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WEATHER FORECAST AS A GENRE

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INTRODUCTION

During the last few decades the weather forecasting has changed in leaps and bounds. Our day starts with going online or watching TV to check a forecast. We need this information when we are deciding which clothes to put on, whether to take an umbrella or leave it at home, which things to buy, how to plan a house, what to drink, how to maintain our garden, what type of wheel rubber to use, when to organize a vacation or, simply, which activities to go for at weekends. The authorities encourage people to watch for the weather changes in order to minimize the negative influence of any natural disaster breaking in. This is the unique area where we can clearly trace the combination of pure science and media studies. In fact, quite a lot of information in the field is written and presented in the English language. The weather forecast is a genre with its own lexical and semantic features. Discourse analysis is vital for further speech production. It is important which lexical choice is the best option to convey an idea and increase communication effectiveness (Tran, 2011: 1-6).

The weather forecast is delivered through various media, including television, the radio, the Internet and newspapers. The main audience is average people. Therefore, the language of such a forecast has to be as simple as possible, easy to follow and catchy. Meteorological terms and speech density make the goal complicated but manageable. In this Bachelor's paper we are going to overlook peculiarities of the genre and the ways to present it.

Consequently, **the topicality** of the paper is stated by the necessity to investigate and systematize the weather forecast in terms of its linguo-stylistic structure and devices and the rapid progress of digital technologies which significantly affect the field of forecasting.

The practical value of the paper is that the results can be used in follow-up linguistic research, in classroom teaching and building up the skills of giving a fact-paced speech by shadowing the pace of a weatherperson. The outcomes of the work can also be fruitful for such fields of studies of communication and journalism.

The theoretical basis of the research. During the process of looking into the issue it was necessary to turn to research works of the following word-class linguists

and scientists: Douglas Bieber, Susan Conrad, Aristoles, Paul Newell Champbell, Alexander Provoost, Peter Collyer and many others.

The object of the research is introduced by sixteen videos of the weather forecasts made in the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada and the United States of America and released during different periods of history.

The subject of the research is structural, linguistics and pragmatic peculiarities of the weather forecast genre.

The **material** of the research is sixteen samples of British, Canadian, Indian, American and Australian weather forecasts.

The purpose of the paper is to study the early origins and development of the weather forecast, its conversion into a separate genre and the presentation of the genre.

In order to accomplish the stated purpose of the research, **the main tasks** are defined as follows:

- 1) investigate the history of the weather forecast and the main triggers of its advancement;
- 2) develop categories of types of the weather forecast and its professional vocabulary;
- 3) state the notions of style and genre as a linguistics phenomena in general and linguistic devices used to create a coherent text;
- 4) describe the weather forecast as genre;
- 5) select the most demonstrative examples of the weather forecasts;
- 6) analyze the selected data as the samples of the genre;
- 7) compare structural, intonation, linguistic and pragmatic of the weather forecasts different areas of the globe and during different time periods;
- 8) investigate the ways TV presenters and editors deliver this kind of information to their audience;
- 9) list the possible use of the weather forecast as a genre in teaching English as a second language.

The paper consists of an introduction, a table of contents, two chapters, conclusion, references and a list of illustrative materials. It contains 46 pages.

The introduction foundations are the topicality, practical value, theoretical basis, object, subject, material, purpose and main tasks of the research.

In **Chapter I** we focus on the basic concepts of weather forecasting. These are the history, methods of predicting the weather, changes which took place throughout history, the place devoted to the weather in British culture and etiquette and the theoretical framework for further analysis including the definition of a genre, functions of a genre and style, linguistic devices, functions and conventions of forecasting.

Chapter II is a practical part of the paper. It explores the structure, vocabulary and rhetorical strategies used in weather forecasts by the media.

Conclusion briefly summarizes the results of the study.

References provide the list of books, dictionaries, articles and video-materials which have been used to conduct the study.

List of illustrative materials contains all the samples used for the analyses.

CHAPTER 1. MAIN CONCEPTS OF THE WEATHER FORECASTING

1.1. Methods of the weather forecasting

Humankind has been observing and trying to explain the weather phenomena for millennia. The weather is a condition of the atmosphere caused by complex physical and chemical occurrences on its levels. The power which drives the system is solar energy.

According to Cambridge Dictionary, the weather forecast is a report on the weather for the following day or several days usually presented in the media or published in a newspaper (online resource, Cambridge). Wikipedia defines the weather forecast as the use of methodological approaches to prognosticate meteorological settings at a particular place and time (online resource, Wikipedia). The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the USA explains the term as atmospheric conditions for a specific place and time. The American Meteorological Society suggests the following definition: the weather forecast is the forecasting of atmospheric settings for a particular place and time period. All of the statements sound similar.

The first relatively scientific book to explore forecasting was written by Aristotle around 350 BC. For more than two thousand years it was a handbook which the next generations relied on. Aristotle coined the terms which we still use to call various types of precipitation or natural disasters. The stage of modern meteorology began in 1592 since Galileo Galilei invented the thermometer. Later on his trainee created the first model of an appliance for measuring air pressure. At the end of the 18th century people realized how important it was to use the same machines and the same periods of time to take measurements and analyze data. A chain of meteorological laboratories was developed around the globe. Telegraph helped transmit everything to their head office - coordination center. In 1901 Fritz Berson and Reinhard Süring decided to take the next step and soared in a hot air balloon to gauge upper levels of the atmosphere. In a few decades this resulted in the implementation of satellites and radars. Nowadays we have more than eleven

thousand stations forming one network and working round the clock to deliver the population of the Earth with the latest updates on the weather forecast. Meteorologists are also working on a project intended to use mathematical formulas to produce a model of the weather in the long term perspective. However, they haven't managed to succeed yet as there are problems which can not be solved without rounding of figures. The accuracy of the weather forecasts is increasing every year (Wengenmayer, 2021: 1-11).

In Britain the early history of successful weather forecasting was set up in the 1950s in Dunster with one center in cooperation with a number of smaller stations and in charge of providing residents of the country with the weather expected. It was the place of analysis of all the data received and responsible for releasing one general forecast for the territory. According to the words of contemporary meteorologists at that time scientists used quite outdated methods and needed a breakthrough. The weather charts became popular. What had a significant influence on the following course of actions was the 31st of January 1953. A storm broke out in Essex not far away from the coastline. It was both dramatically damaging and perfectly outstanding. The streets were flooded. The only transport to use was boats. It influenced the neighboring countries as well. 32,000 people had to leave their homes and wait for the help of rescue workers. The main reason for such devastating consequences of the disaster was the failure of the weather forecasting to alert people.

Creating a system to warn people from now on was priority first. The television came in handy to fulfill the objective. In order to encourage residents to watch TV weather forecasts they had to implement some visual effects including on-screen presenters. The first person to do this was Jack Armstrong. In 1953 he appeared on black-and-white TV delivering a trial weather forecast. Next year such a kind of program was adopted as regular broadcast. Issue number two for meteorologists to figure out was long-term weather forecasting through mathematical models and minimizing the "guessing". Computers could solve the problem. Hampshire Chilbolton Observatory is famous for the largest steerable radar antenna on the Earth used to predict the weather conditions. Its focus is to record positions of clouds. When

such tools and machines were invented, scientists had doubts whether it was feasible to substitute conclusions made by human-beings with assumptions produced by the equipment. John Mason passionately believed in the potential of machines proving himself right. In 1965 he decided to switch to computer-based weather forecasting followed by adjustment to satellite-controlled models. Computers and satellites were the real revolution. However, even now from time to time malfunctions make themselves known as it's impossible to reach the level of preciseness which will allow you not to have any pitfalls at all. But the frequency of such mistakes decreases every year. For example, after a storm which happened in October 1987 meteorologists divided into exploring new properties and interconnection of every object existing in space with the forecasting. That's where 'The Theory of Chaos' comes from. Even a little force which can not be noticed by measuring changes the whole picture of the weather forecast. This leads to unpredictability. One untraced piece of information influences the whole system.

