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문학석사 학위논문

**A Comparative Study on the Uses of
(Un)attended *This* and *These*
in US and Korean English Newspapers**

미국과 한국 영자 신문기사에 나타나는 지시사
This 와 *These* 사용의 비교연구

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영어영문학과 영어학 전공

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이 논문을 문학석사 학위논문으로 제출함

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Abstract

A Comparative Study on the Uses of (Un)attended *This* and *These* in US and Korean English Newspapers

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The primary aim of this thesis is to analyze the uses of attended and unattended demonstratives *this* and *these* which appear in US and Korean English newspapers. It also examines how cohesion is made with the demonstratives in discourse. For the study, two corpora were constructed, one of which consists of the articles from *The New York Times* (NYT) and the other is comprised of those from *The Korea Herald* and *The Korea Times* (KH&KT). All the articles were published in the fields of politics, national, and international in 2018, which

represent objective news reportage the most. NYT contained 190,848 words whereas KH&KT had 165,120 words. In NYT, 75 attended uses and 14 unattended uses were found. In KH&KT, there were 44 attended uses and 94 unattended uses. In terms of categorization, unattended demonstratives were divided into two with respect to the verbs following them: “copular” and “non-copular”. On the other hand, attended demonstratives were categorized largely into “deictic” – “simple repetition”, “newspaper article”, and “synonymous repetition” and “abstract” – “shell nouns”, “adverbials”, and “others”.

Despite the warning of style guide books that writers need to avoid using demonstratives in order not to generate vague reference, the corpora showed that writers employed demonstratives by making cohesion in text. Both American and Korean journalists used attended and unattended demonstratives, but their distribution was different across NYT and KH&KT. The study revealed that the total frequency of them was higher in KH&KT than in NYT. Attended uses were less distributed than unattended uses in KH&KT unlike previous research (Oh, 2012a) while attended demonstratives occurred much more often than unattended ones in NYT, similar to the study of Gray and Cortes (2011).

Unattended demonstratives were adopted either as subject or object of a sentence. Not only NYT but also KH&KT had higher distribution in the position of subject, but KH&KT presented overwhelming uses in the subject position. When the demonstratives were subject-positioned, they occurred either with copular or non-copular verbs. KH&KT as well as NYT had similar distribution in the way that

copular verbs were used more frequently, which serves to present extra information or explanation of the preceding discourse. There were three notable patterns used by Korean journalists to make texts cohesive: 1) the pattern “*this + be + the first + noun*”, 2) the use of shell nouns, and 3) the pattern “somebody said + *this + copular verb + evaluative or interpretative words*”. In both NYT and KH&KT, non-copular verbs appeared less frequently. The most frequent word was *come* in KH&KT, and it was mostly followed by time-related and situation-related words.

When it comes to attended demonstratives, the nouns following them were examined because they played an important role in making cohesion in text. There were three remarkable points when the uses in NYT and KH&KT were compared: 1) higher frequency of “synonymous repetition in KH&KT than in NYT, 2) higher frequency of “simple repetition” in NYT than in KH&KT, and 3) exclusive distribution of “newspaper articles” and “others” in NYT.

The results of the present study revealed how demonstratives work as cohesive devices and backed up the previous studies on cohesion in discourse (Swales, 2005; Atkas & Cortes, 2008; Gray, 2010; Oh, 2012a). In addition, the study presented the actual uses of demonstratives in newspaper writing although writing manuals do not recommend using them. This showed how writers encapsulate preceding information with demonstratives without vagueness. This also buttresses the argument that “tacit sense of tradeoff between economy and clarity which only come with considerable writing experience” (Swales, 2005). Journalists have expertise in writing articles; therefore, they are aware of the

function of demonstratives as cohesive devices which can refer to the propositions in prior text with no confusion. Moreover, the study contributed to register analyses. Since most of the relevant studies were concerned with academic prose or student essays, investigating the newspaper register was able to provide additional evidence that writers use demonstratives in texts. Based on the investigation, the study also suggests that it would be necessary to examine other formal registers (i.e. legal documents and business letters) as well as other demonstratives (i.e. that and those).

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Cohesion, This, These, Newspaper Discourse

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1. Motivation and Background of the Study

One most valued feature in constructing a written form of discourse is cohesion which “occurs where the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another” (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 4). Halliday and Hasan presented a substantial description of English grammar in discourse, focusing on cohesion. In their discussion, they proposed a model which illustrates cohesion in text as meaning relations and the discourse having those ties being considered as a text. The principles described in the model were “referencing”, “substitution and ellipsis”, “conjunction”, and “lexical cohesion”. Among these categories, referencing¹ has been most spotlighted (Bolinger, 1977; Donnellan; 1978; Carden, 1982; Cornish, 1996), especially anaphoric referencing (Fox, 1987; Liddy, Bonzi, Katzer & Oddy, 1987; Botley & McEnery, 2000). Anaphoric referencing is a way of retrieving pre-mentioned information, and the referent and the referring expression (e.g. pronouns, demonstratives, etc.) must be an exact match in order to make a cohesive text. Namely, referencing in written discourse is a way of showing and keeping track of the entities in text, and it also holds writers

¹ Halliday and Hasan (1976) explained that referencing has two subcategories: exophora and endophora. Exophora is more about situational reference which must contribute to the context of situation. On the contrary, endophora is textual reference. It consists of the two subcategories, anaphora and cataphora, and they are differentiated from each other in terms of the direction of referencing. Anaphora is related to preceding text while cataphora is to following text. In addition, this endophora has three types of reference: personal reference, demonstrative reference, comparative reference.

responsible for providing accurate referencing information (Eggins, 1994).

“Demonstratives”, which is one of the types of anaphoric reference, has gained much attention (Geisler, Kaufer & Steinberg, 1985; Roberts, 1985; Petch-Tyson, 2000; Swales, 2005; Gray, 2006; Gray, 2010; Oh, 2012a). Demonstratives trace preceding information by means of proximity expressions such as *this*, *these*, *that*, and *those*, and they function as cohesive devices (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Geisler, Kaufer & Steinberg, 1985; Quirk, Greenbaum & Leech, 1985; Flowerdew, 2003; Charles, 2006). However, there has been a debate (Roberts, 1952; Moskovit, 1983; Petch-Tyson, 2000) over whether to use pronominal demonstratives in writing or not since they are not preferred to be used in written discourse according to style guide books (American Psychological Association, 2001; Stunk & White, 2000; Lunsford, 2003; Faigley, 2006). Writers should particularly be careful with demonstratives when they are not followed by a noun adjunct (Geisler Kaufer & Steinberg, 1985). This is because it may cause “vague reference” (Roberts, 1952, p.173), which means there would be confusion in readers’ comprehending a text.

Against these claims, Halliday and Hasan (1976) point out that whether readers find the right referent of a demonstrative in text is another dimension of problem, which is relevant to cognitive matters. They argue that cohesion can be made with the use of demonstratives regardless of it. In addition, Quirk et al. (1985) also share the view of the explanation provided by Halliday and Hasan, saying that both attended and unattended uses in achieving cohesion are “satisfactory” (p. 1460). Furthermore, they add that the determiner function of the

demonstratives plus the following noun presents lexical cohesion by relating it to the preceding context.

In line with the arguments of Halliday and Hasan (1976) and Quirk et al. (1985), actual uses of demonstratives in written discourse have been studied (Atkas, 2005; Charles, 2006; Atkas & Cortes, 2008; Cunying, 2013), and they seem to support these claims. For example, Swales (2005) investigated *this* which appeared in English-written research papers. The results indicated that about fifty percent of *this* occurred in clause-initial positions and about one-third of this outcome appeared without any nominals. In addition, Gray (2006) scrutinized the use of *this* and *these* both as pronouns and as determiners, occurring in two academic prose. In the first place, the frequency of pronouns versus determiners was observed. The findings demonstrated that the determiner usage appeared more frequently than the pronoun usage in both the academic journals. Nevertheless, a fair amount of *this* used as pronouns was found as well. Secondly, lexico-grammatical features with the linguistic contexts were examined. Two kinds of copular verbs (*appear* and *be*) and an array of non-copular verbs were detected when pronominal demonstratives were used as the subject of a verb. In the case of demonstratives functioning as determiners, five types of nouns followed *this* and *these*: concrete nouns, deictic nouns, shell nouns², adverbial head nouns, and other abstract nouns.

Studies on academic writing illustrated above confirmed that it contains

² Shell nouns are referred to as “an open-ended functionally-defined class of abstract nouns that have, to varying degrees, the potential for being used as conceptual shells for complex, proposition-like pieces of information” (Schmid, 2000, p. 4). In other words, shell nouns encapsulate complex and intricate discourse consisting of many propositions.

quite a number of demonstratives regardless of what style guide books warn of. Since the actual uses of demonstratives do not reflect style manuals well, this leaves a question whether or not it is appropriate to still follow the restrictions. In order to solve the question, there needs to be more research on demonstratives with a variety of written registers³. To be specific, previous studies have been dominantly conducted with academic writing, but it is not the only register which strictly abides by stylistic restrictions. In line with academic prose, the newspaper register is also included in professional writing (Biber & Conrad, 2009; Bhatia, 2014). It is traditionally known to conform to stylistic restrictions, so studying different registers would contribute to obtaining the answer to the question. In addition, newspaper writing is worth to be studied in a sense that it is a big part of communication (Bell, 1991). Similar to academic prose, how writers and readers smoothly interact with each other through newspapers is actually based on how writers make cohesion in their writing and properly transfer the information to readers. Aside from these similarities between academic and newspaper writing, differences (i.e. linguistic and situational) can also exhibit other linguistic phenomena because newspapers have their own characteristics used for different communicative purposes (i.e. reporting events) (Biber & Conrad; 2009; Bonyadi, 2012).

Corresponding to the necessity of research in the field of newspapers,

³ The present paper adopts the term ‘registers’ rather than ‘genres’. *Register* is different from *genre* in that “they have been used to refer to a general kind of language associated with a domain use, such as a ‘legal register’ or ‘scientific register’. Contrarily, *genre* “has been used to refer to a culturally recognized ‘message type’ with a conventional internal structure” (Biber, 2006, p. 11).

there have been attempts to study linguistic phenomena in newspaper writing (Li, 2010; Yoo, 2011; Malah, Tan & Mashid, 2017). Such studies deal with areas such as transitivity, lexical cohesion, ellipsis. However, there have been very few, if any, studies conducted concerning referencing in newspaper discourse. Thus, the present study tries to explore cohesive demonstratives occurring in this register through corpus methodology. This investigation focuses on *this* and *these*, and their distribution and linguistic environments are examined. The reason for studying only the proximity-related demonstratives is that the previous study (Biber et al., 1999) showed far higher distribution of *this* in newspapers⁴ than the one of *that*.

In conducting research, the study mainly deals with referencing in the newspaper register. However, it is inevitable to see and compare newspaper writing to academic writing since there are not enough previous studies concerning newspapers. It is true that the distributions may be different due to the differences between the details of each register. Nevertheless, the two registers are all professional writing, and they appear to be on the premise that they conform to stylistic manuals. This leads to the exploration of how different the uses of demonstratives are as cohesive devices across registers.

1.2. Research Questions

The current study aims to analyze the uses of attended and unattended

⁴ Biber et al. (1999) examined four different registers such as conversation, fiction, newspapers, and academic writing. Unlike other registers, there were few explanations of newspapers but only statistical results.

demonstratives *this* and *these* which serve as determiners and pronouns respectively in newspapers. A comparison of frequency and linguistic context in which *this* and *these* occur between the U.S. and Korean English newspapers will be made. Moreover, the results will be compared to the ones of previous studies concerning academic prose. This is not only because there is a lack of similar research but also because they are under the same professional register. So as to reach a comprehensive analysis, this study tries to answer the following research questions:

1. In the U.S. and Korean English newspapers, how frequently are the attended and unattended demonstratives *this* and *these* distributed?
2. In the U.S. and Korean English newspapers, what kinds of verbs are used with unattended *this* and *these* occurring as the subject of a clause?
3. In the U.S. and Korean English newspapers, what kinds of nouns are used with attended *this* and *these*?
4. How is the newspaper register different from the academic register when both are considered as professional writing?

1.3. Organization of the Study

The study consists of five chapters. Chapter 1 deals with the background of the study and the motivation that made the research conducted. There are four research questions to be answered throughout the study. In Chapter 2, previous

studies pertaining to the current study are reviewed. Firstly, the grammatical characteristics of the demonstratives are provided, and the term “attended” and “unattended” are introduced. Secondly, the idea of cohesion is illustrated, and relevant studies conducted with corpus methodology are reviewed. Then, a brief review on Korean English newspapers is presented. The characteristics of newspaper writing are illustrated as well in comparison to academic writing. In chapter 3, the source of data and analysis procedures are described, and the classification of the types of linguistic environments in which *this* and *these* occur are explained. Chapter 4 provides a comprehensive data analysis and discussion. The results of how attended and unattended *this* and *these* are distributed in both the U.S. and Korea English newspapers are shared. Then, the linguistic contexts, verbs and nouns, are discussed with extracted instances containing attended and unattended *this* and *these*. They are compared to the results of previous studies with the corpora of academic writing. Lastly, Chapter 5 provides a summary as well as general descriptions of the whole study. In addition to this, implications and limitations of the research are mentioned.

Chapter 2. Previous Literature

In this chapter, a review of literature on demonstratives, cohesion, corpus-based studies on the demonstratives, and newspaper discourse is conducted. The first section deals with the demonstratives and cohesion (Halliday and Hasan, 1976; and Quirk et al., 1985). Additionally, corpus-based studies on (un)attended demonstratives are reviewed. The second section explains newspaper registers, and briefly introduces Korean English newspapers. Then, it illustrates the characteristics of newspaper writing in comparison with academic writing.

2.1. Demonstratives *This* and *These* as Cohesive Devices

This section is composed of two subsections: 1) demonstratives and cohesion and 2) corpus-based study reviews on (un)attended demonstratives. The first part deals with the general concept of demonstratives, and the second part goes through several analyses on demonstratives through the corpus methodology.

2.1.1. Demonstratives and Cohesion

In English grammar, demonstratives can be divided into two, based on part of speech information: a pronoun serving as the head of a noun phrase (“unattended”) or a determiner modifying the head of a noun phrase (“attended”) (Geisler et al., 1985). There are two main and basic uses of these demonstratives: deictic reference and anaphoric reference (Quirk, Greenbaum & Leech, 1985).

