



**RUN THROUGH TIME: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY  
OF THE POLYSEMOUS WORD 'TO RUN'**

**BY**

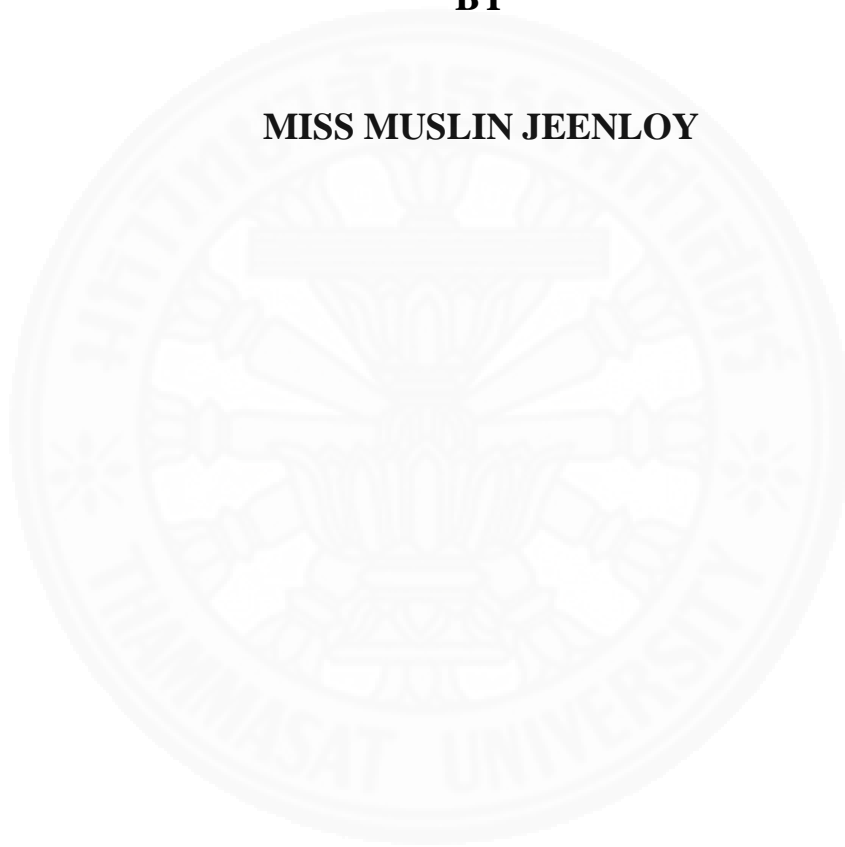
**MISS MUSLIN JEENLOY**

**AN INDEPENDENT STUDY PAPER SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF ARTS IN  
TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE  
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2016  
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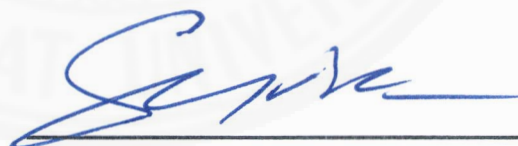
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RUN THROUGH TIME: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF THE POLYSEMOUS  
WORD 'TO RUN'

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the degree of Master of Arts in Teaching English as a Foreign Language

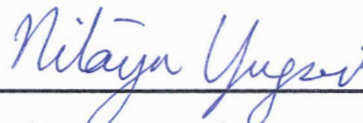
on May 21, 2017

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to study the senses of the polysemous word 'to run' as it is said to be the word with most senses on OED (2015) by using TIME Corpus as the tool to draw out the authentic tokens for 'to run'. The data that had been retrieved was matched with the senses from Oxford English Dictionary Online (OED) in order to find the sense that has been found the most in each decade (1920s to 2000s) and overall. Also, the instant collocation (R1) had been collected along the process. In order to find evidence that could relate to the increase in the senses of 'to run', the themes, which had derived by analyzing the semantic characteristic of the clauses, were used. The findings of 900 tokens, 100 from each decade, showed that the sense that has been found the most throughout each decade and overall is the sense 'to direct, to conduct', while the R1 that was found the most was 'the.' As for the theme, 'politics' came as number one among all. The findings were not the same as some previous studies as it could probably be affected by the bias of TIME Corpus as the article and the texts were mainly focused on politics and business.

**Keywords:** Corpus-Based, Polysemous, TIME Corpus, Collocation, To Run

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Miss Muslin Jeenloy

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the study

If one asks the question ‘what are the most influential languages in today world?’ English will certainly be one among the lists of the answers. According to the statistics on the language use presented by *Ethnologue: Language of the world* (Lewis, 2015), English language has approximately 335 million first language speakers and Graddol (2006) gave the prediction that within the upcoming decade the estimated number of people who are learning the English language will likely climb up to 2 billion across the globe. Regarding the statistic factors, the English language has been the field which is widely studied, especially teaching English as a foreign language (EFL) or as a second language (ESL).

In order to be able to effectively learn the target language, there are three basic components of language that the learners need to master; pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. Among these three components, vocabulary has been given more focus over grammar by quite a number of researchers. One famous quotes by Wilkins (1972) goes, "*While without grammar little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed*". However, in the later years Lewis (1993) said that "*language consists of grammaticalized lexis, not lexicalized grammar*" and he also recommended that teachers should teach vocabulary in the form of ‘chunks’. According to Paul Nation, to know the word means to know its form; spoken form, written form, word parts, its meaning; form and meaning, concept and referents, associations, and its use; grammatical functions, collocation, and constraints on use (2008). Among various kind of vocabulary, polysemy is the one that catches my attention, as it is the clear form of word that needs both the knowledge of vocabulary and grammar in order to identify.

There are many words in English that are considered to have the characteristics of polysemy and had been studied by different researchers, for instance, the preposition

'over', the verb 'to eat', or the verb 'to crawl' (Brugman & Lakoff, 1988; Croft, 1998; Fillmore & Atkins, 2000). However, the significant factor which inspired this study was the New York Times' article 'A Verb for Our Frantic Time' written by Simon Winchester (2011) which the core topic was about the words with multiple senses such as the verb to run. Winchester pointed out with some examples on how the verb to run seems to be able to comply with almost every situation throughout our daily routines. Moreover, he mentioned how the sense of this particular verb has been increasing to the point that it has surpassed other words in terms of various senses. In order to give weights to his claim, Winchester said that it was said by the chief editor of OED that the word 'run' is the one with the richest-of-all-words. The claim from Winchester led to the further investigation behind his word, and what was found on the OED September 2015 update, which can be retrieved from [ww.oed.com](http://www.oed.com), has confirmed his claim.

According to the September 2015 update of OED, it was stated by Jonathan Dent, the assistant editor of OED, that by now the verb to run, in terms of sense, it is second to none with the total 654 senses found on OED (2015). The staggering numbers of its senses motivate me to want to find out on how many senses we can derive from the 1,800 concordance lines taken from the TIME corpus by Mark Davies of Brigham Young University. Besides the senses, what I want to learn more about this particular verb is about its development in terms of senses on how it became the word with the most senses in OED. The latter interest came from Winchester's article as he had speculated on the increase of the senses of 'run' in that it might be because of the creation of innovations and technology. This second interest is one of the reasons why the TIME corpus is employed as the tool to take out the tokens of the word 'run' since it can be used to track back to the period of the 1920s.