An ensemble weather forecast is a modern version of predicting the weather conditions. Scientists take into account fifty possible versions produced by a computer out of data they gather instead of only one they would consider to be the best. The next step is to compare all the variants in order to see similarities or differences. If there is at least one possible situation with a hurricane or another kind of weather disaster, meteorologists are obliged to warn people about the possible threat coming from nature. In 2013 there was a similar storm to the storm that occurred in 1987. The gust followed the same way. It did not cause as much damage as earlier, though, because people and emergency workers were alerted and prepared beforehand.

One more new challenge is to predict the way seasons are going to look like. The weather service decided to substitute the general seasonal forecasting with monthly weather forecasts in order to reduce the number of mistakes. The part the chaos plays in its effect on a situation and time are interrelated. It is way harder to make long-term predictions (Online resource: BBC Storm Troupers, episode 1).

There are various classifications of the weather forecasts. They are listed below.

Based on the duration of time covered:

- short-range weather forecasts (1-3 days);
- medium-range weather forecasts (4-10 days);
- long-range weather forecasts (month, season).

The long-term weather forecast is based on the selection of analog synoptic maps for the past years, based on the reasoning that atmospheric processes are characterized by rhythmicity. The weather forecast for the season is difficult, because it is necessary to analyze the temperature and pressure fields in an entire hemisphere (Баріджера, 1987).

Based on the parts they are made up with:

- four-part weather forecasts (headline, today, tonight, the following day);
- three-part weather forecasts (headline, the evening, the following day).

1.1.2. The weather in British culture

It is a well-known fact that almost every conversation in the United Kingdom starts with some comments on the weather. It's a really nice way to break the ice and start a small talk. There are a few reasons why people usually refer to the weather. First things first, if you live on an island, it is difficult to predict exactly what you are going to get tomorrow or even in a few hours. The weather is the thing which represents uncertainty. There are a lot of varieties of the weather conditions and you will encounter them during the day. Secondly, the British don't use long and complex meteorological terms or notions in everyday communication. Such a phrase as 'What a lovely day, isn't it?' plays the role of a greeting or conversation starter. It is a special code created to help people from different social groups to ruin the boundaries and interact. The sentences 'Still snowing, eh?' or 'It's going to rain!' may be used as fillers to avoid long pauses and awkwardness.

Starting a conversation with 'the weather' is an old tradition which has been practiced for centuries. It is also considered to be one of the ways to show politeness,

to say 'Hi!' or to give someone the understanding of 'Hello! I'd like to have a chat with you!'. When you ignore a person or stay silent, you break the essential rules of etiquette and show that person that you have no desire to strike up a dialogue. According to the principle of reciprocity, even a brief 'Yes!' or 'Yes, isn't it?' is enough to take turns and dwell on. All English conversations about the weather are clearly structured and have particular patterns. The very first comment should have an interrogative intonation as an answer is required. There are some more cases when people switch to the subject. The weather speech can show the following: 1) your interlocutor would like to avoid some personal or intimate topics; 2) your interlocutor wants to tell a joke or to evaluate your current mood.

In her book 'Watching the English' Kate Fox argues: 'If the weather were not so variable, we might need to find another medium for our social messages'. As the weather changes, every time you have some new points to discuss. Furthermore, you should always agree with the previous assumption expressed by someone. It is an essential rule to follow. Replies with 'No...' are uncommon. People do not even do it on purpose. It is a fixed pattern to adhere to in society. If you still want to show your personal perception or tastes, you had better start with 'Yes' and then switch to 'but as for me...'. This can be classified as a modification to the established norms. The only exception is the situation when you are visiting a diner or another place to have a glass of beer with your friends. In such an atmosphere you have to be passionate about the subject of your discussion and disagree with others.

In fact, the British prefer sunny weather to rainy and freezing. In recent years there has been an increase in the amount of complaints about global warming and the green-house effect. At the same time, though, the word "snow" is not frequently used by people in England as it is generally observed quite rarely and is associated with anxiety as it looks nice but causes troubles to the whole system of transportation. The term 'white Christmas' signifies the presence of snow on the streets during the holiday. The word 'rain' also might cause anxiety, especially when this kind of precipitation doesn't stop in an hour or two. If you have too much rain in Britain, be ready to deal with natural disasters damaging your house and bringing

inconveniences. Hence, one more rule — everything should be in moderation. In the United States of America it doesn't work.

It is not acceptable for foreigners to say that they don't like the local weather, see it as boring or, even worse, hate it. You either take it or leave the country. The British weather demands a designation of some slight changes. The weather talk is a sign of nationalism (Fox, 2014: 35-49).

1.2. The weather forecast in linguistics

Nowadays, mass media communication is undoubtedly a very important tool. This was caused by the rapid development of the techno-sphere and by the processes of internationalization and globalization. Every year mass media gain more and more influence in society. Media discourse reacts to all the events and changes which take place on a certain territory. The weather forecast is the result of a brief summary on scientific research establishing cause and effect relations between occasions.

1.2.1. Stylistics. The notion of genre

People usually use different vocabulary, sentences and intonation while communicating with interlocutors from various walks of life. As a rule, they pay attention to the context and the situation in which a certain speech takes place. This means that they use different speech styles.

A speech style is a type of speech characterized by choosing the language resource that best fits the communication or information transmission situation under certain conditions. Styles vary in wording, content, and purpose of speech. Each style has its distribution and scope of use, purpose, unique features, system of linguistic means: vocabulary, phrases, sentence types, etc.

Styles are widely used in both linguistics and literary studies, but can be difficult to define. Stylistic features, or the ways in which phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactic units are organized in ways that affect the meaning conveyed, are inherently linguistic features, and thus style is synonymous with language in meaning. In addition, style as a set of characteristics of linguistic

means with a specific communicative purpose in a specific context is also called functional style, which traditionally refers to certain spheres. A dialect is an author's personal language selection behavior — the way in which the author consciously chooses means of language to leave a special impression on the reader.

According to Joos, there are five substantial types of styles:

- 1) frozen: the highest level of formality, proficient vocabulary, strict, used by politicians while making a monologue, for some official events and on the international level;
- 2) formal: is used to refer to an audience or in education and schooling;
- 3) consultative: semi-formal;
- 4) casual: is normally used for communication in everyday life with people we know well, the main devices of the style are ellipsis and slang;
- 5) intimate: private language and codes (Hamdany, Damanhuri, 2017: 30-32).

The early attempts to explore styles were done by Aristophanes, the Ancient Greek comedy writer, and Aristotle who wrote 'Poetics' and 'Rhetoric'. The works formed the basis of stylistics as a separate branch of linguistics.

According to East-European linguists the basic speech styles are scientific, colloquial, official business, artistic and the style of press/ journalistic one.

The scientific style is used to provide precise data on an issue. It is logical, ideas go one after another. Such speech is informative. It concludes, summarizes and generalizes. There are terms and special vocabulary. Words imply their direct meaning. Sentences are complex, with synonyms. There are some short and simple ones as well but not so many. The word order is direct. Passive constructions dominate. The phrases which are considered old-fashioned in everyday communication are widely used here to add some formality.

The formal style is used in trade, international relations, law system, and politics. It has special vocabulary, terms and foreign cliches which usually come from Latin. The speech is logical and brief. It contains set patterns of addressing a person.

The colloquial style is mostly used for oral conversations between people. It is unofficial, relaxed, emotional, often spontaneous and compressive. The speech doesn't require preliminary planning and deliberate choice of vocabulary.

The artistic style is the language of novels, stories and lyrics. Its main feature is the figurative meaning of words and the use of metaphors, metonymy, hyperbole, synecdoche, etc. The speech synthesizers different speech styles.

The journalistic style is the speech of articles and news. Its main objective is to make people believe and trust. The speech contains a number of proper names, figures, set expressions and dates. It is subjective and evaluative.