Deictic reference is related either to ‘nearness’ or to ‘distance’. In the examples below, *this* and *that* contrast with respect to both the physical and psychological nearness or distance of the referent to the speaker:

- (1) a. *This* is my friend Charlie Brown. [introducing someone]
- b. *That* is my friend Charlie Brown. [pointing out someone in a crowd]
- (2) a. *this morning* [‘the morning of today’]
- b. *that morning* [‘the morning of a day some time ago’]

(Quirk et al., 1985, p. 374)

The other grammatical function of demonstrative reference, which is anaphoric reference, can be considered as an extension of deictic reference. The demonstratives presenting ‘nearness’ as well as ‘distance’ function as anaphoric reference because they refer to preceding words, phrases, clauses, or even paragraphs and the context itself. In addition, when the demonstratives are employed as determiners, they refer to preceding information at the same time they work as premodifiers describing the following nouns. The examples of pronominal and determiner uses are illustrated in (3) and (4) respectively.

- (3) a. He asked for his brown raincoat, insisting that *this* was his usual coat during the winter months.
- b. They will probably win the match. *That* will please my mother.

c. Many years ago their wives quarreled over some trivial matter, long into a permanent rupture between them. *That's* why the two men never visit each other's houses.

(ibid., 1985, p. 375)

- (4) a. However, two things need to be taken into consideration with respect to understanding and acquiring subcategorization frames of verbs. First, it is not always easy to determine that core participants of verbs. Prepositional phrase is one example of *this problem*.
- b. A genre refers to a category of spoken or written discourse. This distinction between different genres, however, is not always clear since there is no fixed boundaries. Despite *this limitation*, a lot of previous studies attempted to figure out sets of conventions by which a genre is formed.

(Oh, 2012a, p. 735)

The unattended demonstratives in (3a) and (3b) refer to *his brown raincoat* and *win the match* which are a noun phrase and a verb phrase each. (3c) shows that the first sentence is referred to by *that*. In the instances of (4), the demonstratives appear to be followed by nouns, *problem* and *limitation*. The difference between the two sets of extracts is that the demonstrative *this* in (4) brings a noun which connotes the context or the meaning of the text while referring to preceding information.

This anaphoric reference is interrelated with cohesion since how the elements in discourse are interpreted counts on the meanings of other parts in the same discourse (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). This account certainly works in that the demonstratives take a great portion in making the discourse cohesive (Atkas, 2005; Atkas & Cortes, 2008; Gray, 2010). However, there has been a debate (Roberts, 1952; Moskovit, 1983; Geisler et al., 1985; Petch-Tyson, 2000; Swales, 2005) about the relationship between the use of demonstratives and cohesion, specifically about whether cohesion can be achieved through demonstratives without any ambiguity. Arguments (Roberts, 1952; Follet cited in Moskovit, 1983) were made that demonstratives, especially unattended ones, can cause vagueness in understanding text. Even the style manuals on writing (Stunk & White, 2000; Lunsford, 2003) advise writers not to use pronominal demonstratives in order to avoid confusion. To elaborate, the demonstratives used as determiners basically refer to antecedents while modifying the nouns which come after them. In this usage, these nouns are considered the true referents (Halliday & Hasan, 1967), and the demonstratives are unlikely to generate vagueness. On the other hand, pronominal uses may produce broad reference (Moskovit, 1983) even though they work the same as the demonstratives point to before-mentioned information. Despite all these controversies, there are actual uses of demonstratives which are either attended or unattended in written discourse, and they appear to uphold the claims that unattended demonstrative uses are allowed in writing.

2.1.2. The Corpus-based Study of the (Un)attended Demonstratives *This* and *These*

Investigations into the attended and unattended demonstratives through corpus-based methodology have been very attractive to many researchers (Swales, 2005; Gray, 2010; Oh, 2012a; Yoon, 2017). This is because more comprehensible studies could be conducted in both a quantitative and qualitative fashion with this method. Specifically, corpora are the actual evidence that can back up arguments and qualitatively analyzed descriptions (Biber et al., 1999). In this subsection, various previous research on attended and unattended demonstratives which was conducted with corpus methods is reviewed.

Swales (2005) investigated attended and unattended *this* in academic writing, and carefully analyzed the problems as to whether or not a noun phrase is needed after the demonstratives. The data were research articles from ten different disciplines, and a corpus was constructed consisting of those papers.

The results indicate that demonstrative uses were found across all the disciplines, but the field of humanities and social sciences showed higher frequency than that of science. Swales mentioned the reason for this is that their articles contained a number of quotes and also argued that different writing styles across journals can account for this phenomenon. In addition, almost half of the observed *this* occurred in the position of subject of a sentence, and about one-third of clause-initial positioned *this* stood alone as pronouns. Another observation in this research was concerned with the nouns which followed the demonstrative *this*.

The following frequent nouns were related to method, approach, and results. According to Swales (2005), professional writers use demonstratives with or without nouns, which means they employ both attended and unattended demonstratives in writing academic papers. This implies that banning the use of unattended demonstratives does not seem appropriate since those with considerable writing skills and experience can use them properly and avoid vagueness in referencing.

Gray (2010) studied the use of attended and unattended demonstratives functioning as cohesive devices, and the research focused on sentence-initial *this* and *these* occurring in academic prose. The paper pointed out that previous studies dealt with only the lexico-grammatical functions of the demonstratives as pronouns or determiners, but not the linguistic context. Therefore, the study was extended into examining linguistic circumstances that surround sentence-initial *this* and *these* by analyzing the types of referents and verbs which appear with them.

The results showed that 23.85% of all sentence-initial *this* and *these* were used as pronouns whereas 76.15% of them were used as determiners accompanied by noun phrases. Additionally, the paper examined types of verbs that come along with pronominal uses of them. They were binarily categorized: “copular verbs” and “non-copular verbs”, as presented in Table 1 below:

< Table 1> Frequency of Verb Types Following Pronominal SI *this/these*

| | Copular verbs | | Non-copular verbs | |
|------------------|---------------|--|-------------------|--|
| | Raw frequency | percentage of all SI <i>this/these</i> | Raw frequency | percentage of all SI <i>this/these</i> |
| Education | 35 | 38.16% | 56 | 61.54% |
| Sociology | 48 | 37.80% | 79 | 62.20% |
| Total | 83 | 38.07% | 135 | 61.93% |

(Gray, 2010, p. 175)

In terms of copular verbs, there were three patterns observed: “*be + adj*”, “*be + because*”, and “other *be* (primarily, *be + noun*)”. The unattended demonstratives contain the proposition of the antecedents, and copular verbs link extra information in the predicate position. More than 25% of all the uses were the pattern of “*be + adj*”, and it shares the writers’ stance towards the antecedents. The excerpt (5) illustrates this pattern.

(5) Our results illustrated that, regardless of frequency of religious service attendance, additional congregation activity translated into less bridging civic engagement for evangelical Protestants than for members of the other three religious traditions. This is significant because evangelical Protestants spend more time participating in congregations beyond attending religious services than members of

the other three traditions. (Sociology 005)

(ibid., p. 175)

The other adjectives found in the corpus were *consistent, evident, helpful, important, notable, possible, problematic, regrettable, surprising, true, and unexpected*. These adjectives are stance markers (Biber, 2006; Hyland; 1998) providing the stance or evaluation of the authors towards the antecedent. Likewise, *this* in (5) referred to the whole preceding sentence, and the author evaluated the information by using an adjective. The second pattern “*be + because*” or “*be + due*” accounted for less than 15% of all the uses, and it provided reasons for the preceding information. The extracts (6) and (7) illustrate this point.

(6) The legitimacy or “logic of appropriateness” (Mrch & Olsen, 1989) of particular policies will rest in part on elites’ definitional perceptions and ensuing categorizations. This is because definitional perceptions will inform elite perceptions... (Sociology 006)

(7) Although many acknowledge the high cost of special education, the amount of expenditures is difficult to estimate accurately (Parrish & Chambers, 1996). This is due, in part, to the complex funding system for special education... (Education 007)

(ibid., p. 176)

Gray stated that this kind of *because* pattern appears to be natural in

academic writing. It is because one of the aims of research papers is to elaborate why the observed phenomenon occurs. The other remaining pattern was “*be* + noun”, and many of the nouns were shell nouns. The following excerpt in (8) illustrates this pattern.

- (8) To do this, however, teachers need to know more than subject matter. They also know something about how students learn a subject matter (typical challenges and stumbling blocks, ways of connecting new ideas to previous ideas, and so on) as well as information about the best ways of teaching that subject matter (e.g., particular representations that are recognized as powerful for fractions, ways of pulling together disparate students’ conceptions of proportionality, etc.). **This is the knowledge** that has been referred to by Shulman as pedagogical content knowledge. (Education 001) (ibid., p. 176)

The shell noun *knowledge* appeared after the copular verb, representing the preceding context. Other shell nouns which occurred in the corpus were *answer*, *argument*, *claim*, etc. These shell nouns not only make the referents clear but also specify them by providing extra explanations about them. Therefore, the paper claimed that utilizing shell nouns with demonstratives is one way of creating cohesion in discourse. In addition to these copular verbs, there were various non-copular verbs as well. An example is quoted in (9):

- (9) Whereas cognitive readiness explained a substantial portion of the link

between preschool participation and need for special education services, a significant amount of variance was unaccounted for. **This suggests** that the CPC program may offer other benefits... (Education 007)

(ibid., p. 176)

As the text shows, *suggest* offers interpretations of observations and findings in research which were mentioned in previous context. There are various other verbs as well, but only five were frequent: *suggest*, *mean*, *imply*, *indicate*, and *explain*.

In the case of attended demonstratives, there were about 76% of the uses. The most frequently followed noun types were abstract or shell nouns while concrete nouns were the least frequent types. An array of shell nouns were used in the articles, and they were able to be semantically categorized into two. One was the “results/findings” grouping whereas the other was the “verbal/mental” class. The first classification contained words that refer to the outcome generated from the study, and the second one indicates ideas and abstract mental processes. In fact, these shell nouns are the key players in constructing discorsal cohesion because they connote preceding contexts while carrying them to the next context. In other words, even though shell nouns standing by themselves do not show significance in meaning, they do when modified by the demonstratives by encompassing complex text and making the discourse cohesive. At the same time, writers show and imply their interpretation and attitude towards the antecedents by making use of shell

nouns with the demonstratives. Furthermore, shell nouns occur with modifiers which directly follow the demonstratives (e.g. *these self-concept results*). These modifiers also play an important role in the cohesion of text due to several reasons. Firstly, modification facilitates readers to better understand text because they can easily find connections in the discourse with modifiers. Secondly, modifying words explicitly show what the writers' interpretations on the antecedents are. Thus, the modification allows the reference to be clearer in text by pointing to the exact information and therefore generating cohesion.

Oh (2012a) investigated the demonstratives *this* and *these* which turned up in research articles written by Korean graduate students in applied linguistics whose English levels were assumed to be advanced, based on the scores⁵ of the Test of English Proficiency developed by Seoul National University (TEPS). The paper tried to observe the distribution of the demonstratives as determiners and pronouns and analyze the linguistic circumstances where each type of the demonstratives occurs. In addition to this, the paper examined the misused demonstratives produced by Korean graduate students.

The main findings showed that academic writing written by students contained less demonstratives than published writing, regardless of the types of the demonstratives. This indicated that Korean graduate students do not make use of the demonstratives often when compared with those who publicly published their articles. Regarding the types of the demonstratives distributed both in the two

⁵ The required TEPS score was 750 or higher.

corpora, there were differences and similarities. Many of *this* and *these* functioned as determiners not only in student academic writing but also in published writing. However, the portions of pronominal uses in each corpus turned out to be asymmetric in that published writers more frequently used the demonstratives as pronouns than Korean students.

Dealing with the distribution of verbs occurring with unattended *this* and *these*, 85% of the demonstratives served as grammatical subjects. They came either with copular verbs or with lexical verbs. The results demonstrated that the frequency of each type of verbs was half and half in published writing whereas more lexical verbs turned up in student academic writing. The frequent lexical verbs in student writing were *mean*, *indicate*, *show*, *call*, *discuss*, and *lead to*. By using these verbs, writers were able to give explanations and implications of the phenomenon and the findings which are positioned in the preceding discourse.

- (10) The most common reasons given were that computers made writing “easier,” facilitated the correction of spelling and punctuation mistakes, were “modern,” “useful,” “interesting,” and “faster” than writing by hand. This corroborates conclusions from other researchers, who report that CMC in the second language classroom facilitates general communication and the revision process. (Gray & Cortes 2011:38)
- (11) The most surprising thing was sentence 10. In sentence 10, almost every students chose an appropriate item rather than an awkward

word in both test. **This means** that students really knew which was more natural expression.

(12) In informative prose, the gap between occurrences of spatial before and in front of got bigger as 2.8 times. Considering the descriptive use of spatial prepositions, it would be reasonable to deduce that the occurrence of spatial before has jumped rather than the occurrence of in front of has dropped. **This suggests** that spatial before may be preferred among certain sub-registers of the informative prose.

(Oh, 2012a, p. 723)

This in the instances through (10) to (12) all refer to the preceding sentence-level information. The unattended *this* functions as a device that holds complex proposition, which seems to be highly efficient. There is no need to repeat all the long groups of words, which appears not to be economical; therefore, the unattended demonstratives can support the principle of parsimony. The data showed, however, that Korean graduate students do not utilize pronominal *this* and *these* to their fullest (15% out of all the demonstrative uses).

It was revealed that attended *this* and *these* were more frequently used than the unattended ones both in student academic writing and published writing. The attended uses of demonstratives appeared diversely with nouns, and they showed differences between the two corpora. The author classified the demonstrative-attended nouns into five: “concrete”, “deictic”, “abstract: other”, “abstract:

adverbial head”, and “abstract: shell”. Of these noun types, the noticeable kind was shell nouns. The portion of them among other types was almost 50% in published writing. On the other hand, student academic writing only accounted for 25% with regard to shell nouns. The shell nouns that were used in the two corpora appeared to be similar in a way that they mostly referred to the methods and findings of the articles. What the author pointed out with the results was that specifically chosen shell nouns accompanied by the attended demonstratives make it easier for readers to get the idea of the writers. Since shell nouns containing preceding dense information are selected by the writers, they let the readers catch up with their characterization of the condensed information and follow the flow of the text they created.

Lastly, the paper dealt with inappropriate uses of *this* and *these*. As for the unattended uses, there were a variety of instances showing ambiguous reference. The results accounted for why writing teachers should instruct and warn their students to make clear reference. In terms of the attended uses, there were three kinds of mistakes, as presented through (13) to (15).

(13) 4.1.3 Patterns (collocation/combinations with discourse marker)

worthy of note in **these uses(?)** of discourse marker just is its collocations: frequently used along with subject I, sometimes followed by present and past tense verb of be.