## 1.2 Research questions

- 1.2.1 How many senses of the polysemous word ‘to run’ are there in the 900 tokens and what is the most frequent that can be found in each period of time as well as overall?
- 1.2.2 What are the top ten most frequent words which collocate with the polysemous word ‘to run’ in overall?
- 1.2.3 What are the related facts which indicate the increasing in the senses of the polysemous word ‘to run’?

## 1.3 Objectives of the study

- 1.3.1 To investigate the various senses of the polysemous word ‘to run’ in TIME corpus (<http://corpus.byu.edu/time>) in order to see the most frequent sense in each period of time as well as overall.
- 1.3.2 To explore the various aspects: syntactic, semantic of the polysemous word ‘to run’ by creating ID tags to see the use of collocations with the word.
- 1.3.3 To see whether there are related facts which indicate an increase in the senses of the polysemous word ‘to run’.

## 1.4 Definition of Terms

The definitions of terms in this study are as follows:

- 1.4.1 “Polysemy” refers to “the word that has many senses and each sense is related to one another.”
- 1.4.2 “Collocation” refers to “words which are statistically much more likely to appear together than random chance suggests” (Lewis 2000).
- 1.4.3 “TIME Corpus” refers to “The corpus which gathered the database from TIME magazine, text and articles from 1923 to 2006 created by Mark Davies, Professor of Linguistics at Brigham Young University”
- 1.4.4 “OED online” refers to “Oxford English Dictionary online which the full information of the senses of words can be attained”

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

This study is limited to study only the word ‘to run’, however, all the lemma for the word: run, runs, ran, running, will be included in the data collection. The study will cover all 9 decades: 1920s – 2000s, in the TIME corpus. From each decade, the 100 concordance lines will be taken out using the excel formula to elicit the tokens, thus there will be 900 concordance lines in total. In this study, the polysemous word ‘to run’ will be explored in terms of senses by using the Oxford English Dictionary in its online version as the main resource for sense citation. All of the data that are obtained will be put into excel spread sheet to be analyzed.

### **1.6 Significance of the study**

- 1.6.1 In terms of second language acquisition, the study’s findings may be useful for the learners to see the distinction between various senses of the word ‘run’ which will probably help them to make the better choice in interpreting or using it.
- 1.6.2 In terms of pedagogy, the findings might be helpful to the teacher as they may use it as authentic examples in their lessons.

### **1.7 Organization of the Study**

The study is divided into five chapters as follows;

Chapter 1 deals with the introduction of the study. It consists of the background of the study, motivation of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, and scope of the study.

Chapter 2 provides the review of literatures of this study which include the key topics and previous studies.

Chapter 3 focuses on the research methodology including the research method, the instruments, data collection and data analysis.

Chapter 4 reports the findings of the study and also give the explanation and discussion related to the findings.

Chapter 5 presents the summary of the study, the discussions, the conclusions, and the recommendation for further study.



## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, in order to pave the way for the further discussion in the following chapters, the main topics that are related to the study of polysemy in this paper will be reviewed. First of all, the study will look at 1) the history of the polysemy, 2) how it emerged and 3) how it developed. The second topic will focus on the various approaches to the study of polysemy. The last part will be the reviews of previous studies which are related to the current one.

#### 2.1 Definition of polysemy

Polysemy comes from the Greek word *polysemos* which means “of many senses” in which ‘poly (many) + semi (sign) and is later found in French language as *polysémie* and then to English language and polysemy (Online Etymology Dictionary, n.d.).

In OED online the definition of polysemy was given as ‘the fact of having several meanings; the possession of multiple meanings, senses, or connotations.’ While other online dictionaries such as Longman said that it is an uncountable noun which ‘has two or more different meanings’. Looking at the close meaning of the word from two different dictionaries we can see that both suggest that a word categorized by polysemy must contain the various meanings or senses in its self.

#### 2.2 The theory of polysemy analysis

Brugman and Lakoff (1988) mentioned polysemy as a kind of word that is the subtype of lexical ambiguity which contrasts with the kinds of words such as homonymy.

Klepousniotou (2002) explained in his study of homonymy and polysemy that both are under the term of lexical ambiguity as also claimed by Brugman and Lakoff, in which homonymy are words with the same written form but different meaning, while polysemy are the words with the same form and share the related meanings. The classic example for homonymy and polysemy words is that of the word ‘bank’. In the study of Frath (2001), the examples in which one is homonymy and polysemy of the word ‘bank’ is ‘bank’ as the institute for keeping the money and the one as a money

itself are considered as polysemy because of the related meanings, however, the 'bank' in such the comparison between 'the blood bank' and 'the river bank' are homonymy because those two only share the same form of 'bank' but the meanings are not related at all.

Many researchers have given interest to polysemy. Various theories have been applied to study polysemy such as the study of how a word changed over time in terms of diachrony and synchrony, or studies to see the relation of how each meaning is related. The study of semantic analysis of polysemy by Fillmore and Atkins (2000), was to see the prototypical, the core meaning, of the polysemous word 'to crawl'. Besides semantic analysis, there also is the cognitive analysis approach which will focus on the meanings or senses of the particular word. Gries (2006) had studied and applied the cognitive analysis together with behavioral profiles, or so-called ID tags, in order to study the senses of 'to run' and see how the behavioral profiles can help to identify the specific senses.

### **2.3 Corpora**

There are many branches in the linguistic field in which the prefix will give the idea of what the field is about, for instance, sociolinguistics is about the interplay between language and society. However, according to Lindquist (2009), corpus linguistics is more of a methodology combining a number of related methods which can be employed by the researcher using many approaches. Using corpora in teaching English has become popular among instructors as it provides them with the authentic language in use.

Various corpora have been created throughout the years as technology becomes better. In corpus linguistics, there are different types of corpora, for example, spoken corpora: London-Lund Corpus of Spoken English (LLC), general corpora: Bank of English (BoE), British National Corpus (BNC), Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), specialized corpora: Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English (MICASE), historical corpora: Helsinki Corpora, text archives as corpora: Time Magazine Corpus. The researcher can choose to use different types of corpora which suit the purpose of their study.