Another notion frequently used by linguists to describe a text or a speech is called genre. Merriam Webster dictionary explains the genre as a class of works described by a special style, structure, or content (Merriam, online resource). In linguistics, it is a particular type of speech composed according to the context and aim and a literary device. A genre symbolizes categorization. It is interconnected with sociolinguistics, discourse and literary stylistics. The term itself originates from the French language.

Genre analysis focuses on rhetorical agreement of written texts. Genre perspective is close to the register one. Styles are defined within a certain register or genre. However, a genre represents a text style and formality while a register is about the language style and formality. Genre markers are the expressions and devices typical of a text form. Each genre has a special tone, style and element of storytelling. The main functions of the genre are social, affective and cognitive. The genre is viewed at higher levels than the register and is seen as the overall structure of groups of texts that perform broadly similar functions in society. For instance, the reporting function can be realized through various types of reports. One of them is the weather forecast. In the weather forecast class, there are registers, such as the TV weather forecast and the newspaper weather forecast, which have different linguistic functions related to the media. . Thus, we can say that any group of texts with a similar register belongs to the same genre, and while genres may share some features, no two registers are the same (Maslova, online resource).

Genre analysis means identifying the formal characteristics of a genre through quantity and quality of the content of a speech. These are the language, style, cultural and social context as well as the audience it is aimed at. It gives a better understanding of the way communication functions and how it influences our outlook or world perception (Biber Douglas, Susan Conrad, 2009: 15-56).

1.2.2. Discourse analysis. Cohesive devices

Discourse analysis is a method of examining the use of language in social contexts. Spoken or written form of a speech should be analyzed to understand how people use a language to convey meaning and build social identities, relationships, and power dynamics. This type of analysis aims to uncover the underlying social, cultural, and ideological assumptions and values that influence the way people talk about specific topics. It examines language use at different levels, from single words and phrases to larger discourse units such as dialogue, speech and text.

Discourse analysis can be applied in many fields, including linguistics, sociology, anthropology, psychology, media studies, and political science. It can also be used to look into a variety of language-based materials such as interviews, focus group discussions, online forums, news articles, political speeches, and more.

Coherence and cohesion are two important concepts in linguistics and text studies. Although related, they refer to different aspects of language organization and structure.

Cohesion refers to the way different parts of a text are connected. It involves using grammatical and lexical devices to connect sentences and paragraphs, creating a sense of unity and flow. Means of cohesion include pronouns, conjunctions, transitional expressions, and repetition of key words or phrases.

Coherence, on the other hand, refers to the overall sense of unity and meaning in a text. It is about organizing and presenting ideas in a way that is logical and easy for the reader or listener to understand. Coherence is achieved through the use of a clear and consistent structure, the development of a central theme or argument, and

the use of appropriate transitions and markers to indicate the relationship between ideas.

In other words, cohesion is about the linguistic features that link parts of a text together, while coherence is about the overall sense and organization of the text. Both notions are essential for reaching the maximums of effective communication and understanding (Crossley, 2010: 988-989).

M. Holliday defines cohesion as a set of meaningful relations common to all texts and distinguishing a text from a 'non-text'. It identifies the interdependence of the content of individual segments. Cohesion does not reveal what the text says, it detects how the text is organized into a semantic unit. Coherence refers to the coherence of the content of a text of any volume.

There are two types of cohesion — grammatical and lexical ones. The five types of grammatical cohesion in discourse are reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion.

Here are some examples of cohesive devices:

- repetition of key words and collocations;
- synonyms;
- pronouns;
- transition words and linkers;
- repeated or parallel sentence patterns;
- time connectors.

1.2.3. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is an art of public speaking. Practical rhetoric teaches the ability of giving a speech in front of many people with reference to various genres and types of texts. Based on the goal, there are four types of public speaking. They are informative, etiquette, entertaining and persuasive. According to the form, the speeches can be split into a report, announcement, presentation, lecture and talk.

The origins of rhetoric come from Ancient Greece. It appeared because of the necessity to learn how to be successful and efficient at public speaking. People

wanted to know the best ways to manage a crown using just voice and words. Medieval schools of rhetoric dwelled on the ideas developed in Ancient Greece. They had set a task which was to persuade a person in something by operating not the data or facts which could convince them and make people believe in that but by the use of a skillfully organized and well-structured system of language means.

Oral presentation is one of the oldest forms of conveying an idea to other people. It is the most convenient way for human beings to express emotions and feelings. During an oral speech our attention is drawn to the personality, posture, gestures, intonation and confidence of a presenter. Repetitions and pauses are quite normal. An oral presentation is usually easier and more interesting to acquire.

A public speech must have a strong greeting or introduction and farewell. It should be emotionally restrained, brief, colloquial and easy to understand. A presenter has to maintain a contact with their audience. In order to gain the maximum result scientific and limited-profile terms should be substituted with neutral and colloquial words. Simple syntactic constructions also help. Every sentence should contain not more than fifteen words. Rounded-up figures and statistics data in comparison make a speech more convincing. Rhetorical devices are as follows: anaphora, epiphora, gradation, anthesis, listing, hyperbole and inversion. Intonation plays a great role. A friendly kind of a conversation inclines people towards you.

First things first, people estimate a speaker and then the information they are telling. A presenter should be full of energy, decisive and smartly dressed. Men ought to choose a moderately stylish suit. Women can wear either a suit or a dress but without jewelry. Clothing colors shouldn't be vivid or bold.

A speaker should not stand still all the time. They need to change poses from time to time. The movements of a presenter should not be quick or rapid. They must look straight at their audience. Gestures must be natural, moderate, easy. The voice ought to be energetic, a bit louder than in everyday communication. Long pauses must be avoided. Fast-speech can be worked out through the use of tongue twisters and other eloquent-speech techniques during rhetoric classes (Campbell, 1972: 5-95).

1.2.4. Definition of the weather forecast as a genre

The growth of the weather forecast as a genre and its texts goes hand in hand with the development of the media linguistics. As the time passes, we observe great changes in the way information is presented. Nevertheless, the weather forecast has always been one of the vital components of the media products including press. Initially weather forecasts were published in newspapers, then they were broadcasted via the radio and gradually switched to the TV-format.

The very first weather forecast report based on scientific data was published in an English newspaper at the end of the 17th century. It mentioned such components as air pressure and wind speed. Before that time journalists used to write about the natural phenomenon which had already occurred and did not provide their readers with information referring to the future.

In Germany such a genre of media started to become a component of the regular local press only at the beginning of the 19th century. At first these were maps with signs and messages-explanations. Again, they described more the past of the current situation than the future. In the 1920s the same method was used to inform people about the possible weather conditions expected in the future. The structure of the weather forecasts and the way of presenting the information did not change but some new characteristics to tell about the weather were added. The texts themselves became more precise, scientific with little space for details. Data was mostly based on a couple of stations responsible for sending it to different countries around the world. At the end of the 20th century the texts of weather forecasting were extended greatly. They were focused on the conditions for the following twenty four hours. There was a boom of satellite shoots in many European countries.

In the 1920s both in Europe and America the genre of the weather forecast was introduced on the radio, and people could listen to it as well. The very first weather presentation on TV was held in London in 1935 by BBC. The process of its development and implementation was interrupted for some time because of the war. In America forecasts appeared at the same time as television. In the 1960s satellite technology let meteorologists use a “cartoon” approach to illustrate a presentation.