(14) Interestingly, experimental groups accepted the distributive

interpretation even though the percentage is not so high. This results

seem to be considerably similar to those of the experiment performed by Miyamoto and Yamane (1996), in which they investigated the accessibility of UG in Japanese L2 learners of English in terms of the Scope Principle. In the experiment they revealed that concerning the ambiguous quantified and wh-sentence Japanese EFL learners appeared to consider the distributive reading acceptable. In contrast, **this results(?)** are different from those of the previous experiment in other Korean EFL subjects in which they rejected the distributive interpretation of the same type.

- (15) Just was the second frequent discourse marker in our study and geunyang was eighth. This relatively high frequency among teenagers can be explained with a core function of them used as a mitigation or emphatic device. Sometimes they are weakening whole utterance or part of it, and the pragmatic effect is to belittle or trivialize the previous remark. On the other hand, **this marker(?)** often sounds too emphatic in expressive contexts with intensifying meaning. **This emphatic** (including ‘down-toning’ function according to Aijmer) **discourse marker just(?)**⁶ represents the unmarked use in speech, and this very general distribution can also be seen in teenager talk of <Gossip Girl>.

(ibid., p. 723)

⁶ The question mark is presented in Oh’s (2012a) original paper.

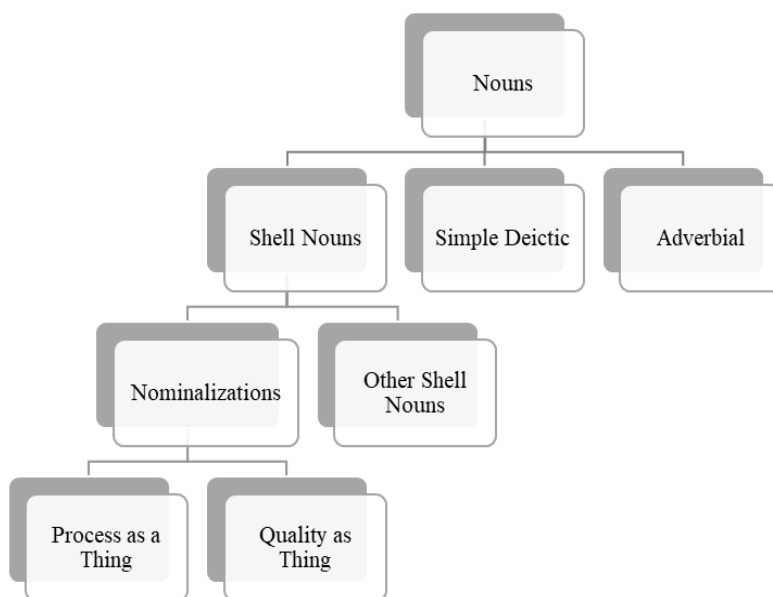
As seen in (13), “*this/these* + noun” constructions referred to nothing in the context. When the demonstratives are used as cohesive devices, there should be prior context or information to be exactly pointed to. However, Korean graduate students used those constructions without any preceding elements. In (14), *this results* on the second sentence directly and clearly referred to the first sentence, but it seemed inappropriate for the other *this results* to refer back to the first sentence of the text. This is due to “principle of local relevance” presented by Brown and Yule (1983). Usually, readers tend to consider the immediate prior sentence as the referent of the second *this results*, but the predication part with the following explanation does not fit the locally preceding sentence. This misuse might drive readers into confusion and misunderstanding. Thus, it signified that too many uses of *this* or *these* in succession can mislead readers.

According to the results, Oh presented some pedagogical implications for teaching the students how to compose academic writing. In the first place, the students need to be explicitly exposed to the articles that contain cohesive *this* and *these*. However, it is noted that simple exposure to those words is not that efficient in mastering the demonstratives, so focused training might be needed. Secondly, since the students do not exactly know how to utilize the demonstratives which are important in connecting prior and subsequent discourse, they need to learn how to make text reference. In addition to this, they should be encouraged to use pronominal uses of demonstratives for economy. Thirdly, Students should be motivated to use shell nouns since they encapsulate abstract and complex discourse

and give further information to subsequent propositions, which allows the text to be cohesive. Moreover, they also implicitly show how writers think about that information, and this could influence the readers' interpretation of the text.

Yoon (2017) explored the use of “*this* + noun” construction as a cohesive device. Argumentative essays in English produced by Korean university students and native students were collected as the data from Neungyule Interlanguage Corpus of Korean Learners of English (NICKLE) and the Louvain Corpus of Native English Essays (LOCNESS). The study focused on the distribution of the construction and made a comparison between the two corpora. In addition, the paper examined inappropriate uses of this construction generated by Korean students.

The extracted syntactic patterns were “*this* + noun”, “*this* + modifier + noun”, and “*this* + up to 3 modifying words + noun”. The following figure shows the classification of nouns.



<Figure 1> Classifications of Nouns Following *This*

(Yoon, 2017, p. 146)

As seen in Figure 1, nouns were categorized into three types: “shell nouns”, “simple deictic”, and “adverbial”. Abstract nouns were regarded as shell nouns as long as they referred to preceding propositions which were syntactically bigger than a simple noun in the text. Moreover, shell nouns involved in grammatical metaphor (Halliday & Martin, 1993) were classified into “nominalization”: either process or quality, as exemplified in (16) and (17).

(16) I believe that the juvenile death penalty must be done away with. My rationale for *this belief* is for the most part grounded on the fragility

of juveniles ... (Process as Thing) (NICKLE)

(17) Each year the field of sports becomes more and more competitive.

With *this competitiveness*, comes the desire to stand out from the crowd and be the best athlete in the world. (Quality as Thing)

(LOCNESS)

In example (16), the verb *believe* underwent nominalization and turned out as *belief*. The noun referring to the process or action of believing in the prior text made cohesion. In the case of (17), the adjective *competitive* became a noun *competitiveness*. Again, the noun pointing to the property or quality made the discourse cohesive.

In terms of other categories, nouns were grouped as simple deictic when they denote a physical entity or just repeat the referent in the form of the “*this + noun*” construction. The adverbial category referred to the nouns which are used in the position of prepositional object such as *for this reason* and *in this way*. Other than these three types of nouns, those presenting writers’ attitude toward propositions were categorized either into epistemic or into attitudinal.

The results showing the types and frequencies of nouns also demonstrate that non-native writers of English used the construction of “*this + noun*” less often than the native writers. It confirms the findings of previous research (Gray, 2010; Gray & Cortes, 2011; Oh, 2012a). Korean students used 34.6% of shell nouns while native writers employed 45.5%. On the contrary to this figure, more

adverbial uses were found in NICKLE with the proportion of 18.1% whereas only 8.4% of the nouns were categorized into adverbial in LOCNESS. Yoon argues that the reason for high frequency in Korean EFL students' adverbial use is their writing habit where they use those adverbials in a technical way.

Regarding shell nouns, nominal elements which were supposed to appear in argumentative writing did not occur in NICKLE while they turned up in LOCNESS as frequent words: *argument*, *idea*, *view*, *claim*, and *question*. In Figure 1 above, shell nouns were subcategorized into "nominalization", and it was again divided into "process as thing" and "quality as thing". The data indicate that the distribution of nominalization in the corpus of Korean EFL writers was much lower than the one in the corpus of native writers. The author ascribes frequent nominalizations observed in LOCNESS to the writers' tacit in developing their argument. Moreover, it may be predicted that low frequency of nominalizations in NICKLE is due to the Korean EFL writers' ignorance of cohesive functions of them. Otherwise, the students are just not fluent in constructing argumentative writing, and they simply lack writing skills in terms of configuring lexico-grammatical elements.

Another finding in the paper is about the misuse of the pattern "*this* + noun" in creating cohesive discourse. The first type to discuss is unclear reference. What the construction exactly refers to was vague. The second type is the writers' choosing inappropriate nouns which could not make a connection between prior and subsequent discourse. The final type involved is nominalization. There are

many instances in NICKLE that the nominalizations do not semantically match with their action or quality. With respect to nominalizations, Yoon suggests that the ability to make use of it in text reference may not increase with proficiency; therefore, there needs to be explicit and systematic training to achieve the skills. In other words, teachers should instruct students not only how important and necessary nominalizations are in creating cohesion but also how nouns can be derived from other classes of words.

This section introduced several studies on the actual uses of demonstratives in academic and student writing. All of them presented the findings that demonstratives, whether used as pronouns or as determiners, were observed in the real written discourse, regardless of what the style guide books said. Even though there were a few instances of inappropriate uses made by nonnative writers, the results still indicate that demonstratives are cohesive devices connecting prior and subsequent information without vagueness.

2.2. Newspaper Register

This section consists of two parts. The first part deals with previous research on newspaper discourse. Then, a brief introduction of Korean English newspapers is presented. The second part pertains to the characteristics of newspaper writing, and they are compared with those of academic prose.

2.2.1. Register Characteristics of Newspapers

Newspaper writing takes a great portion in communication. People have easy access to it, and a variety of information is shared on it. Therefore, the language used in newspapers is one of the most familiar kinds of writing (Biber, Johansson, Leech, Conrad & Finegan, 1999).

Other than these standard features, newspaper writing is also an important linguistic source (Biber et al., 1999; Biber & Conrad, 2009). It is one of the media discourse which represents the complete body of how the real world is represented in the medium of language in media, ranging from broadcasting to newspapers (O'keeffe, 2006). It not only functions as a rhetorical discourse which transfers daily news or events to the public (Malah, Tan & Rashid, 2017), but also intentionally exhibits various linguistic features to influence readers (Talbot, 2007). Those linguistic features make newspaper writing abundant sources of linguistic data (Bhatia, 1993), so several studies on newspapers (Morrow, 1989; Goh & Lee, 2008; Li, 2010; Yoo, 2011; Michael, Muthusamy, Suppiah, Joseph & Razali, 2013; Malah, Tan & Rashid, 2017) have been conducted. For example, the study conducted by Biber et al. (1999) contained newspaper data along with conversation, fiction, and academic prose, revealed similarities and differences of the distribution of grammatical elements between the four registers. The results in their demonstrative-related studies showed that less than 2.5% of demonstrative pronouns were distributed in the newspaper writing corpus, and so were the “demonstrative determiner + repeated noun” and “demonstrative determiner +

synonym” patterns. The distribution of demonstratives in newspaper writing was lower, compared to the other registers. For example, academic writing showed a higher frequency (10%) of the patterns “demonstrative determiner + repeated noun” and “demonstrative determiner + synonym”. The authors attribute this phenomenon to the fact that academic discourse tends to specify entities more precisely with demonstratives.

Another research on newspapers concerning connectors (Kim & Ahn, 2012) analyzed the use of connectors in U.S. and Korean English newspapers and made a comparison between them. The analyses presented that linking adverbials were more frequently used in Korean English newspapers (61.7%) whereas coordinating conjunctions were more adopted in American newspapers (61.5%). Moreover, Korean writers more likely employ *however* which is an emphatic adverb, than *but*. Kim and Ahn claimed that the preference of Korean writers for emphasizing expressions is an example of their rhetorical or stylistic characteristics on English writing. In addition, the authors present an educational implication that teachers should teach students English connectors together with their rhetorical imports. In addition, Goh and Lee (2008) investigated several frequently occurring key words in American newspapers and Korean English newspapers, and made a comparison between them. A corpus was constructed by compiling the editorials from *The Korea Times*, *The Korea Herald*, and *JoongAng Daily* (100,959 words), and the Freiburg-Brown Corpus was adopted for American English newspapers data (55,000 words). One feature out of six examined was *to*, which can in English

be used as a *to*-infinitive or as a preposition. In the Frown corpus, the distribution of these usages was similar (0.96% vs. 10.5%) while there was a difference in the corpus of Korean English newspapers (2.32% vs. 1.72%). The authors presented three reasons for higher distribution in the Korean English newspapers corpus. Firstly, Korean English newspaper writers have a tendency to use more *to*-infinitives than gerunds with verbs which can be accompanied by both of them. Secondly, they frequently used modals whose forms include *to*-infinitives such as *need to*, *have to*, *ought to*. Thirdly, Korean English newspapers contained more verbs, nouns, and adjectives that are followed by *to*-infinitives. The authors attributed these aspects of linguistic features to non-nativeness which is reflected into writing English newspapers. In other words, there exists language transfer in composing newspapers in English. This is because socio-cultural elements function as important restrictions when making communication in the medium of language. Therefore, the situation where Korean writers use English to write a text carries non-nativeness.

Even though there have been several studies on newspapers, they still imply the necessity of more research on the newspaper register regarding cohesive devices. These studies highlighted that newspapers should be written in a cohesive manner in order for people to easily follow up the text.

2.2.2. A Comparison between Newspaper Writing and Academic Writing

Demonstrative uses as cohesive devices were examined mostly in

academic writing or student writing (Swales, 2005; Gray, 2006; Gray 2010; Gray & Cortes, 2011; Oh, 2012a; Oh, 2012b; Yoon, 2017). There has been only a little attention (Biber et al., 1999) to newspaper writing when it comes to attended or unattended demonstratives. However, it is also worth exploring the uses in newspaper writing since this register has its own uniqueness. Even though it is part of professional written registers sharing some similarities with academic prose, there are also differences between them, which may affect demonstrative uses.

Biber and Conrad (2009) explained the similarities and differences of the two registers based on two characteristics: situational and linguistic. In terms of situational characteristics, three similarities and two differences are suggested. One common characteristic is that these types of written discourse do not have any purpose for personal or interactional communication. The other similarity pertains to sharing information which basically contains facts. On the other hand, there are two representative differences between the two registers. The first difference is that newspaper writing (except for the subregister “editorial” which shares the writer’s opinion) focuses on describing the factual situation, not on providing interpretation or evaluation. On the contrary, academic prose is inclined to show writers’ stance or attitude towards propositions, which is more than just reporting facts. In addition, newspaper writing and academic writing are dissimilar in a sense that they deal with different topic areas. There are a variety of topics covered by both registers, but newspaper discourse is more likely to go with situations or events which currently occurred.

The other standard in distinguishing newspaper writing from academic writing is related to linguistic and situational characteristics. To be specific, the main purpose of each register and different topic fields are closely relevant to tenses, circumstance adverbials, and linking adverbials. In the first place, the distribution of present tense in academic writing is more frequent than in newspaper writing. Secondly, it is hard to find time and place adverbials in academic prose while there are a number of those adverb phrases in newspapers. In view of newspaper writing, this phenomenon turns up inevitably since it is about reporting and narrating the events which currently occurred. However, academic writing is different in that it not only produces explanations but also adds interpretations. Therefore, it contains more linking verbs, and this register develops and presents arguments by utilizing them. Thirdly, the way that the two registers identify where the information came from draws a line between the two registers. For example, academic prose explicitly refers to the referents with exact information such as names, dates, etc. On the other hand, newspaper discourse does not always directly specify the sources but rather makes unspecific reference in the lump:

- (18) according to court documents
- according to a government report
- according to a source close to the case
- according to diplomatic sources
- according to the Criminal Justice Institute
- according to the army

(Biber & Conrad, 2009, p. 122)

Lastly, there is a dissimilarity pertaining to passive voice. It is

conventional that research papers avoid using human-referring words in the subject position to make the articles more objective. The expressions made with passive voice are much more parsimonious, and at the same time they are informative and clear by emphasizing the topics being dealt with. It can never be said that newspapers do not contain any passive forms; however, there are many cases where actors and agents are the focus of the discourse. Therefore, lower distribution of passive voice can be found in newspaper writing, which indicates that active voice is usually favored in that register.

