

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.

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ABSTRAKT

Cílem této bakalářské práce je zkoumat realizační formy podmětu v diskurzu online cestovních průvodců. V této práci jsem shromáždila korpus 18 textů ze sedmi různých webových stránek o cestování v anglickém jazyce (*Lonely Planet, Localeur, Tripadvisor, Fodors, Atlasobscura, Frommers* a *Travelandleisure*). Texty jsem vybírala tak, aby byly porovnatelné v délce a formě, ale zároveň byly tematicky rozmanité. Z každého textu jsem vypsalala všechny jednotlivé podměty a určila jejich realizační formu. U každého podmětu jsem analyzovala jednotlivé zvláštnosti, které se jich týkají. Např. u nominální frázi s modifikací jsem určila o jaký typ modifikace se jedná, nebo jestli se jedná o vlastní jméno, u zájmen jsem určila, o jaký typ zájmena se jedná. V celkové analýze také poukazuji na aspekty analyzovaných textů, které jsou specifické pro cestovní průvodce, a zdůrazňuji jaké jazykové prostředky využívají, aby splnily jejich účel.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

podmět, realizační forma, online cestovatelské průvodce

ABSTRACT

The goal of this bachelor thesis is to study the realisation forms of subject in the discourse of online travel guides. In this thesis, I compiled a corpus of 18 texts from 7 different websites about travelling written in English (*Lonely Planet, Localeur, Tripadvisor, Fodors, Atlasobscura, Frommers* a *Travelandleisure*). I selected the text to be comparable in length and form, while the topics of the texts were varied. I have identified and written down all the subjects from each of the texts and defined their realization form. I have studied and analysed what is special about each of the subjects, such as the type of modification if the subject is a nominal phrase, or the type of pronoun if the subject is a pronoun. In the total analysis of the texts I focus on the aspects that are specific for tourist guides and point out the features, which help fulfil intentions of the texts.

KEYWORDS

subject, realization form, online travel guides

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Introduction

When people want to visit a destination, they might need to look for an information source, in order to help them plan their trip. In the past, they might have reached for a printed copy of a travel guide. Nowadays they simply go to the internet. After looking up the destination they want to visit, they will be presented with multiple travel guide websites, all providing different kinds of information about the destination, ranging from historical context to tips about the best times to visit and the best modes of transport to use to do so.

Every genre uses its own specialized register, and every topic has its own typical set of lexical items, which make it recognisable. Typically there is specialized vocabulary in context of e.g. professions or textbooks. In the context of travel guides, some of the things one might focus on are the amount of modifiers in noun phrases, as the descriptions of travel destinations tend to be rather detailed in order to paint a clear picture of what the readers might see when they visit, or the amount of imperative clauses, as the writers offer recommendations to make the readers' potential vacation as good as possible. These, as well as other aspects of the register of travel guides, affect how the readers interpret the texts.

I analysed texts from seven websites, which host articles about travel destinations. Each of these websites approaches the topic slightly differently from one another and provide different information, which means that they also use the language differently.

Generally, the texts can either serve mainly an informative purpose, or function more as an advertisement for a location. The difference in lexical choices may be too subtle for the readers to immediately recognize the intention of the texts, but for example the amount of times a writer addresses the reader, either by using the second person pronoun or imperative clauses, is likely to be higher in texts that try to lure a reader to visit a destination, rather than texts that simply describe the location. The use of first person pronouns is also more likely to be higher in texts with advertising purposes, rather than informative, as it implies the writer visited the location themselves and provides their personal opinions. However, it does also make the text feel more genuine, and therefore the reader might be more easily persuaded to visit the described destination.

In the theoretical background part of this thesis, I explain what the subject is, how it functions and which forms can be used to realise it. I also describe what are online travel guides, what is their function and the specifics of language of online travel guides. Finally I describe the specifics of subjects in online travel guides.

For the analysis, I created tables with information from all the 17 texts regarding the subjects. I then explain all the tables and provided further information about each of the aspects, comparing the texts and pointing out if any of the texts stood out from the rest in any way and drawing conclusions based on the results.

Finally, in hopes of providing clarity to the functions and purpose of the ways the subjects in the texts were realised, I summarised the information and drew the conclusion based on the results of the whole analysis.

The aim of this thesis is to find out which realisation forms of the subjects occur in the texts on online travel guide websites, the rate at which they occur and what they mean, or to what extent the meaning and mission of the websites is affected by the authors' choice of lexical items.

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 (Biber, 2021: 27). 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 et al, 2012). There can only be one subject in a clause (Huddleston & Pullum et al. 2016: 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: 726). In the following chapters, I describe the aspects of 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: 237), although in English the only changes happen if the subject is third person singular and the clause is in present tense, where an 's' is added to the end of the verb (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, third person singular, or any plural ('*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 (Biber, 2021: 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.*’) (Biber, 2021:185).

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 (Biber, 2021: 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.) (Biber, 2021: 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. (Biber, 2021: 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 (Biber, 2021: 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*.’) (Biber, 2021: 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.) (Biber, 2021: 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.) (Biber, 2021: 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: 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 (Biber, 2021: 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: 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 (Biber, 2021: 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.) (Biber, 2021: 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.

According to Huddleston & Pullum et al. (2002: 128), some of the semantic roles a subject may have are :

- causer – the subject is directly or immediately causing an action or event
- agent – subtype of causer, the subject is an animate being, wilfully causing the action or event; it has agency
- instrument – the subject is used by an agent for an action
- patient – the subject is affected by a causer's action
- experiencer - the emotion, sensory perception or cognition of the subject are the focus of the sentence
- recipient - the subject receives something

This is absolutely not an exhaustive list, the mentioned examples are the semantic roles which appeared consistently in multiple sources.

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 present participle clause or an infinitive clause (Dušková et al., 2012)

A noun phrase consists of a head, which can stand alone or be accompanied by determiners and modifiers. The head of a noun phrase has to be a noun. Determiners specify the reference of the noun and modifiers describe or classify the head noun (Biber,

2021: 101). A noun phrase can be indefinitely complex, there is no limit to how many determiners and modifiers there can be in a noun phrase (Quirk, 1986: 1238).

According to Quirk (1986: 253), the determiners 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: 65). There are premodifiers, which stand before the head noun, and postmodifiers, which follow it. Modification can be restrictive and non-restrictive. 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, non-restrictive 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: 1240).

In the context of travel guides, the noun phrases include many modifiers, as the language of travel guides is very descriptive in order to provide as much information as possible about the destinations the writers want the readers to visit.

Nouns are divided into common nouns (e.g. dog, man, street) and proper nouns (e.g. John, Prague) (Biber, 2021: 65). Proper nouns are the nouns used to name specific people, places and things. In written text they always start with a capital letter. Proper nouns are inherently definite but common nouns need a determiner (Quirk, 1986: 64). While proper nouns do not need a determiner, they may still use one.

In travel guides, proper nouns are featured frequently, because the whole genre is focused on describing locations and landmarks. It is impossible to write a text about a destination without mentioning its name at least once. Although in longer texts, in order to reduce repetition, but still keep the text cohesive, the proper noun may be replaced by a common noun with a definite article referring back to the proper noun. This means that phrases such as ‘the city’ or ‘the church’, possibly with some modifiers occur often in travel guides.

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 (Biber, 2021: 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 (Biber, 2021: 332), and in the nominal case is found more often in the subject position than the other pronoun

types. Interrogative pronouns in subjective form, demonstrative and indefinite pronouns are also used as subjects.

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 of 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.*) (Biber, 2021: 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*).

- 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). This is used to avoid repeating the subject too many times.

1.2 Online Travel Guides

Online travel guides are websites, which host articles that introduce and attract tourist destinations to potential visitors. Various aspects of the websites are used to grab the readers’ attention, and some of these aspects would only work on online websites and not

in traditional printed travel guide books. Some of these aspects are as simple as photos and images or the layout of the website. They may include current, up-to-date information, for example prices of hotels, flights or restaurants, and some websites, such as *Tripadvisor*, might even include information like the current temperature.

Online travel guides, or travel guides in general can serve several purposes. Their primary purpose is, as I have previously mentioned, to introduce a destination and provide information that may be interesting to anyone who would like to visit it, or simply learn more about it. Some of these tourist websites host more general articles with a wider range of topics, for example *Localeur* has articles about countries, cities, attractions or planning ideas. Other websites have a more specific focus, for example *Atlas Obscura* hosts articles specifically about places which are not well known to an average traveller. On the website's *about us* section they explain: „*We are a publisher of best-in-class journalism about hidden places, incredible history, scientific marvels, and gastronomical wonders*“.

The overall main aim of all travel guides, however, is to make the destinations these websites describe seem desirable, and to evoke a reaction in the reader. Some websites are more obvious or aggressive in their approach than others, by lexical and non-lexical means alike, but at the end of the day they all simply want to invite the reader to the destination and all other intentions of the websites are secondary. Some do so by providing links to buy flight tickets and book hotel rooms, using lexical devices, mainly directives, for suggestions and recommendations for the reader, explaining why they need to visit the destination. Other websites do so more subtly, for example by simply describing the locations and making them seem appealing by using adjectives with positive meanings, like “beautiful”, “outstanding” or “unforgettable. Many websites use both, in order to be as effective as possible.

