

Language Analysis For Newspaper Article Year 11

This volume revisits the issue of language contact and conflict in the Low Countries across space and time. The contributions deal with important sites of Germanic-Romance contact along the different language borders, covering languages such as French, Dutch, German, and Luxembourgish. This first monograph in English on the topic broadens our understanding of current-day issues by integrating a historical perspective, showing how language contact and conflict operated from the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period, the 18th and 19th centuries, and into the 20th and 21st centuries.

This book aims to showcase research into translation and translation teaching as they are currently practised in a variety of contexts across the globe. The editors are particularly interested in highlighting how particular concepts of translation ('harmonization', 'thick translation', etc) have evolved or been applied in particular cultural contexts, and how ideas from a variety of disciplines (descriptive translation studies, systemic functional grammar, corpus linguistics, etc) have found new applications in translation studies. The edited volume contains thirteen papers divided into three sections: Concepts and Methods in translation research; Verbal and Visual Perspectives; and Challenges in Training and Technology. Contributors from twelve countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Spain and the USA), and who embrace a variety of theoretical backgrounds (sociology, linguistics, semiotics, to name just a few), offer a genuinely international, multidisciplinary view of contemporary translation studies.

Paths to College and Career Jossey-Bass and PCG Education are proud to bring the Paths to College and Career English Language Arts (ELA) curriculum and professional development resources for grades 6–12 to educators across the country. Originally developed for EngageNY and written with a focus on the shifts in instructional practice and student experiences the standards require, Paths to College and Career includes daily lesson plans, guiding questions, recommended texts, scaffolding strategies and other classroom resources. Paths to College and Career is a concrete and practical ELA instructional program that engages students with compelling and complex texts. At each grade level, Paths to College and Career delivers a yearlong curriculum that develops all students' ability to read closely and engage in text-based discussions, build evidence-based claims and arguments, conduct research and write from sources, and expand their academic vocabulary. Paths to College and Career's instructional resources address the needs of all learners, including students with disabilities, English language learners, and gifted and talented students. This enhanced curriculum provides teachers with freshly designed Teacher Guides that make the curriculum more accessible and flexible, a Teacher Resource Book for each module that includes all of the materials educators need to manage instruction, and Student Journals that give students learning tools for each module and a single place to organize and document their learning. As the creators of the Paths ELA curriculum for grades 6–12, PCG Education provides a professional learning program that ensures the success of the curriculum. The program includes: Nationally recognized professional development from an organization that has been immersed in the new standards since their inception. Blended learning experiences for teachers and leaders that enrich and extend the learning. A train-the-trainer program that builds capacity and provides resources and individual support for embedded leaders and coaches. Paths offers schools and districts a unique approach to ensuring college and career readiness for all students, providing state-of-the-art curriculum and state-of-the-art implementation.

Recent years have seen an explosion of interest in the use of computerized text analysis methods to address basic psychological questions. This comprehensive handbook brings together leading language analysis scholars to present foundational concepts and methods for investigating human thought, feeling, and behavior using language. Contributors work toward integrating psychological science and theory with natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning. Ethical issues in working with natural language datasets are discussed in depth. The volume showcases NLP-driven techniques and applications in areas including interpersonal relationships, personality, morality, deception, social biases, political psychology, psychopathology, and public health.

Answering key questions such as 'Why study grammar?' and 'What is standard English?', *Introducing English Grammar* guides readers through the practical analysis of the syntax of English sentences. With all special terms carefully explained as they are introduced, the book is written for readers with no previous experience of grammatical analysis. It is ideal for all those beginning their study of linguistics, English language or speech pathology, as well as students with primarily literary interests who need to cover the basics of linguistic analysis. The approach taken is in line with current research in grammar, a particular advantage for students who may go on to study syntax in more depth. All the examples and exercises use real language taken from newspaper articles, non-standard dialects and include excerpts from studies of patients with language difficulties. Students are encouraged to think about the terminology as a tool kit for studying language and to test what can and cannot be described using these tools. This new edition has been fully revised in line with recent research. There is a new chapter on World English, a new glossary and a free website with extensive further reading and answers to the exercises.

