Summary

The main goal of this doctoral thesis is to present the role of nominalization in the headlines of the Polish and French digital press.

The work consists of two parts: theoretical and practical. The theoretical part is divided into four chapters, in which the subjects of the language of the press, headlines, electronic press and its function as one of the mass media are discussed and the theoretical aspects of nominalization as well. Firstly, the theoretical part presents the concepts of language, general language and specialized language. Later, the concept of the press itself is briefly defined and its division into basic categories is presented. The next section is devoted to the press discourse and its characteristics. This is then followed by author's analyze of the linguistic forms that can be found in the press. The penultimate subchapter presents the main discursive mechanisms in the press, and the last one is devoted to the occurrence of the phenomenon of metaphor in the press. One of the important elements of this part of the dissertation is the description of metaphorical expressions in the headlines of the digital press.

The second chapter of the work concerns headlines. The first subchapter presents the definitions of the headline and the differences between the main headline and its components, including the Polish terms: *nagłówek* and *tytuł prasowy*. The next part of the work deals with the topic of differences between headlines published in the traditional press as opposed to the digital press. On the following pages of the dissertation, the topics related to the final form of the headline were briefly discussed and the headlines were classified according to their functions. The last subchapter discusses the syntactic structure of headlines, which can take the form of a nominal sentence, a single verb sentence, as well as a complex utterance. In this part of the dissertation, the analysis also refers to the semantically marked parts of the headlines: colloquial phrases, diminutives and thickenings, as well as other pragmatic and semantic means used by the authors of press texts. This part of the dissertation also discusses the concepts of manipulation and ambiguity and their role in headlines, where their interdependence can be observed as manipulation is the effect of ambiguity.

The third chapter deals with issues related to the electronic press. In its initial part, considerations focus on the press as a medium and as a type of specialized discourse. In the subchapter 3.2. the possibilities offered by the Internet today are the subject of observation. Then, the Internet portals that the author used during the editing of this work, are presented, and examples of headlines from Internet portals are discussed in the next subchapter. The third chapter ends with remarks on Internet news as a subtype of the press in general. It

presents both the positive aspects of this type of medium, such as quick and easy access to information, as well as negative ones, e.g: spelling errors, lack of precision in describing phenomena or vulgarisms in the comments.

The last subject of discussion in the theoretical part is the phenomenon of nominalization. First, the theory of nominalization and the difference between nominalization and nominality, crucial for later empirical research, were discussed. In subchapter 4.1. basic definitions of the phenomenon have also been quoted, taking into account not only the mechanism of deverbal derivation, but above all the predicate-argument network, in which by definition, a nominalization should be included. An important background for theoretical considerations is the reference to examples that illustrate the process of creating the aforementioned forms. The second section (4.2.) is devoted to the functions and types of nominalizations. The essence of this part of the dissertation was to present the taxonomy of the phenomenon developed by the Spanish Royal Academy (Spanish: *Real Academia Española*). Next, the influence of nominalization on the structure of the utterance is discussed and the changes that occur in the sentence in which it was used were shown. The last part of the chapter summarizes the meaning and values of nominalized structures in the headlines.

The practical part of the dissertation consists of two chapters. The first of them was devoted to the basic issues in the theory and methodology of creating hand-annotated corpora. First, the origin and meaning of the term *corpus* are presented, and then the function of the corpora as a tool in empirical research in the field of linguistics is quoted. At the end of section 1.1. the classic division of linguistic corpora was presented. The later subchapter is a description of the functional features of the parallel corpora, and the next, of the comparable corpora. In this passage, the exact criteria that texts should meet in order to be considered as a linguistic corpora, in particular as a bilingual comparative corpora, are provided. The author also shows the methodological and practical difficulties that may arise when creating this type of corpora. The last subchapter presents the database of the Internet portals that were used during the editing of the dissertation.

The subject of analysis in the second chapter of the practical part are nominalizations in the headlines of the electronic press. This section deals with headlines containing nominalized structures and headlines without nominalization. In the next subchapter, the author discusses the Internet portals that were used when creating the corpora and collecting examples for empirical analysis. The third subchapter discusses issues related to the methodology of creating an own corpora, and the next subchapter presents quantitative information on the collected examples. The analyzes carried out include 600 examples from

Polish and French Internet portals collected over four consecutive months. In the following parts of the dissertation, the author discusses the research results in detail, presenting numerical data on deverbal nominalization in the collected examples. The conducted research confirms that this phenomenon is very common in the headlines of the Polish and French electronic press. In the next part of the dissertation, observations on the syntactic structure of headlines are presented, namely their frequency depending on the number of sentence sequences that the headline consists of. The last subchapter contains empirical research and its results, which are crucial for the final conclusions, in particular data on the frequency of particular types of nominalization in the collected headlines.

Next, the results of the research on the number of arguments resulting from the use of nominalizations in the headlines instead of the verb form are described. The author calculates the potential amount of argumentative information: both in the verb, from which the given nominalization is derived and in the full valence of the nominalization, which was actually expressed in the syntactic structure of the headline. The author also comments on the omission of temporal and deictic information in the headlines (e.g. lack of personal pronouns or adverbs). The considerations were concluded with the main conclusion based on the collected material: nominalization is the basic formal means leading authors of headlines to hide or not express certain grammatical information.

The final part of the dissertation is a detailed bibliography, which includes items used both during the composing of the theoretical part and the practical part. The dissertation also contains a summary in three languages: Polish, French and English. The very last part of the dissertation is an annex containing examples of headlines used in empirical analyses.

Keywords: press, electronic press, press language, headlines, nominalization, deverbal nominalization

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