## 2.4 Previous related studies

Many researchers in the linguistic field have an interest in polysemy (Fillmore & Atkins, 2000; Healey, 2013; Gries, 2006; Glyn, 2014) and how to work to find out the way to determine the senses of each word they were interested in. As for the study that used the TIME corpus to investigate the frequency of words change over time, there were several studies by Hans Lindquist in his book 'Corpus Linguistics and the Description of English' (2009)

### 2.4.1 The studies on polysemous words

Fillmore and Atkins (2000) had studied about the polysemy of the word 'to crawl'. The samples of the verb crawl were drawn from the British National Corpus (BNC). In their study six dictionaries were used as the references for the senses citation to match with the tokens form BNC. Not to their surprise, Fillmore and Atkins found that across all the six dictionaries that were used, four of them share the core meaning of the word, but none of them could give all the senses that the researchers found on their tokens from corpus. The critiques on such an issue was made that the lexicographers, in order to fit in the senses they considered to be useful for English learners, seemed to lack the objective criteria for sense division and information extract from the corpus. As for their findings, Fillmore and Atkins found that the prototypical sense of the verb 'to crawl' was that of the 'the primary motion of the insect and invertebrates, and the deliberate crouching movement of human' (2000: 104) which to their findings, this verb actually has the overlap meaning with the verb 'ramper' in French.

Inspired by the semantic analysis of Fillmore and Atkins (2000) for the verb crawl, Healey (2013) followed their theoretical framework to do a study on the polysemy of the verb 'to bring' in which all the lemma was analyzed in the study. The Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English (MiCASE) was used and a total of 605 tokens of the verb 'bring': bring [n=322], bringing [n=67], brings [n=71], and brought [n=145], were found and used for analysis. In the process of analyzing the data, the researcher first analyzed all the tokens to find the all the senses that the word could occur in. The result on this part was that 52 senses of the verb 'to bring' were found. After all the

tokens were identified with the possible senses they possessed, the researcher went on to see the frequency of each of the senses and found that the intuitive sense that first came to mind such as 'to carry' was not the most frequent sense that was found, but that the sense of 'to introduce something into discourse' was the most found one. However, this might probably be because of the characteristics of the corpus data that was used by the researcher. As it was mentioned in the paper that 'the MiCASE consists of 152 transcripts (1,848,364 words) of recorded speech from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The data come from a variety of speech events including lectures, classroom discussions, lab sections, seminars, and advising sessions on campus' (Healey, 2013) this characteristic of mostly containing the sentences from speech might affect the frequency of the senses which were found.

Gries (2006) conducted the research on the polysemy word 'to run'. In his study, Gries employed the means of coding the tokens for variety of linguistic parameter (ID-tags) in order to create the behavioral profiles for the verb 'to run'. The researcher claimed his study as corpus-based as he collected the data from two corpora, the British component of the International Corpus of English (ICE-GB) and the Brown Corpus of American English. The total numbers of the retrieved tokens were 815 instances. The program WordNet 1.7.1 and dictionary were used to manually match the tokens and senses. Gries first started off with the cognitively-oriented analysis in which he divided the tokens into the group of intransitive verb, transitive verb, and idiom. The findings from the cognitive-oriented analysis found that the central or the prototypical sense of the verb to run is 'fast pedestrian motion' with 203 tokens of this sense found in his corpus data. As for the later parts of the study, Gries talked about the case studies in order to discuss the interplay found between the cognitively-motivated senses and behavioral profiles and follow with different theories in studying polysemy. In his conclusion, Gries stood his ground and supported the use of ID tags to develop the behavioral profiles in the study of polysemy.

Glyn (2014) followed in the theoretical framework of Gries (2006). Most of the information of his study aligned with that of Gries', however, instead of using the word 'many senses', Glyn stated that most of the data in Gries' findings about the most frequent senses found did not derive from 'senses' but were predicted by the

‘usage-features’, thus in his study’s title Glyn chose to use ‘the many uses of run’ while the one of Gries was ‘the many senses of to run’. Besides the previous point, Glyn had pretty much followed Gries’, however, in this study he added more topics to investigate, which is the uses of ‘run’ in the sociolinguistic usage. He aimed at investigating the senses of run that used between American English and British English. The findings show that, the senses of run ‘execute’ and ‘diffuse’ are more associated with American English, while the senses ‘flow’ and ‘extend time’ are with British English.

#### **2.4.2 The studies related to TIME Corpus**

Hans Lindquist (2009) included various small-scale studies employing the TIME corpus as the instrument in his book ‘Corpus Linguistics and the Description of English’. The study of how word change in frequency over time (Lindquist, 2009) shows how we can use the TIME corpus to see and to study about the changes of the frequency in the usage of two phrases ‘greenhouse effect’ and ‘global warming’, the study led to the findings of the decrease in the use of the phrase greenhouse effect but an increase of the phrase global warming. Another study of the frequency of words was the study of ‘maybe’ and ‘perhaps’ which the results came out as a steady increase of the use of word ‘maybe’ and a slight decrease the use of word ‘perhaps’. The explanation for the possibility of the changes in the frequency of these words in the two studies was that it could be a trend in using the words, where we can see that ‘perhaps’ trend was down but it still found used frequently in the academic context. The interesting suggestion on studying the word using TIME corpus by Lindquist was that the statistic and the numbers of the results cannot tell us all the information and *‘no investigation of lexis should stop at the statistics – you should always take a close look at the word in context’* (2009: 60)

## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the methods on how the data were collected and how it would be analyzed will be given as well as the limitation.

#### 3.1 Subjects and sample size

In this study the focus is on identifying the senses of the 900 concordance lines of all the lemma of the polysemous word ‘to run’ obtained from TIME during the years from 1923 to 2006. According to the corpus system, the years are grouped by decades; 1920s to 2000s, therefore there are nine decades in total. The study aims to find out the various senses of the word ‘run’ that can be found in the TIME corpus in order to see how many senses can be found and what is the most frequent one that found in each decade as well as overall. The motivation, as mentioned in the first part of the study, came from the fact that OED announced ‘to run’ as the word with the most senses (OED, 2015) at 654 senses found. Moreover, the speculation by Winchester (2011) motivates the author to see whether there is any evidence which indicates that there is an increase in the meaning of the word ‘to run’.

#### 3.2 Materials

TIME corpus is used in order to acquire the 900 concordance lines of the word ‘to run’. This corpus data is developed by Mark Davies of Brigham Young University, who also works on one of the largest corpus for American English COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English). TIME corpus is composed of more than 100 million words which were obtained from the TIME archive from 1923 to 2006. Davies claimed that the corpus is suitable for many studies, as he gave the examples, such as to see how words, phrases and grammatical constructions have increased or decreased in frequency and see how words have changed meaning over time. (Davies, 2007)

As for the dictionaries and references for the senses, OED online (Oxford English Dictionary online) will be used as the main reference as it is up-to-date with many new senses of the word 'to run'. On OED online, the senses for 'to run' are divided into 5 main senses. However, each five senses have sub-senses of their own. Therefore, the sub-senses increase the amount of senses on OED to 82 senses. Besides these 82 senses, the dictionary also gives the senses of run in the phrasal verb form. In data analysis process, both senses from the main part and phrasal verb will be used to define the sense of run in each concordance line.