Hallett and Kaplan-Weinger (2010) mention other purposes of travel guide websites. „*They serve as mediators of multimodal array of systems structured with content intended to attract both the interest of and economic input from tourists*“ (2010: 13). Tourism is important for the economy, it generates income for the visited countries, and also creates job opportunities. It is therefore important to attract visitors.

Tourism also helps countries to create an image for themselves, to be perceived a certain way by the rest of the world, to present a national identity and be portrayed exactly as they

choose to be. Tourist guides help paint that image, as the writers can choose what parts of a country, city or landmark they want to highlight. The authors can pick the most presentable aspects of their country and paint it in the best light possible.

Hallett and Kaplan-Weinger also explain that, for some readers, tourism websites may make it possible to ‘virtually travel’. This means that the readers who cannot afford or do not have the time to go on vacation might simply read the articles on these travel guide websites to fill their desire for travelling. Some people do not have the means to travel, but travel guide websites are distinctly more accessible.

Some literature, such as *Ways of Seeing, Ways of Being: Representing the Voices of Tourism* (Gotti, Maci, Sala; 2017) or *The role of humour in tourism discourse: the case of Montenegro* (Topler; 2022), refers to the tourist destinations, which the articles are about, as a „product“ that is promoted and advertised through these websites. While travel guides often include photos and other images, the use of language in order to describe and promote is just as, if not more important.

„Tourism is (...) a well-established social practice involving various economic fields, whose products (the holiday packages) are the only items in the world sold to a public that cannot try them before buying them. Consumers can only gain pre-purchase knowledge of the product through language“ (Gotti; 2017:9)

Travel guides may use certain features of language to make the destination appear as attractive and appealing as possible. According to Topler (2022), *„these promotional texts are dense, focused on specific tourism registers, full of modified nouns, adjectives, superlatives and expressions of extreme, supported by adverbial, participial, and verbal imagery“*. Both Gotti and Topler in their texts mention the importance of persuasiveness and evaluativeness of the language used in travel guides. If a text is persuasive, it means that its goal is to persuade or convince the reader to do or believe something. In the context of travel guides, the writers usually want to lead the readers to think that the described destination is amazing and worth visiting, and additionally they may not only want the readers to use the texts for inspiration for their vacation, but also try to convince them to use that website’s services to order flights or hotel rooms. Evaluativeness is usually done by adjectives, usually with positive meanings, as the articles on travel guide websites are

usually written with the purpose of recommending something, and therefore they use mainly positive language. Although, if an article is honest, it might also talk about the negatives of a tourist destination, and warn the potential visitors what to avoid using words with negative meanings.

1.3 Subject in Online Travel Guides

As mentioned in the section above, the register of travel guides is specific in the features it uses to express how enticing the tourist destinations are. There are, however, only few ways in which this can be expressed using the subject.

Main aspects of the subject, which are specific to travel guides is a high number of modifiers in nominal phrases. Travel guides are very descriptive when they talk about the locations. Certain kinds of modifiers, mainly adjective premodifiers might be more positive and flattering, making the head of the noun phrase seem as appealing to the reader as possible in order to attract them to the given destination. However, because they do also have to provide objective information, it is likely, that a high number of neutral modifiers occurs in travel guides.

Another aspect that is specific for travel guides is the high number of proper nouns. Proper nouns are used to name specific things, people, and in the case of travel guides, places, and therefore they are necessary in travel guides, because the described destination needs to be named to be described properly.

In longer texts, which travel guides often are, it is important to talk about cohesion and coherence. Cohesion and coherence serve the purpose of assuring the unity of a text (Greenbaum, 1996: 372). Cohesion means that certain lexical and grammatical items are used to link parts of the text. Coherence means that there is continuity in the text and the reader is able to make sense of it. For the texts to be cohesive, the proper nouns might repeat, or be replaced by words with similar meanings and a definite article referring back to the initial use of the proper noun (e.g. if *Dublin* is used as the subject in one sentence, it might be replaced by *the city* in the next sentence. The text is cohesive, because the

phrase ‘the city’ refers to Dublin in the first sentence.). For the same purpose, it might also be replaced by a personal or demonstrative pronoun.

Unexpressed subjects need to be mentioned as well, because imperative clauses, where the subject is only implied, are abundant in travel guides. As the title suggests, the goal of travel guides is to guide, which is why they provide recommendations using directives.

As travel guides attempt to evoke a reaction in the readers, they may also use specific pronouns, which may make the text feel more personal, either to the writer or the reader.

If the text feels more personal to the writer, the reader might interpret that as more honest and not feel like they are being swindled or scammed. This might be achieved through the use of first person pronouns, especially first person singular ‘I’. This evokes the feeling that the writer has a first-hand personal experience with what they are writing about, and it seems more warm and trustworthy.

In order to make a text feel more personal to the reader, the writer would likely use second person pronoun ‘you’ or the previously mentioned imperative clause, as the unexpressed subject in imperative clauses is also ‘you’. The second person pronoun ‘you’ is commonly used in adverts and advertising slogans for this very reason. While the writer does not talk to any person in particular, and the ‘you’ in these texts is a generic person, the reader might read the texts with second person pronouns and subconsciously feel like the writer is talking directly to them and like they are involved. This is why the use of the second person pronoun ‘you’ is so effective.

2 Methodology

2.1 The websites

As previously mentioned, I selected 7 websites to take texts from for this analysis. From each of the websites I have taken either two or three texts. It is important to be familiar with the material used for the analysis, in order to understand the analysis and its results.

The first of the seven websites chosen for this thesis is *Lonely Planet*: (<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/>). Their goal, according to their website's 'about us' section, is to make travel available to everyone. They provide tips for planning and budgeting the readers' trips, provide articles divided by the reason the readers want to travel and the location of the destination. There are subcategories of continents, countries and cities, but all of those lead to texts about specific landmarks. This is the category I selected the texts for my analysis from. *Lonely Planet* is one of the websites which also offers printed travel guide books for purchase. I have analysed three texts from this website.

The second website is *Localeur* (<https://www.localeur.com/>). The articles on *Localeur* are written by locals, and they are all centered around cities. Because many of the cities are not in an English speaking country, the articles are often written by people whose first language is not English, which may lead to the writers using the language differently, than someone from the United States or Great Britain might. I have analysed three texts from this website.

The next website I used for the analysis is *Tripadvisor* (<https://www.tripadvisor.com/>). The range of topics and types of texts on *Tripadvisor* is quite wide, they offer recommendations and reviews of Landmarks to visit, restaurants to dine in or activities to do based on their location and more. It is also worth noting that it is possible to reserve and buy tickets to these activities directly on the website. This implies that their main purpose is to sell and advertise to tourists, and someone who only wants to find out more about a destination might not be their target audience. The articles on this website are posted by users, rather than professional writers employed by the website. As seen in the analysis, the language of the texts on this website is quite different from the other websites. I have selected three texts from this website for the analysis.

Fodors (<https://www.fodors.com/>) is the next website I analysed. In the words from their website's 'about us' section, they provide '*recommendations on food & drink, luxury & budget, arts & culture, hotels & lodging, cruises & transport, and every tip, trick, hack, and deal you could ever dream up*'. They also aim these articles to people who want to visit, rather than someone who simply wants to find out more information about the destination. It is also possible to purchase *Fodors* travel guide printed books on this website. From this website, I have selected two texts for the analysis.

The fifth website was *Atlasobscura* (<https://www.atlasobscura.com/>). This website, unlike the others does not focus on the spots an average tourist might seek, but rather choose hidden gems that most people might not know about, and might miss if they travel to any of the locations. Although, they encourage their readers to explore while travelling, the articles on their website do not feel like an advertisement for the destinations, they purely provide further insight on the locations. The texts on this website are also generally much shorter than the texts from the other websites, as they were the few texts which I did not have to shorten, and their word count determined the length of the other selected texts. The texts on this website are posted and edited by community members. I have analysed three texts from this website.

Next website is *Frommers* (<https://www.frommers.com/>). This website is very similar to *Fodors*, as they also provide many tips about restaurants, hotels, flights etc. and they have printed travel guide books available for purchase as well. Similarly to *Lonely Planet*, their articles are also divided into subcategories by location, as well as intention of visit. I have analysed two texts from this website.

The final website was *Travelandleisure* (<https://www.travelandleisure.com/>). The articles featured on this website are focused mainly on the United States, rather than other parts of the world. They do include other continents than North America, but definitely not all the countries from those continents. This website's main goal is also to provide tips to travellers for the best trip. I have selected two texts from this website for the analysis.

Although most of the websites and the articles I have selected from them are rather similar, there were still differences, which I point out in the analysis.

