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**THE COVERAGE OF THE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR
PHENOMENON IN THE BRITISH PRESS**

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Prohlašuji, že práci jsem zpracoval(a) samostatně a používal(a) jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

Plzeň, duben 2013

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1 INTRODUCTION

The bachelor thesis deals with the current position of media in Great Britain. By analysing the antisocial topics in media such as the multiculturalism, alcohol abuse of youth or immigration it should describe the difference between the left-wing newspapers and the right-wing newspapers, how they present the information and they influence the readers. Some serious incidents were happened during the writing of the bachelor thesis (bomb attack in Boston, Margaret Thatcher decease) which filled the front pages so they have been included in some way in.

The topic was selected due to actual importance of media. The media has a huge influence on the public. Also the connections both between the media and the political parties and between the media and their owners are very obvious. The relationship between the reader and the newspapers has changed and especially the phenomenon of new media is considered to be dangerous by some experts and very important by others. Even in the bachelor thesis are used the newspapers, the new media such as Twitter and are important for this work.

The thesis itself is divided into five different chapters corresponding to current situation in Britain, to political parties and to social problems in Britain. These topics take the greater interest of the media. In one chapter there is also mentioned the history of media. The end of the bachelor these contains of analyse of specific articles.

The first chapter describes the Great Britain in the twentieth century, the society, the attitudes and the structure. The second chapter deals with the development of political system, the political parties and their goals and also describes the present party system. The third chapter is devoted to the media. The chapter is divided into four subchapters

according to the kind of media: the print media, the broadcasting media, the new media and the news agency Reuters. The subchapters describe the function of each media, their history and social aspects. The fourth chapter deals with social conditions in Britain such as immigration, social class. The fifth chapter analyse the article with the different topics which were already mentioned. For this analyse only the quality papers were used.

Apart from the various books used for the theory, the electronic issues of the newspapers were selected as the sources for the articles. The electronic issues are easily accessible and supplemented by comments of the public.

2 THE GREAT BRITAIN IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

“The development of the British state and its empire historically was aided by economic, industrial, maritime and military strength, so that by nineteenth century the country had become a dominant industrial and naval world power. It was a main player in developing Western ideas and principles of law, property, business, liberty, capitalism, parliamentary democracy and civil society. “[1]

“The British state has seen many other international reforms over time, such as the extension of the vote in nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the diminishing power of the aristocratic House of Lords, the increasing authority of the popularly elected House of Commons in the parliamentary structure and the decline of executive monarchy. It underwent substantial collectivist social changes in the twentieth century, such as nationalization (with the state becoming the owner of public industries and services) and the creation of a welfare state. Later in that century, these emphases changed as government economic policies effectively shifted British society, collectively and individually, along free market lines. “[2]

The British state has extremely changed in the twentieth century in the spheres such as nationalization and the creation of welfare state. After the two world wars the Britain has to face up to the decline of social and economic strength. Its state structure, religious beliefs, social policies and economic institutions has been redeveloped. The Great Britain has to also face up to the new dominant superpower of the USA and the Soviet Union and to reduction of world status. The Britain has to find its new identity and direction in the national way and international too. The Britain builds up on the □special relationship□ with the United States of America but the relation with the Europe has seemed problematic. The opening of

a Channel rail tunnel between France and England in 1994 helps to bolster the relationship with Europe. [3]

“Today, the major formal features, such as Parliament, law and government, are concerned with state and public business and initiate policies in “top-down” form. This means that decisions are decided by centralized and multi-level bodies (whether elected or appointed) in the power hierarchy and then imposed on lower levels. Some of these processes are much criticized in Britain because they allegedly distance decision-makers from general public, undercut accountability and result in a so-called “democratic deficit”. Many British people frequently complain that they should be consulted more closely about institutional changes in their society and have a greater voice in local and national affairs, rather than being conditioned by isolated political and economic elites. This situation has arguably led to a disenchantment with and withdrawal from the political process. “[4]

But there other many others structures (public or private) of social activity, such as sport, families, youth culture, local communities or habitual ways of life. All of them have their own particular value-structure and organizations. Their character is more localized, informal and democratic. But they could be dominated by elites what can cause many problems, especially when these elites may be in conflict with other forms of leadership. [5] “This behaviour on both national and local levels emphasizes the strong individualistic streak in the British mentality, which views “authority” with suspicion and has historically often led to schism and nonconformity in many areas of society.

The “British way of life” and British identities are determined by how people function within and react, whether positively, negatively or apathetically, to social structures. These are not remote abstractions but

directly and immediately affect individuals in their daily lives. For example, government policies impinge upon citizens and their families; commercial organizations influence choices in food, music, clothes and fashion; the media try to shape news values and agendas; sponsorship and advertising may determine the nature of sport, the media and other activities; developed government bodies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland initiate policies for their own areas; local government throughout UK conditions local activities; and community life is subject to small-scale (and sometimes eccentric) influences.“ [6]

2.1 The Britain today

“Britain today is a complex society in which significant diversity and change have created problems as well as advantages. While the country may give an impression of homogeneous or uniform behaviour in certain respects, there are divisions, such as the influence of London in its relationship to the rest of the country; the cultural distinctiveness and separate identities of Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and England; demands for greater autonomy in local government and less centralized control from London; disparities between affluent and economically depressed areas throughout the country (including the crime, decay and social deprivation of many inner-city locations); alleged cultural and economic gaps between North and South; political variety (reflected in concentrated support for different political parties in different parts of Britain); continuing debates on the positions of women, small-interest groups and minority ethnic communities (the latter involving tensions between British national identity and ethnicity); campaigns or demands for variety for individual and collective rights (with the conflict between rights and responsibilities); a gulf between rich and poor (with a growing underclass of disadvantages, alienated or rootless people); tensions between the cities and the countryside; and generational difference

between young and old in all ethnic groups (accompanied by the increasing longevity of the elderly and their growing numbers in the population statistics).“ [7]