### **3.3 Procedures**

#### **3.3.1 Data collection**

After the research instruments are selected, the data will be elicited for the research. In order to obtain all the lemma from the TIME corpus database, the word will be searched using '[run]' by typing it in the word(s) box on the website <http://corpus.byu.edu/time/> as shown in Figure 1. The next step is to select the lemma. As shown in Figure 2 the search for all the lemma of run reveals 6 words: run, ran, running, runs, runneth, and runing. The words 'runneth' and 'runing' will be omitted from the study as the first one is out of use and the latter one is a misspelled word. As this study wants to obtain the tokens from each decade separately, the first cycle of the search will consist of only the 1920s. After all the specifications are selected we will proceed by clicking on the icon name 'CONTEXT' over the lemma and the results of the concordance lines will be shown as in Figure 3. The following step is to copy all the existing concordance lines from each decade, (for 1920s the total concordance lines are 2,866), and put them in Microsoft Excel as shown in Figure 4. Since we are looking for only 100 tokens from each decade, the formula will then be run in order to extract 100 tokens within the ordering of the years, this can be illustrated by the Figure 5. These five figures show only the first cycle of the data collection which belongs to the data of 1920s, thus eight more cycles need to be repeated in order to acquire the tokens from the 1930s to 2000s.

Figure 1 TIME corpus search setting screen

Figure 2 TIME corpus screen on lemma and decade selection

E MAGAZINE CORPUS										M JEENLOY					
MILLION WORDS, 1923-2006										-- START -- ?					
SEE CONTEXT: CLICK ON WORD (ALL SECTIONS), NUMBER (ONE SECTION), OR [CONTEXT] (SELECT) [HELP...]										COMPARE ?			SIDE BY SIDE		
		CONTEXT	ALL	1920s	1930s	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s			
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RUN	27115	1144	2729	3903	4578	4529	3292	2625	2551	1764			
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RAN	12638	747	1657	2285	2547	1907	1212	941	790	552			
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RUNNING	12093	471	1073	1444	2088	2045	1672	1317	1171	812			
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RUNS	6740	260	586	774	1138	1331	884	646	642	479			
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	RUNNETH	21	2	1	4	2	2	5	1	2	2			
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	RUNING	2			1		1							
TOTAL			58609	2624	6046	8411	10353	9815	7065	5530	5156	3609			

1.316 seconds

Figure 3 TIME corpus search results screen

CONTEXT		ALL	1920s	1930s	1940s	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	
KEYWORD IN CONTEXT DISPLAY										
SECTION: 1920s, PAGE: << < 1 / 29 > >> SAMPLE: 100 200 500 1000										
CLICK FOR MORE CONTEXT [?] SAVE LIST CHOOSE LIST ----- CREATE NEW LIST [?]										
1	1923/03/17	A	B	C	upon the coal industry. This is perfectly literal, since many of the mines <b>run</b> under the city and buildings not infrequently cave in as a result of dangerous tunneling					
2	1923/03/17	A	B	C	. In Chicago he campaigned for William A. Cunnea, labor lawyer, who is <b>running</b> for mayor on the Socialist ticket. Debs, his health recovered after his recent					
3	1923/04/07	A	B	C	platform for 1924. Announcements by three members of his cabinet that he will <b>run</b> in that year certainly will make him appear as a prospective candidate					
4	1923/04/07	A	B	C	Florence. It is all very ingenious and very amusing. But the joke is <b>run</b> into the ground. All these grotesque masqueraders begin to take themselves seriously					
5	1923/04/07	A	B	C	banks, despite the current trade expansion. Several Reserve banks could not pay their <b>running</b> expenses today simply on interest accruing on their portfolios					
6	1923/04/07	A	B	C	interest accruing on their portfolio of bills and paper. Theoretically they should if necessary <b>run</b> at a loss in such cases; but this has been made impossible					
7	1923/04/07	A	B	C	, Manhattan, broke that record by two hours. # In Baltimore a bull <b>ran</b> wild through the heart of the shopping district. George Penkowitz grabbed the animal's					
8	1923/04/07	A	B	C	by Marjorie Rambeau and Margalo Gillmore. The production goes to Washington for a preliminary <b>run</b> April 6. # Walter Hampden announced definitely his intention to play					
9	1923/04/07	A	B	C	The Ring and the Book. # Decameron Nights, after nearly a year's <b>run</b> in Drury Lane, is to be withdrawn in March. Its place will be					
10	1923/10/05	A	B	C	's Speech Splits Party. " The other side (notably The Christian Science Monitor <b>ran</b> " President Finds His Court Policy Backed by Public. " # The truth is					
11	1923/11/05	A	B	C	on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports, is that it is being <b>run</b> by the I. W. W. From all reports the strike itself is a failure:					
12	1923/11/05	A	B	C	715300 In an effort to stop rum <b>running</b> , it is understood that Secretary Hughes made advances to Great Britain for cooperation in					
13	1923/11/05	A	B	C	715302 The power boat Napeague <b>ran</b> into New York Harbor flying red flags at bow and stern. A coast guard					
14	1923/11/05	A	B	C	. He touches her. A car passes. He jumps back. The girl <b>runs</b> safely home to her parents. # A Negro is later arrested, identified by					
15	1923/01/05	A	B	C	employment to farmers at city wages, which all comes back to the fact that <b>running</b> the Ford Motor Company is one thing and courting the farmer vote is another.					
16	1923/04/19	A	B	C	four voyages out of New York, in order to make sure that everything is <b>running</b> smoothly. # Flying the house flag of the United States Lines, she will					
17	1923/12/19	A	B	C	at present in Morocco, perhaps preparing for Othello. Theatre tickets in Berlin now <b>run</b> to 39,000 marks or so. " Give us a couple of million, papa					
18	1923/06/19	A	B	C	715470 This year no opposition ticket was <b>run</b> , and the slate of New York Stock Exchange officials for the next year was					