The specific websites chosen for the analysis were selected because they are some of the most well-known websites about travelling and tourist destinations. While there are

websites which are focused on a much more specific topic than the ones I have chosen, for example websites which only post about one country, rather than the whole world, I felt these websites were a better representation of the travel guide genre.

2.2 The method

From each of the websites that I have chosen for this thesis, I have selected two or three texts to analyse. In total, 18 texts were used for this analysis. I have compiled all of the 18 texts into one document, in order to make the analysis possible.

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 on the websites where that was possible. However, some websites are fully user generated. 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.

Firstly, I identified the subjects in each of the texts and listed them individually in a table, in order to later specify the realisation form of the subject. I identified noun phrases, pronouns, non-finite clauses and existential there, as well as unexpressed subjects in coordinated clauses and imperative clauses.

In the established noun phrases I further identified determiners and modifiers and specified the kind of modification (premodification, postmodification, and what lexical items were used – nouns, adjectives in premodification, dependent and non-finite clauses and prepositional phrases in postmodification). I also pointed out if the noun phrase includes a proper noun. In the identified pronouns, I identified the type of pronoun (personal, relative, demonstrative, indefinite). I identified the type of reference (anaphoric, cataphoric, generic) where it was possible.

I created tables for each of the identified features with total statistics from every single text and counted the percentage of each of them. I counted the average representation of

some of the aspects where it was interesting, and pointed out if there were any items which only appeared in a single text or were otherwise uncommon.

My hypothesis is that there will be a high number of nominal phrases with premodifiers and postmodifiers, as the language of travel guides is quite elaborate and descriptive in order to properly illustrate the locations they talk about, and many of the premodifiers and postmodifiers will likely be positive in meaning, to express how attractive the locations are, or otherwise expressing opinions.

I also predict a high number of imperative clauses, because according to Dumitrascu (2021: 274) “*language acts, such as inviting, advising, suggesting, etc.,*” in the context of travel guides are used to modify the reader’s experience and behaviour and help them become an active traveller rather than a passive observer. In order to express an invitation, advice or suggestion, directives are often used, which is why I expect them to be used many times in the texts. I do, however, predict that suggestions and recommendations etc. will be expressed also in other ways a not only through imperative clauses.

3 Analysis

Different travel guide websites share different kinds of articles with different intentions and target audience. While the main mission of the texts is to make certain locations inviting to future tourists, the various websites might have different secondary aims, such as wanting to bring attention to specific kinds of locations or specific parts of the world. This is reflected in the language used in the articles. There are multiple aspects that help the reader identify what might be the intention of the text.

For example the use of different modifiers, especially modifiers that carry an especially positive meaning, affects the readers' perception of the described destination, so if a text uses a lot of positive modifiers, its purpose is likely to attract visitors, rather than to simply educate about the destination and therefore, while it can be an interesting read for someone who is just browsing these websites or looking to only learn about the destinations, it is more likely aimed at people planning their vacation. On the other hand, if the modifiers in the text are mainly factual and objective, its goal is mainly to provide information to casual readers.

Another aspect to look for is if the text addresses the reader, either explicitly by using the second person pronoun or inexplicitly by using the imperative clause without expressing the subject. The texts in the analysed corpus that do not use either expressed second person pronoun 'you' or imperative clauses all provide more historical and cultural context and geographical information than tips or recommendations for visiting the destinations. This means they are less likely aimed at someone planning a trip than someone just wanting to learn more about the destinations.

This analysis was made from 18 texts from 7 different websites.

Total number of subjects	348	
Expressed subjects	318	91.9%

Across the 18 texts there was a total sum of 348 subjects, and from those 318 were expressed. The expressed subjects were noun phrases, pronouns, non-finite clauses and

existential ‘there’. The 30 unexpressed subjects were ‘you’ in imperative clauses and subject ellipsis in coordinated clauses.

3.1 Expressed subjects

Expressed subjects	318	
Noun phrases	171	53.8%
Pronouns	122	38.4%
Existential there	18	5.7%
Non-finite clause	7	2.2%

The largest group of the 318 expressed subjects were noun phrases. There were 171 noun phrases across the 18 texts, which means that on average there were 9.5 noun phrases per text. Aside from some outliers, mainly texts from *Tripadvisor*, which used as few as one noun phrase per text, or *Atlasobscura*, where one text uses 19 phrases, that was a realistic statistic, as majority of the texts had between 8 and 11 noun phrases as subjects. This group was 53.8% of the total, more than half of all the subjects. It was to be expected that nominal phrases would be used more than the forms, as they carry more information.

The second largest group were pronouns with 122 instances. Websites like *Localeur* or *Tripadvisor* used distinctly more pronouns than the other websites in this corpus. The average number of pronouns per text was 6.7. However, the real amount of pronouns per text was much less consistent and varied greatly from website to website. On *Tripadvisor*, the total amount of pronouns was 30, and on *Localeur* it was 32. On the other hand, the texts from *Atlasobscura* only contained a total of 8 pronouns.

Existential there was used 18 times as the subject. Existential there, which is different from the adverb ‘there’ with locative meaning, was on average once per text, although in reality 8 of the texts did not use it at all and 6 texts used it twice.

There were 7 non-finite clauses in the position of the subject. In texts from *Fodors*, *Frommers* or *Travelandleisure* it did not occur at all, but in the texts from *Tripadvisor* it occurred a total of three times.

3.1.1 Noun phrases

Noun phrases	171	
Proper nouns	55	32.2%
Coordination	11	6.4%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	117	68.4%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	86	50.3%

55 of the noun phrases were proper nouns, or included proper nouns. Proper nouns are nouns that name specific things, people, places etc. Proper nouns are different from common nouns, they usually start with a capital letter and while some proper nouns do use certain determiners, (e.g. *The Sagrada Família*), they do not need to be paired with articles. This means that 32.2% of all the noun phrases and 17.3% of all the subjects included a proper noun. This would mean that proper nouns occurred on average 3 times per text, but in reality, proper nouns occurred between 2 and 4 per text only in 8 of the texts. In the texts *Mt Eden* from *Lonely Planet* and *16 best hotels for a winter adventure: ice hotels, igloos, and cozy cabins* from *Tripadvisor*, none of the noun phrases in the subject position include a proper noun, although in *Mt Eden* one proper noun occurs in a non-finite clause subject.

Coordinated subjects are those, where two or more phrases are coordinated by a conjunction, and both of the phrases are paired with the same predicate. It only occurs 11 times across the 18 texts. There are no coordinated subjects in the texts from *Tripadvisor*, *Atlasobscura* or *Travelandleisure*, however there was a total of 5 coordinated subjects in the texts from *Fodors*. All the coordinated subjects are coordinated using either the conjunction ‘and’ or a comma.

In total, 117 noun phrases, which is 68.4% of all the noun phrase subjects, include at least one modifier or a determiner. 31 of those noun phrases only include a definite or an indefinite article. However, there are 51 premodifiers, 31 postmodifiers and 93 determiners, which means the total of all modifiers and determiners is 176. This is

because 59 of the nominal phrases include either more than one modifier, or a determiner and one or more modifiers. On average there are 9.7 modifiers per text. The number of modifiers and determiners is also affected by the number of noun phrases in each text, so naturally texts such as *Document Neupfarrplatz* from *Atlasobscura*, which has 19 noun phrases as subjects, have a higher number of modifiers or determiners than texts such as *7 London restaurants for solo diners* from *Tripadvisor*, which only has one noun phrase subject, or *8 underrated US state parks for fall foliage* also from *Tripadvisor*, which has 3 noun phrase subjects. Neither of those texts has any modifiers or determiners.

51 of the modifiers were restrictive and 23 were non-restrictive. According to Greenbaum (1996:223), restrictive modifiers are those, restrict the reference of the noun phrase, while non-restrictive modifiers add evaluative comments. This definition implies, that restrictive modifiers are unlikely to be particularly expressive and mainly carry objective, neutral information, and therefore non-restrictive modifiers need to fulfil this role. Not all of the non-restrictive modifiers provide an opinion, however. There are phrases such as ‘*The symmetrical crater*’ (*Mt Eden, Lonely Planet*) or ‘*Warm days*’ (*Copenhagen, Denmark, Localeur*), which include non-restrictive premodifiers, but are not overly positive and do not do use them to make the head of the noun phrase more attractive.

The high number of modifications in nominal phrases suggests that a lot of additional information is expressed through premodification or postmodification.

Premodifiers	51	
Noun	8	15.7%
Adjective	39	76.4%

51 of the 171 modifiers and determiners are premodifiers.

8 of the premodifiers are nouns. It appears once in 6 of the texts and twice in *Dublin Travel Guide: Vacation and Trip Ideas (Travelandleisure)*, and in 11 of the texts it does not occur at all. None of these premodifiers were evaluative, subjective or trying to paint the head of the noun phrase in a better light, they were all factual and objective: *The end*

result (*La Sagrada Família – Lonely Planet*), *World War II artifacts* (*Document Neupfarrplatz – Atlasobscura*).