In the British society there is a noticeable decline “in the allegedly traditional deference to authority, consensus views and support for national institutions (such as monarchy, the professions, churches and Parliament).” [8] In the present, the people are more individualist, multi-ethnic and nonconformist than they used to be. “Opinion polls suggest that the British themselves feel that they have become more aggressive, more selfish, less tolerant, less kind, less moral, less honest and less polite.” [9] By research surveys, the Britain nowadays has a new mode of behaviour which consists in materialism, egotism, celebrity worship, vulgarity, trivialization and sensationalism. “On some levels, such developments have led to visible increase in antisocial behaviour, yobbishness, public scruffiness, vandalism, serious alcohol and drug abuse, disputes between neighbours, violent crime and assaults, public disorder, the growth of criminal gangs and increased gun and knife attacks, which disturb many British people.” [10] Politicians, critics and a majority of the respondents in public opinion polls ask for more civic responsibility and caring society in which individualism is important. “The question remains whether negative images of contemporary Britain are widespread and representative of the whole society, or are the result of occasional ‘moral panics’ often generated by an intrusive media and some social commentators. Opinion polls indicate that many British people feel that the negatives have increased and are now more apparent in everyday life.” [11] On the other hand, historical fact demonstrates that the past of the Britain was not so idyllic how some people can think and “there were periods when the levels of social violence, poverty, and deprivation were much greater than they are now, both in the cities and the countryside.” [12] “Britain has changed over the past 60 years. Most

British people now enjoy greater prosperity and opportunities than in the past, so that poverty today is a relative, rather than an absolute, concept. But opinion polls suggest that greater prosperity has not brought greater happiness for many Britons. Consumerism, multi-ethnic growth, feminism and an expanded role of women (particularly in a mobile workforce), greater individual freedom and more (if not complete) tolerance for alternative lifestyles (such as the increased acceptance of gays), technological advances and new economic policies have helped to transform Britain, sometimes for better, sometimes for worse. But continuing structural and social problems, as well as very varying life-chances and opportunities for the people, warn against undue complacency.” [13]

By other opinion polls, the British society assumes that they have an individual independence and liberty “within the framework of social institutions and are quick to voice disapproval if their interests are threatened. Protest is a natural and traditional reaction, as well as being a safety valve against more serious social and political disruption. But dissension may be neutralized by the promise of reform, or simply ignored by government, politicians and bureaucrats. Adequate responses may not come from authorities and there is always the danger of more serious conflict and public alienation. However, peaceful evolution still characterizes much of British life despite occasional civil disturbances and government attempts to effect radical (and sometimes unpopular) change in recent years.

The British today are confronting different cultural and economic realities than in the imperial past when they had a more defined world role. They do not enjoy the benefits of earlier industrial revolutions, such as cheap raw materials, cheap labour and uncompetitive world market, but have moved to a post-industrial economy in which the service sector and job flexibility dominate. The society has seen a decline in traditional

certainties, and become more mobile, stressful and conflict-ridden. Critics argue that the old pragmatic methods of innovation, which illustrate the British tendency to muddle through difficulties without long-term planning or fundamental reform, are no longer sufficient for an era in which specialized education and training, high-technology competence and a need to respond to international competition are the main determinants.” [14]

The Great Britain as well as the western nations has to face to terrorism. On 7 July 2005, the London public transport system was attacked by suicide bombing and further attempts were failed on 21 July. “These terrorist attacks have raised debates about the nature and loyalty of the country’s multi-ethnic population and about government policies in areas such as asylum seekers and immigration procedures as the country seek to protect it in changing world. Britain has thus become intimately involved in the globalized debates of the early twenty-first century, from which it cannot isolate itself as it might have tried to do at some periods in its earlier history.” [15]

Britain has been involved in military actions in Bosnia and Kosovo and also has taken part in the ‘War against Terror’. The close relationship between the then Prime Minister Tony Blair and the president of USA George Bush and the invasion to Afghanistan in 2001 and to Iraq in 2003 produced the massive protest in Great Britain. Tony Blair sent the British army into battle five times during his first six years in office what is the highest number in Britain history. [16]

3 THE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL PARTIES

3.1 The development of government since 18th century

“The elements of modern British government developed somewhat haphazardly in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Government ministers were generally members of the House of Commons and gradually became responsible to the Commons rather than the monarch. They shared a collective responsibility for the policies and acts of government, and had an individual responsibility to Parliament for their own ministries. The prime minister ship developed from the monarch’s Chief Minister to ‘first among equals’ and finally the leadership of all ministers. The central force of government became the parliamentary Cabinet of senior ministers, which grew out of the Privy Council. The government was formed from the majority party in House of Commons. The largest minority party became the Official Opposition, which attempted through its policies to become the next government chosen by the people.

Historically, the elected House of Commons gained political power from the unelected monarch and House of Lords and became the main element in Parliament. Subsequent reforms of the Lords (the Parliament Acts of 1911 and 1949) restricted their political authority. Later Acts created non-hereditary titles (life peers), in addition to the existing hereditary peerage. The House lost most of its hereditary members in 2000 (92), and now has only delaying and amending power over parliamentary legislation and cannot interfere with financial bills.” describes John Oakland the development of the British government. [17]

The nineteenth century was a period of the growth of more organized political parties which was caused by changing of social and

economic factors. [18] The role of opposition also changed. The Tories became known as the Conservative and they strengthened their policies such as established values, preservation of traditions, they supported the business and commerce, they were linked with the Church of England and opposed to the radical ideas. [19]