At the end of the 20th century animation techniques and “the blue wall” were more and more frequently used to demonstrate information on clouds and temperature. The next advancement launched was “the virtual studio”/ 3D technology. In the 1990s people also discovered the Internet as a powerful tool of science, media and finance. This helped a large number of international meteorological projects to emerge. Hence, we can trace one more correlation: the evolution of the weather forecast and its communication depends not only on the media but also on information technology (Krycki, 2009: 6-28)

The key features of the genre of weather forecasting are the following:

1. The purpose is to source information about the state of the atmosphere at some point in the future.
2. The medium is represented by television, radio, Internet and written press.
3. The weather forecast object is not a certain event but its characteristic or change.
4. It describes things beyond the control of a human.
5. It may or may not correspond to reality.
6. The addressee is the public audience, and the speaker is an expert. There are specialized forecasts for a certain group of people and general ones.
7. The weather on TV can be presented by both men and women. Men are usually dressed in a smart suit with a white shirt. Women, as a rule, prefer wearing dresses or blouses and trousers.
8. The speech is fast-paced. The amount of words produced by a weather forecast presenter per minute is way bigger than the number of words said by a news reporter.
9. Time and amount of information are limited.
10. Usage of professional scientific vocabulary.
11. The weather forecast is well-structured. Usually it consists of three parts. They are greeting, presenting the main part and goodbyeing. It may also include warnings about severe weather conditions.

12. The average duration of forecasts is ninety seconds.
13. Visual aids, such as maps, 3D-models, charts, tables, graphics, lists, pictures, figures or isobars, help to create engagement.
14. The language is exact, precise, subtle and concise. The meaning of sentences is clear.
15. The usage of positive and negative adjectives, intensifying adverbs, verbs denoting movement and change, adverbs indicating approximation and metaphors.
16. Another important feature of weather forecasting is its predictability. Unlike news reports, which report on events that have already occurred, weather forecasts focus on what will happen in the future. Meteorologists use sophisticated modeling and data analysis to predict weather conditions for the days and weeks ahead. This element of uncertainty and anticipation adds a unique element to the genre.

To quote Sandre, ‘some genres have a very specific purpose (the weather report, for instance, which has an obligation to give weather indications for the upcoming days)’ (Provoost, 2020: 33-51). In other words, this a specific, goal-oriented genre.

1.2.5 Professional vocabulary

To explain what they expect the weather to be, people use words which can be divided into two groups. The first category represents vocabulary used by both the weather presenters and scientists and ordinary people. To this group belong the following expressions:

- humid — containing water;
- humidity — the exact quantity of water containing in the air;
- snow — small pieces of white ice that sometimes fall from the sky when it's cold, or the white layer that it forms on the ground or other surfaces;
- high temperature — the temperature which brings usually dry and hot weather;

- rain — water falling from the sky;
- hot — at a high temperature;
- boiling hot — very hot;
- sunny — illuminated by the sun;
- fair — bright, clear, without clouds;
- temperature — the indicator which depends on the stance of the sun and other influences;
- air pressure — the extent to which air affects the Earth surface;
- high pressure, low pressure;
- wind — a gust of air moving roughly horizontally, especially the one strong enough to be felt;
- cool, chilly — pretty cold;
- mild — not clearly pronounced, subtle;
- cold — at a low temperature;
- freezing cold — very cold;
- warm — at a high temperature but not hot;
- warm air, cold air;
- dew — water droplets that form on the ground or other outdoor surfaces at night;
- frost — a thin layer of white ice that forms outdoors when the temperature drops below the freezing point of water, especially at night;
- drizzle — small drops of water;
- shower — quick and heavy rain;
- thunderstorm — a storm/ natural disaster with thunder and heavy rain;
- flood — too much water coming from rivers, streams and other basins;
- lightning — a bright flash of light in the sky produced by an electric current flowing between or from clouds to the ground;
- rainbow — colorful arch which may be seen in the sky after rain;
- snowflakes — small crystals of snow falling from the sky. Snowflakes are sometimes depicted as hexahedral shapes on Christmas cards and

ornaments and are considered to be one of the main symbols of Christmas and winter;

- snowfall, blizzard, snowstorm — snow falling down from the sky, especially in large amounts;
- flurries — light snow;
- fog — clouds that form near the surface of the ground and affect vision;
- sleet — snow falling from the sky to the ground and melting on its way;
- hail — frozen pieces of water in the shape of balls falling from the sky like snow and often causing a lot of damage, their size may vary (Gibson, 1990: 1-35);
- climate — a combination of temperature, humidity, pressure, wind, precipitation and other factors characteristic of a certain area for a long period of time.

Another big group of vocabulary represents the terms used mostly on the professional level by meteorologists and professionals involved in the sphere of weather forecasting. They are as follows:

- water vapor — water in a gaseous state;
- precipitation — any kind of water falling from the sky to the ground;
- albedo effect — the property of the ground or another object to mirror the sunlight;
- to exacerbate — to irritate, deepen;
- threshold — the indicator of maximum point;
- isobars — lines of the same color connecting locations where air pressure doesn't differ;
- to shift — to change dramatically;
- suspension — a liquid carrying lumps;
- ice pellets — sleet;
- diamond dust — a portion of dust consisting of shiny crystals of ice;
- opaque — lackluster, not clear;
- to replenish — to add some more components, extend;

- to saturate — to fill something with moisture;
- severe gales — heavy storms (Biletska, Diomkina, 2019: 116-132);
- high pressure system — the weather system characterized by a drop in air, usually resulting in clear and stable weather; low pressure system;
- cold front — a leading edge where cooler air masses expel warmer air masses; warm front — the leading edge of a warm air mass that displaces a cold air mass;
- dew point — the temperature at which water vapor in the air becomes saturated and condenses;
- relative humidity — the amount of water in air relative to the maximum amount of water the air can hold at a given temperature;
- heat index — the combination of air temperature and humidity that determines how warm the body feels;
- visibility — the distance at which objects can be clearly seen, usually affected by weather conditions such as fog or precipitation;
- anticyclonic system — the weather system characterized by a drop in air, usually resulting in clear and stable weather;
- depression — the weather system characterized by rising air, often with cloudy skies and unstable conditions.

1.2.6. Use of the weather forecast genre in language learning process

The basic principle of contemporary foreign language teaching is communicative approach. Students need to know how to use a language in practice. The process of teaching should be structured in such a way that it resembles real life. Classroom dialogues and scenes are similar to drama plays. A lot of things are imaginary and everyone has their own role to perform. The result is directly proportional to the motivation of a learner.

Students undoubtedly have to go through the stage of gathering and accumulation of basic material for the future use. One of the key factors which can keep them interested is the novelty of the things to work on. Using media in learning

English is becoming increasingly popular in education as a diverse source of information and as a way of expressing yourself by creating your own content. Today's newspapers provide print and digital material using text, images, graphics, animation and video to create a rich and immersive learning environment that is essential to effective English language teaching. The media also provides teachers with unlimited opportunities to develop innovative approaches to the school curriculum. Working with the media can stimulate reading interest, involve a variety of tasks, update textbook information, and learn about modern ways in which media present information while helping to improve language fluency and accuracy (Dziubko, online source).

The topic of nature and the weather has been considered outstanding and creative. It makes people think, express their opinions, guess, assume. Texts on the weather can be fictional or scientific. They contain useful vocabulary, idioms and sayings. Novels and short stories have many descriptions of various weather conditions. For example, Jerome K. Jerome in his work 'Three men in a boat' argues about the unpredictability of nature. He uses the epithets 'silly, irritating...' about the weather and states that the weather forecast is 'precisely the opposite of what is going to happen'. In the work we can also observe a bunch of scientific terms usually used in forecasting.

Having a look at some newspaper articles and weather forecast videos during classes adds credibility. The weather forecast which failed can become a great subject for speaking and classroom discussion. There are different options to choose from for learners of different levels. Moreover, we can show students how important it is to understand target vocabulary by using real-life facts like the following one. Jenny Harlow, a London scientist, launched an app called 'Safety Tips' for tourists traveling to Japan. It warns people about possible risks of a tsunami or an earthquake as there had been cases when travelers got stuck in the country without any idea what was happening and what they should have done because the local media and press had issued warnings only in Japanese. Consequently, in order to care about your safety and avoid similar situations a person should be able to perceive such a message at

least in English since it has been an international medium of communication for many years already. To say even more, a weather forecasting app can become one of the things to explore during classes as well.