39, or 76.4% of the premodifiers are adjectives. Some of the non-restrictive adjectives provide opinions, or try to make the described destinations seem more appealing: *this excellent visitor centre* (*Mt Eden - Lonely Planet*), *smart little Slovenia* (*Things to Do in Slovenia – Frommers*), *the world-famous stay* (*16 best hotels for a winter adventure: ice hotels, igloos, and cozy cabins – Tripadvisor*). Other adjectives are more neutral: *The compact city center* (*LJUBLJANA – Fodors*), *the simple construction* (*Document Neupfarrplatz – Atlasobscura*). There were even examples of more negative adjectives: *several weathered originals* (*Charles Bridge – Lonely Planet*).

This means that in order to be more persuasive or evaluative, the writers use mainly adjectives and no other lexical item used for premodification.

Postmodifiers	32	
Non-finite clauses	3	9.4%
Adjectives	1	3.1%
Prepositional phrases	25	78.1%
Dependent clauses	3	9.4%

32 of the modifiers and determiners were postmodifiers. 25 of them, or 78.1% were prepositional phrases. The only preposition in these phrases that appeared more than twice is ‘of’, which appeared in 17 of the noun phrases. According to Quirk (1986: 1274), prepositional phrases are the most common type of postmodification in English

Several of the prepositional phrases used prepositions with locative meaning, such as ‘*THE MID-1800S HAUSSMANN ERA BUILDING at 59 Rivoli*’ (*59 Rivoli ,Atlasobscura*) or ‘*some areas near the volcano*’ (*Things to Do in Iceland, Travelandleisure*). Most of the prepositional phrases do not have a specially positive meaning, and only provide neutral information.

All the three non-finite clauses are past participle clauses.

Determiners	98	
Ordinal numbers	3	3.1%
Demonstratives	4	4.1%
Possessive nouns	11	11.3%
Quantifiers	8	8.2%
Cardinal numbers	4	4.1%
Possessive pronouns	5	5.1%
Difference	1	1%
Interrogative	1	1%
Indefinite articles	7	7.2%
Definite articles	54	55.7%

There were 98 determiners in total, 54 of them were definite articles and 7 were indefinite articles, although 29 of the noun phrases with a definite or an indefinite article also included a premodifier or a postmodifier.

The number of definite articles compared to indefinite articles is overwhelmingly high. This is because some of the proper nouns included an article, but also because often the proper nouns were replaced by a related noun phrase or a synonym which referred back to it and therefore used a definite article. Similarly, the few noun phrases with an indefinite are then referred back to by a noun phrase with a definite article.

Aside from articles, the second most common determiner were possessive nouns. There were 11 possessive nouns, which is 11.8% of all the determiners. 8 of those possessive nouns were proper nouns, referring to the main topic of the text (e.g. *Copenhagen's* *vibe*

in *Localeur's Copenhagen, Denmark* or *Alsace's German roots* in *Fodors' Alsace-Lorraine*).

The next frequently occurring determiner were quantifiers. Quantifiers are used to refer to a quantity. There was a total of 8 quantifiers across all the texts, which makes up 8.2% of all the quantifiers. Some examples of quantifiers are 'any Finn' from *Locelaur's Helsinki, Finland*, or 'some areas near the volcano' from *Frommers' Things to Do in Iceland*.

The next noteworthy categories of quantifiers are ordinal numbers and cardinal numbers. There were 4 cardinal number determiners, and some examples of those are '*The 13 cold rooms*' from *Tripadvisor's 16 best hotels for a winter adventure: ice hotels, igloos, and cozy cabins* or '*two mouse-sized and mouse-targeted restaurants*' from *Atlasobscura's Tiny Mouse Shops of Malmö*.

Ordinal numbers refer to order, rather than amount. There were three occurrences of ordinal numbers, in every example it was the word '*first*', once in *Localeur's Helsinki, Finland* and twice in *Lonely Planet's Charles Bridge*.

The last type of determiner which occurred more than once are possessive pronouns. There was a total of 5 possessive pronouns, which makes up 5.1% of all the determiners. In all 5 examples, the possessive pronoun was the third person possessive pronoun 'its'. Although it occurred 5 times, it only appeared in 2 of the 18 texts – three times in *Alsace-Lorraine* from *Fodors* and twice in *Things to Do in Slovenia* from *Frommers*.

The final two types of determiners only appear once each in the whole corpus. The first type is a determiner of difference. Determiners of difference are used to refer to something different. The only example from my corpus is 'Other attractions' from *Atlasobscura's Tiny Mouse Shops of Malmö*.

The final type of determiners is an interrogative determiner. They can also be referred to as "relative determiners", as the lexical items used as interrogative determiners are the wh- words, which also function as relative pronouns. The only example from my corpus is 'Which island' from *Travelandleisure's The 14 Most Beautiful Islands of Japan*.

Anaphoric reference	
Definite article	32
Other determiners	7

In 39 of the noun phrases, it is possible to analyse the types of reference because of the use of a definite article or other determiners, such as demonstrative or possessive pronouns. In all 100% of these 39 determiners, anaphoric reference was used.

The definite articles with anaphoric reference were often paired with common noun, which served to replace a proper noun, and were used in order to keep the texts cohesive and coherent, while avoiding excessive repetition. Some of the phrases with this purpose were ‘the city’, which appeared a total of 9 times in 6 different texts, 6 times as its own noun phrase, twice followed by a prepositional phrase with a proper noun (*‘the city of Regensburg’ - Document Neupfarrplatz, Atlasobscura* and *‘the city of Paris’ – 59 Rivoli, Atlasobscura*) and once as a possessive noun determiner (*the city’s mix of engaging locals, rich culture, and progressive ideals - Copenhagen, Denmark, Localeur*). The other texts were about various kinds of landmarks, which means that there is a low probability for any of the phrases repeating, but one more phrase did appear in more than one text, and that was ‘the church’ which appears in both *Document Neupfarrplatz* from *Atlasobscura* and *La Sagrada Familia* from *Lonely Planet*.

3.1.2 Pronouns

Pronouns	122	
Personal	77	62.6%
Relative	33	28.5%
Indefinite	6	4.1%
Demonstrative	6	4.9%

122 of all the subjects are pronouns. In the 18 texts, 4 types of pronouns were represented – personal, relative, indefinite and demonstrative. 62.6% of them were personal pronouns. Majority of those personal pronouns were ‘you’ and ‘it’. First person pronouns only appear in two texts, both from *Tripadvisor*. In *7 London restaurants for solo diners*, the first person singular pronoun ‘I’ appears 4 times and in *16 best hotels for a winter adventure: ice hotels, igloos, and cozy cabins*, the first person plural pronoun ‘we’ appears once.

The use of first person pronouns implies personal experience with the given topic of the article, and therefore the reader might interpret it as more genuine, because the writer is talking about something they themselves think or someplace they have personally visited. This might make the reader more likely to consider visiting the described destination.

33 of the pronouns are relative pronouns, for example ‘that’, ‘which’, ‘who’.

It is possible to identify the type of reference of personal pronouns and demonstrative pronouns.

Generic reference	32	
You	29	90.6%
They	3	9.4%

32 of the pronouns carry generic reference. This means that a pronoun is used without referring to anyone or anything specific. In the case of the 18 analysed texts, the pronouns with generic reference are ‘you’ and ‘they’. ‘They’ was only used three times, while ‘you’ was used 29 times. 100% of the times the pronoun ‘you’ was used, it has generic reference, as every time it is used it refers to the unknown reader.

Some of the websites did not use the second person pronoun ‘you’ at all while other websites used it up to 6 times per text. For Example the texts from *Fodors* or *Atlasobscura* did not refer to the reader at all. On the other hand, the texts from *Tripadvisor* or *Localeur*

use the second person pronoun up to 6 times per text, particularly the text *16 best hotels for a winter adventure: ice hotels, igloos, and cozy cabins* from *Tripadvisor* uses the pronoun ‘you’ the highest amount of times, although the combined amount of the times the second person pronoun ‘you’ was used in the texts from *Tripadvisor* is 9, which is lower than *Localeur*’s combined amount of the pronoun, which is 12 across the three texts.

As the usage of the second person pronoun ‘you’ is one of the main ways in which the authors of travel guides attempt to grab the readers’ attention, and is a common feature in the register of advertising, the implication is that *Localeur* and *Tripadvisor* are two of the websites which focus more on selling and promoting, rather than education.

Anaphoric reference	28	
it	19	67.9%
that	4	14.3%
this	2	7.1%
they	3	10.7%

Anaphoric reference was used 28 times across the 18 texts. Anaphoric reference is used to refer back to a something which has been previously mentioned. It is used in order not to repeat a longer phrase. In 67.9% cases, or 19 times, it was the personal pronoun ‘it’.

Of all the 123 pronouns from all the 18 texts, 22.7% of them had anaphoric reference.