The Whigs developed into the Liberal Party and they were becoming progressive force, they wanted social reforms and economic freedom without government restrictions. [20] But the Liberal Party declined after the re-entrance of the Labour Party in the beginning of twentieth century. They made an alliance with now-defunct Social Democratic Party and in 1980s these two parties joined into the Liberal Democrats, the third-largest party in UK today. [21]

After the foundation of Liberal Democrats, the Labour Party became the main opposition party to the Conservatives and two-party system in British politics could continue. The Labour Party was mainly supported by the working class, the trade unions and by a small part of middle-class. [22]

3.2 The party system

As it was already mentioned, in the Great Britain there are three main parties: the Conservative Party (right of centre), the Labour Party (left of centre) and the Liberal Democratic Party (regarded as in the centre or slightly left of centre). ”

The Conservatives are right of centre. The Conservative Party was found in 1834, known as the Tory Party or the Tories. Their policy is based on private property, social hierarchy and tradition. They like to reduce income tax. [23] The Conservatives want to “put the power in people hands- a massive transfer of power from Whitehall to local communities” [24] and “to see people encouraged and enabled to play a

more active role in society". [25] The Conservative Party "believes that business is the driver of economic growth and innovation, and that we need to take urgent action to boost enterprise, support green growth and build a new and more responsible economic model." [26] In the Conservative Party there is huge group of euro sceptics. They fought against The Lisbon Treatment. However, they want to play a leading role but they that the European Union needs a reform to stabilize the euro zone and implement greater democratic legitimacy. The Party "believes that Britain must always be an active member of the global community, promoting our national interests while standing up for the values of freedom, fairness and responsibility. This means working as a constructive member of the United Nations, NATO and other multilateral organisations including the Commonwealth; working to promote stability and security; and pushing for reform of global institutions to ensure that they reflect the modern world." [27] The Conservative party with David Cameron as a leader deals with social problematic, quality of the environment, immigration and school system. The important members of the Conservative Party were Winston Churchill, Harold Macmillan, Alec Douglas-Home, Margaret Thatcher or John Major.

The Labour Party was found at the beginning of twentieth century. They are left of the centre. In the past, the Labour Party stood up the interests of working-class. Originally, the Party focused on the socialisms. But during the eighties, the Labour party changed the policy and they stand for the free market, the idea of multiculturalism, for more government involvement in economy, equality. They want "to provide full social services than to keep income tax low". [28] "The values Labour stands for today are those which have guided it throughout its existence: social justice, strong community and strong values, reward for hard work, decency, right matched for responsibilities." [29] "Labour is perhaps less divided by foreign policy than at any time since the Second World War.

The epic struggles between the party's pro-NATO, pro-European right and its pacifist, Euro sceptic left peaked in the 1980s.” [30] During the premiership of Tony Blair, the Labour Party lost a huge group of voters which was caused by Tony Blair’s ‘friendship’ and his supporting the Iraq War. The most important members are Ramsay MacDonald, Clement Attlee, Harold Wilson, Tony Blair, and Gordon Brown.

The Liberal Democratic Party, founded in 1988, regards as in the centre or slightly left of centre. The Liberal Democratic Party is strongly in favour of the European Union. They believe “in giving greater powers to local government, place more emphasis on the environment than other parties”, [31] they want to reform an election system and to minimize the intervention of the government to the privacy of citizens. [32] “The Lib Dems are making the tax system fairer, cutting taxes to help working people get on in life and clamping down on unfair tax avoidance.” [33] The Party supports the multilateral foreign policy. They suggest the use of renewable sources of energy. [34] The Lid Dems “believe in a fair but firm immigration system. Highly-skilled immigrations can help us build a stronger economy, but the system must be fair“. [35] The leaders of the Party were David Steel, Robert MacLennan, Paddy Ashdown, Charles Kennedy, Sir Menzies Campbell, Vince Cable and the current leader Nick Clegg.

4 THE MEDIA

The media or the mass media address the large group of people. The typical mass media are the television, the radio, the press and nowadays also the Internet. In the time of 'new media' we are swallowed by information, opinions of others and the influence of the media is still growing without our notice. We are touched by the fear, pleasure, emotion, culture which are presented in the media. [36]

4.1. The print media

The print media has an important function in our society over the last 200 years. They used to be educative and they control the government, the present media are free and sometimes controversial. The role of media has changed. At the beginning newspapers and magazines inform about news and sometimes they had a role of entertainments. They were read by middle and upper classes. At the present, the media has a role of communication; they often have a large influence at political and social issues. [37]

4.1.1. The National newspapers

National newspapers with editorial office in London are accessible in the whole Britain and some of them are completed by some regional version. They are printed every day, including Sunday. [38] In the last few years newspapers are followed by the Internet version, which has been becoming very popular on the grounds of updated news and immediate availability. Many print newspapers are delivered at the reader's home every morning. So there is not any possibility to change their content. The online newspapers are ceaselessly updated and today well connected with the social networks and the other technologies such as mobile

phones or tablettes. National newspapers are printed every day as well on Sundays. For those which are appeared only on Sunday there is a special title "Sunday papers". Some of them are created by the same company as the "dailies" but they have different editing and team of journalists. The main goal for the newspaper publisher is to sell the highest number of copies as possible. [39]

National newspapers are divided into two groups- quality and popular dailies. Popular newspapers are often called as tabloids. The newspapers could be also characterized by their format, small-sheet and broadsheet. The role of quality papers is to choose the important issues and inform the readers.