Figure 4 Excel database for all the tokens of the word run from TIME

	A	B	C	D	E
<b>1920s tokens</b>					
1			0		
2	3/17/1923	upon the coal industry. This is perfectly literal, since many of the mines <b>run</b> under the city and buildings not infrequently cave in as a result of dangerous tunneling	1		
3	3/17/1923	. In Chicago he campaigned for William A. Cunnea, labor lawyer, who is <b>running</b> for mayor on the Socialist ticket. Debs, his health recovered after his recent	2		
4	4/7/1923	platform for 1924. Announcements by three members of his cabinet that he will <b>run</b> in that year certainly will make him appear as a prospective candidate campaigning for reelection	3		
5	4/7/1923	Florence. It is all very ingenious and very amusing. But the joke is <b>run</b> into the ground. All these grotesque masqueraders begin to take themselves seriously. You	4		
6	4/7/1923	banks, despite the current trade expansion. Several Reserve banks could not pay their <b>running</b> expenses today simply on interest accruing on their portfolio of bills and paper. Theoretically	5		
7	4/7/1923	interest accruing on their portfolio of bills and paper. Theoretically they should if necessary <b>run</b> at a loss in such cases; but this has been made impossible by the	6		
8	4/7/1923	, Manhattan, broke that record by two hours. # In Baltimore a bull <b>ran</b> wild through the heart of the shopping district. George Penkowitz grabbed the animal's	7		
9	4/7/1923	by Marjorie Rambeau and Margalo Gillmore. The production goes to Washington for a preliminary <b>run</b> April 6. # Walter Hampden announced definitely his intention to play	8		
10	4/7/1923	The Ring and the Book. # Decameron Nights, after nearly a year's <b>run</b> in Drury Lane, is to be withdrawn in March. Its place will be	9		
11	10/5/1923	's Speech Splits Party. " The other side (notably The Christian Science Monitor <b>ran</b> " President Finds His Court Policy Backed by Public. " # The truth is	10		
12	11/5/1923	on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast ports, is that it is being <b>run</b> by the I. W. W. From all reports the strike itself is a failure:	11		
13	11/5/1923	715300 In an effort to stop rum <b>running</b> , it is understood that Secretary Hughes made advances to Great Britain for cooperation in	12		
14	11/5/1923	715302 The power boat Napeague <b>ran</b> into New York Harbor flying red flags at bow and stern. A coast guard	13		
15	11/5/1923	. He touches her. A car passes. He jumps back. The girl <b>runs</b> safely home to her parents. # A Negro is later arrested, identified by	14		
16	1/5/1923	employment to farmers at city wages, which all comes back to the fact that <b>running</b> the Ford Motor Company is one thing and courting the farmer vote is another.	15		
17	4/19/1923	four voyages out of New York, in order to make sure that everything is <b>running</b> smoothly. # Flying the house flag of the United States Lines, she will	16		
18	12/19/1923	at present in Morocco, perhaps preparing for Othello. Theatre tickets in Berlin now <b>run</b> to 39,000 marks or so. " Give us a couple of million, papa	17		
19	6/19/1923	715470 This year no opposition ticket was <b>run</b> , and the slate of New York Stock Exchange officials for the next year was	18		
20	12/19/1923	715476 Philadelphia and St. Louis National League baseball teams made ten home <b>runs</b> in a single game, breaking the league record. Cy # Williams, Philly	19		
21	12/19/1923	skillful use of materials has greatly raised engine endurance. Engines now are expected to <b>run</b> continuously for 300 hours without deterioration. # Now, however, the Navy Department	20		
22	12/19/1923	a clergyman. What do you think has been happening there? " you would <b>run</b> considerable risk by replying that your neighbor was coming down in the world, or	21		
23	12/28/1923	with President Wilson and Samuel Gompers at the Peace Conference in 1919. She twice <b>ran</b> for election to the British Parliament, in 1918 and 1920, both times on	22		

Figure 5 TIME corpus search results screen

	A	
1		
58	<a href="#">12/2/1923</a>	American rowing. For a good many years nearly every college in the country has <b>run</b> its navy on the American p
115	<a href="#">10/1/1923</a>	Belgian Congo. The Turkestan samples of pitchblende (the main source of radium) <b>run</b> almost twice as high in
172	<a href="#">3/24/1923</a>	knots-a speed which would take her across the Atlantic faster than any transatlantic steamship now <b>running</b> .
229	<a href="#">12/24/1923</a>	Street has long been unanimously of the opinion that George F. Baker knew something about <b>running</b> banks.
286	<a href="#">3/31/1923</a>	846143 A new weekly newspaper, The 'Woman Voter, <b>run</b> by women for women, began publication in Clarksville
343	<a href="#">3/3/1924</a>	. Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, or Senator Wheeler, insurgent Republican of Montana-should decide to <b>run</b> c
400	<a href="#">6/2/1924</a>	to a friend of the family, who gave the youth a noncommittal letter, <b>running</b> as follows: # To whom it May Con
457	<a href="#">8/18/1924</a>	" Only the Jews have money, and only a few of them. Anti-Semitism <b>runs</b> high. The old wealthy and middle-clas
514	<a href="#">11/17/1924</a>	defeated about as decisively as in 1920 - more so in one respect: it <b>ran</b> third in 13 states. The Demo cratic New
571	<a href="#">2/25/1924</a>	TIME, Dec. 31). # The administration of Hungarian finances is to be <b>run</b> upon similar lines to Austria, who, unde
628	<a href="#">10/20/1924</a>	but lost the services of Halfback Bowman, the fleet " Chet " Bowman who <b>ran</b> for the U. S. in Colombes Stadiu
685	<a href="#">1/5/1925</a>	had whirled, torrents of rain fallen, yet Australia had piled up 452 more <b>runs</b> in second innings. What had Englan
742	<a href="#">4/13/1925</a>	mountains, GRASS. (P. 13, col. 2.) # Wit that <b>runs</b> and pours like wine. (P. 14, col. 2.)
799	<a href="#">8/24/1925</a>	" Babe Ruth of cricket, " sped between wickets. When he had finished <b>running</b> he had completed his 126th cen
856	<a href="#">10/19/1925</a>	Wesley B. Porter, 66, for 25 years Town Auditor (Republican), <b>ran</b> last week for reelection. " Good old Porter, "
913	<a href="#">2/9/1925</a>	. Hugo Quist. Back came the messenger with the news that Nurmi would not <b>run</b> . At this, Manager Quist put or
970	<a href="#">12/28/1925</a>	I want to ask the Senator if he does not recall, when the saloons <b>ran</b> in the city of Washington- # Mr. WILLIS: It
1027	<a href="#">3/23/1925</a>	an integral part of Egypt wholly under Egyptian rule. # All of these policies <b>run</b> counter to British policy in Egypt
1084	<a href="#">11/23/1925</a>	be Minister to Germany? Attorney General? Would he, sometime, care to <b>run</b> for President? Said he: " I do not
1141	<a href="#">4/12/1926</a>	Weasel, chief of the Chippewas; Prairie Dog, chief of the Cherokees; <b>Running</b> Deer, chief of the Sacs and Fo
1198	<a href="#">8/16/1926</a>	chucking the Administration under the chin, they turned confidently to the editorial page, <b>ran</b> expectant gaze ov
1255	<a href="#">12/6/1926</a>	grey face is the lustreless eyes sic of a gentlewoman whose tears must all be <b>running</b> inward. # " Terrible tears
1312	<a href="#">4/19/1926</a>	he and an aide mshed across the tundra to the nearest settlement. He had <b>run</b> out of food for the dogs. Soor
1369	<a href="#">10/18/1926</a>	saved himself from destruction by clinging to the radiator of an automobile that would have <b>run</b> him down; wen
1426	<a href="#">2/24/1926</a>	p. 14.) # 25) What race new to the U. S. was <b>run</b> last week? (See p. 24.)
1483	<a href="#">1/3/1927</a>	to Nashvillians. The emanations of Dr. O'Callaghan addressed to " Mr. Nashville Businessman " <b>ran</b> on exube
1540	<a href="#">1/17/1927</a>	Hagenlacher, he was making a final effort to get his championship. After a <b>run</b> of 23 he failed. Hagenlacher, ver
1597	<a href="#">4/18/1927</a>	poet; Anytus, the tanner; and Lycon, the orator. The accusation <b>ran</b> : " Socrates is guilty, firstly, of denying the g
<p>14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p> <p>Ready 50 of 2866 records found</p>		

### 3.3.2 Data analysis

There are three main aspects that this study is focusing on:

1. The senses of the word 'run' will be analyzed from all the 900 tokens extracted by following the data collection procedures. All the tokens will be matched with the senses found on the three references including OED online. This data analysis step was adopted and adapted from the previous research studies (Gries, 2006; Healey, 2013) by categorizing into intransitive verb, transitive verb, and idioms.