2.2.3. Korean English Newspapers

There are several Korean English newspapers in Korea: *The Korea Herald*, *The Korea Times*, *Joongang Daily*, etc. Even though the level of the journalists' English is not open to the public, it is believed that the language used in those newspapers are rendered as grammatically perfect (Goh & Park, 2008). This belief may be attributed to the fact that the writers passed tests held by the publishing companies or to the correction⁷ made by native speakers (Goh & Lee, 2008). Despite this, it was revealed that there are still nonnative linguistic aspects existing when compared to newspapers which were written by native speakers of English (Goh & Park, 2008; Goh & Lee, 2008; Goh & Kim, 2009). Therefore, considering the writers' first language and the socio-cultural background of Korea, analyzing Korean English newspapers in terms of cohesive devices may provide interesting

⁷ The details of how newspapers are edited and supervised is not revealed, but it is believed that the revision focuses on grammaticality and logicity of the text.

results and also be very meaningful.

As Chapter 2 reviewed previous studies, demonstratives are devices that make cohesion in discourse by referring to preceding information. Even though writing manuals do not recommend using demonstratives particularly stand-alone demonstratives, various analyses have shown that writers employ both determiner and pronominal uses in writing. Most of the studies were conducted with regard to academic prose, but it was revealed that linguistic phenomena in newspapers are important enough to be investigated due to the significance of newspapers as a tool of communication in English and various linguistic features in newspaper writing.

Chapter 3. Data and Methodology

3.1. Data

To find out the answers to the research questions presented in Chapter 1, the data for this study include the following two corpora⁸. One consists of the articles from *The New York Times* (NYT) and the other is comprised of those from *The Korea Herald* and *The Korea Times* (KH&KT)⁹. All the articles were published in the fields of politics, national, and international in 2018. The reason for setting the standard of collection in this way is that the selected fields represent objective news reportage the most, compared to editorials in which writers freely express their opinions. Therefore, editorials were excluded in the data.

The articles published in Korean English newspapers were a lot shorter than those in U.S. newspapers. This is because KH&KT consisted of compact paragraphs which more likely focused on reporting events. They not only provided less extra information but also contained relatively fewer quotes than NYT. So as to get the number of words balanced between the two newspapers, the articles written by Korean journalists were collected from the two different Korean newspaper publishers, KH&KT. The articles published within the period of January and February of 2018 in KH included only about 90,000 words, which is far fewer

⁸ The data were manually collected by the researcher. Every single article was extracted and it was compiled newspapers by newspapers, constructing the corpora.

⁹ Since the name of the newspaper publishers are long to repeat, abbreviation forms were used: *The New York Times* for NYT and *The Korea Times* and *The Korea Herald* for KH&KT.

than those of NYT did. Thus, a further step was taken to collect more articles from KT, and it provided more than 70,000 words.

All the articles were extracted within the period of January and February, 2018. In terms of KH&KT, 430 articles were gathered, which were from the subsections: Politics, Social Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and North Korea. Since 430 articles were the only ones KH&KT had and were made up of 165,120 words, there was no way to randomly select articles but to pick up all of them. On the other hand, NYT had plenty of articles during the designated period. They were collected from the subsections: World, U.S., and Politics. From each subsection, 64 articles were chosen, making up a total of 192 articles. In every page, there were ten articles lining up, and the four articles from the top were selected. Table 2 below illustrates these explanations.

<Table 2> Composition of the US and Korea Newspaper Corpora

| Newspaper | Subsection (Number of Articles) | Number of Words | Number of Articles (Mean Length) |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NYT | World (64) | 190,848 | 192 (994 words) |
| | U.S. (64) | | |
| | Politics (64) | | |
| KH&KT | Politics (94) | 165,120 | 430 (384 words) |
| | Social Affairs (79) | | |
| | Foreign Affairs (80) | | |
| | Defense (74) | | |
| | North Korea (103) | | |

In order to make clear that the data analyses were conducted only with discourse directly written by writers, quotation concordances were excluded. Moreover, time-related words (i.e. this month) and *this* used as an adverb were eliminated since they are not the focus of the current study.

3.2. Analysis Procedures

The analysis procedure of the present study followed that of Gray and Cortes (2011) in several ways. In the first place, all the instances containing *this* and *these* were extracted through a corpus tool, WordSmith 7.0, as illustrated in Figure 2. Secondly, *this* and *these* used in the examples were manually categorized as determiners or pronouns. After that, those two words occurring in

quotations and excerpts were exempted since they were not directly produced by the writers. Every target form was counted so as to see difference in frequency.

The screenshot shows the WordSmith 7.0 Concordance window. The main table displays concordances for the word 'this'. The columns are: N (line number), Concordance (text snippet), Set, Tag, Word #, Sent. #, Sent. Pos. (percentage), Para (paragraph number), Para Head (percentage), and Head # (percentage). Several instances of 'this' are highlighted in yellow, such as 'about this' (line 49), 'make this' (line 50), 'holds. This' (line 51), 'However, this' (line 52), 'got this' (line 54), 'visit this' (line 56), 'tourism. This' (line 57), 'cooperation this' (line 58), 'for this' (line 59), 'earlier this' (line 61), 'Earlier this' (line 62), 'regime. This' (line 63), 'Singapore this' (line 65), 'Singapore this' (line 66), 'at this' (line 67), 'Earlier this' (line 69), 'earlier this' (line 71), 'during this' (line 72), 'this year' (line 73), and 'at this' (line 74).

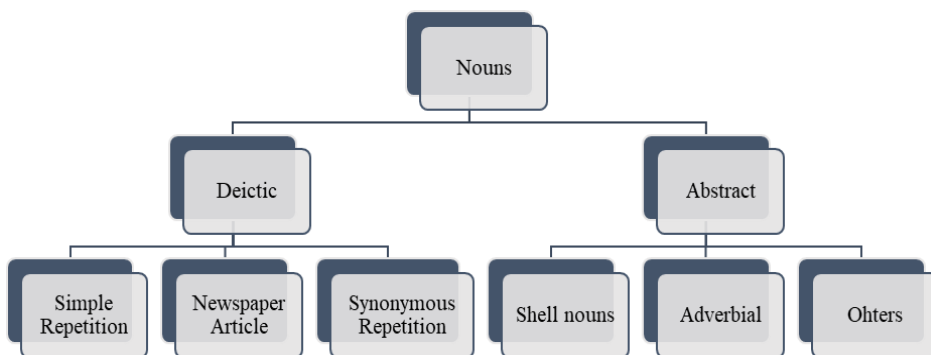
| N | Concordance | Set | Tag | Word # | Sent. # | Sent. Pos. | Para | Para Head | Head # |
|----|--|---------|-----|--------|---------|------------|------|-----------|--------|
| 49 | will help the students "broaden their knowledge about this democratic and peaceful Central American nation | 104,004 | | 4,451 | | 57% | 0 | 63 | |
| 50 | said he was proud of me," she added. "Please make this country better for mothers — regardless of | 101,697 | | 4,338 | | 22% | 0 | 62 | |
| 51 | , regardless of the number of patients a room holds. This has been the primary reason for the hospital to | 101,359 | | 4,320 | | 10% | 0 | 62 | |
| 52 | the party that her father is associated with. However, this is a matter of privacy, like many party members | 101,583 | | 4,332 | | 12% | 0 | 62 | |
| 53 | peaceful Central American nation," the embassy said. This will be the second round of visits to Costa Rica | 104,014 | | 4,452 | | 13% | 0 | 63 | |
| 54 | countries have a long history of Buddhism. It's got this combination, which everybody finds interesting," | 105,135 | | 4,497 | | 36% | 0 | 64 | |
| 55 | the Pokemon Korea league tournament scheduled for this weekend, she received a phone call from an | 105,707 | | 4,531 | | 41% | 0 | 64 | |
| 56 | to the ambassador. "We need to follow up on the visit this year," Gunasekera said, adding that the | 104,521 | | 4,474 | | 29% | 0 | 63 | |
| 57 | and communication technology, trade and tourism. This is therefore another opportunity to explore more | 104,179 | | 4,461 | | 14% | 0 | 63 | |
| 58 | in her office, hopes to see expanded cooperation this year in investment, trade and tourism ? the three | 104,326 | | 4,467 | | 59% | 0 | 63 | |
| 59 | close cooperation in supporting the preparations for this. They also called for more public attention to the | 100,797 | | 4,300 | | 100% | 0 | 61 | |
| 60 | manufacturing industries because the measure of this month was an apparent gift to Ohio where | 97,700 | | 4,156 | | 51% | 0 | 59 | |
| 61 | money to subordinates at a private dinner earlier this year. Ahn apologized for "things that may have | 98,866 | | 4,217 | | 96% | 0 | 60 | |
| 62 | against the U.S. safeguard measure." Earlier this month, U.S. President Donald Trump signed a | 97,632 | | 4,151 | | 60% | 0 | 59 | |
| 63 | the behavior and mindset of the Kim Jong-un regime. This is in line with the stance of the President who | 96,024 | | 4,074 | | 6% | 0 | 58 | |
| 64 | airlines have ordered 287 A350 XWB aircraft and this is one-third the total 852 orders Airbus has | 96,745 | | 4,109 | | 50% | 0 | 59 | |
| 65 | added. The ASEAN Summit will be held in Singapore this year. In late December after the taskforce's | 99,202 | | 4,232 | | 91% | 0 | 60 | |
| 66 | and join military forces with neighboring countries." This marks the first time that a South Korean defense | 100,406 | | 4,284 | | 8% | 0 | 61 | |
| 67 | during the PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games. This is part of a set of measures aimed at spurring | 100,514 | | 4,289 | | 5% | 0 | 61 | |
| 68 | weapons," Song said in a keynote speech at this year's Fullerton Forum on Monday in Singapore | 100,302 | | 4,278 | | 84% | 0 | 61 | |
| 69 | after the PyeongChang Winter Olympics. Earlier this year, they agreed to delay the plan to late March, | 99,397 | | 4,241 | | 10% | 0 | 60 | |
| 70 | ceremony is anticipated, Cheong Wa Dae said this has not been confirmed yet. South Korea has | 99,992 | | 4,267 | | 80% | 0 | 61 | |
| 71 | troupe leader Hyon Song-wol to the South earlier this week. Photos of Hyon were splashed over the | 111,187 | | 4,794 | | 96% | 0 | 67 | |
| 72 | results if we put together our hearts and energy during this short period (of training)." Separate training will | 111,543 | | 4,808 | | 83% | 0 | 68 | |
| 73 | admitted their romance and announced they will marry this year. Schroder, 73, and Kim, 47, did not seem | 110,483 | | 4,756 | | 96% | 0 | 67 | |
| 74 | writers. It marked the fourth order by the KPX this year. The KPX issues an electricity reduction | 110,232 | | 4,741 | | 91% | 0 | 67 | |
| 75 | German news outlet Renta broke the story earlier this month that former German Chancellor Gerhard | 110,413 | | 4,753 | | ATPC | 0 | 67 | |

<Figure 2> The Process of Extracting Concordances through WordSmith 7.0

In terms of unattended uses, the grammatical positions where they appear in a sentence were classified and coded into subject and object. When a token was found to be in a subject position in a concordance, the verb occurring with it was further categorized either into copular or non-copular. The reason for setting these dichotomic verb types as categories is that prior studies found out that the two types were the most prominent ones which appear together with unattended demonstratives (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Swales, 2005; Gray, 2010; Gray & Cortes, 2011).

When it came to uses as determiners, the head nouns which were modified

by *this* and *these* were examined. They were classified largely into two sections: “deictic” and “abstract”. Then, individual section was additionally divided into three subsections. The section “deictic” has “simple repetition”, “newspaper article”, and “synonymous repetition” as subsections. The section “abstract” was dissected into “shell noun”, “adverbial”, and “others”. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, some of the criteria used in the current study were borrowed from the research of Gray and Cortes (2011). The whole classifications of the nouns are illustrated in Figure 3, and each category is explained with appropriate concordances from the corpus of the present study.



<Figure 3> The Classifications of Nouns Following *This* and *These*

Nouns that are categorized into “deictic” refer to a specific element in the text. It can just be a noun, a phrase, or the newspaper itself. The first subsection “simple repetition” consists of exactly the same words which were repeated in the discourse. An example is provided in (20).

(19) In a broad freedom of association provision, the bill would prevent colleges and universities from disciplining students based on their membership in a single-sex student organization, including fraternities and sororities. Republican congressional aides said **this provision** was inspired by Harvard’s new policy of denying certain privileges — like leadership positions and recommendations for fellowships — to members of single-sex social clubs.

(NYT/Feb. 1, 2018)

This provision refers to the *provision* mentioned in the first sentence of the example (19), and the word was employed repeatedly in the following sentence. Secondly, “newspaper article” is a category showing that the head noun points to the article itself. An excerpt is presented in (20).

(20) And last week, after Mr. Trump latched on to allegations in a contentious Republican memo that the Justice Department and F.B.I. had abused their surveillance powers and called their conduct a “disgrace,” Mr. Sessions offered a meager defense of his lawyers and the institution. “I have great confidence in the men and women of this department,” Mr. Sessions said in a statement after the memo was released. “But no department is perfect.” Through a spokeswoman, Mr. Sessions declined to comment for **this article**.

(NYT/Feb. 4, 2018)

This article actually does not have physical antecedents in the text, but it means the overall article. Thirdly, “synonymous repetition” is a subcategory where a synonym for the same referent is used. This is distinguished from the first subcategory “simple repetition” in terms of semantic and rhetorical functions.

(21) In June last year, the liberal Korean Confederation of Trade Unions led 8,000 construction workers in a protest in Seoul against the increasing number of foreign workers. And four years ago, the country's first lawmaker with an immigrant background, Jasmine Lee, came from the right-wing party, not the liberal one, reflecting an important first step towards multiculturalism in the government. Many of **these liberal immigration opponents** are low-skilled workers, who complain about immigration's negative effects, such as wage depression and intensifying job competition.

(KT/Feb. 5, 2018)

These liberal immigration opponents are *8,000 construction workers* who disagree with the acceptance of more foreign workers. In this way, the same referent can be identified with different referring expressions.