The use of anaphora is related to the concept of cohesion and coherence. All pronouns with anaphoric reference are used to make sure the text is united and makes sense to the reader without the need to constantly repeat longer and more complicated nominal phrases. By avoiding repetition, the reader can also focus more easily on new information (Greenbaum, 1996: 376).

Cataphoric reference	7	
it	6	85.7%
these	1	14.2%

Cataphoric reference was only used 7 times. 85.7% of the examples were the personal pronoun 'it'. Cataphoric reference is used when the speaker refers to something that is yet to be said. Similarly to anaphoric reference, cataphoric reference is used to avoid unnecessary repetition of longer phrases, while keeping the text cohesive and coherent.

Besides the 19 times 'it' had anaphoric reference, and the 6 times 'it' had cataphoric reference, there were also 7 examples of empty, or dummy 'it'. Dummy 'it' serves the purpose of introducing a concept, for example in *8 underrated US state parks for fall foliage* from *Tripadvisor*, an example is 'It's fall, y'all'.

3.1.3 Existential there

The purpose of existential there is to express that something exists, but it does not carry any meaning of its own, similarly to an empty 'it'. 18 of the expressed subjects were existential there. While it appears on each website at least once, in nearly half of the texts (8 of the 18), it does not occur at all.

3.1.4 Non-finite clauses

7 of the expressed subjects were non-finite clauses. All 100% of the non-finite clauses were present participle clauses. It did not appear in any of the texts from *Frommers*, *Fodors* and *Travelandleisure*, however, it occurred 3 times in the texts from *Tripadvisor*. 3 of the non-finite clauses included proper nouns: ('*Catching bus 27 from Britomart to stop 1870 near Tahaki Reserve*' - *Mt Eden* from *Lonely Planet*, '*Strolling across Charles Bridge*' – *Charles Bridge* from *Lonely Planet*, '*leaf peeping at Pecos Canyon State Park*' - *8 underrated US state parks for fall foliage* from *Tripadvisor*)

3.2 Unexpressed subjects

Unexpressed subjects	30
Imperative clauses	20
Coordinated clauses, subject ellipsis	10

There were 20 imperative clauses in the 18 texts, which would mean that on average there is roughly 1 imperative clause in every text. However, the use of imperative clauses was highly inconsistent, and the average does not reflect the truth at all. Even the result of the analysis of the first website (*Lonely Planet*) shows this just in three texts, as each of them uses imperative to a different degree. In the first of the three texts, there are no imperative clauses at all, in the second text there is one imperative clause and the third one there are three. More generally, from the 7 websites, three do not use any imperatives at all (*Fodors*, *Atlasobscura* and *Frommers*), while one uses 11 across the three texts (*Tripadvisor*). In fact, in one of the texts from *Tripadvisor* (*16 best hotels for a winter adventure: ice hotels, igloos, and cozy cabins*), there are 6 imperative clauses. This text in particular skews the average so drastically. If I remove *Tripadvisor*'s data from the average and only count the average of the other websites, the result would be 0.6 imperatives per text, or roughly one imperative per two texts, which is distinctly truer to the actual data.

According to Quirk (1986:804), imperative clauses, or directives are used to instruct people to do something. While they can have an expressed subject, none of the ones in these texts do. In the context of travel guides, they often serve as a recommendation, more so than a direction.

It is possible to interpret the intention of the individual texts based on whether they use imperative clauses or not, or to what degree they use it, although some texts find a way to recommend something about the readers' potential visit to the described destination without using directives. For example, the article *La Sagrada Familia* from *Lonely Planet*

does not use any imperative clauses, however, it offers recommendations to the potential tourists regarding the trip without using the imperative clause (*'To avoid the largest crowds, it's best to visit early weekday mornings.'*). Therefore, this implies that it targets the readers who would like to travel there without addressing them directly. None of the three articles from *Atlasobscura* included either imperative clauses, or recommendations about visiting. They provide factual information about the landmarks' history or, for example, opening times. They do not target people who necessarily want to visit the destination, but also people who simply want to learn about them. On the other hand, all three of the articles from *Tripadvisor* do include imperative clauses. This means they address the readers directly, and perhaps help them by providing suggestions about what to do when visiting the destinations.

While subject ellipsis in coordinated clauses was distinctly less common and did not occur at all in 11 of the texts and only occurred once in 6 texts, in *Copenhagen, Denmark* from *Localeur* it occurred 4 times and three different conjunctions are used in these four examples – 'and', 'but' and 'or'.

3.3 Summary

There was a total of 348 subjects analysed in this corpus. 91.9% of the subjects in the corpus, or 318, were expressed subjects. The remaining 30 unexpressed subjects were in imperative clauses and coordinated clauses.

The most common realisation form across all the texts was noun phrase, as it makes up 53.8% of all of the expressed subjects, and in over 50% of the cases, it included a determiner, premodifier or postmodifier.

Over one third (38.4%) of all the expressed subjects were pronouns, 77 of the total 123 were personal pronouns, 35 were relative pronouns, 6 were demonstrative pronouns and 5 were indefinite pronouns.

Interestingly, *Tripadvisor's* statistics were often different from the other websites and skewed the overall results, even in aspects such as the number of non-finite clauses,

which, unlike aspects such as the number of personal pronouns or imperative clauses, does not necessarily depend on the intention of the given texts or their target audience.

The amount of each of the realisation forms in the texts from the website are completely different from the rest of the corpus. The number of noun phrases was abnormally low on *Tripadvisor* (11 in total), as one of the texts included as few as one noun phrase in the position of the subject. The noun phrases from two of the three texts from this website also do not feature any determiners or modifications, which is highly unusual, as that does not happen in any of the other texts on any of the other websites. Similarly, the number of pronouns in the subject position used on this website is abnormally high. While it was only the second highest, the amount of times the second person pronoun ‘you’ (9 overall) was used is also worth pointing out. It is also the only website to use first person pronouns.

Majority of the directives are also from this website. The total of 11 imperative clauses completely changes the final results from the whole corpus. None of the other texts from the other websites use more than 3 imperative clauses per text. 10 of the websites do not use imperative clauses at all.

As *Tripadvisor* is the one website which is the most focused on selling aspects of travelling and reviewing the locations, the amount and choice of pronouns makes sense, as well as the high number of imperative clauses. However, the low number of noun phrases and especially noun phrases with modifications is surprising, as noun phrases and modifications generally provide more information than other realisation forms, and might be some of the most important lexical items used to persuade the readers to visit.

One more website which stood out from the overall statistic was *Atlasobscura*. It stood out for the exact opposite reasons from *Tripadvisor*. The three texts from *Atlasobscura* include an outstanding amount of 38 noun phrases in the subject position, one of the texts includes 19 noun phrases, and only one pronoun. The reader is not addressed in any of the texts, neither by an expressed pronoun, nor by an imperative clause. This means that the overall language is not as persuasive as that of for example *Tripadvisor*. It did, however, use a distinctly higher number of modifiers and determiners than the other websites, the total sum of all determiners, premodifiers and postmodifiers across the three texts is 31, while the second highest is *Lonely Planet* with 22 total modifiers across its three texts.

This reflects that the secondary intentions of the website are not to promote, but rather inform, as they mainly educate about the described destinations and do not attempt to sell or advertise anything. This could also simply suggest that *Atlasobscura* is less outward about their intentions, as all travel guide websites attempt to make the destinations they promote seem as desirable as possible.

It is worth noting that the two websites which stand out the most are the two websites, where the articles are written by the users rather than employees of the website. The results of the other websites used for this analysis were more consistent.

It is also interesting to look at the lexical items used for the purpose of cohesion and coherence. The most common lexical item used for this, and one that appeared in most of the texts was the personal pronoun 'it', which appeared in 12 texts with anaphoric reference and in 6 texts with cataphoric reference. This is not surprising, as 'it' is the pronoun used to refer to inanimate objects. The other ways to refer to the landmarks in the texts are more specific and are different from text to text, although some noun phrases do occur in multiple texts, for example 'the city' occurs a total of 9 times across 6 of the texts, in *Dublin Travel Guide: Vacation and Trip Ideas* from *Travelandleisure* it occurs three times. Another phrase that appears in multiple texts as a replacement for the name of the destination is 'The church' which appears in *La Sagrada Familia* from *Lonely Planet* and *Document Neupfarrplatz* from *Atlasobscura*.

One of my hypotheses was that there would be a high number of nominal phrases and also a large amount of them to be modified using premodifiers and postmodifiers. The results of the analysis suggest that this hypothesis was correct. Not only were 171 of all the 318 expressed subjects nominal phrases, but 68.4% included any kind of determiner or modifier, and 50.3% included a determiner or modifier other than definite or indefinite article.

Another hypothesis which I had was that the texts will use a large amount of imperative clauses as a way to offer suggestions and recommendations to the readers. This was not correct, as three of the 7 websites did not use imperative clauses at all, and aside from *Tripadvisor*, the amount of imperative clauses was generally low.