Highlighting marginalized but significant perspectives about the sociopolitical essence of English language tests and testing processes worldwide, this book explores the social considerations of testing theories and practices from a critical perspective. Investigating concerns surrounding power inequalities, *The Sociopolitics of English Language Testing* takes a socially-situated view of language assessment, bringing sociopolitical understandings of language teaching, learning, and assessment to the forefront in the field. Within the broader discussion of the politics of test use, an international team of language and education experts address the issues of ideology, diversity, power, and dominance in English language testing. Through socially-sensitive theoretical as well as empirical discussion and investigation of English language testing, this book offers valuable insights, not only to applied linguists and the language education community who have focused on positivistic and cognitively-oriented conceptions of language testing, but to anyone who wishes to venture beyond the traditional bounds of the field.

Discourse is language as it occurs, in any form or context, beyond the speech act. It may be written or spoken, monological or dialogical, but there is always a communicative aim or purpose. The present volume provides systematic orientation in the vast field of studying discourse from a pragmatic perspective. It first gives an overview of a range of approaches developed for the analysis of discourse, including, among others, conversation analysis, systemic-functional analysis, genre analysis, critical discourse analysis, corpus-driven approaches and multimodal

analysis. The focus is furthermore on functional units in discourse, such as discourse markers, moves, speech act sequences, discourse phases and silence. The final section of the volume examines discourse types and domains, providing a taxonomy of discourse types and focusing on a range of discourse domains, e.g. classroom discourse, medical discourse, legal discourse, electronic discourse. Each article surveys the current state of the art of the respective topic area while also presenting new research findings.

Nothing provided

This book offers a systematic introduction to the linguistic analysis of newspaper reports on crime. The author demonstrates how the linguistic analysis of newspaper texts helps to gain insight into the construction of offenders and victims in those texts and links the findings to criminological frameworks. Tabbert employs Critical Stylistics to explore the description of participants, the presentation of speech as well as actions, states or events, and other linguistic devices employed by journalists to present a particular image of an offender or a victim in the press. This book shows the fruitfulness of an interdisciplinary approach to reveal predominant discourse on crime in society and will be of great interest to researchers in linguistics, criminology and media studies.

This work is a corpus-based study of the language of English up-market (quality) newspaper editorials, covering the period 1900 1993. CENE, the Corpus of English Newspaper Editorials, was compiled for the purposes of this study and comprises editorials from the "Daily Telegraph, "the "Guardian, "and "The Times "chosen to represent periods at ten-year intervals. The language of the editorials was investigated with regard to features that previous research had proved to be markers of such types of discourse as might be of interest to an investigation of the development of the language of newspaper editorials. To begin with, sets of features associated with the empirically defined dimensions of linguistic variation presented in Biber (1988) were compared across decades and newspapers; these dimensions included personal involvement and information density, narrative discourse, argumentative discourse, abstract discourse, and explicit reference. However, since the study showed that the features within each set often developed in diverging directions, the old sets were broken up and new ones formed on the basis of change and continuity as well as of shared linguistic/stylistic functions, specific for newspaper editorials, among the features involved. It then became apparent that, during the 20th century, the language of the editorials developed towards greater information density and lexical specificity and diversity but at the same time towards greater informality, in so far as the use of conversational features increased. The narrative quality of the editorials at the beginning of the century gradually decreased whereas their reporting and argumentative functions remained the same over the years. When the features were compared across the newspapers analyzed, a clear distinction was noticed between "The Times "and the" Guardian. "The language of the" Guardian "was the most informal and the most narrative while that of The Times was the least so. The information density was the highest in "The Times" and the lowest in the "Guardian. "In these respects, the" Daily Telegraph "took an intermediate position. The editorials of the" Guardian "were more argumentative than those of both the" Daily Telegraph "and" The Times. "As regards lexical specificity and diversity as well as sentence complexity, the" Daily Telegraph "scored the highest and "The Times "the lowest while the results obtained for the" Guardian "were in between the two."

Through an approach informed by language ecology and linguistic ethnography, this book examines Hawai'i as a complex multilingual society. Focusing on situated language usage as well as underlying ideological beliefs, the book offers analyses of Hawaiian, Pidgin, Japanese, the languages of Micronesia, and the phenomenon of language mixing.

Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1, University of Dusseldorf "Heinrich Heine" (Anglistik III), course: Error Analysis, 0 entries in the bibliography, language: English, comment:, abstract: Have you ever read a newspaper article about bilingual children? Well, I guess everybody has come across at least one of them. Is it not an interesting matter of fact that bilingual children apparently learn a second language easier than monolingual? But after reading those texts have you ever asked yourself where exactly the differences between monolingual and bilingual children in second language acquisition (SLA) are? I did and therefore I investigated in comparing data of a monolingual and a bilingual child. Consequently in my analysis I will not focus on one particular error but I will take in account all errors made by my subjects. I will start my paper with giving you some background information about the subjects native languages. The monolingual child's native language (NL) is German, the bilingual child's mother tongues are German and Arabic. I will show you the most important differences between English, German and Arabic. Because I did not find a useful Arabic grammar (in fact the problem was that I can not read Arabic letters) I asked a friend of mine to translate some sentences. Therefore you will find a comparative table of English, German and Arabic in Appendix I. In the next part I will tell you something more about my subjects and about the requirements they had to fulfil. Then I will describe how I collected the data. The complete data will be found in Appendix II. The next step will be a presentation of my results. First I will tell you how the data was scored. Afterwards there will be a detailed description of each error made by my subjects and I will try to analyze why they occurred. Finally I will draw a conclusion out of my results.

Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2,3, University of Wurzburg, language: English, abstract: The present study focuses on nonfinite clauses as one of the three main types of clauses aside from finite clauses and verbless clauses. The aim of this paper is to analyse the structural classes of to-infinitives and -ing participle clauses concerning their realizations on the clause level as well as the phrase level. In Section 5 the theoretical background knowledge to the analysis of three newspaper articles from "The Guardian" is applied along the lines of these features. "Language is the most massive and inclusive art we know, a mountainous and anonymous work of unconscious generations." Edward Sapir, a poet as well as pioneer linguist, draws our attention to the great diversity that language itself holds. Even the small section of Sentence Analysis presents a great many points of interest that would be worth analysing and applying on a text."

From the ideological bias of the press, to the role of headlines in newspaper articles and ways in which newspapers relate to their audience, the book provides a comprehensive analysis of newspaper language.

This book provides an insight into the standardisation process of German in eighteenth-century Austria. It describes how norms prescribed by grammarians were actually implemented via a school reform carried out by educationalist Johann Ignaz Felbiger on the order of Empress Maria Theresa. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were undertaken of certain Upper German features (e-apocope, the absence of the prefix ge- and the ending -t in past participles, and variants of the verb form sind) in reading primers, issues of the Wienerisches Diarium / Wiener Zeitung and petitionary letters. These reveal how such variants became increasingly 'invisible' in writing. This process of 'invisibilisation', i.e. a process of stigmatization which prevents the use of certain varieties and variants in writing, can be attributed to a number of factors: Empress Maria Theresa's appeal for a language reform, the normative work by eighteenth-century grammarians, the implementation of educational reforms, and the early introduction of East Central German variants in newspaper issues.

Verbal performances are often encountered in the media where they are used to embody characters or social archetypes. Performed voices define the norm as well as the linguistic Others and by doing so circulate associated values and linguistic ideologies. This book explores the idea that, far from simply being exercises in verbal skill and flair, performances of social, ethnic or gendered voices in the media not only have the power to accomplish ideological work, they are also sites of linguistic tension and negotiation. Critically examining performances of French voices in the media, this book raises the following questions: - How are repertoires of voices constructed and subsequently perpetuated in the media? - How do the stereotypic personae these voices contribute to build become familiar to national as well as

transnational audiences? - How do such performed voices reproduce hegemonic ideologies of standard and non-standard languages and participate in the perpetuation of social discriminations? - How are these performed voices commodified into cultural products of otherness that may later be reclaimed by stigmatized communities? Following an innovative framework which allows for analysis of performances of varied voices and their impact in the media sphere, *Voices in the Media* offers a new approach to the linguistics of media performance.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2,0, Ruhr-University of Bochum (Englisches Seminar), course: Legal Language, 15 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Media are the dominating presenters of language in our society. News language has a mass audience, it ?s the few talking to the many, and thus has enormous power and influence in the world. This term paper will analyse some important works of linguistic theory concerning the language in the news, especially focussing on the print language of newspapers.