The weather forecast is an atypically small piece of text. Its characteristic is significant informativity. The information provided is compressed. There is nothing superfluous or arbitrary in the message, and elements can not generally not be withdrawn or replaced. Weather forecasts are well-formed, laconic and clearly articulated. These make them easier to perceive and remember. Signals in the text evoke different emotions and associations. Associations enrich meaning and convey the semantics of information. The help of numbers, adverbs, attributes of the absence of verbs in newspaper forecasts builds up the mandatory speech quality (Kozlovska, 1999: 74-78).

Weather forecasts are a recurring source of grammar and vocabulary. They are relevant for studying the following units:

- everyday life;
- hobbies and spare time;
- weather and climate;
- division of time.

The genre of the weather forecast is closely connected with geography and cultural studies. It may be used to grasp your students' attention and focus on pronunciation practices, language varieties and accents of different weather presenters. It is a nice illustrative material for going through tenses, especially future ones, and conditionals, small talk and greetings, introducing yourself. The material is great either for reception which is listening for details or general picture or production.

To quote Simons, the weather forecast type is frequently used by foreign language teachers in the fourth grade of secondary education, corresponding to level A2. However, this observation contradicts what CEFR seems to enforce, which seems to consider a type-based approach for higher levels of proficiency, e.g. B2 or even C2 (Provoost, 2020: 34-36).

Modern students are expected to be able to conceptualize ideas, collaborate with a team of peers, solve problems and take action, and this becomes possible with the effective introduction of media in education. The teacher is given more flexibility in the classroom and students are given the opportunity to learn the language using tools that are attractive to them (Brown, 2001: 3-30).

Summary of the chapter 1

Humankind has long been trying to investigate the nature of the weather with the future possibility to figure out some pattern for its prediction. Although, the most substantial achievements were made a few decades ago with the changes in the technological sphere. The main driving forces to trigger the further development of weather forecasting are malfunctions in detecting natural disasters which lead to devastation of an area and cause much damage.

The topic of weather is an integral part of British culture of communication. It can be seen as a neutral way to start a small talk and show respect to a person or break the ice. It is the signal which shows that a person would like to have a chat with you.

In order to analyze the weather forecast samples as a linguistic phenomenon we need to operate such notions as genre, style, discourse analysis, coherence, cohesion and rhetoric since all of them greatly influence presentation of this type of information to the public. The weather forecast texts are a good material for conducting authentic and practical lessons of a foreign language and keep students involved.

CHAPTER 2. THE WEATHER FORECAST ON TV

2.1. Presentation of weather forecasts in the United Kingdom

BBC, Michael Fish, 15th October 1987

If you ask people in Britain about the most memorable weather forecast, they will definitely tell you about the following. In October 1987 Michael Fish was giving a usual presentation of the weather conditions for the following period. A woman called into the studio saying that a heavy storm was going to take place soon. The weather man denied her assumptions arguing that the worst thing which could have happened was a light gust of wind. He smiled and got back to his “reliable” information provided by meteorologists. The woman turned out to be right and everyone could see that the next morning. The great storm hit England causing billions of pounds worth damage and being the worst one to occur since 1703.

At the beginning of the video Michael greets the audience with *‘Good afternoon! To earlier on today...’*, mentions the call of the woman (*‘If you are watching, don’t worry!’*) and goes on to the description of the forecast.

In the speech we can see such sentences and structures as *‘having said that’* — the perfect gerund, *‘the weather will become very windy but most of the strong winds incidentally will be down over Spain...’* — the future simple, *‘there’s’* - the present simple, *‘that is going to head across...’* — the subordinate clause and the structure *‘be going to’*, *‘as...as’*, *‘rain is now pushing up towards southern countries’* — the present continuous, *‘Just before I came down a short while ago it looked as if rain wasn’t very far away from the London area’* — the past simple, prepositions *over, across, around, behind*.

The professional vocabulary is introduced by the following words and collocations: *hurricane, windy, the weather, strong winds, vicious-looking area of low pressure, rain, satellite picture, heavy rain, north leftover, affect, clear out, brighter, drier, amount of cloud, outbreaks, brighten up, degrees Celsius, clear away, break, stiff*.

The speech is pretty fast. Michael tries to skip the official part of a long greeting and without making a pause starts talking about general information. He uses maps and gestures done by his left hand. Sometimes his voice rises, for example, when he pronounces *though*, but mostly the whole text presented is perceived as one big chunk of information with the need of trying to figure out full stops between the sentences. Michael slows down a little bit in the second thirds of the weather forecast and then speeds up. He feels confident and calm. There are almost no emotions in his intonation. Michael wears a gray suit and white shirt. In order to engage with the audience the weatherman uses the imperative mood with '*let's*'. He also adds some fillers: *apparently, nevertheless, indeed, certainly, reasonably*, etc.

The video finishes with the last sentence of the weather report. There is no goodbaying: '*...it's a mixture of sunshine and showers for it all a Frizzle and rather cool with it*'. The approximate duration is 2 minutes 33 seconds.

BBC Weather 1st July 2015 UK forecast

At the beginning of the extract we can see a nice-looking man wearing a dark-blue suit, white shirt and a blue tie with his brief "Hi, there". His pace of speech picks up speed as we go further. The tone rises and falls. The weatherman is quite good at placing logical stresses in a sentence while performing very quickly. The gesticulation is intensive. As he is limited in time, the man uses the words and phrases *a little bit, already today, fairly, pretty, just, though* and *actually* when he needs to stop with the text of scientific data, breathe in or think over.

Compared to the previous extract, this speech contains more advanced vocabulary: *torrential downpours, murky, drop off, pump into, a lot of cloud throwing its way in from the south, heavy showers, thunderstorms breaking out, bright, cooler, spring to life* (about thunderstorms), *flooding issues, oppressive, frontal systems, start off, swing in, sporadically, brighten up, cold, fresher, humidity*.

The last piece is 'On Saturday a little bit cooler and fresher on Sunday with the risk of some thunderstorms'. Again, there is no special phrase to say goodbye to the audience.

There are many prepositions and adverbs of time: *across, in, tonight, recently, later today, at the same time, this evening, overnight*. The most common grammar structures are: ‘*We’ve been building up to it...*’, ‘*Our heat wave has reached its peak...*’, ‘*temperatures have actually dropped off...*’ — the present perfect and the present perfect continuous, ‘*this is*’ — the present simple, ‘*A bit murky around some coast*’ — in many sentences the subject and the verb are omitted, ‘*That’ll affect...*’ — the future simple, ‘*Some of this cloud is gonna start to produce some pretty heavy showers...*’ — the short form of the structure ‘be going to’ used to denote something which is about to happen.

The duration of this sample is 2 minutes 30 seconds.

Monday weather outlook 22.05.23, UK weather forecast, Keith-Lucas has the details

The weather forecast starts with an entertaining minimalistic introductory video containing scenes of different weather conditions. The theme has a huge logo “BBC Weather”. The weather presenter is a woman. She wears a patterned light pink shirt and a blue skirt. She starts with ‘*Hello!*’. Her moderate gestures and enthusiastic voice in combination with a map imitating the movements of clouds immediately draw our attention to the screen. She provides a clear description of the weather for various regions. The intonation is generally neutral, with a consistent rhythm and pace. Her tone is professional, conveying authority and credibility. The presenter uses slight changes in her voice to emphasize some points such as ‘*We did see...*’, ‘*in fact*’. ‘*...the warmest day of the year so far*’. The audience can also observe some nice backgrounds as the weatherperson proceeds and some captions with the biggest cities and local temperatures expected in that area.

The language is formal with the use of specific-related vocabulary: *sunshine, warm, weather-wise, the cloudiest, variable, drifting, shower, clearer spells, fresher, the coolest day of the week, northerly direction, breeze, dry, light winds, temperatures varying, a cold front, colder air, cloud bubbling up*.