The quality papers shall respect the objectivity and the context. The articles, which are written in the formal language and inform about the current events, are followed by analysis and comments. The quality papers very often focus on the investigate journalism nowadays. But today, the broadsheets have also the content of sensations. The national newspapers are often in favour of the policies of political parties. [40]

The first quality newspapers in the Britain are *The Times* which start to publish in 1785 and this paper is considered as an only leader on the market of the first half of nineteenth century. *The Times* is followed by the *Observer* (1791) and the *Sunday Times* (1822). These three newspapers were concentrated on very small group of mostly educated people. Although the high costs of publishing the newspapers have been increased, the new quality paper has been created. *The Daily Telegraph* is founded in 1855 and the main readers belong to the middle class. The *Independent* was first published in 1986 and its nickname is the *Indy*. Quality papers have two measures which give them the special terms- the Berliner and the broadsheet format. The Berliner is narrower and shorter than the broadsheet format. The Berliner is for example *The Guardian*. In 1959, *The Guardian* is created from *The Manchester Guardian* (founded

in 1821) what was originally local paper and during nineteenth century *The Guardian* has become the national newspaper. [41]

Tabloid is the mass media which are based on emotions and hot news. They have five times, or sometimes ten times higher costs than quality papers. Their content is focused on private life of famous personalities (actress, singers, and politics). The articles as well as the headlines are very catchy and they very often contain shocking words or phrases such as sex, blood, divorce, cuckoldry. The language of these articles is usually used in a simpler style of English. The pictures prevail a written text in popular papers. First popular newspapers are the *News of the world* (1843) and the *People* (1881); both printed on Sundays and touched by working class. In 1896, the *Daily Mail* was found by Alfred Harmsworth, who became a so-called press baron. Shortly afterwards, Harmsworth developed the *Daily Mirror* which was an alternative of quality papers for the working-class. The beginning of the twentieth century was the period of a rise in the domain of media. Another big main owner moved into the market. In 1900 Arthur Person found the *Morning Herald* as a rival for *Daily Mirror*. The *Daily Mirror* and the *Morning Herald* (*Daily Express* today) are so-called mid-market newspapers which shall cater the entertainment as well as the important news to the reader. The more sensationalist tabloids are called 'red tops', such as *The Sun* and *The Mirror*. *The Sun* was created from press the *Daily Herald* in 1964. [42]

Although the tabloids are very famous all around the world, in the Britain they arouse discussion about the restriction of the freedom of the press. Many journalists do not respect the privacy and try to find the most sensation stories. The Press Complaints Commission tries to solve these complaints concerning attacks to the privacy. Besides that, the Press

Complaints Commission, founded in 1990 and financed by newspaper owners, shall guard the freedom and the independence of the press. [43] “So why is the British press more frivolous? The answer may lie in the function of the British press for its readers. British adults never read comics. These publications, which consist entirely of picture stories, are read only by children. It would be embarrassing for an adult to be seen reading one. Adults who want to read something very simple, with plenty of pictures to help them, have almost nowhere to go but the national press. Most people do not use newspapers for serious news. For this, they turn to source- broadcasting. “[44]

4.1.2. Regional and ethnic newspapers

More than 1,300 local and regional newspapers are printed in Great Britain. Even though their content is concentrated on the local news, sometimes it includes the national and international issues. The regional newspapers are printed daily in the morning or in the evening, moreover on Sundays or they may be weeklies. They are mainly financed by regional advertising and mostly have an Internet version. [45]

London has, besides others, one daily- the *Evening Standard*. The quality local and regional papers are *The Scotsman*, published in Edinburg, the *Glasgow Herald*, the *Western Mail*, published in Cardiff, and the *Yorkshire Post*, published in Leeds. The *Belfast Telegraph* and the *News Letter* in Northern Ireland and the *Daily Record*, the *Sunday Mail* and the *Sunday Post* in Scotland. [46]

4.1.3. Periodicals and magazines

There are about 8,500 different periodicals and magazines with the content focus on economy, business, sport, hobbies or interest (computers, gardening, and cooking, do-it-yourself skills) which are

printed weekly, monthly or quarterly. They are dependent on their sales and advertising. The existence of the teenage and youth magazines is a bit endangered what is caused by greater Internet and mobile phone's applications. The circulation of the men's magazines is volatile; on the other hand the magazines for women are largely sold. The best-selling magazines are these with the content of feature stories and scheduled programme for the television channels, as *Radio Times* and *What's on TV*. [47]

The magazines with usage of the serious issues are for example the *New Statesman and Society* (a left-wing political and social affairs magazine), *The Economist*, the *Spectator* (a conservative journal). Among the magazines are also these which contain the science and the education such as *New Scientist*, *Educational Supplement*, the *Higher* and the *Literary Supplement*. [48]

4.2. The broadcasting media

The broadcasting media could be divided in two sector- public and independent. In the public sector the media are funded by the television licence fee and vice versa the media in independent sector are financed by advertisement. [49]

The BBC had a monopoly in broadcasting until 1954 when the Independent Television Authority (ITA) was found. In the field of radio emission, the BBC's monopoly finished in 1972 by creating of independent radio stations. The ITA was later connected to the IBA (Independent Broadcasting Authority) which incorporates also the ITC (Independent Television Commission) and the Radio Authority. This group was later substituted by Ofcom. Thanks to digitalization many new radio and television channels were created. [50]

4.2.1 The BBC

“Just as the British Parliament has the reputation for being ‘the mother of parliaments’, so the BBC might be said to be ‘the mother of information services’. Its reputation for impartiality and objectivity in news reporting is, at least when compared to news broadcasting in many others countries, largely justified.” describes James O’Driscoll the BBC. [51]

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is the television and radio company. Its emission is provided in Great Britain as well as abroad. The BBC was created in 1922 as the first and the biggest medium of radio by Royal Charter. During the Second World word it plays an important role as an implement of democracy and free speech. Nowadays, the BBC has two main television channels (BBC 1 and BBC 2), five national channels, 39 local stations and also regional and community services in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. [52]

The BBC is funded by television licence fee and by selling its programs to abroad. The BBC World Service, which is financed by the Ministry of External Affairs, provides the emissions abroad. It has an own regional emission in many countries. [53]