Chapter 2 wants to give a brief introduction into the field, that means it gives some definitions extracted from different sources to the general meaning of newspaper language. The theoretical background knowledge like e. g. explicit linguistic tools that are characteristic and exclusively found in newspaper language are being presented in the following chapters. Here, I will try to demonstrate in how far the role of linguistic structure is extremely important in the construction of language in the news. The explained analytic devices will be better illustrated by examples taken from select British newspapers, all dealing with the Harold Shipman case, one of the most spectacular event in British media. Harold Shipman, a British general practitioner, was the most prolific known serial killer in the history of Britain who killed around 250 patients from the 1970s to 1998, mainly elderly women who lived alone and were otherwise in good health. He was eventually caught after he ineptly forged a new will in the name of one of his victims. Shipman was convicted on 15 sample charges in 2000 and sentenced to life imprisonment. "Dr. Death" (the media gave him this nickname) committed suicide in 2004, without admitting to or explaining his crimes. The style of the Sun newspaper is very different from that of the Guardian, and the readerships of the two papers are very distinct in socioeconomical terms. Therefore, the reports by four different British newspapers concerning this topic are being examined and compared, namely the Guardian, the Daily Telegraph, the Daily Mirror and The Sun. After all, this paper wants to prove that news is a representation of a construction of social and economic values, and not a value-free reflection of "facts". It is written to look at the way the news texts present, and to a certain extent create or at least influence, aspects of our (in this case the British) culture and society.

This Handbook provides a state-of-the-art account of research in language policy and planning (LPP). Through a critical examination of LPP, the Handbook offers new direction for a field in theoretical and methodological turmoil as a result of the socio-economic, institutional, and discursive processes of change taking place under the conditions of Late Modernity. Late Modernity refers to the widespread processes of late capitalism leading to the selective privatization of services (including education), the information revolution associated with rapidly changing statuses and functions of languages, the weakening of the institutions of nation-states (along with the strengthening of non-state actors), and the fragmentation of overlapping and competing identities associated with new complexities of language-identity relations and new forms of multilingual language use. As an academic discipline in the social sciences, LPP is fraught with tensions between these processes of change and the still-powerful ideological framework of modern nationalism. It is an exciting and energizing time for LPP research. This Handbook propels the field forward, offering a dialogue between the two major historical trends in LPP associated with the processes of Modernity and Late Modernity: the focus on continuity behind the institutional policies of the modern nation-state, and the attention to local processes of uncertainty and instability across different settings resulting from processes of change. The Handbook takes great strides toward overcoming the long-standing division between "top-down" and "bottom-up" analysis in LPP research, setting the stage for theoretical and methodological innovation. Part I defines alternative theoretical and conceptual frameworks in LPP, emphasizing developments since the ethnographic turn, including: ethnography in LPP; historical-discursive approaches; ethics, normative theorizing, and transdisciplinary methods; and the renewed focus on socio-economic class. Part II examines LPP against the background of influential ideas about language shaped by the institutions of the nation-state, with close attention to the social position of minority languages and specific communities facing profound language policy challenges. Part III investigates the turmoil and tensions that currently characterize LPP research under conditions of Late Modernity. Finally, Part IV presents an integrative summary and directions for future LPP research.

Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1, University of Hannover, language: English, abstract: Linguistische Analyse von Zeitungsartikeln zu einem Ereignis während des Irakkriegs auf der Grundlage von theoretischen Werken von Autoren wie Alan Bell und Teun van Dijk.

Studying Language introduces key ideas about how English functions within its social and cultural contexts. It explores core topics of study such as language variation, pragmatics, stylistics and critical discourse analysis. Case studies provide worked analysis of sample texts, suggestions for further study and a further reading section.

Evaluation is the linguistic expression of speaker/writer opinion, and has only recently become the focus of linguistic analysis. This book presents the first corpus-based account of evaluation; one hundred newspaper articles collated to form a 70,000 word comparable corpus, drawn from both tabloid and broadsheet media. The book provides detailed explanations and justifications of the underlying framework of evaluation, as well as demonstrating how this is part of the larger framework of media discourse. Unlike many other linguistic analyses of media language, it makes frequent reference to the production circumstances of newspaper discourse, in particular the so-called 'news values' that shape the creation of the news. Cutting-edge and insightful, *Evaluation in Media Discourse* will be of interest to academics and researchers in corpus linguistics and media discourse.

Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2,3, University of Würzburg, language: English, abstract: The present study focuses on nonfinite clauses as one of the three main types of clauses aside from finite clauses and verbless clauses. The aim of this paper is to analyse the structural classes of to-infinitives and -ing participle clauses concerning their realizations on the clause level as well as the phrase level. In Section 5 the theoretical background knowledge to the analysis of three newspaper articles from "The Guardian" is applied along the lines of these features. "Language is the most massive and inclusive art we know, a mountainous and anonymous work of unconscious generations." Edward Sapir, a poet as well as pioneer linguist, draws our attention to the great diversity that language itself holds. Even the small section of Sentence Analysis presents a great many points of interest that would be worth analysing and applying on a text.

Genre analysis has a long-established tradition in academic genres, but interest in the analysis of public genres has been very recent. This book examines the theory of genre analysis based on Swales' (1990) model; distinctive rhetorical features of English language newspaper Op-Eds were examined and found five obligatory moves including Relevant Headline, Introduction, Statement of the Problem, Argumentation, and Recommendation. There were also three optional moves called Sub-Headline, Background Information, and Starting with Argumentation.

Seminar paper from the year 1998 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,0 (A), <http://www.uni-jena.de/> (Anglistics/American Studies), course: HS: Linguistic Analysis: Events in complex media coverage, 18 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The topic of this paper is the representation of women in selected British newspapers. The question which I will try to answer is, whether women are portrayed significantly different from men and if so, in how far this is brought about linguistically. After giving a short synopsis of why a non-discriminatory treatment of

women in the media may be favourable, I will first give statistical evidence from the material collected and supplement this with statistical information on where women stand in society. I will then go on to analyse staff and correspondents to see in how far women are involved in the perceptible news production or news reception. After having finished these chapters leading up to the topic of the linguistic analysis, I will then focus on the language in the newspapers. Here, attention will be both on the grammatical and the lexical level. On the lexical level telling semantic devices will be categorisation, generic usage, marked expressions and naming, among others. On the grammatical level, clause structures, noun phrases, verb phrases, activity, passivity and others will be of interest. A final conclusion will summarise the findings. The material used will be the internet editions of five major British newspapers. These were randomly selected and downloaded in the last week of July 1998. The five newspapers chosen are (in alphabetical order) the Guardian, the Independent, the Mirror, the Star and the Times

This doctoral dissertation places its focus on the discourse of news media in English, which has traditionally been an attractive and fruitful source of information about language for both discourse analysts and corpus linguists. While many of the analyses have focused on scientific discourse, the alternative approach to science popularization proposed focuses on its description as a newspaper genre, placing our emphasis on the description of textual features typical of science popularization discourse. The popularization of science is normally carried out by a number of journalists who write in scientific sections and act as mediators between scientists and lay people, and who elaborate discourse through a series of linguistic and discursive choices by which they obtain credibility for the facts under comment. One of those resources is that of explicit attribution which presents discourse as deriving from someone different from the journalist, and introduces reported language events in the text. In this context, this study was created with the aim of providing the phenomenon of attribution in newspaper discourse with deeper insights that help improve the knowledge about language event's reports in science popularization articles. For this purpose, a corpus of electronic versions of science popularization articles from the British newspaper The Guardian has been compiled and analysed to get data on the presence of attribution in science popularization articles and on the behaviour of language events reported, both in first paragraphs and in the rest of the text, taking into account thematisation patterns in the texts. The model of language that has been taken as reference in this study is Systemic Functional Linguistics, which focuses on how language works and conceives language as a social semiotic, also taking Discourse Analysis as the perspective adopted for the analysis of language. We have obtained relevant results on the phenomena of explicit attribution, simple and complex processes of language events' reporting and quoting, as well as on the use of the epistemic stance according to and reporting verbs as reporting signals in science popularization articles. We conclude that a close look at the data reveals that the traditional approach doesn't account for the phenomenon of attribution in science popularization articles appropriately.