Grammar: ‘*It’s been pleasantly warm*’ — the present perfect, ‘*Where you see sunshine coming through*’ — the present participle, ‘*Things are looking mostly dry*’

— the present continuous, ‘*is dry*’ — the present simple, ‘*We’ve got a bit more...*’ — the structure ‘have got’, ‘*could just be...*’ — the modals of possibility. The most common grammar structures in the extract are the comparatives and superlatives: ‘*a brighter day*’, ‘*the warmest day*’, etc.

The speech also has some adverbs of possibility, for example, *perhaps* and *probably*. Here there are a number of prepositions such as *towards* and *across*. An interesting detail is introduced by some complex and unusual combinations of words, for instance, ‘*heading through Monday evening overnight into Tuesday*’. The general duration is 2 minutes 44 seconds.

The shipping forecast

The shipping weather forecast is an off-shore weather forecast communicating some additional details about wind strength and visibility for the vehicles going around the British Isles. It is a challenge for someone who is not involved in sailing to figure out the information given in such forecasts. However, in fact, many locals enjoy listening to shipping weather forecasts and doing this resembles a ritual. People are fascinated by the calm, harmonious, friendly recitation of the names of geographical features, followed by data on the main aspects. The audience feels a kind of comfort while listening to such a forecast. In 2011 the BBC had to set a priority for broadcasting either the shipping weather forecast or cricket, the last one failed [Fox Kate, 2014: 46-48].

One of the oldest and most famous shipping weather forecast stations is located on Valentia Island. It was started in 1886 by the first head of the Met Office. The traditional form of it has been radio broadcasting. In 1949 after the announcement on the death of the King the BBC decided to shut down for one day all the programs, ‘except for the advertised news bulletins and summaries, shipping forecasts and gale warnings’ [Collyer Peter, 2013: 8-12].

The selected extract is full of proper names, numbers and scientific jargon peculiar for the professional niche of sailors. The voice of the presenter stays unemotional when he, for example, is listing the names of seas and harbors. It is also soothing and the whole forecast is similar to reading a poem. It is definitely pleasing

to the ear. There are some codes like ‘gale 6’, ‘gale 8’, other vocabulary include the following: decreasing, showers good, occasionally poor, southwesterly, storm 10, 4th Time Dogger, showers moderate or good. There is a repetition of the structure and phrases.

There has been a modern trend of reading poems sticking to the same rhythms and pace as the shipping weather forecast readers usually do. In 2016 King Charles introduced his version of such an interpretation of the genre beloved by millions of people.

2.2. Presentation of weather forecasts in the United States

The Weather Channel, Sunday, June 22, 1986

It is a long TV broadcast on the upcoming weather conditions. The presenter starts right with the information on the current state of events and the expected weather. In a few seconds he is interrupted by some commercial advertisements. These are either scenes of everyday life of people encouraging you to buy or do something or videos of the places to visit if you would like to take a vacation due to the sunny weather. The promos pop up from time to time and are time-consuming. The weather presenter is a man with a dark suit and a white shirt. His gestures, quick pace of speech and a wealth of maps are used to deliver information. He introduces the rubric ‘*Coming up travel weather*’, tables, warnings and interesting facts about the weather and its history: There is information followed by lively music. The audience is supposed to read it on their own. The graphics and the design look like it was an entertaining quiz show or some other kind of a TV show. Bold colors, combinations of images, beaming large-scale captions definitely grasp your attention as you start watching the weather forecast. In the second part one more presenter appears. He is a man with a gray suit, gray tie and a white shirt. The man finishes the rest of the broadcast. He says goodbye with “You stay tuned. Coming up next in the travel weather forecast, we’ll tell you about...’.

Vocabulary: *rain, northeast, clear, cold front, severe thunderstorm, pretty heavy rain, warm, temperature, radar view, rainfall, though cooling down a bit,*

rather nippy, high pressure, getting pummeled, under a flash flood warning, hot day, dominating, current weather map, another pocket of rain, in your neck of the woods — a certain territory. The speed of the presenter's speech slows down a bit in the process of presentation, sometimes he pauses and needs some time to continue: 'into the uh...'

The preferable grammar structures are mostly quite simple: 'We'll see some pretty heavy rainfall' — the future simple, 'It's hot out there tonight' — the present simple, 'We're not going to wait forever' — 'be going to', 'It's all racing' — the present continuous. In some sentences subjects and predicates are omitted because of the fast speech and informative style of the presentation. There are many intensifiers, adverbs and interjections. The whole duration of the morning weather program is about 25 minutes.

Weather forecast: 2014 ends with record-low temperatures (31.12.2014)

The weather forecast was embedded into a regular news bulletin. At the very beginning we can see the average temperatures in 2014 and 1898 on the screen. The weather presenter is a charismatic woman wearing a brown dress. She is introduced by a newsreader and starts with 'Good morning!'. Her pace is not so fast, she adds some emotions, and emphasizes stressed words: 'Very cold!', 'Twenty six below!'.

Vocabulary: *cold, windchill, a little better, getting colder, warnings, across 16 states this morning, dropping, snow.*

Grammar: 'This is your...' — the present simple, 'We're going to see...' — 'be going to', 'As we head to Dallas' — the present simple, 'We've got several watches and warnings' — 'have got', 'And this is also creating snow...' — the present continuous, 'And we could even see snow...' - the modals, 'Last time we saw...' — the past simple.

The forecast is brief. It doesn't last for longer than a minute. It doesn't contain a lot of information or complicated stuff. It gives the audience some simple basic knowledge on the temperatures and precipitation to be expected. The weather presenter often uses 'very' while building a sentence. Her presentation is supported by an interactive map of the United States of America. At the end the woman doesn't

say anything like ‘Goodbye!’, ‘ See you!’ or something. She is thanked by the newsreader.

Winter weather continues to impact the U.S, after holiday weekend (26.12.20220)

The weather forecast again is a part of a news bulletin so it starts with a quick theme and, then, as a dialogue between the news host and the weather presenter who is a pleasant-looking woman wearing a long blue dress with no jewelry. She starts immediately with answering a question asked by the general host. There is no greeting. She speeds up as she starts her presentation. The weatherperson used intensive gestures and a screen with an interactive map of bright colors.

Vocabulary: *warm up, wind chill, much colder than, down, arctic area, in place, transition into, high 40s, spread across, system.*

‘*It’s coming*’ — the present continuous, ‘*Here’s what’s going on right now*’ — the present continuous and the present simple, ‘*You can see...*’ — the modals, ‘*It feels like...*’ - the present simple, ‘*We’ve seen temperatures like thirty*’, ‘*At that system has moves to the north*’ — the present perfect, ‘*... and will be in place for...*’, ‘*We’ll start to see...*’ — the future simple, ‘*So many places around the country are gonna see...*’ — the short form of ‘be going to’, ‘*So just be prepared for that*’, ‘*Don’t worry about that*’ — the imperative, ‘*...that they have been dealing with for days and days*’ — the present perfect continuous. ‘*You’ll see some light snow falling*’ — the present participle.

The weather presenter uses such fillers as *eventually, so, like, actually, kinda* and many demonstrative pronouns. There are some evaluative adjectives (*impressive, nice*) as well. At the end we cannot see any goodbyeing as the presenter is interrupted as she is finishing the speech. She may have exceeded the time limit. The approximate duration of the weather forecast presentation itself is 2 minutes.

A look at the winter storm forecast for across the U.S. (22.02.2023)

At first, we see a woman, the news presenter, with an introduction to the weather forecast which is a part of a news program. She talks about a massive storm and problems with flights in Minnesota the people are experiencing and introduces

the weather forecast presenter, a woman with a long-sleeved orange dress. The weather presenter joins the dialogue without greeting the audience. We can see her in front and a large colorful map of the states in the background. She moves extensively as she gives her speech. At the end there is no goodbyeing, the weather presenter addresses the newsreader calling her by her name.