4 Conclusion

The goal of this thesis was to identify and analyse the realisation forms of subjects in the discourse of online travel guides and to define the function they serve in the context of travel guides and how the lexical choices reveal the mission of each website. This was achieved by compiling texts from seven travel guide websites, *Lonely Planet*, *Localeur*, *Tripadvisor*, *Fodors*, *Atlasobscura*, *Frommers* and *Travelandleisure*, and identifying and defining the realisation forms of subjects in these texts.

In the theoretical part of this thesis, the concept of subject is explained in detail, and online travel guides are introduced. This information is necessary for the understanding of the results of the analysis. Furthermore, the specifics of subjects in travel guides are listed and explained in this section.

The analysis provides insight into the amounts and percentages of realisation forms of subjects in the texts of travel guides. This is done through multiple tables with specific numbers from all the texts combined, verbal explanation of each table and the implications of what the numbers mean in context. At the end of the presentation of the statistics, all of the information drawn from the analysis is also summarised.

From the final statistics of the analysis, it is possible to draw conclusions about what techniques and lexical items were mostly used on the analysed websites to attract the reader's attention and what was their purpose.

The analysis shows, that while over 50% of the noun phrases used modifiers, it might not be the main way, or the most effective way that is used to attract the readers to the destinations, as *Tripadvisor*, the website which focuses the most on offering activities in tourist destinations as products to people uses the smallest amount of them. And on the other hand, websites which are mainly informative, such as *Atlasobscura* use the highest amount of modification. This means that modified nouns in travel guides are used to provide information, rather than to persuade the readers to visit a destination by making them seem as attractive as possible or to buy what the websites offer.

On the contrary, imperative clauses were the most frequent in the texts from the websites which offered products, and were not present at all on the websites which serve rather an informative purpose rather than advertising.

Finally, the choice of pronouns also aligns with the other statistics, as the websites which use the personal pronouns which are more clear about their intentions of trying to entice people to go on a journey to the places they promote. Again, the website which tries to sell and advertise more evidently than the other websites in the corpus is *Tripadvisor*. *Tripadvisor* is the only website that used the first person pronouns ‘I’ and ‘we’ and on top of that, it used the second highest amount of the second person pronoun ‘you’.

All of the above mentioned data shows that, while the main purpose of travel guides is to inform about tourist destinations and make them seem appealing to readers, they do so using different strategies, and have different secondary aims, which are revealed by the lexical items they use. These secondary aims are either to educate or to promote and advertise. In order to educate, the texts do not need to appeal to the readers by addressing them directly, simply by making the topic of the text seem interesting using more elaborate language, with adjectives and modified nominal phrases. And on the contrary, to promote and advertise, the strategies used to truly grab the attention of readers enough for them to want to purchase what is advertised, the most effective techniques are to use the correct pronouns to make the texts more relatable and finally appeal to the readers by addressing them directly.

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1 The Texts

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; determiner (definite article)
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
the church	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
Pope Benedict XVI	Noun phrase - proper noun
the basilica	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
nature	Noun phrase
Gaudí	Noun phrase - proper noun
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
The <u>end</u> result	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference); premodifier (noun)
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
The Sagrada Família	Noun phrase - proper noun; determiner (definite article)

1.2.1

Total number of words	241	
Total number of subjects	17	
Noun phrases	11	
Proper nouns	5	45.5%
Coordination	1	9.1%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	7	63.6%
other than articles	2	18.2%
Pronouns	6	
Personal pronouns	4	60%
Relative pronouns	2	40%

1.2.2 Types of reference

Generic	2
you	2
Anaphoric	5
it	1
Definite article	4*
Cataphoric	1
it	1

*3 of the 4 noun phrases with anaphoric reference definite articles (*the church, the basilica, The Basilica*) refer to the same phrase (*The Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Familia*).

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *end, complete*

(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	Non-finite -ing clause including a proper noun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
Charles IV	Noun phrase – proper noun
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
The <u>new</u> bridge	Noun phrase – premodifier (adjective); determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
legend	Noun phrase
<u>recent</u> investigations	Noun phrase – premodifier (adjective)
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
<u>The first</u> monument <u>erected on the bridge</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, ordinal number); postmodifier (non-finite clause)
<u>The first</u> statue	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, ordinal number)

a score <u>more</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (indefinite article); postmodifier (adjective)
<u>New</u> ones	Noun phrase – premodifier (adjective)
one	Pronoun – indefinite pronoun
<u>most of the</u> statues	Noun phrase – determiner (quantifier)
<u>several weathered</u> originals	Noun phrase – determiner (quantifier); premodifier (adjective)
<u>Some</u> originals	Noun phrase – premodifier (adjective)
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%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	9	81.8%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	9	81.8%

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	5
it	4
Definite article	1

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *new, recent, the first, erected on the bridge, the first, more, new, most of the, several weathered, some*

(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

<u>the entire</u> isthmus and <u>both</u> harbours	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article); coordination, coordinated by “and”; premodifier (adjective); premodifier (adjective)
The <u>symmetrical</u> crater	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference); premodifier (adjective)
The remains <u>of pā terraces</u> and <u>food-storage</u> pits	Noun phrase – coordination, coordinated by “and”; determiner (definite article) postmodifier (prepositional phrase); premodifier (noun)
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - cataphoric reference, Anticipatory it
concerns <u>over erosion</u>	Noun phrase – postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
Path	Noun phrase

the walk	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
A network <u>of boardwalks</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (indefinite article); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
Catching bus 27 from Britomart to stop 1870 near Tahaki Reserve	Non-finite -ing clause including proper nouns
<u>this excellent</u> visitor centre	Noun phrase – determiner (demonstrative); premodifier (adjective)
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	
Coordination	2	22.2%

NPs with modifiers or determiners	6	66.7%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	6	66.7%
Pronouns	1	
Personal	1	100%
Nonfinite clause	1	
Existential there	1	

3.3.2 Types of reference

Cataphoric	1
it	1
Anaphoric	2
Definite article	2

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *the entire, both, symmetrical, of pā terrace, food-storage, over erosion, of boardwalks, this excellent*

Total 1

Total number of words	728	
Total number of subjects	56	
Expressed subjects	50	89%
Noun phrases	31	
Proper nouns	5	16.1%

Coordination	3	9.7%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	22	71%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	17	54.8%
Pronouns	16	
Personal	11	68.75%
Relative	3	18.75%
Indefinite	2	12.5%
Nonfinite clause	2	
Existential there	1	

Locateur

(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

<u>Copenhagen's</u> vibe	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (possessive noun)
who	Pronoun - relative pronoun
they	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
<u>the city's</u> mix of <u>engaging locals, rich culture, and progressive ideals</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (possessive noun); postmodifier (prepositional 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
<u>this</u> place	Noun phrase – determiner (demonstrative); anaphoric reference
that	Pronoun - demonstrative pronoun – anaphoric reference
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
mixologists and researchers	Noun phrase – coordination, coordinated by “and”
Denmark	Noun phrase - proper noun
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
the city	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
festivals	Noun phrase
<u>Warm</u> days	Noun phrase – premodifier (adjective)

4.2 Unexpressed subjects

Ask	Imperative clause
<u>who</u> 's ever <i>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%
Coordination	1	10%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	5	50%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	4	40%
Pronouns	11	
Personal	8	72.7%
Relative	2	18.2%
Demonstrative	1	9.1%

4.3.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	6
------------------	----------

it	2
that	1
Determiner	1
Definite article	1
Generic	6
you	5
they	1

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *of engaging locals, rich culture, and progressive ideals; this; Warm*

(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

<u>One of the first things you'll notice about Vienna</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – postmodifier (dependent clause); determiner (quantifier)
you	Pronoun – personal pronoun -generic reference
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
<u>Anybody used to city streets overdue for a repave or garbage bags perpetually blocking the sidewalk</u>	Noun phrase – postmodifier (non-finite clause)
they	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
they	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
there	Existential there
everything	Pronoun - indefinite pronoun
Moving from place to place	Non-finite -ing clause
<u>Public transport</u>	Noun phrase – premodifier (adjective)
The architecture	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article)
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 – determiner (definite article)
it	Pronoun – personal pronoun -dummy it
there	Existential there
“quiet” and “sleepy”	Noun phrase – coordination, coordinated by “and”
it	Pronoun – personal pronoun -dummy it
the locals	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article)
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	8	
Proper nouns	2	25%
Coordination	2	25%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	6	75%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	3	37.5%
Pronouns	13	

Personal	11	72.7%
Relative	2	18.2%
Existential there	2	
Nonfinite clause	1	

5.2.2 Types of reference

Generic	7
you	5
they	2
Anaphoric	1
it	1

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *One of the first, you'll notice about Vienna, used to city streets overdue for a repave or garbage bags perpetually blocking the sidewalk, Public*

(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 – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
smalltalk	Noun phrase

you	Pronoun – personal pronoun – generic reference
<u>First place you should check</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (ordinal number); postmodifier (dependent clause)
<u>any</u> Finn	Noun phrase – determiner (quantifier)
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
It	Pronoun – personal pronoun -dummy it
there	Existential there
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
<u>designers'</u> lab	Noun phrase – determiner (possessive noun)

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%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	4	57.1%

NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	3	42.9%
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

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *First, you should check, any, designers'*

Total 2

Total number of words	649	
Total number of subjects	68	
Expressed subjects	62	91.2%
Noun phrases	25	

Proper nouns	7	28%
Coordination	3	12%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	15	60%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	10	40%
Pronouns	32	
Personal	25	78.1%
Relative	5	15.6%
Demonstrative	2	6.3%
Nonfinite clause	1	
Existential there	4	

Tripadvisor

(7) 8 underrated US state parks for fall foliage

And the best nearby cabins to book.

