Lexical Change in Present-day English: The Semantic Field of Modaldeliriosity

A Corpus-based Study of Proper Names in Present-day English: An In-depth Study of the English Nominal Field

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The empirical findings of this study establish that prepositions remain central to Arabic language users. It shows that they utilize them for construction of phrases, linked clauses, and organization of discourse, among other notable functions.

This book takes a corpus-based approach, which integrates translation studies and contrastive analysis, to the study of translational language. It presents the world's first balanced corpus of Arabic and early Modern English. The Early Modern English part of the corpus is based on a project to compile the database Lampeter Corpus of Early Modern English Tracts (LAMET). The Arab part of the corpus provides a reliable empirical basis for comparing the Arabic and English language systems, drawing largely on notions such as 'prototypical', 'family resemblance', 'patchwork' and 'construction'.

This book provides the first empirical study of the history and spread of mediopassive constructions. It investigates the productivity of the pattern, the spread of the construction in Modern English, and reveals the key factors that influence the choice between use and non-use of the definite article – a well-known issue of uncertainty in modern English. The book also examines the spread of the pattern in other English varieties, including American English and British English. It presents a coherent account of the development of the mediopassive construction in Modern English, and looks into text type-specific preferences for the construction. On a more abstract level, it combines the corpus-based description of mediopassive constructions with treatments of iconicity, drawing largely on data from real texts. These come from publicly available machine-readable corpora, text-databases and a single-register corpus (a 'American mail-order' catalogue. The study combines the corpus-based approach with cognitive theories and is therefore of interest to both empirical and theoretical linguists.

This book demonstrates the advantages of a corpus-based approach to Arabic, and addresses aspects of recent work on the Arabic language using corpus linguistics. It covers corpus building, tools and the use of corpora among other topics.

What is a grammatical unit? How does grammatical structure evolve? How can we best investigate the mental representation of grammar? What is the connection between language use and language structure? This book aims to help answer such questions by presenting a detailed analysis of English complex prepositions (e.g. in spite of or with respect to) on the basis of large amounts of authentic language data dating from the Middle Ages until today.

This volume presents a collection of in-depth cross-varietal studies on a broad spectrum of grammatical features in English varieties spoken all over the world. The contributions explore the inter-connectedness of the overall research programme: dialect evolution and language change. Moreover, this volume offers new insights into the question as to what constrains new dialect formation, and examines universal trends across a wide range of contact situations. The contributions in this volume further study the possibilities and limitations of quantitative and qualitative corpus analyses in comparative studies of New Englishes and exemplary novel approaches, e.g. the contribution of symmetrical corpus annotation (tagging and parsing) to the description of New English structures; the use (and limitations) of web-derived data as an additional source of information; and the possibility to complement corpus data with evidence from sociolinguistic fieldwork.

E-motive Interjections in British English: A corpus-based study on variation in acquisition, function, and usage constines the first in-depth corpus-based study of the use of emotive interjections in Present-Day British English. In a novel approach, it systematically distinguishes between child and adult speakers, providing new insights into how they use Ow!, Ouch!, Ugh!, Yuck!, Whoops!, Whoopsadaisy! and Whoa! in everyday spoken language. It studies in detail their acquisition by children and pinpoints changes and developments in their use throughout early childhood. The study highlights particularities displayed by child and adult speakers in general and identifies crucial differences regarding how adults use emotive interjections depending on whether they are interacting with children or other adults. This book thus offers an exhaustive overview on the functions of emotive interjections based on thorough empirical research and will appeal to linguists concerned with pragmatics, child language acquisition, the expression of emotion and interjections.

Based on an innovative corpus-based approach, this book offers a comprehensive survey of the phonological and phonetic properties of L2 speech in English and German. The first part of the book critically examines current theoretical models and research methodologies in the field of second language acquisition of phonology and describes the advances that have been made in corpus linguistics over the past few years - in particular, the development of phonological learner corpora. It furthermore presents the first learner corpus of L2 English and L2 German extensive phonological annotations: the ecfU corpora. The second part of the book describes the results of the quantitative and qualitative corpus analyses in the following areas of non-native speech: fluency, final consonant cluster realisation, vowel reduction and speech rhythm, intonation and general foreign accent. In addition, the influence of many non-linguistic factors, including instruction and a stay abroad, on the phonological properties of non-native speech is explored.

In her revised doctoral thesis (no date or institution cited), which itself grew out of the project to compile the database Lampeter Corpus of Early Modern English Tracts (1640-1740), Clarend looks at the use of such multi-word verb forms as get clear, wish for, and make merry as they appear in the database. She considers both syntax and semantics, which she shows merge to some extent, but takes semantics to be the primary and thus the more important level because people know how they are going to say something before they know what they are going to say. A. M. obtained his PhD in the City of London, OR
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This monograph is a translation of two seminal works on corpus-based studies of Mandarin Chinese words and parts of speech. The original books were published as two pioneering technical reports by Chinese Knowledge and Information Processing Group (CKIP) at Academia Sinica in 1993 and 1996, respectively. Since then, the standard and PoS based approach of CKIP has been used in several corpora and computational linguistics, in particular those based on traditional Chinese texts. This new translation represents and develops the principles and theories originating from these pioneering works. The results can be applied to numerous fields; Chinese syntactic and semantic, lexicography, machine translation and other language engineering binding applications. Suitable for graduate and scholars in the fields of linguistics and Chinese, Mandarin Chinese Words and Parts of Speech provides a comprehensive survey of the issues around wordhood and PoS.

This computer-assisted study of translation should be useful for anyone interested in corpus linguistics and its impact on translation studies. It offers both theoretical and practical guidance for researchers who wish to conduct their own study.

Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1.3, University of Cologne, course: Corpus Linguistics: Studies and Exercises, language: English, abstract: At first sight, prayers and letters might appear to be completely different genres. In fact, they show similarities, which make them worth comparing. A typical feature of prayers and letters is the high involvement of the addressee with the addressee and the fact that the addressee performs speech acts which affect him at the addressee, in other words (as in the addressee). One can see that the basic communicative setting in both genres is similar. This study will provide a corpus-based linguistic description and comparison of adjectival use in prayers, private letters and official letters from the 16th century. Besides the analysis of the individual text types, there will be an analysis of different functional text sections within these three text types. The linguistic analysis will be on the level of morpho-syntactic, semantics and syntax. The morpho-syntactic analysis concentrates on the method and distribution of comparison. In the semantic analysis, the adjectives will be divided into semantic categories and it will be looked at the distribution of these categories in different text sections. Concerning syntactic aspects, there are two aims. Firstly, it will be distinguished between attributive, predicative and postpositive adjectives. The second aim is to look at occurrences, where more than one adjective modifies a noun phrase and additionally, the composition of these constructions will be compared with regard to the semantic-pragmatic relations between the adjectives. The overall aim of this paper is to find out similarities and differences in these genres and test sections with regard to adjectival use and to look at the effect they have on the language. Kühner writes concerning prayers that except for the work by Cvetkovic and Davy, Investigating English Style for

First-Year Writing describes significant language patterns in college writing today, how they are different from expert academic writing, and how to inform teaching and assessment with corpus-based linguistic and rhetorical genre analysis.

The question of characterizing academic vocabulary has often been framed in a context that is purely determined by questions of language teaching. The aim in such approaches is to come up with a list of words for learners of English for Specific Purposes. This book approaches this question from a more general, empirical perspective, focusing on medical vocabulary. Its main contention is that the characterization of medical vocabulary is much more complex than is suggested by a simple list. In a list, a threshold determines the borderline on a one-dimensional scale between what counts as medical vocabulary and what fails to qualify as such. In analysing how such lists have been produced and how the cut-off point has been determined, the book shows a number of factors that have to be taken into account. It uses a comparison of two corpora to demonstrate the extent to which text type determines the outcome of frequency calculations. On the basis of such observations, it argues for a new methodology for the calculation of the degree of “medicalness” of lemmas.

Non-literal language is ubiquitous in everyday life, and while hyperbole is a major part of this, it has so far remained relatively unexplored. This volume provides the first comprehensive investigation of hyperbole in English, drawing on data from genres such as spoken conversation, TV, newspapers, and literary works from Chaucer to Monty Python. Combining quantitative and qualitative analyses, it uses approaches from semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis and classical rhetoric to investigate in detail both speaker-centered and emotive aspects of hyperbole, and adjectivization-related aspects, such as interpretation and interactional uptake. Illustrated with a range of diachronic case studies, hyperbole is also shown to be a main means of linguistic creativity, and an important contributor to language change. The book concludes with an exploration of the role of hyperbole in political speaking, humour, and literature. Original and in-depth, it will be invaluable to all those working on meaning, discourse, and historical linguistics.

This is a collection of leading research within corpus-based translation studies (CTS). CTS is now recognized as a major paradigm that has transformed analysis within the discipline of translation studies. It can be defined as the use of corpus linguistic technologies to inform and elucidate the translation process, something that is increasingly accessible through advances in computer technology. The book pulls together a wide range of perspectives from respected authors in the field. All the chapters deal with the implementation of the CTS concept and method, and are intended for both research and practice. The book addresses key issues in context and includes both overview chapters and detailed case studies.

The majority of these papers were delivered at the 25th Conference of the International Computer Archive of Modern English (ICAME), held at the University of Verona on 18-23 May 2004

Markers of contrast in Russian: a corpus-based study

Idioms represent a fascinating linguistic phenomenon that has captured the attention of many linguists for decades. This corpus-based study of idioms in Modern Standard Chinese, Mandarin Chinese Words and Parts of Speech provides a comprehensive survey of the issues around wordhood and PoS.

This brief study applies the notion of a “construction” to preposition complementation patterns in English, and argues that Goldberg’s formulation offers a helpful conceptual tool for analyzing prepositional patterns. Particular attention is given to alternative object control structures and the changes transitive verbs and intransitive verbs have undergone over time. Rudnitskaya’s credentials are not noted. A notation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

In quite the vast literature on modality in English, very little research has been done on modal adverbs as a group. While there are studies of individual adverbs, the semantic and pragmatic relations between them have been left largely unexplored. This book takes a close look at the whole field of modal centrality as expressed by adverbs in English. On the basis of corpus data the most frequent adverbs of certainty, including certainly, indeed, and no doubt, are examined from the point of view of their syntactic, semantic and pragmatic characteristics. The corpus used is the International Corpus of English - Great Britain, supplemented by data from other present-day English corpora, and questionnaires testing native speakers’ intuitions on fine-grained similarities and differences between closely related adverbs. The methodology also includes the study of cross-linguistic equivalents as indicators of semantic-pragmatic relations between adverbs. Translation corpora yield correspondences in Swedish, Dutch, French and German. A detailed study of those correspondences adds useful information for setting up a semantic-pragmatic profile of each adverb, showing where their meanings overlap and where the boundaries are. The concept of semantic maps is relied on for plotting these relations. The book not only provides a thorough empirical study of English adverbs expressing certainty, it also contributes to a better theoretical understanding of the complexity of modal certainty, how it is related to speakers’ goals and to other semantic areas. It is the first in-depth study of this kind, combining rich information on English as well as opening up perspectives for further empirical and theoretical research into modality.

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