This thesis aims to investigate the issues surrounding California's Proposition 227, an important language policy passed in June of 1998 which drastically limited bilingual education. This proposition requires that all public school systems be in English only. Using a method known as Critical Discourse Analysis, this study exposes the underlying bias embedded in the discourse of newspaper articles from: the Los Angeles Times, the Orange County Register, and the Sacramento Bee. After analyzing articles from these newspapers various themes emerged which indicated that each newspaper adhered to either assimilationists' position which is conservative, or a pluralist position which is backed by liberals.

This book offers both an understanding of newspaper reporting and a means for readers to develop their own critical analysis. Using a wealth of contemporary case studies, students are taught how the language of journalism works, providing students with an accessible and user-friendly guide to analyzing newspapers around the globe.

Inhaltsangabe:Abstract: This study investigates in how far the news language of weblogs differs from the news language in traditional print or online newspapers. A special focal point is set on oral language and its functions. The analysis should help to answer the questions: - Can weblogs help to minimize the distance between journalists and readers? - Can weblogs assist in attracting a new kind of readership? - Can weblogs assist in raising readership loyalty? All results can also be transferred from journalism to public relations and marketing: - Can weblogs help to provide you closer insight into your customer needs? - Can weblogs assist in attracting new target groups? - Can weblogs assist in raising customer loyalty? The study is set up according to the following sequence: Firstly, a general approach to weblogs is presented, describing their structure, development and implementation. Secondly, differences between the spoken and written mode are outlined and several models depicting the continuum relationship between both are introduced. After the explanation of the significance and function of orality in written electronic and news discourse, the concept of oral models in the press is introduced. In a last step, a sample analysis of several articles from one journalistic weblog is conducted, one online and one traditional newspaper, applying a linguistic framework based on the theoretical works presented before. With this examination, it is shown that the language used in journalistic weblogs contains more characteristics from the variety of spoken language than the languages of online and traditional print newspapers. From the results, potential effects are derived, e.g. on the practical fields of application or on the composition of the readership. Until now, only 38% of all adult US internet users and 37% of the Germans know what a weblog or short blog is. But nevertheless, weblogs have already attracted great attention from around the globe during the past nine years since their first appearance. In September 2004, Time asked Is this a media revolution? Initially, bloggers pointed their readers to interesting sites they found on their travels in the World Wide Web. Later, this filter function was used primarily to comment and criticize media coverage of news. Thus, bloggers were claimed to be the antithesis of traditional journalists: unedited, unabashedly opinionated, sporadic and personal . This personal aspect was [...]

This report presents a quantitative assessment of how the presentation of news has changed over the past 30 years and how it varies across platforms. Over time, and as society moved from "old" to "new" media, news content has generally shifted from more-objective event- and context-based reporting to reporting that is more subjective, relies more heavily on argumentation and advocacy, and includes more emotional appeals.

Seminar paper from the year 2008 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 2,0, University of Graz (Anglistik), course: Textlinguistik, language: English, abstract: This seminar paper contains a linguistic analysis of argumentation-patterns in newspaper articles on politics. Reports on the Iranian nuclear program are critically examined, paying particular attention to the triangle language-politics-media. Hoey's Goal-Achievement-Pattern has been employed as the main methodology.

This book covers computationally innovative methods and technologies including data collection and elicitation, data processing, data analysis, data visualizations, and data presentation. It explores how digital humanists have harnessed the hypersociality and social technologies, benefited from the open-source sharing not only of data but of code, and made technological capabilities a critical part of humanities work. Chapters are written by researchers from around the world, bringing perspectives from diverse fields and subject areas. The respective authors describe their work, their research, and their learning. Topics include semantic web for cultural heritage valorization, machine learning for parody detection by classification, psychological text analysis, crowdsourcing imagery coding in natural disasters, and creating inheritable digital codebooks. Designed for researchers and academics, this book is suitable for those interested in methodologies and analytics that can be applied in literature, history, philosophy, linguistics, and related disciplines. Professionals such as librarians, archivists, and historians will also find the content informative and instructive.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2020 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,0, University of Innsbruck, language: English, abstract: In order to analyse the frequency of anglicism usage in the German language, this paper analyses articles from the German newspaper Die Zeit. Media and the press, for instance, mimic the use and competence of English words in the German language among German native speakers. Therefore, analysing newspaper articles is an efficient and effective way to demonstrate the spread of anglicisms. At the beginning of this thesis there is a general explanation of anglicisms. This not only includes a definition but also further information on the different forms of anglicisms, such as direct or indirect loan influences as well as hybrid anglicisms. Moreover, it illustrates the transmission processes with its parameters and the grammar of anglicism within the German language system. Consequently, this lexical productivity is summarized, and the types of integration of anglicisms into the German lexicon are further evaluated. This is then followed by a chapter that highlights diachronic aspects of integrating English borrowings into the German language and the motives of using these. Subsequently, it provides information on the impact it has on German and the reasons why some German linguists believe their language to be endangered. The analysis in this paper encompasses a broad sample of 60 articles in total from six different news categories that were published between October 2019 and February 2020 on the online platform of the German newspaper Die Zeit. Since Second World War, the use of anglicisms in the German language has drastically increased, and thus, English words are borrowed more frequently. Nowadays, in the year 2020, one can confidently argue that nearly every German native speaker uses anglicisms in their everyday life.