2. After all the senses are identified, the frequency of each sense will be counted from both each decade and overall in order to see which sense is found the most in the TIME corpus.

3. In order to answer the second research question on the increase of the meaning of the word 'to run', all 900 tokens will be coded using their semantic characteristics; such as the subjects/heads, objects, and complement of the clauses and sentences (Gries, 2006) as the basic in coding in order to label each one with themes. The themes will be used as the means to look for evidence that will help to answer the second research question of this study. Also, the R1 collocates will also be drawn from the concordance lines.

### **3.4 Limitation**

**Sample size:** The samples for this study are 900 concordance lines for overall, however, only 100 concordance lines are drawn from each decade and are considered not big enough to determine the obvious results.

**Generalization:** As the TIME corpus uses of American English, it lacks the other Englishes such as British English. Another limitation concerns with TIME corpus is its bias characteristic. Lindquist had mentioned this bias characteristic that the TIME corpus is biased towards some registers such as politics and arts, but less in others such as food recipes (2009).

**Validity and Reliability:** In an attempt to assess the accuracy of the findings in the data analysis, the data should be reviewed by more than one person in order to seek other opinions to determine whether they agree or disagree. However, in this paper there is no peer review due to the time constraints.

## CHAPTER 4

### FINDINGS

This chapter reports and discusses the findings of the study of senses of polysemy word ‘run’ in TIME corpus across all nine decades; 1920s, 1930s, 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s, for the means of answering the research questions mentioned earlier in the first part of the study. The analysis will start with looking at the most found senses in each decade from first rank to tenth. The second part will be an analysis of collocations in order to see which words seem to occur frequently with the verb ‘to run’. Following this is an analysis of the semantic characteristics of the referents of the elements which occur together with the word ‘run’ such as its subjects, objects, and complements, which later will be coded with themes derived from the acquired tokens.

#### 4.1 The findings of senses

##### 4.1.1 The findings of senses in 1920s

The findings from the 100 tokens of ‘to run’ that have been drawn from TIME Corpus of 1920s show that of all 100 tokens which are all in verb form, 64 are intransitive verbs and 36 are transitive verbs. From 100 tokens 43 senses of ‘to run’ that have been found. This finding is similar to Gries (2006) which also showed that the majority of the verb ‘to run’ was found in the intransitive form. However, in terms of senses there are differences in findings. As Gries (2006), the sense that was found most in his study was ‘fast pedestrian’ which can be compared with ‘to go with quick steps’ according to OED online, while the sense that was found the most in 1920s in this study was ‘to direct, to conduct’ as in (1);

(1) *In 1897, Mrs. John Charles Smith, a widow, ran a candy counter in a fish store in Toronto.* [n=13]

‘To go with quick steps’ turned out to be in the second rank for the sense that was found the most in 1920s, example in (2);

(2) *Failing to catch anyone with his wife, he sharpened his axe, ran to the house, decapitated his wife, shot himself through the head.* [n=11]

Besides these first and second rank, the most found senses that have been found in 1920s, ranked from third to tenth are as follows; the sense of 'to stand or offer oneself as a candidate' as can be seen in (3), 'to be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, proportion, yield, etc.' in (4), 'to traverse or cover (a certain distance) by running' for example in (5), 'to extend, stretch' as in (6), 'to retire or retreat rapidly' which can be seen in (7), 'in figuration of rapid motion' as found in (8), 'to pursue, chase, hunt' that can be seen in the example in (9), and 'to move by means of wheels turning' as shown by example in (10)

(3) *But the only way Henry Ford can ever run for the Presidency will be to run as an independent candidate.* [n=8]

(4) *During recent months, domestic consumption of copper has run about 65,000 tons a month* [n=6]

(5) *" Cowboy Knick " Kutsch (Iowa) ran 32 yards to the Illinois one-yard line; crossed it on the next play* [n=5]

(6) *The main line of the Rock Island runs from Chicago to Denver and Colorado Springs* [n=5]

(7) *Bill Haywood ran away from the farm, did some prospecting, became a Socialist.* [n=4]

(8) *But whenever Man or Mother Earth makes a slip, a Water runs madly to meet fellow Waters.* [n=3]

(9) *A hatless crowd of delegates ran after them* [n=3]

(10) *As the Guadalajara-Mexico City Express neared La Barca, in Jalisco, it ran at full speed upon two rails* [n=2]

The findings are also shown in the table. 1 for a clearer picture of the frequency of the senses.

**Table.1 Top 10 Senses Found in 1920s**

No.	Senses	Frequency out of 100
1	To direct, to conduct	13
2	To go with quick steps	11
3	To stand or offer oneself as a candidate for a position, seat, etc.	8
4	To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, proportion, yield, etc.	6
5	To traverse or cover (a certain distance) by running.	5
6	To extend, stretch; to form a continuous line or boundary; to have its course.	5
7	To retire or retreat rapidly (from a place, person, etc.); to flee, take to flight	4
8	In various figurative contexts, generally with the implication of rapid motion.	3
9	To pursue, chase, hunt (game, etc.). Also fig. and in extended use.	3
10	intr. Esp. of a vehicle: to move by means of wheels turning in contact with the ground.	2

Besides the main sense that were found in 1920s, I also acquired interesting data of the verb ‘to run’ in term of idiomatic expression such as ‘to run amok (or amuck)’ which gives the sense of ‘to change the state’, however, in the study the token for ‘to run amok’ are put in the more specific sense which is ‘to go into a frenzy’ which can be seen in (11);

(11) *musician was so enraged by the chatter of a woman in the audience that he ran amuck and bit a policeman.* [n=2]

Another idiomatic expression that was found is ‘to run a gauntlet’ which belongs to the sense ‘to execute, to perform’, however the specific meaning of this is ‘to endure a series of obstacles threats, or criticism’ (12);

(12) *The " Red " Nationalist ship must run a doubtful gauntlet of anti-Nationalist Chinese and " White Russian " troops at Pukow* [n=1]

#### 4.1.2 The findings of senses in 1930s

In this decade the findings of the verb show that 59 are intransitive and 41 are transitive. As for the senses that were found from 100 tokens there are 37 senses in total. The finding of the first sense that has been found to be the most is the same as 1920s which is the sense 'to direct, to conduct' (13) and 'to go with quick step' was found in the second rank (14);

(13) *that distinguishes them from competitors like J. C. Penney Co. is that they are entirely run and largely owned by Chinese.* [n=24]