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

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

(...)

Hummingbird Cabin, Pecos Canyon State Park, NM

New Mexico might not be a place that instantly comes to mind when you think of fall foliage. But leaf peeping at Pecos Canyon State Park, about an hour's drive east of Santa Fe in north-central New Mexico, is not to be missed.

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

https://www.tripadvisor.com/Articles-lnsfSXspfpz8-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	Non-finite -ing clause including a proper noun
Birdwatching, horseback riding, and hiking	Non-finite -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-1SzqWnspr5Q0-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	Non-finite -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%
Relative	2	18.2%
Indefinite	1	9.1%
Demonstrative	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-IYCWYuCWaqJE-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 <u>world-famous</u> stay	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference); premodifier (adjective)
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
the season	Noun phrase - determiner (definite article)
The <u>ice</u> rooms	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference); premodifier (noun)
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
<u>no two</u> rooms	Noun phrase – determiner (quantifier)
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
that	Pronoun - demonstrative pronoun – anaphoric reference
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
The <u>13 cold</u> rooms	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference, cardinal number); premodifier (adjective)
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	
NPs with modifiers or determiners	5	71.4%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	4	57.1%
Pronouns	12	
Personal	9	63.6%
Relative	2	18.2%
Demonstrative	1	9.1%

9.3.2 Types of reference

Generic	6
you	6
Anaphoric	6
it	2
that	1
Definite article	3

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *world-famous, ice, no two, 13 cold*

Total 3

Total number of words	755	
Total number of subjects	57	
Expressed subjects	46	80.7%
Noun phrases	11	
Proper nouns	3	27.3%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	5	45.5%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	4	36.4%
Pronouns	30	
Personal	20	66.7%
Relative	6	20%
Indefinite	2	6.7%

Demonstrative	2	6.7%
Nonfinite clause	3	
Existential there	2	

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 Ljubljana 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

Slovenische 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

<u>Slovenia's small but exceedingly charming</u> capital	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (possessive noun); premodifier (adjective)
<u>Tourism</u> officials	Noun phrase – premodifier (noun)
That	Pronoun - demonstrative pronoun - anaphoric reference
there	Existential there
<u>new</u> hotels and restaurants	Noun phrase – coordination, coordinated by “and”; premodifier (adjective)
<u>each</u> month	Noun phrase – determiner (quantifier)
there	Existential there
The <u>compact</u> city center	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article); premodifier (adjective)
Part <u>of the charm</u>	Noun phrase – postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun – cataphoric reference, anticipatory it
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
<u>Meticulously designed</u> pillars, orbs, and obelisks	Noun phrase – coordination, coordinated by “and”; premodifier (adjective)

that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
part <u>of the credit</u>	Noun phrase – postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
who	Pronoun - relative pronoun
Ljubljana	Noun phrase - proper noun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
the city	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
This	Pronoun - demonstrative pronoun - anaphoric reference
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
The band Laibach	Noun phrase including a proper noun - determiner (definite article)

10.2.1

Total number of words	288	
Total number of subjects	23	
Noun phrases	11	
Proper nouns	3	27.3%
Coordination	2	18.2%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	10	90.9%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	8	72.7%
Pronouns	10	
Personal	3	30%

Demonstrative	2	20%
Relative	5	50%
Existential there	2	

10.2.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	5
it	2
this	1
that	1
Definite article	1
Cataphoric	1
it	1

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *Slovenia's small but exceedingly charming, Tourism, new, each, compact, of the charm, Meticulously designed, of the credit*

(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; determiner (definite article)
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
<u>its</u> heart	Noun phrase – determiner (possessive pronoun), anaphoric reference
One	Pronoun - indefinite pronoun
Strasbourg	Noun phrase - proper noun
Alsace and Lorraine	Noun phrase - proper noun; coordination, coordinated by “and”

the French	Noun phrase - determiner (definite article)
<u>Alsace's German</u> roots	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (possessive noun); premodifier (adjective)
one look at its storybook medieval architecture	Noun phrase
<u>Gabled half-timber</u> houses, <u>ornate</u> wells and fountains, oriels (upstairs bay windows), <u>storks'</u> nests, and <u>carved-wood</u> balustrades	Noun phrase – coordination, coordinated by commas and “and”; premodifiers (adjectives); determiner (possessive noun)
Strasbourg	Noun phrase - proper noun
Lorraine	Noun phrase - proper noun
the miseries <u>of its small farmers</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
others	Noun phrase
<u>Lorraine's rich</u> caches <u>of verdure</u> , <u>its rolling</u> countryside <u>dotted with mirabelle (plum)</u> orchards and <u>crumbling-stucco</u> villages, <u>abbeys</u> , <u>fortresses</u> , and <u>historic cities</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – coordination, coordinated by commas; determiners (possessive noun and possessive pronoun – anaphoric reference); premodifiers (adjectives); postmodifiers (prepositional phrase and non-finite clause)
<u>Its</u> borders	Noun phrase – determiner (possessive pronoun), anaphoric reference
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%
Coordination	3	13.3%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	8	53.3%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	6	40%
Pronouns	2	
Relative	1	50%
Indefinite	1	50%

11.3.2 – types of reference

Anaphoric	3
Determiner	3

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *its*; *Alsace's German*; *Gabled half-timber*; *ornate*; *storks'*; *carved-wood*; *of its small farmers*; *Lorraine's rich*; *of verdure*; *its rolling*; *dotted with mirabelle (plum) orchards and crumbling-stucco villages, abbeys, fortresses, and historic cities*; *Its*

Total 4

Total number of words	541	
Total number of subjects	41	
Expressed subjects	40	97.6%
Noun phrases	26	
Proper nouns	11	42.3%
Coordination	5	19.2%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	18	69.2%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	14	53.8%
Pronouns	12	
Personal	3	25%
Relative	6	50%
Indefinite	1	8.3%
Demonstrative	2	16.7%
Existential there	2	

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
<u>NEARLY 2,000 YEARS OF HISTORY</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (cardinal number); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
archaeologists	Noun phrase
The space	Noun phrase – determiner (definite)

	article, anaphoric reference)
the city of <u>Regensburg</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference); postmodifier (prepositional phrase);,
the remains <u>of the basement of Castra Regina</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (definite article); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
the <u>simple</u> construction	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article); premodifier (adjective)
a <u>Jewish</u> ghetto	Noun phrase – determiner (indefinite article); premodifier (adjective)
the <u>Roman</u> Church	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference); premodifier (adjective)
the Jews	Noun phrase - determiner (definite article)
A worker	Noun phrase - determiner (indefinite article)
a <u>church</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (indefinite article)
The church	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
Artifacts <u>from Castra Regina and the Jewish Quarter</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
<u>World War II</u> artifacts	Noun phrase – premodifier (noun)
the square	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
the <u>historical underground</u> areas	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference); premodifier (adjectives)

they	Pronoun - personal pronoun – anaphoric reference
The findings <u>of the excavations</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference); postmodifier (prepositional 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%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	16	84.2%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	10	52.6%
Pronouns	1	
Personal	1	100%

12.3.2 – Types of reference

Anaphoric	9
------------------	----------

They	1
Definite article	8

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *NEARLY 2,000; OF HISTORY; of Regensburg; of the basement of Castra Regina; simple; Jewish; Roman; from Castra Regina and the Jewish Quarter; World War II; historical underground; of the excavations*

(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 Albacksgatan 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) Anonimouse MMX. Anonimouse **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

<u>Swedish</u> mice	Noun phrase – proper noun; premodifier (adjective)
FINDING a nice place for a night out	Non-finite -ing clause
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
they	Pronoun - personal pronoun, anaphoric reference
<u>two mouse-sized and mouse-targeted</u> restaurants	Noun phrase – determiner (cardinal number); premodifier (adjectives)
<u>Each</u> storefront	Noun phrase – determiner (quantifier)
The former	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
The latter	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
the mice	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
They	Pronoun - personal pronoun – anaphoric reference
Anonymouse	Noun phrase - proper noun
mice	Noun phrase

<u>Other attractions</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (difference)
The fair	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
who	Pronoun - relative pronoun