The first subcategory of “abstract” for unattended demonstratives is “shell noun”. They are referred to as “an open-ended functionally-defined class of abstract nouns that have, to varying degrees, the potential for being used as conceptual shells for complex, proposition-like pieces of information” (Schmid,

2000:4). Even though shell nouns are differently termed such as “unspecific nouns”, “metalanguage nouns”, anaphoric nouns”, or “carrier nouns, etc. (Winter, 1982; Winter, 1992; Francis, 1986; Ivanic, 1991), the present paper adopts Schmid’s (2004) label and definition. The subsection “shell nouns” typically include nouns like *issue*, *problem*, *measures*, *process*, etc., which can embrace the whole previous text consisting of more than one sentence and/or propositions. An instance is shared in (22).

(22) Head coach Sarah Murray has not returned to Korea. She did not reply to this reporter’s request to comment on the government’s proposal. The Moon Jae-in government’s unpopular sports diplomacy card has pitted politicians against the public. On Saturday, internet user naver-*** initiated an online petition calling for public support to stop **this politically motivated idea**. In the petition, posted on the presidential office website, the blogger said the government’s pushing for a unified hockey team was simply too brutal for the athletes who had sweated for years for an Olympic medal.

(KT/Jan. 14, 2018)

This politically motivated idea is an abstract shell noun in that it includes the preceding proposition. The next subsection “adverbial” contains the nouns which appear in the object position of prepositions. These adverbial phrases work as a discourse marker (Gray & Cortes, 2011), so they are regarded as functional, not as content-related words. An example is excerpted in (23).

(23) The broadcasts also mentioned the South Korean visit by North Korean leader Kim Jong-un's sister, Kim Yo-jong, and a North Korean orchestra's concerts in Gangneung and Seoul. Due to the increased volume on the news on inter-Korean cooperation, the South Korean military is likely to have scaled down propaganda broadcasts condemning the Kim Jong-un regime and promoting the South Korean systems. **In this regard**, a military official in charge of the anti-North psychological warfare campaign said, "The volume and broadcast time of the loudspeakers have not been changed," while refusing to confirm whether news on the South Korean visit by Kim Yo-jong was broadcast or not.

(KH/Feb. 18, 2018)

Lastly, the abstract nouns which are not included either in "shell noun" or in "adverbial" are categorized into "others". An example is presented in (24).

(24) Reminders of disunity were never too far away. When Mr. Trump praised a guest, 12-year-old Preston Sharp, for arranging the planting of 40,000 flags at military graves, he added that it was a reminder of "why we proudly stand for the national anthem" — a none-too-subtle allusion to his divisive attacks on NFL players over protests during the national anthem. **This acoustic version** of Mr. Trump did not come across warmer, except in moments of exchange with heroes and

grieving parents in the audience.

(NYT/Jan. 30, 2018)

After all this categorization got completed, every token of each category was counted and presented in tables and figures as well as relevant examples. Then, a comparison between US and Korea newspaper was made by examining the difference of frequency and linguistic context. A step further, another comparison between the results from the current paper and the ones from the previous studies (Gray, 2010; Oh, 2012a) was made in order to see the similarities differences between the subregisters (i.e. academic prose vs. newspapers) of professional writing.

Chapter 4. Data Analysis

This chapter deals with the frequency of attended and unattended *this* and *these* both in US and Korean English newspapers. In addition, linguistic contexts which surround *this* and *these* and the nouns which occur with them are also examined. Then, newspaper writing is compared to academic prose under the pretext of professional registers.

4.1. The Distribution of (Un)attended *This* and *These*

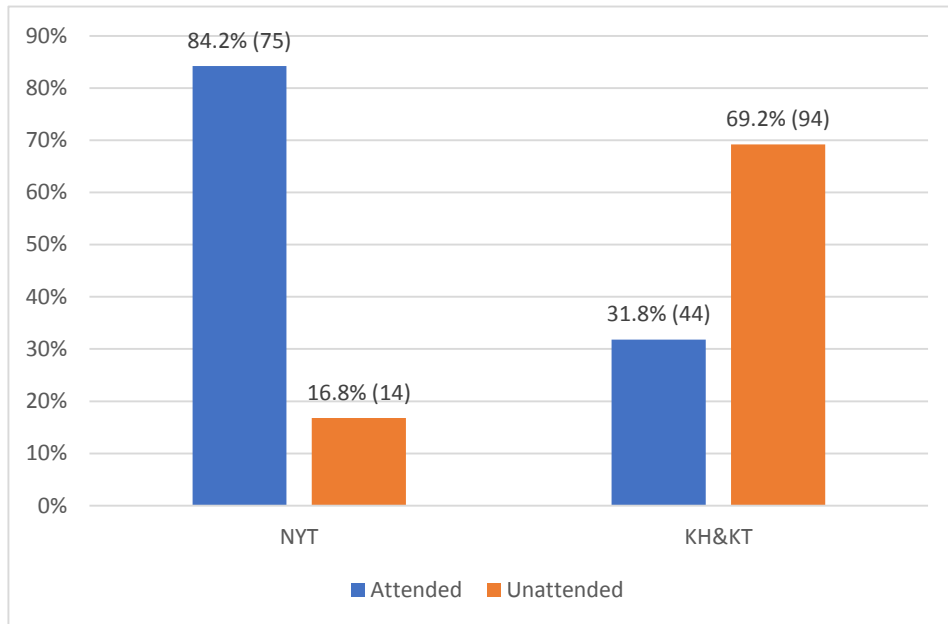
In Table 3, the distribution of attended and unattended *this* and *these* occurring in U.S. and Korean English newspapers is illustrated.

<Table 3> The Distribution of Demonstratives

| | NYT | KH&KT |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| attended (/1,000 words) | 75 (0.39) | 44 (0.26) |
| unattended (/1,000 words) | 14 (0.07) | 94 (0.56) |
| Total (/1,000 words) | 89 (0.46) | 138 (0.83) |

In terms of raw frequency, the U.S. newspaper corpus showed lower distribution than the Korean English newspaper corpus (89 vs. 138). Among all the tokens in NYT, the attended uses were found more frequently than the unattended uses (75 vs. 14), but the distribution was the other way around in KH&KT (44 vs.

94). Figure 4 more clearly demonstrates the relative distribution of attended and unattended *this* and *these* in NYT and KH&KT.



<Figure 4> The Distribution of Attended and Unattended *This/These* in NYT and KH&KT
(The figures in parentheses indicate raw frequency.)

As can be seen with the relative percentage, attended demonstratives appeared making up at 84.2% of NYT, which is more than double of the ones (31.8%) in KH&KT. Speaking of unattended demonstratives, the corpora showed a striking difference. Only 16.8% of the uses were discovered in NYT while unattended uses in KH&KT accounted for 69.2%.

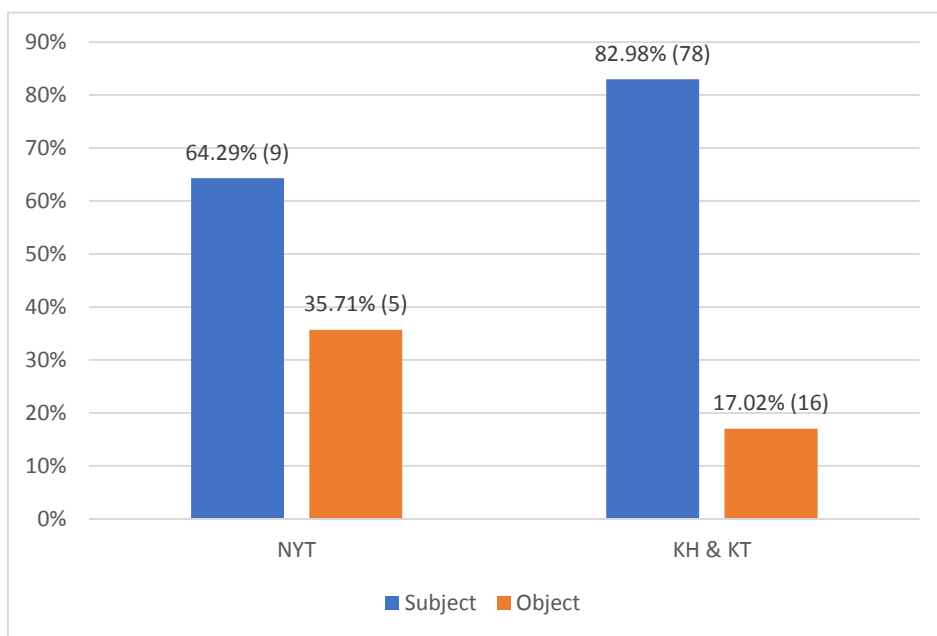
4.2. The Use of *This* and *These* as Pronouns

This section deals with the unattended demonstratives *this* and *these*. The

first section discusses sentence position of the unattended demonstratives, and the second section illustrates verb types: copular verbs and non-copular verbs.

4.2.1. Sentence Positions

As seen in the previous section, the distribution of unattended uses of demonstratives in the corpora NYT and KH&KT was different. The NYT corpus had 14 pronominal uses (16.8%) while the KH&KT corpus contained 94 pronominal uses (69.2%). These unattended demonstratives were positioned either in the subject or in the object of a sentence. The following figure shows the distribution of sentence position of unattended demonstratives.



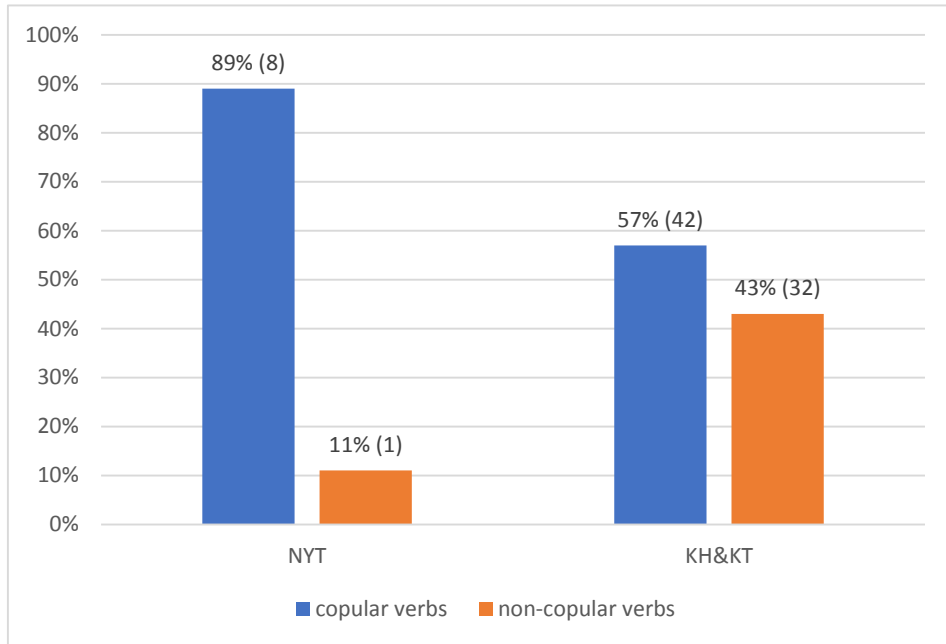
<Figure 5> Distribution of Sentence Position of Unattended Demonstratives
(The figures in parentheses indicate raw frequency.)

In the NYT corpus, the tokens were used more as subject (64.29%) than as object (35.71%). Likewise, the KH&KT corpus presented more subject-positioned uses (82.98%) than object-positioned ones (17.02%). What can be discussed from the distributions is that the writers of KH&KT have a stronger tendency to refer to preceding context with unattended demonstratives and to place them in the position of subject. In other words, they provide a proposition beforehand, take it to the subject position which is the focus and the main topic of a sentence, and then explain about it. This pattern frequently represents how the KH&KT writers use unattended demonstratives as cohesive devices in newspaper articles.

4.2.2. Verb Types

4.2.2.1. The Distribution of Verb Types

When these demonstrative pronouns were used in the position of subject in a sentence, two types of verbs co-occurred with them: “copular verb” and “non-copular verb”. Figure 6 illustrates the percentage of the uses of copular and non-copular verbs.



<Figure 6> Distribution of Verb Types Following *This* and *These*
 (The figures in parentheses indicate raw frequency.)

In the NYT corpus, almost 90% of the pronominal uses came together with copular verbs while there were only a few uses of non-copular verbs. In contrast, KH&KT showed almost even distribution between copular verbs and non-copular verbs.

When demonstratives *this* and *these* served as pronouns, they usually referred to longer or more abstract discourse, not just a single word (Halliday & Hasan, 1976; Swales, 2005; Gray, 2010). Copular verbs came along with unattended demonstratives more frequently because they provide additional information whose quality is compatible with the referent of *this* and *these*. In other words, this kind of referencing was made “in equative clauses where the demonstrative provides the ‘given element in the message and this then serves to

identify some other element that is ‘new,’ by simply being equated with it” (Halliday & Hasan, 1964, p. 67). Therefore, the results confirmed this explanation in that pronominal uses co-occurred with copular verbs more often in the NYT corpus. On the other hand, copular and non-copular verbs were evenly distributed in the KH&KT corpus, which means that the way Korean journalists provide information with the use of demonstratives is different from American journalists.

4.2.2.2. The Use of Copular Verbs with *This* and *These*

When unattended demonstratives were followed by copular verbs, the information that appeared in the predicative position was about extra explanation of the preceding discourse. Newspapers presented new information or facts by positing nouns which encapsulate that information after copular verbs. Since newspaper writing is particularly involved in objectively reporting facts and events, it makes sense that there were fewer cases of presenting writers’ opinions in newspapers. In the examples found in the NYT and KH&KT corpora, most of the pronominal demonstratives occurring with a copular verb *be* were followed by the nouns presenting further information about preceding text. The most frequent pattern (10 tokens in KH&KT and 1 token in NYT) after the copular verb was “*the first + noun*” (e.g. *the first time*, *the first reopening*, and *the first unified team*). The following two excerpts illustrate this pattern.

- (25) In their views on society, 52.8 percent of teenagers recognized Korea as a fair society. They gave 5.5 points out of 10 for the credibility of

society. **This was the first time** since the survey began that the number was higher than five. Teenagers, though, were skeptical about marriage as nearly half of them felt they did not need to get married. Furthermore, 46.1 percent said that if they did tie the knot, they didn't want to have children.

(KT/Jan. 23, 2018)

(26) The historic joint Korean women's hockey team will feature at least three players from North Korea, as per a decision reached by the International Olympic Committee on Saturday. Following a meeting with representatives from the two Koreas, IOC President Thomas Bach announced that an additional 12 players from North Korea will join the current South Korean Olympic squad of 23. **This will be the first unified Korean team** at an Olympic Games. The two countries have previously fielded joint teams at the world table tennis championship and the world youth football championship.