Vocabulary: *duration, warning blizzard, 2 feet of snow, the snowiest, records, huge, big dip in a jet stream, across, northern, air, keeps trapped, meanwhile, high pressure, warmth, spurts, though, overnight and into this morning, expanding, over the course of the next 24 hours at the very least, areas, ice, major travel impacts, significant snow, the coldest.*

Grammar: ‘*We’re looking at a three-day event*’ — the present continuous, ‘*blizzard warning extending now*’ — the present participle, ‘*A couple of places in Minnesota could see over 2 feet of snow*’ — the modals of possibility, ‘*... which would put*’ — the subordinate clauses, ‘*We can see a huge system*’ — the modals, ‘*... that we saw yesterday*’ — the past simple, ‘*And this is going to continue*’ — ‘be going to’, ‘*and areas that you don’t see*’ — the present simple.

In terms of grammar the most common patterns in the extract are the present continuous, the present participle and the modal forms. The approximate duration of the weather forecast is 1 minute 30 seconds.

2.3. Presentation of weather forecasts in Australia

Alan Wilkie presents the weather, Seven National News, 3 August 1976

The weather presenter is a man wearing a gray suit with a brown tie. It is Allan Wilkie, the meteorologist. His greeting to the audience is ‘*Good evening, everyone!*’. His voice is calm and confident. He immediately wins you respect as an expert in the field. In Allan’s hands there is a black marker to draw some lines and signs on the green and blue map behind him. He speaks more slowly compared to other cases. With the help of the map and gestures his talk reminds us of a university lecture or a school lesson. In the middle of the forecast the weather person shows the audience some satellite photos to prove his information. Again it makes you trust him. He also

turns maps to present different aspects of the forecast, for example, temperatures and the amount of clouds. There are many numbers which are listed and even some data to characterize tides. The report finishes with the phrase ‘*Good news*’ and the smile of the presenter. At the very beginning and at the end in the upper left corner we can see a funny little picture similar to a portrait of a man and the sun next to him.

Vocabulary: *heavy winds, major fronts, flow, a lot of wind, pressure, snowfalls, conditions, maximum, sunny day, a cold windy day, cloud, perhaps, dry, very cold, minimum, at the top, kilometers per hour, barometric pressure.*

Grammar: ‘*It looks as if...*’, ‘*And we go on*’ — the present simple and the conjunction ‘as if’, ‘*But this one here, you can see*’, ‘*they should*’ — the modals, ‘*After that we’ll still have*’ — the future simple, ‘*dry, dry, dry*’ — the repetition. The vocabulary and grammar are quite simple. As the presenter slowly moves forwards, he hardly uses any fillers or makes pauses. The duration is 2 minutes 10 seconds.

Sally Bowrey's weather forecast for Easter 2021, 7NEWS

The weather presenter is a woman wearing a bright yellow dress. She immediately starts bombarding us with the scientific data on the upcoming weather conditions. There is no greeting: ‘*Well, it’s shaping up to be warm and sunny*’. The weather person speaks pretty quickly. All the time she refers to the interactive map in the background. She either uses her hands for gestures and guiding us through the forecast or holds them together crossed for some time. During the program there is a little accident, one of her massive earrings falls down and the presenter combines the presentation of the weather with a comment on the situation: ‘*Ooop, here we go... my earring, 24 degrees...*’. This definitely brings a broad smile to her face. She doesn’t get distracted. On and off instead of the map we can see some photos of the local nature or cities and charts, tables with proper names and corresponding figures. She finishes with a joke about having fun and the next moment the newsreader takes over. The duration is 2 minutes 20 seconds.

Vocabulary: *significant rain, sunny, signs, warm, by next week, one of the warmest, showers, dawn, clear, with tops of 25 degrees, high pressure system, stronger, moisture, keeping our eye on, potential, trigger, unlike, fairly quickly, the*

effect of last major rain event, mostly fine, fog, turbulence, in the western suburbs, warm and sunny.

Grammar: *'We did see a few showers'* — the past simple with adding some emphasis, *'They cleared before dawn'* — the past simple, *'And that's because we...'* — the present simple and subordinate clauses, *'That's just adding some moisture'* — the present continuous, *'A closer look to...'* — the main grammar elements in some sentences are omitted, *'... will flow'* — the future simple, *'The rest of the southern areas should be mostly fine'* — the modals.

Severe Weather Update: Heavy rainfall for north east Australia, 13.01.2023

The weather presenter is a man with a brown shirt. He starts delivering the forecast straight away: *'Heavy rain and thunderstorm to bring flash and...'*, the speech is moderately quick, there are a lot of elements of the connected speech, for example he unites the *'twenty four hour'* phrase with the connecting *'r'*. The weather man from time to time flows down to put an accent on some words. He gesticulates quite a lot. There is an interactive map behind him. At the end the weather person encourages the audience to check their pages on social media as well as the website. He adds that it is crucial to listen to the local emergency services.

Vocabulary: *widespread shower, pop up, water vapor, heavy falls, significant flash flooding, severe weather warnings, coast, inland, rainfall, in the coming days, flood watch, additional rainfall, riverine flooding, unlike the persistent ongoing widespread.*

Grammar: *'It has been an active 24 hours this morning'* — the present perfect, *'We can clearly say that...'* — the modals and subordinate clauses, *'with some locations experiencing over 200 millimeters'* — the present participle, *'So if you live in these areas, we're likely to see rainfall'* — the first conditional, *'And we already have flood warnings'* — the present simple, *'And it's gonna sit there for a few days'* — *'be going to'*, *'we could see'* — the modals of probability, *'...are unlikely to see...'* — *'be likely to'* used to denote a future event.

In Australia there has also been a number of efforts to encourage people to watch weather forecasts by holding live broadcasts in some unexpected backgrounds like face dinosaurs or on a pig farm. The duration is 2 minutes 40 seconds.

2.4. Presentation of weather forecasts in India

Weather Forecast May 31: Heat wave grips Punjab, Delhi, Central India, Monsoon rain in Andaman (30.05.2019)

The weather forecast starts with a theme and the name of the company releasing it. The weather presenter is a young woman wearing a gray suit. Her greeting is *'Hi! This is...And you're watching...'*, the speech is moderate, we can clearly hear the local accent, she makes pauses between words and puts a logical stress on some of them. Her hands are either crossed together or pointing at the interacted map placed behind with vivid colors. At the end the woman encourages the audience to subscribe and follow their Instagram, Facebook and Twitter pages as well as the YouTube channel. She says goodbye with *'Thank you'*. The duration of the weather forecast is 2 minutes 28 seconds.

Vocabulary: *grip, heat wave, according to the experts, foreseen, monsoon, sluggish, meanwhile, extend, moderate rains, heavy spells, thundershower activities, possible, however, similarly, heat, fresh, feeble, disturbance, due to, isolated thunder activities, intensify, whereas.*

Grammar: *'You're watching...'* — the present continuous, *'Hit wave continues to grip northwest and central parts of the country'* — the present simple active voice, *'No relief is foreseen'* — the present simple passive voice, *'We will still have to wait'* — the future simple and the modals, *'Monsoon to arrive'*, *'This would help in giving light to moderate rains'*, *'Looks like the animals... would continue to witness...'* — would and the infinitive, *'... will also face'* — the future simple, *'are likely'*, *'Two more systems can be seen...'* — the passive with the modals, *'... might continue'* — the modals of probability. The interesting thing is that in the extract we have a lot of would and passive sentences. The vocabulary is also rich.

Weather Forecast Jan 20: Fog to engulf North India, slightly warmer day ahead for Delhi and Mumbai (19.01.2020)

The weather forecast starts with a brief advertisement telling people about the advantages they might have if they follow the YouTube channel. The weather presenter is a woman with a purple shirt and a black skirt. The greeting is *'Hi! This is...And you're watching...'*, her pace of speech is moderate, with an accent but clear enough to perceive the information introduced. The hands are either crossed together or performing some supporting gestures. At the end the woman encourages the audience to subscribe and follow their Instagram, Facebook and Twitter pages as well as the YouTube channel. She says goodbye with *'Thank you'*. The duration of the forecast is 1 minute 55 seconds.