(14) *Then Masked General ran out and War Admiral squeezed home a lucky winner* [n=11]

As for the rank from third to tenth of 1930s ; the sense of 'to retire or retreat rapidly' as can be seen in (15), 'to stand for a position as a candidate.' in (16), 'to be specified in numbers' for example in (17), 'to traverse or cover (a certain distance) by running' as in (18), 'to extend, stretch' can be seen in (19), 'be published or printed' as found in (20), 'to cause (a vehicle, etc.) to move in this way' can be seen in the example in (21), and 'to be worded or expressed in a specified manner' as shown by example in (22)

(15) *When Georgiana ran away at the age of 50 and registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, Brother* [n=9]

(16) *During recent months, domestic consumption of copper has run about 65,000 tons a month* [n=7]

(17) *Nineteen years later Huey Pierce Long ran for Governor of Louisiana, made sweeping promises, was elected* [n=4]

(18) *Its gross revenues have been running at the rate of \$26,000,000 per year with \$2.800,000 left for the common stock.* [n=4]

(19) *The fly ran 270 meters. The ant circled the track 382 times.* [n=4]

(20) *Customarily the path of good fiction in the U. S. runs from East to West.* [n=3]

(21) *The Red Russians may run their trains off the rails and foolishly crack up their super-airships* [n=2]

(22) *This shortest route to India must at all costs be dominated by Britain, so ran the popular dogma and so the British Admiralty has stiffly held.* [n=2]

The findings are also shown in the table. 2 for a clearer picture of the frequency of the senses.

**Table.2 Top 10 Senses Found in 1930s**

No.	Senses	Frequency out of 100
13	To direct, to conduct	24
14	To go with quick steps	11
15	To retire or retreat rapidly (from a place, person, etc.); to flee, take to flight	9
16	To stand or offer oneself as a candidate for a position, seat, etc.	7
17	To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, proportion, yield, etc.	4
18	To traverse or cover (a certain distance) by running.	4
19	To extend, stretch; to form a continuous line or boundary; to have its course.	4
20	To be published or printed, esp. in serial form in successive issues	3
21	To cause (a vehicle, etc.) to move in this way. Also fig. and in figurative contexts.	2
22	To be worded or expressed in a specified manner.	2

In 1930s there were several idiomatic expressions that have been found among 100 tokens for TIME corpus which are ‘to run afoul’, ‘to run true to form’, and ‘to run rampant’. The concordance line which shows the sentence for ‘to run afoul’ gave the sense of ‘to go into an undesirable state because of disagreement’ which can be seen in (23);

(23) *They did, and soon ran afoul of the Benevolent Association.* [n=1]

As for 'to run through to form' the sense that found is 'to be or behave as expected' as seen in (24). While the sense of 'to run rampant' is 'to turn into another state' which shown here as a violent state (25);

(24) *French workers ran true to form last week.* [n=1]

(25) *from their drunken stupor, it did not save any of them if bacteria had run rampant even for so short a period as three hours.* [n=1]

#### 4.1.3 The findings of senses in 1940s

The intransitive verb form from all 100 tokens in 1940s is 49, while transitive form is 51. This finding is slightly different from the first two decades whereas the intransitive form is the majority. As for the senses that have been found there are 37. The findings of senses are similar that of 1920s and 1930s in which the most found sense is 'to direct, to conduct' (26). The second sense that has been found the most is 'to publish or print in newspaper etc.' as that of (27). The third, fourth, and fifth senses that have been found most are 'to come to an end' (28), 'to go with quick steps' (29), and 'to stand as a candidate for position' like in (30);

(26) *This whopping project was run by tiny, greenish-eyed Hallie Flanagan, head of Vassar College's Experimental Theatre* [n=28]

(27) *Last October, TIME ran a very moving article about Wendell Willkie, and thereafter a number of your readers* [n=8]

(28) *Wallace was going to publish the original letter in pamphlet form, his patience ran out.* [n=7]

(29) *Eight years ago Venzke ran a 4:10 in Manhattan for a world's indoor record, for a time stayed* [n=6]

(30) *Fiorello La-Guardia's heir designate, who ran for Mayor of New York City in 1945 and was defeated by William O'Dwyer.* [n=5]

When we look at the positions for the sixth to tenth, the findings are as follows; ‘to be specified size, price etc.’ as in (31), ‘to retire or retreat rapidly’ in (32), ‘to incur, meet with, encounter’ which can see in (33), ‘to be published’ in (34), and ‘to extend, to stretch’ for (35);

(31) *Cardroom receipts ran about \$2,000 a year (35 a seat), [n=4]*

(32) *attempts aimed diagonally into convoys from an extreme range of five or six miles-and then ran for it. [n=4]*

(33) *Along Grosvenor Place, which overlooks the grounds, they ran into a snag: [n=4]*

(34) *as nowhere else in the country, exist on the ads of local merchants, run only community news. [n=3]*

(35) *Around the central part of the island would run a belt highway. [n=2]*

The findings are also shown in the table. 3 for a clearer picture of the frequency of the senses.

**Table.3 Top 10 Senses Found in 1940s**

No.	Senses	Frequency out of 100
26	To direct, conduct, organize, manage (a business, etc.).	28
27	To publish or print in a newspaper or magazine	8
28	To become expended or exhausted; to come to an end.	7
29	To go with quick steps on alternate feet	6
30	To stand or offer oneself as a candidate for a position, seat, etc.	5
31	To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, proportion, yield, etc.	4
32	To retire or retreat rapidly (from a place, person, etc.); to flee, take to flight	4
33	To incur, meet with, encounter, undergo (a particular (esp. unpleasant) fate or circumstance)	4
34	To be published or printed, esp. in serial form in successive issues.	3
35	To extend, stretch; to form a continuous line or boundary; to have its course.	2

In the 1940s 3 idiomatic expressions have been found which are ‘to run a risk’ which falls to the sense ‘to expose oneself to a risk’ (36), ‘to run for cover’ and ‘to run for it’ both belonging to the sense ‘to retreat, to flee.’ However, ‘to run for the cover’ has the more specific meaning of ‘to run to safe place’. The example for both can be seen in (37) and (38);

(36) *If he acquiesced in the Axis Drang nach Osten, he ran the risk of being bottled in both the Baltic and Black Seas by Germany.* [n=2]

(37) *The common man ran for cover; he did not want to be caught in the middle* [n=1]

(38) *aimed diagonally into convoys from an extreme range of five or six miles-and then ran for it.* [n=1]

#### 4.1.4 The findings of senses in 1950s

The intransitive verb form from all 100 tokens from the 1950s is 59, while transitive form is 41. As for the senses that have been found there are 34. The sense that has been found the most is still ‘to direct, to conduct’ (39). The second sense that has been found the most is ‘to come to an end.’ like that of (40). The third, fourth, and fifth senses that have been found most are ‘to stand as the candidate for position’ (41), ‘to incur, to encounter’ (42), and ‘to publish or print in newspaper’ as in (43);