4.3 The new media

The term ‘new media’ can confuse but new media was developed in the middle of twentieth century. This term is connected with the foundation of digital technology. Very important for specification of new media is the attribute of update, availability and interaction. It means that it is possible to change their content, react and comment it. As the new media we can consider: web sites, blogs, internet radios, online television but also mobile phone, email, social networks, Skype or ICQ. [54]

An interaction is one of the advantages of the new media. The communication is duplex so the consuming couldn't be passive but he can gain more information, react on them or at that influence them. The next advantage is the low cost. The access to the new media costs almost nothing, excluding the prise of the Internet. Also the production of web sites is very cheap. Thus everybody can be the editor, write an own blog or present own opinions and photography. On the other hand this means that the certain dates can be false or of inferior quality. [55]

The power of new media could be seen during last days in the case of the bomb attack in Boston. The new media, especially the social network such as Facebook and Twitter, was used as a variable and very fast means of communication. People all over the world were informed about it in few minutes after the bomb attack; they could see the videos and photos. And the news was rapidly updated. The world could see incident live from Boston. The citizens of Boston as well as the students of the university where the assailant studied were quickly informed about the developments, security measures and about the pursuit of perpetrators.

On the other hand, this affair has showed how may cause confusion. The world media published the inexact information mainly on Twitter and the users of this social network pushed the information further. Also the origin of perpetrators caused a big chaos when they modified Chechnya and the Czech Republic. A huge discussion on Twitter was roused by this mistaking. "The Czech Republic is trending because idiots are confusing it with Chechnya. If you're not sure whether to laugh or cry, cry," Chris Jones, user of Twitter, commented this chaos. [56]

In consequence, this cause has showed two serious aspects. Under the pressure, the media published unconfirmed news because they give preference to rapidity. But this unconfirmed information could be disseminated further and may intensify the emotional tension. Moreover, this incident stressed the new phenomenon in reporting which is Twitter. The news is published on this social network more quickly than at websites or in the television. Evidently, Twitter is the agent of pressure for traditional media.

4.4 The news agency Reuters

The news agency Reuters, founded in 1851 by the German immigrant Paul Julius Reuter in London, was the first medium which informed about the end of the War World I or about the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb. The Reuter's Telegram Company broadcasted commercial news at the beginning. Thereafter, it gained the first subscribers. After the few years, in 1856 the first subdivision was founded in Alexandria, Egypt. One year later Paul Julius Reuter established the first Asiatic subdivision in Bombay and finally, the first South American subdivision was set up in 1874 in Chile. In 2008 the new agency Thomson Reuters was made by fusion with Canadian company Thomson Corporation. Thomson Reuters resides in New York and focus on finance sector. [57]

The modern technology was important for Paul Reuter and his followers. The agency was the first who broadcasted the news internationally on radio or who used the satelit in 1962. They also presented the teleprinter for data transferring to London Press. [58] The news agency Reuters transmits the news in English, French, Arabic, German, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. Several thousands journalists are employed there.

Unfortunately, this job has brought few victims. The first Reuters journalist who was taken hostage was Anthony Grey in 1960 during Cultural Revolution in China. In 2000, an American reporter Kurt Schork was killed in an ambush in Sierra Leone. News cameramen Taras Protsyuk and Mazel Dana died in 2003 during the incident in Iraq. In Baghdad, Namir Noor-Eldeen and Saeed Chmagh were fired in US military helicopter. [59]

During the Russian- Georgian conflict, known as Five Day War, the Russian journalist accused the Reuters photographers that they modified the pictures to be more drastic. The Reuters published the drastic picture from the Georgian town Gori which was bombed by Russian army. The agency Reteurs disclaimed this allegation. But there is a true case of photomontage. The Lebanese photographer Adnan Hajj was dismissed because of photomontage of pictures form Beirut during the Lebanese conflict. Adnan Hajj modified the picture in Photoshop by adding more colour to the smoke under the town. He also cloned the buildings on this picture.

5 THE SOCIAL ASPECTS

5.1 The social class

“Class in Britain has been variously defined by material wealth; ownership of the means of production as against the seller of labour; education and job status; accent and dialect; birth and breeding; or sometimes by lifestyle.” [60] In the past, the British society was divided into upper, middle and working classes. “Earlier, hierarchies based on wealth, the ownership of property, aristocratic privilege and political power were rigidly adhered to. But a middle class of traders, merchants and skilled craftsmen began to make inroads into this system. Industrialization in the nineteenth century further fragmented class divisions. The working class divided into skilled and unskilled workers and the middle class split into lower, middle and upper sections, depending on job classification or wealth. The upper class was still largely defined by birth, property and inherited money.” [61]

During the twentieth century the social mobility was allowed by the spread of education and expansion of wealth. More precisely, people could move upwards out of the class in which they were born. Therefore, the working class often moved upwards and concerning to the upper class, it was more often mixed with the middle class by reason of a loss of aristocratic privilege. It could be felt that the old class system was disappeared. [62] “But class structures still exist and the latest research (2005) suggests that Britain’s social mobility rate is the lowest among western nations. Some researchers now employ a six-class model based on occupation, income and property ownership, such as:

- 1 Higher-grade professional, managerial and administrative workers (e.g. doctors and lawyers)

- 2 Intermediate professional, managerial and administrative workers (e.g. teachers and sales managers)
- 3 Non-manual skilled workers (e.g. clerks)
- 4 Manual skilled workers (e.g. coal miners)
- 5 Semi-skilled workers (e.g. postal employees)
- 6 Unskilled workers (e.g. refuse collectors, cleaners and labourers)

In addition, a further group (the underclass) has been used in recent years. This consists of people who fall outside the usual classes and includes the permanently unemployed, single-parent families, the very poor, the alienated and those with alternative lifestyle. “[63]