(KH/Jan. 21, 2018)

In (25), *this* refers to the immediately preceding sentence, and *the first time* is an additional information supplementing the proposition being pointed at. In addition, *this* in (26) demonstrates preceding two sentences whose propositions are compiled into the word *the first unified Korean team*. With the use of copular verbs, the pronominal demonstratives involving prior discourse appear to be

equal to the subsequent statements or propositions, which can be called “mental equal sign” (Gray & Cortes, 2011:35).

In light of the pattern “*this + be + the first + noun*” occurring most frequently, it may seem that journalists try to emphasize unprecedented events by making the source and the information of their articles valuable. In other words, this can be interpreted in a sense that they highlight the uniqueness of the events occurring for the first time, which is a kind of strategy to make the articles worth reading. Moreover, this pattern should be discussed with more than grammatical suitability (Goh & Lee, 2008) made by Korean writers, but it is a linguistic feature which cannot be found in the U.S. newspapers. Therefore, the use of this pattern can be accounted for the Korean journalists’ writing styles since it is dominantly used in KH&KT.

There are cases where shell nouns occur in the predicative position, encapsulating preceding information into a single word. By putting complex propositions together into an abstract noun, the pronominal demonstrative *this* becomes specific and provides more cohesion in terms of text reference. This pattern is illustrated in the excerpts (27) and (28).

(27) Another potential near-term positive for the global financial system could be the effect of billions of dollars in bonds issued by the Treasury. For years the world has experienced what some analysts call a “safe asset shortage,” too few government bonds and other investments viewed as reliable relative to demand. **This has arguably**

been a factor in depressed interest rates and sluggish growth across much of the advanced world. More Treasury bonds floating around might reduce those pressures.

(NYT/Feb. 9, 2018)

(28) "If the South Korean government cannot react to the North's nuclear threat on the eve of the Olympics, this means we are tolerating Pyongyang's military intimidation of international society," he said. Unless the Moon administration calls on the North to cancel the parade, **this is an act of betrayal** against the international community which is intensifying economic and political sanctions against Pyongyang, according to the lawmaker.

(KT/Feb. 6, 2018)

In the extract (27), *this* refers to the information regarding a safe asset shortage, and the writer used a shell noun *factor* capturing the whole discourse. Furthermore, (28) indicates that the parade which is a military event planned by North Korea was pointed out by *this*, and it was rendered as *an action of betrayal*.

As seen in the excerpts, the writers of both NYT and KH&KT made use of shell nouns, promoting efficiency (Oh, 2012a) in writing by holding complex propositions in one word. Thus, these examples represent the dimension of professional writers' writing that they make discourse cohesive with text referencing devices.

There were a few concordances which may seem to contain evaluative

words, but they were not the actual evaluation made from the writers. Rather, they were shown in indirectly quoted sentences (usually appearing in the frame of “somebody said + *this* + copular verb + evaluative or interpretative words”); therefore, those words following copular verbs cannot be considered as the writers’ opinion or attitude. This pattern confirms one of the characteristics of news reportage which is being objective. The examples are presented in (29) and (30).

(29) In the separate meeting, FKTU Chairman Kim Ju-young called on Moon to make efforts to improve basic labor rights, Park said. Even though the President has touted labor-friendly policies — a minimum wage hike and crackdowns on unfair labor practices — **the unions said these were not enough**; especially the KCTU has demanded more. It has demanded President Moon keep his promise to cut the maximum weekly work hours from 68 to 52, on which bipartisan negotiations at the National Assembly have fallen apart.

(KT/Jan. 19, 2018)

(30) "There is a 50-50 chance of Choe's visit to the Olympics, as North Korean leader Kim Jong-un offered a peaceful gesture to South Korea in his New Year address," said Yang Moo-jin, a professor at the University of North Korean Studies, Sunday. **He said this was not an absurd assumption**, because it would not be the first time the regime has sent Choe and other high-ranking political figures to a sporting event in South Korea.

(KT/Feb. 4, 2018)

The words that followed copular verbs in the excerpts (29) and (30) may look like evaluating or showing stance against the prior context which is compressed into the demonstratives *this* or *these*, but they actually do not. The writers conveyed the information shared by other people in an indirect quotation.

In this section, there are three notable phenomena: 1) the pattern “*this* + *be* + *the first* + noun”, 2) the use of shell nouns, and 3) the pattern “somebody said + *this* + copular verb + evaluative or interpretative words”. In the first place, to view the first phenomenon in a simple way, it is a linguistic feature which does not show up in the U.S. newspapers. Therefore, it can be said that the pattern “*this* + *be* + *the first* + noun” may be Korean journalists’ writing styles due to the frequent employment of the pattern. From another angle, the use of the pattern may be a writer’s tacit of highlighting the value of news which has never happened before. Secondly, the writers’ use of shell nouns represents a high level of their writing skills in encapsulating prior discourse into a single word. Thirdly, the pattern “somebody said *this* + copular verb + evaluative or interpretative word” confirmed that the newspaper register is not directly involved in sharing interpretations or opinions on the issues.

4.2.2.3. The Use of Non-copular Verbs with *This* and *These*

As shown in Figure 6, non-copular verbs occurred less frequently than

copular verbs. In the NYT corpus, there was only one non-copular verb, *led to*. On the other hand, 29 non-copular verbs were found in the KH&KT corpus. The most frequently used word was *come* (10 tokens) followed by *mark* (4 tokens). The non-copular verb *come* was mostly accompanied by time-related words, showing a chronological sequence. In other words, which event happened first or later was presented through the pattern “*come* + time-related word”. In addition, another pattern “*come* + situation-related phrase” was also observed, presenting the situation where an event happened. The examples are shown in (31) and (32) respectively.

(31) The remark is in line with growing concerns from South Korea's conservative politicians. They are stepping up their criticism of the Moon Jae-in administration for giving "unsparing favors" to Pyongyang by accepting the regime's requests for the Olympics. **This comes about a week after** the two Koreas agreed to establish a joint women's ice hockey team and march under a "unified flag" during the sporting event.

(KT/Jan. 25, 2018)

(32) It also urged politicians in the South to support and accept the North's overture for reconciliation. **This comes amid easing tensions** on the Korean Peninsula after South and North Korea held their first formal talks in more than two years last week to discuss Pyongyang's participation in the Winter Olympic Games to be held in the South.

The inter-Korean meeting followed North Korean leader Kim Jong-un in his New Year's address expressing a willingness to send a delegation to the sport event and discuss it with the South.

(KH/Jan. 1, 2018)

This in the excerpt (31) involves the preceding context which is about politicians' criticizing the Moon Jae-in administration for being favorable to North Korea. It can be known through the word *comes* and the following phrases that this action sequentially happened after the two Koreas reached an agreement on unifying their women's ice hockey teams. Otherwise, it can be interpreted that the criticism was the reason for the proposition which is involved in the phrases *comes about a week after....* In the case of (32), it shows the situation where and when the politicians of South Korea had to advocate North Korea as an attempt to reach a reconciliation in the medium of *come* with additional phrases.

It is interesting that the pattern "*this + comes*" was exclusively found in Korean English newspapers. Explaining the time order or situation of an event with this pattern might be ascribed to the writing style of Korean journalists.

In line with the non-copular verb *come*, another prominent verb *mark* occurred in the KH & KT corpus. The phrases followed by *this* and the non-copular verb were also relevant to time, and they provide additional information with regard to the proposition that *this* connotes. An instance is shared in (33).

(33) Tokyo sent a vice minister-level official as a government

representative to the so-called Takeshima Day event held earlier in the day. Takashima is the Japanese name for Dokdo. **This marked the sixth year** in a row that such a high-ranking official has joined the controversial event. In 2005, Japan's Shimane Prefecture, which claims administrative sovereignty over the islets, designated Feb. 22 as Takeshima Day.

(KT/Jan. 14, 2018)

Here in the excerpt (33), *this* points back to the prior sentence, and the predicate part *marks the sixth year...* shares an extra proposition. This explains that it was the sixth time that a government official participated in the event. All the other three tokens of *mark* display a similar pattern with (33) by bringing the phrase *the first time* in. Obviously, the function of non-copular verb *mark* looks alike with copular verbs, especially because it takes the noun phrase *the first time*. This pattern makes it a distinct feature for Korean journalists to provide information and news by focusing on the first occurrence of an event, which can be considered as their rhetorical style.

Aside from *come* and *mark*, there were various kinds of non-copular verbs: *lead to, include, spark, allow, draw, make, stop, help, conflict, improve, mean, raise, and cast*. They serve as a tool for describing and reporting events without writers' stance presented in newspapers. This may be attributed to the feature of newspaper writing, reportage, which should be objective and factual (Biber & Conrad, 2009).

Examples (34) and (35) illustrates this point.

(34) There is a yawning gap between the list price of a drug, which is close to what the consumer typically pays, and the net price, which insurers pay, that is getting larger. **This has led** to a huge increase in the amount of the rebates collected by insurers and pharmacy benefit managers. While insurers contend that most of the rebate money is used to lower premiums, the middlemen also pocket a percentage of those rebates, increasing their profits grow as the list price rises.

(NYT/Feb, 9, 2018)

(35) A number of global airports have adopted hi-tech identification systems using biometric information such as finger prints, and face and iris recognition. **These include** Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport and Heathrow Airport in England, but Korea is the first country to adopt machines scanning palm vein patterns to identify a person.

(KT/Jan. 22, 2018)

As the examples display, the non-copular verb *has led* in extract (34) does not demonstrate the writers' stance or attitude towards the preceding discourse but it rather states the aftermath of a yawning gap. The non-copular verb *include* in (35) works as copular by "reporting a state that exists between entities" (Biber et al., 1999, p. 364) although it is not exactly engaged in the category of copular verbs.

As shown in the excerpt (35), *include* makes the following words furnish additional information on *these* which refer to global airports employing hi-tech identification system in the previous text. In this manner, *include* connects *these* and the object of the non-copular verb while making an elaboration about the preceding discourse.

In this section, there were three remarkable phenomena: 1) the pattern “*this + comes*”, 2) a non-copular verb *mark* functioning like a copular verb, and 3) the feature of the newspaper writing. The first noteworthy phenomenon was the use of the pattern “*this + comes*”. It helps to explain the development or sequence of an event, and this kind of expression may be part of Korean journalists’ writing styles. The second interesting phenomenon is that *mark* which is classified into “non-copular verbs” works as a copular verb. Particularly, it co-occurs with the noun phrase *the first time* which is a way of Korean journalists’ emphasizing the uniqueness of an event. The last point to notice is that other non-copular verbs reflect the features of the newspaper register. Namely, newspaper writing is engaged in simply reporting events.

4.2.3. The Comparison between Newspaper Writing and Academic Prose

Under the same professional register (Biber & Conrad, 2009), newspaper writing and academic prose can be compared with each other. Together with the results of the current study, Table 4 presents the frequency of sentence-initial *this* and *these* in academic writing (Gray & Cortes, 2011) as well as the one in

nonnative students' academic writing (Oh, 2012a).

<Table 4> The Distribution of Demonstratives

| The Current Study | | | *Gray & Cortes (2011) | | **Oh (2012a) | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | NYT | KH&KT | | Applied Linguistics | | NNS' Academic Writing |
| attended (/1,000 words) | 75 (0.39) | 44 (0.26) | attended (/1,000 words) | 864 (8.60) | attended (/1,000 words) | 700 (6.95) |
| unattended (/1,000 words) | 14 (0.07) | 94 (0.56) | unattended (/1,000 words) | 233 (2.31) | unattended (/1,000 words) | 124 (1.23) |
| Total (/1,000 words) | 89 (0.46) | 138 (0.83) | Total (/1,000 words) | 1097 (10.91) | Total (/1,000 words) | 824 (8.18) |

* The percentage was exempted from the original table. Only the raw frequency was adopted and relative frequency was added.

** The figure in the paper (Oh, 2012a) was transformed into a table, and only the numbers in the nonnative students' academic writing was extracted.

When comparing the number of tokens in NYT with the one of academic prose (Gray & Cortes, 2011), the relative frequency of the total demonstrative uses was much less frequent in NYT than the academic writing corpus (0.46 vs. 10.91). Concerning the distribution of attended and unattended demonstrative uses between the two corpora, they appeared in a similar fashion. Both corpora had higher distribution in determiner uses than pronominal uses as NYT showed 0.39 vs. 0.07 and the academic writing corpus presented 8.60 vs. 2.31.

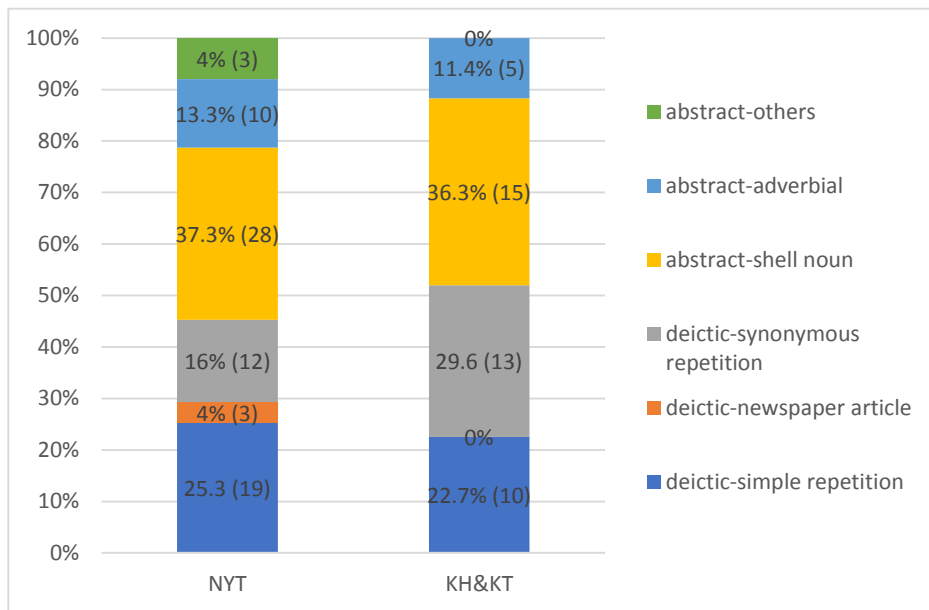
To see if there are any similarities or differences between newspapers and research papers written by nonnative English speakers, KH&KT was compared with the corpus of Oh's (2012). One remarkable point to observe is that the total

frequency between the two corpora had a big difference. Korean graduate students generally employed demonstratives more often than Korean journalists (8.18 vs. 0.83) This confirmed the argument made by Biber et al. (1999) that academic writing included more demonstratives than newspapers due to the tendency of academic writing in specifying entities with demonstratives. Another point to notice is that KH&KT had more unattended uses of demonstratives than attended uses (0.56 vs. 0.26); on the other hand, the student corpus contained even more attended uses than unattended ones (6.95 vs.1.23).

