A further conclusion that can be drawn from this analysis is that one should not simply assume that one text is more suitable than another, purely upon the basis of its source. The analysis

uninteresting but, as mentioned above, differences were expected to be found, and this lack of any significant differences between broad-sheets and tabloids is why the analysis was found

about such reports.

This completes the lexical cohesion analysis of the texts. It is clear from the above that there are many occurrences of lexical cohesion in all of the texts. This section of the analysis has

As was the case with the hyponyms, examples of meronyms can easily be found in all of the texts. Once again more examples are present in texts ‘A’ and ‘B’ than in texts ‘C’ and ‘D’, but

Hampshire (line 6) [SO] / Yateley (line 6)

those found in text ‘B’.

fears (line 1) / scare (line 17)

There are other examples within the texts but the above shows that repetition is occurring in every text. The above word counts include the occurrences of the words within quoted speech.

Text ‘D’ contact (2) disaster (2) communications (2)

Text ‘B’ plane (6) crash (4) died (2)

Lexical cohesion occurs whenever a word has some similarity or relationship to another word used earlier in the text. Repeating a word is the most direct way of doing this (Halliday 1994).

Lexical cohesion comes about through the selection of items that are related in some way to those that have gone before.

Text ‘A’ ‘it’ (line 12) AR ‘plane’ (line 12)

Text ‘C’ ‘the orbiting station’ (line 17) AR ‘Mir space station’ (line 2)

Text ‘A’ ‘the light aircraft’ (line 3) AR ‘light aircraft’ (line 1)

know. It sounds as though it may be part a fully prepared speech being given to several reporters, but again this is only a guess. Without details on the co-text and context of situation, the

An example of the news reports reporting what someone has said can be found on lines 14 to 15 of text ‘A’ (page 35), and is as follows:

reported, a lot of information is missing. There is for example no indication of what was said before or after, or where the speakers are. These factors can influence what and how things are

Text ‘A’ 32 (broad-sheet) Text ‘D’ 26 (tabloid)

are easier to understand, whilst longer sentences and words of three or more syllables, make the text more difficult. (David & Norazit 2000). There are various models available for

News of the World and The Sun are aimed at a more ‘working class’ readership. This is somewhat of a generalization, but it may prove interesting to examine the readability statistics for

It was mentioned above that the location of an article may suggest the interests of the readership. It is also likely that the style of writing will be aimed at this particular readership. Texts

broad-sheet n. 1. a newspaper having a large format, approximately 15 by 24 inches (38 by 61 centimeters)...

The Collins English Dictionary gives the following definitions of ‘broad-sheet’ and ‘tabloid’:

newspaper (Bhatia 1993). The focus of this assignment is to examine differences between broad-sheets and tabloids. If the texts being examined are selected from different genres or even

In addition to belonging to the same sub-catagory given above, it is better in an analysis such as this, that the texts belong to the same sub-genre. Newspapers contain several genres and sub

Discourse can broadly be divided into speaking or writing. There may however, be some overlap between these divisions. An example of such an overlap would be a speech given at a

different to that of tabloids. This assignment considers the latter of these.