13.2 Unexpressed subjects

Anonymouse dreamed up and built	Coordinated clauses by “and” - subject ellipsis
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13.3.1

Total number of words	261	
Total number of subjects	17	
Expressed subjects	16	94.1%
Noun phrases	10	
Proper nouns	1	10%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	8	80%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	4	40%
Pronouns	5	
Personal	3	60%
Relative	2	40%
Nonfinite clause	1	

13.3.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	7
it	1
they	2
Definite article	4

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *Swedish; two mouse-sized and mouse-targeted; Each; Other*

(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 <u>MID-1800S HAUSSMANN ERA BUILDING at 59 Rivoli</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (definite article); premodifier (adjectives); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
Crédit Lyonnais	Noun phrase - proper noun
a group <u>of artists called “KGB”</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (indefinite article); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
the group	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
the space	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
the city <u>of Paris</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (definite article); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
The <u>six stories of 59 Rivoli and its exhibits</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference, cardinal number); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
the <u>wild art that once covered the facade</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article); premodifier (adjective); postmodifier (dependent clause)
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%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	7	77.8%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	5	55.5%
Pronouns	2	
Personal	1	50%
Relative	1	50%
Existential there	2	

14.2.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	4
it	1
Definite article	3

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *MID-1800S HAUSSMANN ERA*; *at 59 Rivoli*; *of artists called "KGB"*; *of Paris*; *six*; *of 59 Rivoli and its exhibits*; *wild*; *that once covered the facade*

Total 5

Total number of words	751	
Total number of subjects	51	
Expressed subjects	49	96.1%
Noun phrases	38	
Proper nouns	10	26.3%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	31	81.5%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	19	50%
Pronouns	8	
Personal	5	62.5%
Relative	3	37.5%
Nonfinite clause	1	
Existential there	2	

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
<u>its marginal</u> 20,273 sq. km (7,906 sq. miles)	Noun phrase – determiner (possessive pronoun – anaphoric reference); premodifier (adjective)

<u>this tiny central European</u> nation	Noun phrase – determiner (demonstrative), anaphoric reference; premodifier (adjective)
You	Pronoun - personal pronoun – generic reference
<u>smart little</u> Slovenia	Noun phrase including a proper noun – premodifier (adjective)
<u>visitor</u> numbers	Noun phrase – premodifier (noun)
who	Pronoun - relative pronoun
Slovenia	Noun phrase - proper noun
there	Existential there
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
<u>Its good</u> looks	Noun phrase – determiner (possessive pronoun); premodifier (adjective)
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
there	Existential there
<u>Slovenia's relative</u> anonymity and lack of <u>pretense</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – coordination, coordinated by “and”; determiner (possessive noun); premodifier (adjective); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
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	54.5%
Coordination	1	9.1%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	6	54.5%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	6	54.5%
Pronouns	7	
Personal	4	66.7%
Relative	3	33.3%
Existential there	2	

15.2.2 Types of reference

Generic	2
you	2
Anaphoric	3
Determiner	3
Cataphoric	1
it	1

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *its marginal; this tiny central European; smart little; visitor; Its good; Slovenia's relative; Slovenia's relative, of pretense*

(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

<u>Iceland's one-of-a-kind</u> geography	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (possessive noun); premodifier
--	---

	(adjective)
the country	Noun phrase – determiner; (definite article, anaphoric reference)
<u>shimmering</u> lights	Noun phrase – premodifier (adjective)
people	Noun phrase
fairy lights	Noun phrase – compound
Iceland	Noun phrase - proper noun
the <u>booming</u> economy	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article); premodifier (adjective)
It	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
effects <u>on the tourist industry</u>	Noun phrase – postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
there	Existential there
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - cataphoric reference
<u>some</u> areas <u>near the volcano</u>	Noun phrase – determiner (quantifier); postmodifier (prepositional 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%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	6	60%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	5	50%
Pronouns	3	
Personal	2	66.7%
Relative	1	33.3%
Existential there	1	

16.3.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	2
It	1
Definite article	1
Cataphoric	1
it	1

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *Iceland's one-of-a-kind; shimmering; booming; on the tourist industry; some; near the volcano*

Total 6

Total number of words	514	
Total number of subjects	35	
Expressed subjects	34	97.1%
Noun phrases	21	
Proper nouns	8	38.1%
Coordination	1	4.8%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	12	57.1%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	11	52.4%
Pronouns	10	
Personal	6	60%
Relative	4	40%
Existential there	3	

Travelandleisure**(17) *The 14 Most Beautiful Islands of Japan***

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

Japan is revered for many things: Buddhist temples, stunning cherry blossoms, bustling metropolises, and the freshest, most far-out fish markets. But it also has thousands of spectacular islands, beyond the four main ones that make up a majority of the country's 142,000 square miles. In fact, thanks to the north-south extension of the country from 20 degrees to 45 degrees latitude, Japan's islands are among the most beautiful places on Earth, ranging from lush tropical paradises in the south to

dramatic snow-capped volcano peaks in the north. With this diversity of climate and landscape, Japan's islands are home to stunning ecosystems that are little worlds unto themselves. Coral reefs, bottlenose dolphins, and loggerhead turtles? **Head** to the remote Ogasawara archipelago. Volcanic peaks surrounded alternately by plush powder snow and vibrant alpine flowers? The northern island of Rishiri is your spot. There are rock formations formed millions of years ago by contracting lava, primeval cedar forests that feel like a Tolkien fantasy, and sloping fields of technicolor flowers. It's practically an embarrassment of natural beauty, begging the question: Which island will you visit first?

01 of 14 Yakushima Island

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

02 of 14 Rishiri Island

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

(...)

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

[cit. 2023-11-25]

17.1 Expressed subjects

<u>these</u> islands	Noun phrase – determiner (demonstrative), anaphoric reference
Japan	Noun phrase - proper noun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun

<u>Japan's</u> islands	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (possessive noun)
<u>Japan's</u> islands	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (possessive noun)
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
The <u>northern</u> island of <u>Rishiri</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – determiner (definite article); premodifier (adjective); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
There	Existential there
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
It	Pronoun - personal pronoun - anaphoric reference
<u>Which</u> island	Noun phrase – determiner (interrogative)
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%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	5	62.5%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	5	62.5%
Pronouns	6	
Personal	3	50%
Relative	3	50%
Existential there	1	

17.3.2 Types of reference

Anaphoric	3
It	2
Determiner	1

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *these; Japan's; Japan's; northern; of Rishiri; Which*

(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 <u>like Dublin Castle, the National Gallery of Ireland, and St.</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – postmodifier (prepositional phrase)

<u>Patrick's Cathedral</u>	
places <u>like Trinity College</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
there	Existential there
the city	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric article)
<u>Spirits</u> lovers	Noun phrase – premodifier (noun)
<u>Irish</u> cuisine	Noun phrase – premodifier (adjective)
The city	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
it	Pronoun - personal pronoun - cataphoric reference
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
you	Pronoun - personal pronoun - generic reference
there	Existential there
<u>Winter</u> weather <u>in Dublin</u>	Noun phrase including a proper noun – premodifier (noun); postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
the city	Noun phrase – determiner (definite article, anaphoric reference)
that	Pronoun - relative pronoun
There	Existential there
which	Pronoun - relative pronoun
St. Patrick's Day <u>in Dublin</u>	noun phrase including a proper noun – postmodifier (prepositional phrase)
you	pronoun - personal pronoun, generic reference

Locals	noun phrase
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18.2.1

Total number of words	288	
Total number of subjects	22	
Noun phrases	11	
Proper nouns	5	45.5%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	9	81.8%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	6	54.5%
Pronouns	8	
Personal	3	37.5%
Relative	5	62.5%
Existential there	3	

18.2.2 Types of reference

Generic	2
you	2
Anaphoric reference	3
Definite article	3*
Cataphoric	1
it	1

*All three definite articles refer back to the same phrase

Modifiers or determiners aside from articles: *like Dublin Castle, the National Gallery of Ireland, and St. Patrick's Cathedral; like Trinity College; Spirits; Irish; Winter; in Dublin; in Dublin*

Total 7

Total number of words	551	
Total number of subjects	38	
Expressed subjects	37	97.4%
Noun phrases	19	
Proper nouns	11	57.9%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	14	73.7%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	11	57.9%
Pronouns	14	
Personal	6	42.9%
Relative	8	57.1%
Existential there	4	

2 Summary

19.1

Total number of words	4489	
Total number of subjects	348	
Expressed subjects	318	91.9%
Noun phrases	171	
Proper nouns	55	32.2%
Coordination	12	7%
NPs with modifiers or determiners	117	68.4%
NPs with modifiers or determiners other than articles	87	50.3%
Pronouns	122	
Personal	77	62.3%
Relative	33	28.7%
Indefinite	6	4.1%
Demonstrative	6	4.9%
Nonfinite clause	7	
Existential there	18	

19.2 Unexpressed subjects

Imperative clauses	20
Coordinated clauses, subject ellipsis	10