In accordance with the comparisons, there were two noteworthy phenomena. One was a common finding of all the comparisons that there was relatively higher frequency of demonstrative uses in academic prose than in newspapers. This can be attributed to the characteristic of academic writing, which is the preponderance of *this* and *these* with which preceding entities are specified (Biber et al., 1999). The other remarkable finding was that KH&KT tended to have more unattended demonstratives when compared not only with the newspapers and research papers written by native speakers of English but also with academic prose written by Korean graduate students. This result can be simply attributed to the writing styles of Korean journalists in employing pronominal uses of demonstratives. To put it in a different way, the higher frequency of unattended uses can be ascribed to the unique characteristics of Korean news reportage articles.

4.3. The Use of *This* and *These* as Determiners

This section investigates how attended demonstratives are distributed by examining each concordance. It was presented in Table 3 that the NYT corpus contained more determiner uses than the KH & KT corpus. As mentioned in Chapter 3, the nouns following these attended demonstratives were categorized by the criterion which was partly adopted from the previous study of Gray and Cortes (2011). There are two categories, each with three subcategories: “deictic-simple repetition”, “deictic-newspaper article”, “deictic-synonymous repetition” and “abstract-shell noun”, “abstract-adverbial”, “abstract-others”. Figure 7 shows the distribution of each determiner use in the NYT and KH&KT corpora.



<Figure 7> Distribution of Noun Types Following Attended Demonstratives (The figures in parentheses indicate raw frequency.)

When it comes to “simple repetition”, NYT and KH&KT presented a similar distribution as 25.3% and 22.7% each. Concerning “shell nouns”, the results showed 37.3% in NYT and 36.3% in KH&KT. In “adverbial”, the nouns used with attended demonstratives in a prepositional construction were distributed, showing 13.3% and 11.4% in the US and Korean English newspapers respectively.

Other than these categories, there are three notable noun types. In terms of referring to newspaper articles themselves, the NYT corpus showed 4% of uses of attended demonstratives whereas there is no use observed in the KH&KT corpus. In the case of “synonymous repetition”, the US newspapers showed 16% while the Korean English newspapers marked 29.5%. Lastly, as for those categorized into “others”, 4% took the portion in the NYT corpus while the KH&KT corpus showed none.

4.3.1. Deictic

The category “deictic” was divided into three subcategories: “simple repetition”, “newspaper article”, and “synonymous repetition”. Each was carefully examined with a variety of instances, and a comparison was made across corpora as well as across registers.

4.3.1.1. Simple Repetition

“Simple repetition” involved the nouns which appeared exactly in the same form in the preceding discourse. There were 10 tokens engaged in “simple

repetition” in the KH&KT corpus while 18 tokens were found in the NYT corpus. The excerpts are produced in (36) and (37).

(36) Another reason is affordability, according to the police. One CNG bus costs 100 million won (\$94,000), 20 percent more than a diesel-run one. Purchasing 301 buses will cost the police 30.1 billion won. The lack of filling stations is also a problem, the police cited. **These stations** are located near the eastern and western ends of the city, which is too far from the city center where the buses are most often dispatched.

(KT/Jan. 22, 2018)

(37) Over the last decade, several studies have matched discharged felons to voter registration files in the states where they’re permitted to vote. Most studies find that around 20 percent of them turn out in battleground states in presidential elections. Many of **these studies** were conducted with data from the 2008 and 2012 presidential elections, when black and youth turnout were particularly high and Democratic registration rates were particularly high as well. On the other hand, **these studies** were of recently discharged felons, who might be less likely to register and vote than the broader felon population.

(NYT/Feb. 3, 2018)

The writers of both corpora utilized attended demonstratives followed by the same nouns which can be found in prior context in order to write the article in a smooth way. As seen in the extract (36), the demonstrative and the following noun *stations* refer back to *filling stations* in the prior sentence. By simply repeating the same word, the referent becomes more specific, and cohesion is finally constructed throughout the discourse. Moreover, the extract (37) also shows cohesion in the medium of repetition. The initial part of the discourse deals with the explanation of a study, and afterwards, it starts to talk about *several studies*. Then, the writer makes the text cohesive by reusing the same word *studies*.

4.3.1.2. Newspaper Articles

With respect to “newspaper article”, there were three tokens, and all of them appeared only in the NYT corpus. The three attended demonstratives were all followed by the word *article* which refers to the newspaper article itself. An example is presented in (38).

- (38) The shift has infuriated Qatar’s regional rivals, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, according to their representatives and allies. After engineering the continuing four-nation blockade in June, Riyadh and Abu Dhabi now quietly complain that Qatar has made no genuine changes but has simply improved its public relations. Officials at the Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates Embassies in Washington declined to comment for **this article**.

(NYT/Feb. 9, 2018)

The extract (38) appears to be a special case for NYT newspaper articles. The writer seems to have tried to receive some comments from officials working for the Middle East embassies in Washington, but to have failed. In this context, *this article* literally refers to the article itself. The two other tokens show exactly the same phrase *comment for this article*. The journalists' making a comment on the article itself may implicitly demonstrate and emphasize their trial to get an interview and collect information by themselves. In the case of Korean journalists, they rarely mention the article itself in the text, even in the newspapers written in Korean. It is a special case for American journalists to employ the word in newspapers.

The reason for fewer occurrences of *article* in the case of NYT, compared to academic writing, is that newspaper writing focuses on the events or situations which are to be addressed (Biber & Conrad, 2009). This is why it has nothing to do with the article that writers work on unlike academic prose. Reversely, since writers of academic prose should remind the readers of what the articles they write are about and of how different their writings are from previous ones, it is inevitable to adopt the word *article* many times in academic prose.

4.3.1.3. Synonymous Repetition

The subcategory “synonymous repetition” was distinguished from “simple

repetition. It is because this classification is related to synonyms which can be replaced with the nouns for the referents of the previous text. This kind of referencing shows more than simply referring to the pre-mentioned entities. The relevant extracts are given in (39) and (40).

(39) In addition, the bill would make it easier for states to eliminate Medicaid coverage for some low-income people who hit the jackpot in lotteries. Under current Medicaid rules, income received as a lump sum, such as lottery winnings, is counted as income only in the month when it is received. Lottery winners may lose Medicaid for a month, but then reapply and, in some cases, qualify for coverage at a later date. Republicans said that Medicaid was created to help low-income people, not high-dollar lottery winners. The Congressional Budget Office said the number of people losing Medicaid because of **this provision** would be modest, no more than 10,000 in any month, out of more than 70 million people enrolled in Medicaid.

(NYT/Feb. 8, 2018)

(40) However, it is unclear whether the government will succeed in having the revisions to related laws getting passed at the National Assembly, given that the opposition parties have strongly opposed most of the policies proposed by the Moon government. While pushing ahead with **these reform measures**, Cheong Wa Dae vowed

to investigate alleged abuse of power committed by these institutions.

(KT/Jan. 14, 2018)

In the case of (39), the antecedent *the bill* is substituted for *this provision*.

Both words refer to the same referent that signifies something related to the law for eliminating Medicaid coverage for some poor people. This writing tactic of using synonyms not only satisfies the stylistic manuals of not repeatedly employing the same word but also provides semantic and rhetoric effects on the text. In line with (39), the instance (40) also used the synonymous word *measures* for *revisions*. In addition to pinpointing the antecedent with a demonstrative *these*, *measures* has a modifier *reform* which adds a supplementary explanation. Since there are various kinds of measures, it is not enough to replace *revisions* just with *measures*. Thus, the writer chose to employ a modifying word in order to produce a proper link with preceding context.

A high distribution of synonyms in KH&KT (29.6%) represents Korean journalists' awareness of the fact that "frequent repetition of lexical items does not necessarily increase readability" (Witte & Faigley, 1981, p. 202). The advanced non-native writers' employing synonymous words as rhetorical devices proved that their English writing skills are as proficient as the native writers (Eun & Jeon, 2009). In addition, it is also notable that the distribution of synonymous nouns in KH&KT (29.6%) appears higher than in NYT (16%). This may be due to the tendency that Korean writers are way too conscious about writing manuals which instruct writers to avoid repeating the same words. Therefore, they may

intentionally produce a number of synonyms in their writing. From another viewpoint, the writers of NYT are rather in favor of simple repetition which was used nearly double, compared to KH&KT (10% vs. 19%). This may be concerned with different writing styles such as structures of writing. It is beyond the scope of the current study to discuss this explanation, but there needs to be more research on the structure and the articles themselves.

This section examined the uses of determiners which were classified as “deictic”: “simple repetition”, “newspaper article”, and “synonymous repetition”. The demonstratives with following nouns refer to entities in the preceding text, and they play a role connecting previously mentioned information to the subsequent text.

4.3.2. Abstract

The category “abstract” was also finely classified into three subcategories: “shell noun”, “adverbial”, and “others”. Again, every single concordance containing attended demonstratives followed by abstract nouns was thoroughly inspected.

4.3.2.1. Shell Nouns

The first classification was “shell noun”. As discussed earlier, shell nouns took the greatest portion in both NYT (37.3%) and KH&KT (36.3%). They are considered crucial and important in terms of the flow of writing because they

largely contribute to cohesion in discourse. Shell nouns encapsulate complex and intricate discourse consisting of many propositions. In other words, a single shell noun represents the whole preceding context, which at the same time enables the flow of the text to be natural (Yoon, 2017). There are various kinds of shell nouns as illustrated in Table 4.

<Table 4> Kinds of Shell Nouns Following Attended Demonstratives

| | NYT | KH & KT |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Kinds of Shell Nouns | account, administration (2), applications, auctions, change, deal, flooding, frenzy, incentives, issue (2), investments, load, measure(s) (2), platform, policies (2), process, races, remarks, speech, state, technologies | claim, demand, efforts, idea, initiatives, matter, measures, problems, progress, responsibility, request, rule, trend (2), wave |
| The Total Number | 21 | 15 |

Newspapers deal with social issues, so shell nouns such as *issue*, *deal*, *matter*, and *problems* are inherently found in newspaper writing. The difference of kinds of shell nouns between newspaper writing and academic prose lies in the characteristics of each register. Academic prose is where analyses of certain phenomena are conducted, results are extracted, and writers' interpretations or

arguments on the results are presented. Therefore, shell nouns like *finding, result, outcome, argument, and perspective* are found in academic writing (Gray, 2010). On the other hand, newspapers, especially those dealing with politics, are responsible for reporting the state of the issue going around the world. They do not analyze the issues through various methodologies, nor do they contain arguments about those matters. Therefore, they do not have shell nouns as what academic prose displays in the discourse, but they include those representing topics or situations they cover. The examples are given in (41) and (42) below.

(41) Second-time violators will be fined 200,000 won (\$177), a large amount for low-income truck drivers. Meanwhile, according to the ministry, China said PM2.5 fine dust levels in Beijing fell from 90 milligrams per cubic meter to 58 milligrams last year, below the 60 milligrams originally sought. It said **this significant progress** was a result of an aggressive crackdown on local polluters. China said it was continuing to prioritize environmental protection over other policies this year with various action plans to achieve its goals.

(KT/Jan. 19, 2018)

(42) As well as a mandatory ban, the mayor wants to implement a system under which all vehicles will be given one of seven grades based on their eco-friendliness. Vehicles belonging to the top two grades will be exempt from paying toll fares during rush hours and fees for public parking lots. Owners of vehicles belonging to the bottom two

grades will be gradually banned from driving them. The city will also invest 2 trillion won (\$1.8 billion) over the next five years to build infrastructure for electric vehicles. In November, the city said it would push for 100,000 electric vehicles to run in the city by 2025. The money will be spent on installing chargers. Park also defended his measure to make public transport free on days when there is high PM 2.5 concentrations, and reiterated that he would push **these eco-friendly initiatives** despite critics questioning their validity.

(KT/Jan. 21, 2018)

In the extract (41), the preceding context contains a proposition with regard to the level of fine dust, and the writer selected the word *progress* to refer to it. The sentential-level antecedent could be comprehensively covered by a shell noun. Likewise, the example (42) has much more complicated propositions as the antecedent being comprised of five sentences. The government's attempt to pursue a better environment for the citizens appears to be about to go into effect, and the writer refers to this attempt as "initiatives". Furthermore, the shell noun is modified by the word *eco-friendly* in order to give an extensive and optimal information about the preceding discourse. It is apparent that the "*this/these* + shell noun" pattern makes writers deal with these long sequences of information in an efficient manner. Moreover, the choice of shell nouns following *this* or *these* leads readers to the path that writers make in terms of comprehending the text. The excerpts (43) and (44) display the point.

(43) A fight between Republicans and Mr. Obama over federal spending and deficits ultimately led to passage of the 2011 Budget Control Act, whose spending caps would be lifted as part of **this budget deal**. Mr. Strain, of the American Enterprise Institute, suggested that for deficit reduction to become a prevailing policy for Republicans, another Democratic president might be required.

(NYT/Feb. 8, 2018)

(44) Mr. Wray and Deputy Attorney General Rod J. Rosenstein had already tried unsuccessfully this week to persuade the White House to stop the release of the memo, and Thomas O'Connor, the president of the F.B.I. Agents Association, issued a statement on Thursday supporting Mr. Wray. It thanked the director for “standing shoulder to shoulder with the men and women of the F.B.I.” and came a day after the bureau itself strongly condemned the push for the memo’s release. Despite the White House worries about his unhappiness at the prospect of the document’s release, Mr. Wray, who has kept a relatively low profile since taking over the F.B.I. in August, was unlikely to resign over **this issue**, people familiar with his thinking said.

(NYT/Feb. 2, 2018)

The extract (43) talks about the conflict between Republicans and Mr. Obama concerning financial issues. Especially, the focus is on *federal spending and deficits*. The writer points to the antecedent with *this* and makes it integrated into the shell noun “deal”. Similarly, the noun which refers to the preceding phrase in the excerpt (44) is both abstract and comprehensive so that it can hold the action of persuading the President in the word “issue”.

Previous studies (Oh, 2012a; Yoon, 2017) showed that nonnative writers use “*this/these* + shell noun” patterns less frequently than native writers. However, the present paper presents a different outcome that the KH&KT corpus (36.3%) included as many shell nouns as the NYT corpus (37.3%). This means that Korean journalists are well aware of the function of shell nouns used with attended demonstratives which relates to avoiding vague reference. Thus, they take advantage of shell nouns to generate cohesion in text.

One more thing to discuss is the kinds of shell nouns appearing in NYT and KH&KT. Even though both corpora deal with political issues, there are no overlapping shell nouns except for *measure*. The reason for this difference may be that writers from each corpus focused on social issues coming to the fore in their own country. That is, different types of shell nouns unavoidably occur across corpora.