This model shows the British society as two- class, a middle class (correspond to 1, 2, 3) and a working class (correspond 4, 5, 6). According to research, the Britain consists mainly of a middle class (60 per cent) and of a working class (40 per cent). [64]

“Polls suggest that the British themselves feel that they are becoming more middle class and it is argued that many people have the sort of lifestyle, jobs and income which classify them as a middle class. It also seems that class is now as much a matter of different social habits and attitudes as it is of occupation and money. The old gaps between the classes have lessened class today is a more finally graded hierarchy dependent upon a range of characteristics. But inequalities of wealth, difficulties and social mobility for the poorest in society, relative poverty and questions of prestige remain.” [65]

“People in modern Britain are very conscious of class differences. They regard it is difficult to become friends with somebody from a different class. This feeling has little to do with conscious loyalty, and nothing to do with a positive belief in the class system itself. Most people say they do not approve of class divisions.” [66] They argue that it is not a result of religious or political opinions but the different class has a

different style of life as well as different daily habits. The British classes may differ in accents of English, values about what things are most important in their life. They enjoy different pastime and sports and go to different kinds of school. [67] Moreover, for the classes “even more indicative than *what* the speaker says is the *way* that he or she says it. The English grammar and vocabulary which is used in public speaking, radio and television news broadcasts, books and newspapers (and also-unless the lessons are run by Americans- as a model for learners of English as a foreign language) is known as ‘standard British English’. Most working-class people, however, use lots of words and grammatical forms in their everyday speech which are regarded as ‘non-standard’.” [68]

5.2 The immigration

According to immigration, the British Isles were one of the main destinations for immigrant activity in the course of centuries due to factors as such religious and political persecution, business, trade and employment. They had relatively free access but they had no legal rights. [69] “Immigrants have had a significant impact on British society. They have contributed to financial instructions, commerce, industry, and agriculture, and influenced artistic, cultural and political developments. But immigrant activity and success have also resulted in jealousy, discrimination and violence from the indigenous population.” [70]

“Industrialisation expanded commercial markets, which attracted new immigrants who had the business and financial skills to exploit the industrial wealth. Some newcomers joined City of London financial institutions and the import/export trades, to which they contributed their international connections. Other settlers were involved in a range of occupations and trades. Immigration to Britain might have been greater in the nineteenth century had it not been for the attraction of North America,

which received large numbers of newcomers from around the world, including Britain.” [71]

East End of London has attracted immigrants groups, at the beginning of twentieth century these groups were mainly Jews and Poles from Eastern Europe. “Despite legal controls, and partly as a result of the 1930s world recession and the Second World War, refugees first from Nazi-occupied Europe and later from Soviet bloc countries as well as economic immigrants entered Britain. After the war, refugees such as Poles, Latvians, Ukrainians, among other nationalities chose to stay in Britain. Later in the twentieth century, other political refugees arrived, such as Hungarians, Czechs, Chileans, Libyans, East African Asians, Iranians, Vietnamese and other Eastern Europeans. Italian, French, German, Irish, Turkish, Cypriot, Chinese, Spanish and Commonwealth economic immigrants increasingly entered to country. These groups (and their descendants) today form sizeable ethnic minorities and are found throughout Britain. Such newcomers have often suffered from discrimination at various time, some more than others. [72]

But public and political concern in the immediate post-war period turned to the issue of race and colour, which were to dominate the immigration debate for the rest of twentieth century and focussed on non-white Commonwealth immigration. Before the Second World War, most Commonwealth immigrants to Britain came from largely white old Commonwealth countries of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and from South Africa. But all Commonwealth citizens (white and non-white) continued to have relatively free access and were not treated as aliens.” [73] After the year 1940, the number of non-white immigrants from the New Commonwealth nations has increased. These people were mainly from Pakistan, India and the West Indies and they fill the vacant manual and lower-paid jobs. They worked in public transport, catering or manual

trades in London, Birmingham or other big cities and in textile and iron industries of Leeds or Leicester. In 1970s, the non-white immigrants came also to the towns such as Glasgow, Bristol or Manchester. [74]

The situation of immigrants has changed nowadays. The non-white immigrant, mostly Indian Asians and Chinese, have got the job in finance and economic field as well as in the IT. But others have still problems with low-paid jobs, discrimination, educational disadvantage or isolation. [75] “It is argued that Britain possesses a deep-rooted (or institutional) racism based on the legacy of empire and notions of racial superiority, which continues to manifest itself and has hindered the integration of the non-white population into the larger society. Some young non-whites who have been born in Britain feel bitter at their experiences and at their relative lack of educational and employment possibilities and advancement.” [76] On the other hand, the opposition arguments that the immigrants should integrate more with the majority population. [77]

“There is still criticism of the immigration laws and race-relations organizations. Some people argue that one cannot legislate satisfactorily against discrimination and other would like stricter controls on immigrant entry. The concerns of some white people are made worse by racist speeches; the growth of nationalist parties like the National Front and the British National Party; and racially-inspired violence. Non-white citizens, on the other hand, often feel that they too easily and unfairly become scapegoats for any problems that arise. Some become alienated from British society and reject institutions such as the police, legal system and political structures. Government policies since 1940s have not always helped to lessen either white or non-white anxieties.” [78]

Since 2004 there are new requirements which are more specific and which were presented by Labour Party in Britain. “Applicants must

now demonstrate knowledge about life in Britain, reach an acceptable level of English proficiency, attend a citizenship ceremony and swear a citizenship oath and pledge to the Queen and the UK. This move has been seen as an attempt to emphasize for immigrants the centrality of Britishness and British values.” [79]

6 ARTICLE ANALYSES

6.1 Alcoholism of youth

Alcoholism of youth is generally problem around the world but mainly of western nations. In 2012, the shocking news was appeared which informed about the binge and drinking of alcohol of young Brits. All British dailies published this news by citing the survey which termed British girls on the top of young drinkers in Europe.