Vocabulary: *fresh, disturbance, snowfall, at some places, dry, partly cloudy, pleasant weather conditions, slight, slightly warmer, morning hours, talking about, moderate, dense fog, cold, about the cyclonic circulation, rain, light rains, similar weather.*

Grammar: *'Let's walk into the weather...'* — the imperative, *'... are likely to see'*, *'There will be partly cloudy...'* — the future simple, *'Delhi might see...'* — the modals of probability. The most frequent grammar structures in this extract are *will* and *might*.

Skymet Weather Forecasts Normal Monsoon for India in 2022, Southwest Monsoon 2022 Forecast (12.04.2022)

The video starts with an ad about following the YouTube channel. The weather presenter is a man wearing a striped shirt. In the background we can see a TV screen with a map. He starts with *'Welcome to...I am...'*, his speech is greatly influenced by his accent, and sometimes this in combination with a moderate quality of the sound recording make it challenging to understand what he says. The speech is not fast. However, the man speeds up in several parts and tends to unite the words according to the Hindi way of speaking. At the end he again encourages us to follow them on social media and says: *'That's all for now. Thank you!'*. And again we see an ad. The duration of the extract is 6 minutes 4 seconds.

Vocabulary: *monsoon rain, average, error margin, initial forecast, month-wise and season-wise forecast, prevailing, devolving, la niña conditions, transitions, full-fledged, chances, corrupt, much better, scanty rainfall, mangrove rains, normal rainfall, long period, probability, drought, prediction, whereas, normal range, deficient, so.*

Grammar: ‘*We expect that...*’ — the present simple and the subordinate clause, ‘*...will be*’ — the future simple, ‘*On February 21st in our initial also we have predicted...*’, ‘*So we have retained that forecast*’, ‘*We have seen...*’ — the present perfect, ‘*...will be shown in this presentation*’ — the future simple passive voice, ‘*...last two months were very good*’ — the past simple, ‘*... are devolving*’ — the present continuous, ‘*...will start evolving*’ — the future simple active voice and the gerund, ‘*...seems to be...*’, ‘*...may also witness*’ — the modals of probability.

2.5. Presentation of weather forecasts in Canada

Canada's inclement weather weekend (04.01.2015)

The weather forecast is a part of CBC News. The newsreader introduces the rubric and the weather presenter who is a man with a gray suit, red tie and white shirt straight away starts providing information: ‘*Let’s have a look at...*’, he opens his arms widely while saying ‘*global*’ and uses gestures a lot, especially with the interactive map. His voice is calm, confident, expert, not too fast. There is no special phrase at the end of the extract. The approximate duration is 2 minutes.

Vocabulary: *eastern storm, moisture, warm air, aloft, very cold, snow, freezing rain, ice pellets, snowy, snowfall amounts, flight delays, improve, let up, plunge like stone down a well, warnings, significant, windchill, prairies, heavy snows, upwards, over the course of the day.*

Grammar: ‘*Let’s...*’ — the imperative, ‘*This is our...*’, ‘*This cold air rushes across...*’ — the present simple, ‘*And it’s got a draw of...*’ — ‘has got’, ‘*There’s tropical moisture coming into...*’ — the present participle, ‘*... because it’s been snowy*’ — the present perfect, ‘*It’s going over to freezing rain*’ — the present

continuous, *'Those winds will be up...'*, *'And it will be very cold air'*, *'That will improve...'* — the future simple.

'Weather bomb', extreme cold and more snow coming to Canada (22.12.2022)

The weather presenter is a woman in a white suit. She doesn't make any brief introduction. There is no greeting as well: *'There are three of them. Two big storms...'*, obviously, that's also a part of a news bulletin. Her gestures are intensive and rapid. In one of them she has an object similar to a remote control. The voice goes up and down, the speech is emotional. We cannot see any goodbye. The duration is 2 minutes. The favorite words of the presenter are *'very'* and *'unusual'*.

Vocabulary: *weather bomb, storm, rapidly intensifying, round of snow, prompting, extreme cold, wind chills, dramatic, almost violent drop in temperatures, very cold, the first bit of snow, warning map, unreal, pretty quiet, outlook, a rain-snow mix, across, heavy snow, morning commute, flash freeze, possible, jump up to.*

Grammar: *'This weather bomb is going to hit Ontario...'* — 'be going to', *'It's unusual to see...'* — the present simple and the infinitive, *'But it's happening'* — the present continuous, *'We see extreme cold taking over'* — the present simple and the present participle, *'You need to take this storm seriously'* — the modals, *'...we had a storm last week'* — the past simple, *'...that rain will begin'* — the future simple.

Summary to chapter 2

The analyzed extracts show that weather forecasts vary depending on the location and time period of their production. As time passes, the way of presentation transforms into a bit more casual one. Presenters do not always stick to the dress code described in professional literature. Some forecasts are combined with the use of simple grammar and vocabulary whereas the others contain more complicated structures and words. The most classical examples of the genre are the forecasts by the BBC. Each of the British presenters has their own style and way of greeting and appealing to the audience. The British also have as a popular forecast the shipping weather forecast full of bizarre for an average person's understanding terms but

pleasing for an ear . The old American forecasts were bombarded with commercial advertising. Australia is famous for their experiments with extraordinary backgrounds. Indian weather forecasts stand out the most as they include the present perfect and would sentences, passive and modal constructions, sophisticated vocabulary, the frequent occurrence of such words as seem and moderate, and, of course, are influenced by the local accent.

CONCLUSION

In the paper we have investigated the history of weather forecasting and the establishment of the weather forecast genre. Humankind has been attempting to study and comprehend weather patterns for a long time, with the hope of predicting them in the future. The main triggers which greatly influenced the development of the sphere were various malfunctions leading to a lot of damage caused by natural disasters and the invention of modern advanced technology. In British culture the weather is an integral part of small talk and everyday communication. It is a universal topic to break the ice. If someone asks you about the weather, it is a signal that this person wants to strike up a conversation.

In order to analyze weather forecast samples as a linguistic phenomenon, we need to consider various concepts such as genre, style, discourse analysis, coherence, cohesion, and rhetoric. These factors greatly influence how weather information is presented to the public. Weather forecasts also serve as valuable material for teaching foreign languages, providing authentic and practical lessons that keep students engaged. The basic list of professionals can be expanded through exploration of various samples. The vocabulary and grammar weather forecast presenters use, the way they start and finish their presentation, the intonation they speak with, the supporting materials they have, and gestures depend on the location, time period and the type of a weather forecast.

Some of the analyzed forecasts contain idioms but they are not frequent. Way more common structures are fillers, phrasal verbs, adjectives, the comparatives and superlatives. The biggest amount of collocations with the same word in the samples are the ones referring to 'rain'. Every weather forecast is concise, brief, formal as well as informative. It is extremely important for a presenter to add a bit of emotion and put right logical stresses to keep the audience involved. The speech also can be characterized by a cluster of indicative and personal pronouns, prepositions and adverbs. Thus, we have a number of discourse markers for sequencing, comparing, generalizing and indicating time.

British and American weather forecasting extracts are classical versions with no big changes throughout decades. However, each presenter has their own style of greeting and intonation. The old American samples are constantly interrupted by commercial adverts. The forecasts produced by India contain rich scientific vocabulary and sophisticated grammar structures. The speech is not fast but sometimes challenging for perception due to the influence of the local variation of the English language. There is also a tendency of using 'would' instead of 'will'. Australian presenters are more laid-back and open to different experiments with backgrounds. Canadian forecasts are of moderate speed. The speech follows the same pattern. We can see that in modern versions the weather forecasts are delivered by both men and women, and not all of them stick to the recommended style of clothing.

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