The first decade of the new Scottish Parliament has seen the emergence of a new-found national confidence. 'Scottishness' is clearly alive and flourishing. This book offers new and detailed insights into Scottish language and its usage by the Scottish press. To what extent does the use of identifiably Scottish lexical features help them to maintain their distinctive Scottish identity and appeal to their readership? Which Scottish words and phrases do the papers use and where, is it a symbolic gesture, do they all behave in the same way, and has this changed since devolution? Combining analysis of broad trends with detailed discussion of individual Scottish words and phrases, its timely publication coincides with a period when interest in things Scottish is at an all time high.

In recent years, there has been a sharp increase in anti-Muslim attacks. What is driving the proliferation of these hate crimes? Why are Muslims being demonised? Building on current research and drawing upon real-life examples and case studies, this book provides an accessible introduction to Islamophobia and Islamophobic hate crimes along with the various responses to this form of victimisation. Chapters cover a range of topics including: • Definitions of hate crime and Islamophobia • Islamophobic hate crime online • Gender and Islamophobia • Media representations of Islamophobia • Institutional Islamophobia As one of the first student resources dedicated to the subject of Islamophobia, this book will be instructive and important reading for those engaged in a range of topics in criminology, including hate crime, victimology and victimisation, crime and media, and gender and crime.

The papers in this book explore language use in a broad range of discourse fields. They provide theoretical perspectives on global orientations to social, political and economic transformations in the "New World Order" (NWO), and extend these with studies on the impacts of such transformations at the local, national, regional and global levels. The discussions highlight current concerns among academics and political commentators about the potential social impact of representations of the NWO in language and discourse. The present work is important in raising social consciousness towards the central role that language and discourse play in the construction of shifting/multiple identities. In this way, the roles of critical discourse analysis and indeed that of the analysts themselves are emancipative and socially transformative. The value of such consciousness-raising for potential social action in language user empowerment terms cannot be overstressed, particularly given the ascendant position of the English language in the NWO. This collection is a significant contribution to the ongoing critical discussion on global order discourse.

This book covers recent developments in the field, from multi-layered mark-up and standards to theoretical formalisms to applications. It presents results from international research in text technology, computational linguistics, hypertext modeling and more.

Laitin portrays these Russian-speakers as a "beached diaspora" since the populations did not cross international borders; the borders themselves receded. He asks what will become of these populations. Will they learn the languages of the republics in which they live and prepare their children for assimilation? Will they return to a homeland many have never seen? Or will they become loyal citizens of the new republics while maintaining a Russian identity?

The Routledge Handbook of Language and Superdiversity provides an accessible and authoritative overview of this growing area, the linguistic analysis of interaction in superdiverse cities.

Developed as a descriptive term to account for the increasingly stratified processes and effects of migration in Western Europe, 'superdiversity' has the potential to contribute to an enhanced understanding of mobility, complexity, and change, with theoretical, practical, global, and methodological reach. With seven sections edited by leading names, the handbook includes 35 state-of-the-art chapters from international authorities. The handbook adopts a truly interdisciplinary approach, covering: Cultural heritage Sport Law Education Business and entrepreneurship. The result is a truly comprehensive account of how people live, work and communicate in superdiverse spaces. This volume is key reading for all those engaged in the study and research of Language and Superdiversity within Applied Linguistics, Linguistic Anthropology and related areas.

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