4.3.2.2. Adverbials

The construction where a noun comes as the head of a prepositional

phrase functions as an adverb in the text. They, in fact, do not take up much room in both the corpora. In addition, this type of occurrence does not come with the plural form of demonstratives, so only the singular *this* appear in prepositional phrases. Then, this whole phrase refers to preceding context, creating cohesion in discourse. The instances are presented in (45) and (46).

(45) But he said breaking the deal and demanding a renegotiation may not be the answer in resolving the issue. "Basically I believe the issue can be addressed only by the truth and justice. When Japan acknowledges the truth, makes a sincere apology to the victims, and, learning lessons from it, makes efforts with international society not to repeat such behavior, then the victims will forgive Japan and that will resolve the issue completely." **In this regard**, it was wrong for the Park administration to seek to resolve the issue through government-level exchanges that excluded the victims' views, he said.

(KT/Jan. 10, 2018)

(46) Representative Rodney Frelinghuysen, a Republican from New Jersey who is the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, made his departure plans known on Monday. Including Mr. Gowdy, the number of Republican House members leaving for various reasons has now surpassed 40, an unusually large figure **at this point** in the election cycle that is helping fuel Democrats' optimism that they can retake the House.

(NYT/Jan. 31, 2018)

The example (45) demonstrates that *this* connotes the proposition of the preceding information, and with the help of the prepositional phrase structure, rhetorical function activates the cohesion in the discourse. The adverbial phrase “at this point” of the instance (46), however, appears not to exactly refer to a visible antecedent. This is because “at this point” in reality indicates the specific time in the election cycle which is not explicitly presented in the previous text, but it can only be caught through comprehending the context of the article.

4.3.2.3. Others

The last subsection to cover is “others”. Unlike academic writing, there were not many instances which can be classified into this category in newspaper writing. It is notable that no single token was observed in the Korean English newspapers. The tokens that were found in NYT were *kinds* (2 tokens) and *version* (1 token), and an excerpt is presented in (47).

(47) The World Trade Organization will now consider whether countries like China had sufficient opportunity to consult with the United States before the tariffs were imposed, and if the United States followed its rules for creating such temporary safeguards for its industries. Mr. Marks declined to speculate on the potential results, but said that the most recent precedent could be troubling for the

United States. The last time that the United States imposed **these kinds of tariffs**, on steel imports under President George W. Bush in 2002, the World Trade Organization ruled that they were illegal, clearing the way for countries to lawfully retaliate against the United States.

(NYT/Feb. 9, 2018)

The example (47) represents a type-related noun. Mostly, they appeared to be accompanied by prepositional phrases. Gray (2005) classified these nouns as “species nouns” (p. 44), and they do not semantically function in discourse. Even though there was no single token in KH&KT, this should not be attributed to the writers’ inabilities to make use of species nouns. This is because the previous sections already provided evidence that Korean journalists have competence to generate a cohesive text. For instance, they were able to produce synonyms which are related to lexical cohesion, and they also made use of shell nouns as well as native writers.

So far, a quantitative and qualitative study on how demonstrative determiners are distributed in newspapers was conducted. This section leaves three noteworthy points: 1) the distribution of synonymous uses in NYT and KH&KT, 2) the use of shell nouns, and 3) the distribution of “deictic-articles” and “others”. In the first place, Korean journalists’ use of synonyms to refer to the antecedents can be rendered as an ability to construct cohesive discourse. Additionally, the distribution in KH&KT appeared higher than in NYT, which may be ascribed to

Korean writers' being intentionally sensitive to writing manuals. Secondly, similar to the discussion in section 4.2., shell nouns are cohesive devices that make prior information a single noun in a condensed way, and this way of expressing can be found among advanced writers. Since the distribution of shell nouns was almost even between the two corpora, Korean journalists produce a cohesive text as well as the journalists of NYT. Lastly, the deictic expression *article* and the species nouns were found only in NYT.

Chapter 5. Conclusion

The present paper has examined how demonstratives *this* and *these* are used in U.S. and Korean English newspapers. The findings revealed that the total frequency of attended and unattended demonstratives was higher in the KH&KT corpus than in the NYT corpus. While attended uses were less frequent than unattended uses in KH&KT (69.2%), attended demonstratives occurred much more often than unattended ones in NYT (84.2%). When the demonstratives were used as pronouns, they were employed either as subject or object of a sentence. Both NYT (64%) and KH&KT (84%) had higher distribution in the position of subject, but KH&KT presented overwhelming uses of demonstratives in the subject position.

When the demonstratives were subject-positioned, they occurred either with copular or non-copular verbs. Again, both NYT and KH&KT had similar distribution in the respect that copular verbs were used more frequently, which played a key role in presenting extra information or explanation of the preceding discourse.

There were three notable findings in the use of unattended demonstratives: 1) the pattern “*this + be + the first + noun*”, 2) the use of shell nouns, and 3) the pattern “*somebody said + this + copular verb + evaluative or interpretative words*”. Firstly, in accordance with the high frequency, it can simply be said that the pattern “*this + be + the first + noun*” may be the writing style of Korean journalists. The use of the pattern may otherwise be a writer’s strategy of making the news which

occurred for the first time invaluable. Secondly, the writers' use of shell nouns shows a high level of their writing skills in incorporating prior discourse in a single word. Thirdly, the pattern "somebody said *this* + copular verb + evaluative or interpretative word" revealed that the newspaper register does not directly present stance toward the issues.

In both NYT and KH&KT, non-copular verbs occurred less frequently. While the KH&KT corpus contained 29 non-copular verbs (43%), the NYT corpus only had one use of non-copular verb (11%). The most frequent word was *come* in Korean English newspapers, and it was mostly followed by time-related and situation-related words. This pattern may be attributed to the writing style of Korean journalists. In addition, there were various non-copular verbs, some of which also appeared in the corpus of academic writing. However, the function of those verbs was quite different in the two registers. The non-copular verbs in newspapers merely described the events while those in academic prose were used to interpret or evaluate phenomena by showing the stance of writers.

When exploring attended demonstratives, the following nouns were examined because they are important in making cohesion in text. The nouns were categorized into "deictic" and "abstract". Then, "deictic" was subcategorized into "simple repetition", "newspaper article", and "synonymous repetition" while "abstract" was again classified into "shell noun", "adverbial", and "others". There were three remarkable points when NYT and KH&KT were compared: 1) higher frequency of "synonymous repetition" in KH&KT (30%) than in NYT (16%), 2)

higher frequency of “simple repetition” in NYT (25%) than in KH&KT (22%), and 3) exclusive distribution of “newspaper article” and “others” in NYT. Korean journalists’ use of synonyms in referencing reveals that they are as good as those of NYT in making discourse cohesive. Moreover, the higher distribution in KH&KT may be ascribed to Korean writers’ being sensitive to writing manuals.

Newspaper writing was compared to academic prose since they are both included in professional writing. The distribution of demonstratives in both newspaper corpora was lower than the ones in the academic writing corpus. This confirmed the argument of Biber et al. (1999) that academic prose has a tendency to have more demonstrative uses than newspapers. In terms of the frequency of attended and unattended demonstratives, NYT and academic writing showed a similar distribution pattern in that attended uses were more frequent. On the other hand, KH&KT showed higher distribution in unattended demonstratives when compared to academic prose. KH&KT was further compared with academic research papers written by Korean graduate students, which revealed that KH&KT had more pronominal uses of demonstratives while the comparing corpus showed more determiner uses. In addition, the research papers written by Korean graduate students showed dominant distribution of the subject position. In accordance with the two Korean-produced corpora, this phenomenon can be considered as the writing style of Korean writers. Furthermore, it was confirmed that the two registers are different in terms of whether writers express their thoughts or not (Biber & Conrad, 2009). Since newspapers focus on reporting events and facts, the

words following copular verbs functioned as exhibiting further information. On the other hand, academic writing shows writers' evaluation and interpretation (Gray, 2010; Gray & Cortes; 2011; Oh, 2012a), so the nouns encapsulating those appeared in the predicative position.

When it comes to attended demonstratives, the two categories, “newspaper article” and “shell nouns” illustrated noteworthy points. Since newspapers focus on an event, it is natural for writers not to frequently mention the articles themselves. However, academic writing has to deal with previous and current articles by telling what they are about, so it is inevitable for articles to be literally mentioned. With respect to shell nouns, both NYT and KH&KT journalists were able to make use of shell nouns which pertain to efficiency of sharing information. The Korean writers of published articles also successfully utilized shell nouns, but the academic papers produced by Korean graduate students showed lower distribution in employing them. This explicated the high level of Korean journalists and the importance of shell nouns in text referencing (Yoon, 2017).

The present study is meaningful for several reasons. Firstly, the analyses backed up the previous ideas that demonstratives are cohesive devices. The results of the current study presented the actual uses of demonstratives in newspaper writing even though writing manuals do not recommend using them. They functioned as cohesive devices well by referring to the entities or propositions in prior text without any confusion. This also supported the argument that “tacit sense of the tradeoff between economy and clarity which only come with considerable

writing experience” (Swales, 2005). Journalists are experts in writing, so they can encapsulate preceding discourse with demonstratives for economy without vagueness. Secondly, the study contributed to register analyses by comparing newspaper writing and academic prose. It was able to share the evidence that news reportage is engaged in writers’ objectivity and the factuality of events whereas academic writing is involved in presenting writers’ stance toward phenomena or the studies they deal with.

There are limitations in the present study. First of all, the paper was not able to thoroughly deal with an individual writer’s style of writing. To elaborate, there may be some writers who habitually use more demonstratives. Since the newspapers were randomly extracted, it was not able to exclude the same writers. Secondly, even though the author consulted previous literature, the classification of the nouns used with attended demonstratives was manually performed with the author’s intuition. Thirdly, the study was not able to consider the length of each article which has a large gap between NYT and KH&KT. Because there is a possibility that longer texts have more textual reference, the length of each article should have been regarded as an element to be controlled.

To straighten these limitations out, there needs to be further research with a bigger size of sample while carefully considering every writer’s style of writing. It would also be interesting to examine other registers (i.e. legal documents and business letters) as well as other demonstratives (i.e. that and those), which may display different distribution and uses of attended and unattended demonstratives.

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국문초록

미국과 한국 영자 신문기사에 나타나는 지시사 *This* 와 *These* 사용의 비교연구

본 논문의 주요한 목적은 미국 신문과 한국 영자 신문에 등장하는 지시대명사와 지시형용사 *this*와 *these*의 용례를 분석하는 것이다. 또한 담화 내에서 이러한 지시사를 이용하여 어떻게 응집성을 만드는 지를 분석하였다. 두 개의 코퍼스를 구축하였고, 각각 뉴욕타임즈와 코리아헤럴드/코리아타임즈의 기사로 구성하였다. 기사는 2018년도에 게재된 정치, 국가, 국제 분야에서 추출하였는데, 이러한 분야의 기사는 가장 객관적인 신문보도를 담고 있다. 뉴욕타임즈 코퍼스는 190,848 단어를 포함하고 있는 반면, 코리아헤럴드/코리아타임즈 코퍼스는 165,120 단어로 이루어져 있다. 지시사를 분류하는 과정에서 지시대명사는 뒤따라 나오는 동사에 따라 "연결동사"와 "비연결동사"로 구분하였다. 반면에 지시형용사는 크게 "지시" ("단순 반복", "신문 기사", "동의어 반복")와 "추상" ("추상명사", "부사구", "기타")으로 분류하였다.

모호한 지칭을 피하기 위해 지시사 사용을 지양하라는 글쓰기 지침서의 언급에도 불구하고, 코퍼스는 저자들이 텍스트의 응집성을 유지하면서 지시사를 사용하는 것을 보여주었다. 미국과 한국 영자 신문 기자 모두 지시대명사와 지시형용사를 사용하였지만, 그것들의 분포는 차이를 보였다. 본 연구는 지시사의 전체 빈도가 한국 영자 신문에서 더 높다는 것을 발견하였다. 또한 이전 연구와는 (Oh, 2012a) 달리, 한국인 저자가 지시대명사를 지시형용사보다 더 많이 사용한 반면, 미국 신문에서는 그레이 (Gray) 와 코르테즈 (Cortes)의 연구와 (2011) 비슷하게 지시형용사가 훨씬 더 많이 사용된 것이 발견되었다.

지시대명사는 문장의 주어나 목적어 자리에 등장하였다. 미국과 한국 영자 신문 둘 다 상대적으로 주어 자리에 높은 분포를 보였지만, 한국 영자신문에서 더 압도적인 분포를 보였다. 지시대명사가 주어자리에 위치하였을 때, 그것은 “연결동사”나 “비연결동사”와 함께 나타났다. 두 신문 모두 “연결동사”가 더 빈번하게 사용되었고, 이는 선행하는 담화에 대한 추가적인 정보나 설명을 제시하는 역할을 한다. 미국 신문과 한국 영자 신문 모두 비연결동사의 분포가 적었으나, 그 중에서 가장 많이 사용된 단어는 *come*이었고, 한국 영자 신문에만 등장하였다. 이 단어는 대부분 시간 및 상황과 관련된 단어와 같이 사용되었다.

지시형용사의 경우는 응집성 있는 텍스트를 만드는데 중요한 역할을 하는 뒤따라 나오는 명사를 분석하였다. 그 중 주목할 만한 부분은

첫째, 미국 신문보다 한국 영자 신문에서 "동의어 반복"의 빈도가 더 높았다. 둘째, 한국 영자신문보다 미국 신문에서 "단순 반복"의 분포가 더 높았다. 셋째, 미국 신문에서만 신문 기사를 지칭하는 단어와 기타 다른 추상명사가 배타적으로 등장하였다.

본 연구의 결과는 어떻게 지시사가 응집성 장치로 사용되는 지를 보여주고, 이를 통해서 지시사의 사용을 피하라는 글쓰기 지침서를 준수하지 않고도 응집성 있는 담화를 만들어내는 것에 관한 이전 연구들을 (Swales, 2005; Atkas & Cortes, 2008; Gray, 2010; Oh, 2012a) 뒷받침해준다. 또한, 본 연구는 사용역 분석에 기여하였다. 대부분의 이전 연구들은 (Gray, 2011; Oh, 2012a) 학술 산문에 집중을 했기 때문에 신문 사용역을 분석하는 것이 유의미하고, 이로써 저자들이 신문 글쓰기에도 모호한 지침을 하지 않고 지시사를 응집성 장치로서 사용한다는 추가적인 분석을 제시하였다. 이 연구를 기반으로 본 논문은 법률 서류나 비즈니스 편지와 같은 다른 형식적인 사용역과 다른 종류의 지시사인 *that*과 *those*의 용례도 연구할 필요가 있다고 암시한다.

주요어: 담화분석, 응집성, *This*, *These*, 신문기사 담화

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