In July 2012, newspapers the Daily Telegraph as well as the Daily Mail published the alarming headlines: “British teenage girls are biggest binge drinkers in Europe” [80]; “UK’s teenage girls are the biggest binge drinkers in Europe as more than half of 15-years-olds drink to excess at least once a month”. [81] Both dailies later mentioned the figures which showed this fact. Also both article used the Department of Health, which made this survey, as a source. Both dailies used in the article almost same sentence: “More than half of girls aged 15 and 16 say they drink to excess at least once a month” [82]; “More than half of girls aged 15 and 16 years old admit drinking to excess at least once a month, according to research”. [83] The Daily Mail also accented in important fact: The shocking figure also means the UK is one of the few countries where the girls binge-drink more than boys.” [84] And the same newspapers also commented this fact “that the debilitating effects of drink cost the UK economy more than £21billion a year.” [85] The journalist also added that a lot of youth drunk some alcohol before they went to pub and the statistics which said that “every year, drink costs the nation £21billion – £11billion in crime, £3.5billion for the NHS, and £7.3billion in lost productivity such as sickness absence and premature deaths”. [86] This article is supplemented by a story of British girl who started to drink alcohol in the age of 11. The Daily Telegraph added the fact about boys:

“The number of boys drinking the same amount is also high at 52 per cent, although this is surpassed by 62 per cent in Malta, and 60 per cent in Latvia.” [87] It is obvious that the Daily Mail article was the source of information for the Daily Telegraph. Moreover, the journalist cited some phrases.

The daily Independent published the same topic in his section of blogs. The journalist also referred to the survey made by the Department of Health. According to the fact that the girls drink more than boys, the journalist compared these two groups in other problematic. “But while it is tough being a teenage girl, across the board, girls do better in exams and make a more successful transition to adulthood than boys do. Girls are more likely to get jobs and generally earn more than young men, before they suffer the motherhood penalty of parenthood. Other than teen pregnancy, which has an obviously disproportional impact on their life chances compared to boys, teenage girls do better than boys overall. There are just a few exceptions. Teenage girls eat less healthily than boys (when measured by five-a-day fruit and vegetable) and they also get much less exercise.” [88]

According to the Guardian, this daily had mentioned the problem of alcoholism before. In March, it published two articles. The first one described the alcoholism as a problem generally but there is one paragraph about drinking of youth. The second one with the headline: “Hollywood films encourage teen binge drinking, says new study” [89] referred to a German research which “report teenagers in six European countries more likely to drink to excess after watching scenes featuring alcohol”. [90] In December, the Guardian published cheering news that: “Young Britons cut back on drink and drugs”. [91] The journalist referred to official figures and reports from student bars across the country. “Statistics showing a continuing decline in alcohol intake, especially

among students, suggest they are increasingly rejecting the drinking and drug-taking culture of their parents' generation and reversing the excesses of the late 1990s, said Professor Fiona Measham, a criminologist at Durham University, who has been studying drinking patterns for more than two decades.” [92]

6.2 Margaret Thatcher

Margaret Thatcher, Baroness Thatcher, was a British politician and the Leader of the Conservative Party. In 1979, she became a first female Prime Minister. Lady Thatcher served three consecutive terms in her office. She was called 'Iron Lady' and her policies are known as Thatcherism. Unfortunately, she died in London on 8 April 2013, at the age of 87.

Her “controversial policies, including the poll tax and her opposition to any closer integration with Europe” [93] bring her unpopularity. Her decease has raised mixed reactions, ranging the mourning to public celebrations on streets and critics argued that her funeral was very expensive. The British media largely commented these affairs. The media published the first pictures from celebrations and later, they asked for identity of people on these pictures. The Independent found a women who was “identified as a Romany Blythe, a 45-year-old community drama teacher from south London” [94] and who organised one of the public 'parties' on Trafalgar square and asked the people to join her on Facebook. In the other article, the Independent focuses on the celebration in Brixton and with the subtitle: “Many of the people at the Brixton 'death party' were toddlers in the 1980s” [95] it tried to highlight that the participants of the celebration are mainly very young people who “were not even old enough to remember the Iron Lady's reign”. [96]

Also the Daily Mail describes the celebration in the article with the title: "The flames of hatred: 30 years of loathing for Baroness Thatcher explodes in celebrations of her death. Will funeral now be targeted?" [97] The journalist chose the celebration in Bristol where was a fight between youth and police. The article is supplemented by small interviews with participants. "I've been waiting for that witch to die for 30 years. Tonight is party time. I'm drinking one drink for every year I've been out of work", [98] said unemployed Julian Styles who was made redundant from his factory job in 1984. The participants of the celebrations expressed anger against Margaret Thatcher and said "that she was more interested in profit than in people". [99] On the series of picture under the article is possible to see mainly young people.

The Guardian in general informed about the 'parties' in the whole country and it directed to an interview with the man who "denies affray at Margaret Thatcher death celebration". [100] This daily also published the video with a short commentary.

6.3 The 2010 British student protest

A series of demonstration in November 2010 increased in 'the 2010 British student protest'. The protests moved from several areas of Britain to London where the demonstrations culminated in the largest student protests. "The protests were held in opposition to planned spending cuts to further education and an increase of the cap on tuition fees by the Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition government. The proposed budget reduction followed a review into higher education funding in England conducted by Lord Browne. Student groups said that the intended cuts to education were excessive and broke campaign promises made by politicians, amounting to 'attempts to force society to pay for a crisis it didn't cause'." [101] Thereafter, the protests transformed from the

march into fights with police in front of the building at 30 Millbank and into vandalism on London's streets on 10 November 2010. This day was followed by other protest on 24 and 30 November and on 9 December by occupying the government and universities.

