	286			
Total number of subjects	20			
Noun phrases	11	Proper nouns	6	50%
		Compounds	1	8.3%
Pronouns	7	Personal	4	66.7%
		Relative	3	33.3%

Existential there	2
-------------------	---

15.2.2 Types of reference

Generic	2	you	2
Cataphoric	1	it	1

(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.

(...)

*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]

16.1 Expressed subjects

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
Iceland	Noun phrase - proper noun
the booming economy	Noun phrase
It	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
effects on the tourist industry	Noun phrase
there	Existential there
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - cataphoric reference
some areas near the volcano	Noun phrase
tourists	Noun phrase

16.2 Unexpressed subjects

the booming economy overstretched itself wildly and went into meltdown	Coordinated clauses by "and" - subject ellipsis
--	---

16.3.1

Total number of words	231			
Total number of subjects	15	Expressed subjects	14	93.3%
Noun phrases	10	Proper nouns	2	20%
Pronouns	3	Personal	2	66.7%
		Relative	1	33.3%
Existential there	1			

16.3.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	1	It	1
Cataphoric	1	it	1

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, bottleneck 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.

(...)

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

[cit. 2023-11-25]

17.1 Expressed subjects

these islands	Noun phrase
Japan	Noun phrase - proper noun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
Japan's islands	Noun phrase including a proper noun
Japan's islands	Noun phrase including a proper noun
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun

The northern island of Rishiri	Noun phrase including a proper noun
There	Existential there
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
It	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
Which island	Noun phrase
it	Pronoun – personal pronoun - dummy it
Yakushima Island	Noun phrase - proper noun
Mount Rishiri	Noun phrase - proper noun

17.2 Unexpressed subjects

Head	Imperative clause
------	-------------------

17.3.1

Total number of words	263			
Total number of subjects	16	Expressed subjects	15	93.8%
Noun phrases	8	Proper nouns	6	75%
Pronouns	6	Personal	3	50%
		Relative	3	50%
Existential there	1			

17.3.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	2	It	2
-----------	---	----	---

(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.

(...)

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

18.1 Expressed subjects

Dublin	Noun phrase - proper noun
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
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
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - cataphoric reference
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
there	Existential there

Winter weather in Dublin	Noun phrase including a proper noun
the city	Noun phrase
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
There	Existential there
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
St. Patrick's Day in Dublin	noun phrase including a proper noun
you	pronoun - personal pronoun, generic reference
Locals	noun phrase

18.2.1

Total number of words	288			
Total number of subjects	22			
Noun phrases	11	Proper nouns	5	45.5%
Pronouns	8	Personal	3	37.5%
		Relative	5	62.5%
Existential there	3			

18.2.2 Types of reference

Generic	2	you	2
Cataphoric	1	it	1

2 Summary

NP = Noun phrase

P = Pronoun

ET = Existential there

-ing = nonfinite -ing clause

AP = Adjectival phrase

19.1.1 Subject realisation

		NP	P	ET	-ing	AP	Total (expressed)
Lonelyplanet	(1)	11	6				17
		64.7%	35.3%				
	(2)	11	9		1		21
		52.4%	42.9%		4.8%		
	(3)	9	1	1	1		12
		75%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%		
Localeur	(4)	10	11				21
		47.6%	52.4%				
	(5)	7	13	2	1	1	24
		29.2%	54.2%	8.3%	4.2%	4.2%	
	(6)	7	8	2			17
		41.2%	47.1%	11.7%			

19.1.2 Subject realisation

		NP	P	ET	-ing	AP	Total
Tripadvisor	(7)	3	7	2	2		14
		21.4%	50%	14.3%	14.3%		
	(8)	1	11		1		13
		7.7%	84.6%		7.7%		
	(9)	7	12				19
		36.8%	63.2%				
Fodors	(10)	11	10	2			23
		47.8%	43.5%	8.7%			
	(11)	15	2				17
		88.2%	11.7%				
Atlasobscura	(12)	19	1				20
		95%	5%				
	(13)	11	5				16
		68.8%	31.3%				
	(14)	9	2	2			13
		69.2%	15.4%	15.4%			

19.1.3 Subject realisation

	NP	P	ET	-ing	AP	

Frommers	(15)	11	7	2			20
		60%	30%	10%			
	(16)	10	3	1			14
		71.4%	21.4%	7.2%			
Travelandleisure	(17)	8	6	1			15
		53.3%	40%	6.7%			
	(18)	11	8	3			22
		50%	36.4%	9.1%			
total		171	122	18	6	1	318

19.2.1 Types of pronouns

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Personal	4	6	1	8	11	6	4	7	9
Relative	2	1		2	2	1	2	2	2
Indefinite		2					1	1	
Demonstrative				1		1		1	1

19.2.2 Types of pronouns

	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Personal	3		1	3	1	4	2	3	3
Relative	5	1		2	1	3	1	3	5
Indefinite		1							

Demonstrative	2								
---------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

19.3 Repetitive words

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

Travelandleisure	(17)	3		6
	(18)	1	1	5
total		37	28	56

19.4.1 Replacing proper noun

Landmarks & others			
(1)	La Sagrada Família	“The church”	1
		“The basilica”	2
(2)	Charles Bridge	Adj + “bridge”	1
(3)	Mt Eden	Adj + “crater”	1
(7)	US state parks	-	-
(8)	London restaurants	-	-
(9)	Ice hotels	Adj + “stay”	1
		Adj + “rooms”	2
(11)	Alsace-Lorraine	“A region”	1
(12)	Neupfarrplatz	The church	1
		Adj + “church”	1
(13)	Tiny Mouse Shops of Malmö	-	-
(14)	59 Rivoli	“The space”	1
(17)	Japanese Islands	Adj + “island(s)”	1*

*there were several phrases including the word “island(s)”, but most of them use proper nouns, such as the names of the islands, or “Japan”, I am therefore only counting the phrase “these islands”

19.4.2 Replacing proper noun

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”

19.4.3 Replacing proper noun

Countries				
		“The country”	Adj + “country”	Phrase including “country”
(15)	Slovenia		1 (nation)	
(16)	Iceland	1		

19.5 Types of reference

	generic		cataphoric		anaphoric		
	you	they	it	these	it	that	this
(1)	2		1		1		
(2)	2				3		
(3)			1				
(4)	5	1			2	1	
(5)	5	2			1		
(6)	2				3		1
(7)	2						
(8)	1			1	2		
(9)	6				2	1	
(10)			1		2	1	1
(11)*							
(12)**							
(13)					1		
(14)					1		
(15)	2		1				
(16)			1		1		
(17)					2		
(18)	2		1				
Total	29	3	6	1	21	3	2

	32	7	26
--	----	---	----

*no personal or demonstrative pronouns

**only pronoun is *they*