The media informed about the whole development of the protest. The Daily Telegraph called the protest as 'infantile behaviour' in one of its articles. [102] It also added that the protest "was also the first real test of the Metropolitan Police's new strategy for dealing with street protests." [103] The journalist in these article criticized the Labour Party because they "ignored the fact that it was Labour that introduced tuition fees; that commissioned the review that recommended the new increases; and that now has no policy of any kind on student finance. The cynicism is breathtaking." [104]

The Guardian in the article: "Students take to streets for protest against tuition fees" [105] very well focused on this issue but also expressed attitudes of the universities which argued that the government made 'profound error'. [106] The Guardian also commented the march to the building at 30 Millbank in central London, "where police wielding batons clashed with a crowd hurling placard sticks, eggs and bottles." [107]

As others media, the Independent clearly described the protest and the march of students. It mentioned "at least 15 protesters were arrested for offences including violent disorder, theft and criminal damage as barriers were thrown and fires lit in the street." [108] In the article, there is a statement to this situation of leader of the Liberal Democrats Nick Clegg: "What you will see is a system that will make access to university much much much fairer than it is at the moment. We want to make universities open and accessible to everyone, and that is why our reforms

will mean that people who come from disadvantaged backgrounds will find it easier to go to university, cheaper to go to university.” [109]

The others media such as the Guardian and the Daily Telegraph published the fray of words between Harriet Harman, the deputy Labour leader, and Nick Clegg. Harriet Harman “said she hoped Clegg would go and tell the students protesting outside parliament how ‘fair’ the government's plan was.” [110] They argued about the sum of tuition fees.

In addition to that, the Guardian mentioned the arguments of David Cameron to the question one of the protester, a Chinese student. “Meanwhile one student won an unexpected concession from the coalition. In answer to a question from a Chinese student during his trip to China, David Cameron said: ‘Raising tuition fees will do two things. It will make sure our universities are well funded and we won't go on increasing so fast the fees for overseas students ... We have done the difficult thing. We have put up contributions for British students. Yes, foreign students will still pay a significant amount of money, but we should now be able to keep that growth under control’.” [111]

The Daily Mail published the article supplemented by a series of picture from the 24 November. This article did not describe the reason of protest but the journalist focused on the action during the march and the later violence. He wanted to point the fact that this manifest had lost the meaning when some girls had damaged a van and the others had made a picture on cameras and iPhones. “At least 29 protesters were arrested for theft, violent disorder and criminal damage after a female police officer suffered a broken hand and another officer had to be dragged out from a cordon with leg injuries when violence flared.” [112]

“A reporter from The Daily Telegraph said that the ‘anarchic behaviour’ of those occupying Millbank was ‘counter-productive’ to the students’ cause, and that it was the photographs of ‘a few hundred vicious hotheads’ that would ‘linger’ in the public imagination rather than that of the main march. The Financial Times reported that an anonymous vice-chancellor from a London university had told them that the violence would undermine the campaign, and that it ‘could not have gone better for the government. George Osborne will be delighted’. [113]

According to this issue, the articles were supplemented by pictures of the ‘Day X demonstration’ even though they informed about the protest in general. They wanted to attract more readers by pictures of young students with blood on their face.

7 CONCLUSION

The principal objective of the thesis, as was stated in the introduction, is to show difference between media and their influence on readers. In the bachelor thesis, there were used the left-wing newspapers and right-wing newspapers for analysis of articles with antisocial topics.

It can be generally claimed that the newspapers has a huge influence on readers. Nowadays, the so-called 'new media' have a big power in the world of media. The example of bomb attack in Boston showed the new phenomena Twitter. First of all, the newspapers put the information on Twitter even the news is not verified. The Boston attack claimed that the speed is the most significant for catching attention of readers.

Concerning the analysis, both right-wing newspapers and left-wing newspapers focus on sensation. Even it is the quality papers, the drastic pictures and catchy titles supplements the articles. The journalists investigate every affaire in detail, as was mentioned in Margaret Thatcher chapter. The journalists 'yearn' for the identity of participants of these celebrations of Margaret Thatcher death. The language used in newspapers has changed. The journalists are not afraid to use the vulgarity and in the titles there are many grammatical mistakes.

The bachelor thesis also deals with the society in Britain which seems to be a good source for media. The twentieth century was involved by Second World War, by immigration and by increasing power of political institution and private sector. Also the media have a huge influence in ordinary life of Britons because it recommend them which food is the most health, which clothes are the 'coolest' or which mobile phone is the most attractive.

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10 ABSTRACT

The bachelor thesis aims at the antisocial behaviour in the British media. The main objective is to present the influence of media on readers and present the difference how the newspapers publish the information. The thesis deals with the current British society, the political influence and social attitudes.

In the bachelor thesis, there are mainly used the internet source, the electronic issues of newspapers. But also the printed books were a good source for the theory included in the theses.

It was summarized that the media has a huge power on readers, especially the new media. The stance of media has changed and its main goal is the profit. The competition is very high nowadays, so the media has to react very fast on the new affaires.

11 RESUME

Cílem této bakalářské práce je poukázat na antisociální jevy v britském tisku a médiích celkově. Jejím hlavním cílem je prezentovat rozdíly mezi jednotlivými médii a také jaký mají vliv na čtenáře. Bakalářská práce také zmiňuje současnou společnost ve Velké Británii, politický vliv a také společenské postoje.

Práce je založena především na internetových zdrojích, tedy elektronická vydání jednotlivých novin. Také využívá některé knihy, především pro svoji teoretickou část, již práce obsahuje.

Celkový závěr této práce tvrdí, že média mají v současné době velký vliv na čtenáře, především jsou to tzv. nová média. Postoj médií se dost změnil a jejich hlavním cílem je v současnosti zisk. Konkurence je velká a tak média musí rychle reagovat na jednotlivé události.