(39) *he expanded the office of general manager to its present bounds so that he could run the whole operation, set up the first farm system, and won six pennants* [n=17]

(40) *the press boat chugged a good 100 yards behind the royal barge, ran out of gas and finally had to be paddled to shore.* [n=9]

(41) *the campaign of Oklahoma's Senator Robert Kerr, the man who said he would run if Truman didn't.* [n=9]

(42) *highly touted solid-fuel Polaris, designed to be fired from submerged atomic submarines, has run into its share of troubles* [n=7]

(43) *Editor Leiser apologized and dutifully sang LeBaron's praises. Four days later the Chronicle ran a Page One editorial calling for a game between mighty California and little Pacific.* [n=6]

When we look at the positions for the sixth to tenth, the findings are as follows; 'in various figurative context with rapid motion' as in (44), 'to extend, to stretch' in (45), 'to retreat, to flee' which can see in (46), 'to be specified size, price' in (47), and 'to go with quick steps' for (48);

(44) *was a bit short on wind. In Mazurka, " all the time you run like mad (35 a seat),* [n=5]

(45) *Some sections have wide boulevards and modernistic buildings; in others, narrow streets run between mud-brick hovels.* [n=5]

(46) *They run off together, but Karen soon cloy's his palate.* [n=5]

(47) *Rice for a family of four or five costs \$60 a month; Pusan wages run from \$10 to \$15 monthly.* [n=5]

(48) *the airmen went on ever-lengthening hikes (from 90 min. to ten hours), ran up and down the steep slopes above timberline, leaped from boulder to boulder.* [n=3]

The findings are also shown in the table. 4 for a clearer picture of the frequency of the senses.

**Table.4 Top 10 Senses Found in 1950s**

No.	Senses	Frequency out of 100
39	To direct, conduct, organize, manage (a business, etc.).	17
40	To become expended or exhausted; to come to an end.	9
41	To stand or offer oneself as a candidate for a position, seat, etc.	9
42	To incur, meet with, encounter, undergo (a particular (esp. unpleasant) fate or circumstance)	7
43	To publish or print in a newspaper or magazine	6
44	In various figurative contexts, generally with the implication of rapid motion.	5
45	To extend, stretch; to form a continuous line or boundary; to have its course.	5
46	To retire or retreat rapidly (from a place, person, etc.); to flee, take to flight	5
47	To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, proportion, yield, etc.	5
48	To go with quick steps on alternate feet	3

#### 4.1.5 The findings of senses in 1960s

The intransitive verb form from all 100 tokens in 1960s is 63, while transitive form is 37. As for the senses that have been found there are 27. The sense that has been found the most is still ‘to direct, to conduct’ (49). The second sense that has been found the most is ‘to be specified size, price etc.’ like that of (50). The third, fourth, and fifth senses that have been found most are ‘to go with quick steps’ (51), ‘in various configurative content of rapid motion’ (52), and ‘to retreat, to flee’ as in (53);

(49) *World Bank and the U.S.-dominated InterAmerican Bank, it will be run largely by Asians.* [n=26]

(50) *Grad school acceptances by the University of Southern California are running 20% above those of last year.* [n=10]

(51) *He does nothing perfectly-but he does everything well. He runs, he passes, he kicks field goals and extra points.* [n=7]

(52) *He doesn't look like much, but he runs hard, carries weight and takes on all comers.* [n=7]

(53) *The truck drivers ran away, but were later arrested.* [n=6]

When we look at the positions for the sixth to tenth, the findings are as follows; 'to stand as a candidate for a position' as in (54), 'to incur, to encounter' in (55), 'to last, to continue' which can see in (56), 'to extend, to stretch' in (57), and 'to be worded' for (58);

(54) *the Chesapeake Bay Bridge land in 1965, but publicly disclosed that fact when he ran for Governor in 1966.* [n=4]

(55) *Then they ran into roadblocks set up by defiant troops of Wilaya 4, the military district* [n=4]

(56) *In a heated and often angry confrontation that ran on for nearly three days* [n=4]

(57) *either packed in the holds of fishing junks or by climbing the eight-foot fence that runs along the 22-mile land border with China.* [n=3]

(58) *goats and sheep-they try to exorcise their grief of leave-taking by singing. One song runs: " The Nile is drowning Nubia and we must forget the past.* [n=3]

The findings are also shown in the table. 5 for a clearer picture of the frequency of the senses.

**Table.5 Top 10 Senses Found in 1960s**

No.	Senses	Frequency out of 100
49	To direct, conduct, organize, manage (a business, etc.).	26
50	To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, proportion, yield, etc.	10
51	To go with quick steps on alternate feet	7
52	In various figurative contexts, generally with the implication of rapid motion.	7
53	To retire or retreat rapidly (from a place, person, etc.); to flee, take to flight	6
54	To stand or offer oneself as a candidate for a position, seat, etc.	4
55	To incur, meet with, encounter, undergo (a particular (esp. unpleasant) fate or circumstance)	4
56	To last. Later more generally (of an activity, agreement, condition, etc.: to continue, go on; to remain operative or effective.	4
57	To extend, stretch; to form a continuous line or boundary; to have its course.	3
58	To be worded or expressed in a specified manner.	3

#### 4.1.6 The findings of senses in 1970s

The intransitive verb form from all 100 tokens in 1970s is 62, while transitive form is 38. As for the senses that have been found there are 30. The sense that has been found the most is still ‘to direct, to conduct’ (59). The second sense that has been found the most is ‘to stand as a candidate’ like that of (60). The third, fourth, and fifth senses that have been found most are ‘to be specified size, price etc.’ (61), ‘to incur, to encounter’ (62), and ‘to pass from point to point’ as in (63);

(59) *Milton Berle runs Madman Mooney's Hubcap Heaven, a very used car lot, and Steve Martin* [n=25]

(60) *Bill Berry, an electrician, and James Schwebach, a farmer, ran for the same city council seat in Moriarty, N. Mex.* [n=14]

(61) *work week from 40 to 35 hours to stem steel layoffs, which have been running at 1,000 a month for four years in an industry that has about 300,000 workers* [n=12]

(62) *From time to time, the show has run into problems-first of all, the network's own attitude.* [n=5]

(63) *and the crumbs with it, touched my palate, than a shudder ran through my whole body, and I stopped, intent upon the extraordinary changes* [n=5]

When we look at the positions for the sixth to tenth, the findings are as follows; 'in various figurative context with rapid motion' as in (64), 'to go with quick steps' in (65), 'to publish in newspaper' which can see in (66), 'to last, to continue' in (67), and 'to go into an undesirable state because of disagreement' for (68);

(64) *Astronomers are running around trying to get their equipment ready for observations* [n=4]

(65) *It was there last week that Celtic Forward John Havlicek, a venerable 34, ran and shot, almost singlehanded, the defending N.B.A. champion New York* [n=4]

(66) *Church of England, last week underscored the remaining gap over the papacy. It ran an editorial urging the 79-year-old Pope Paul to resign* [n=4]

(67) *OPEC sells most of its oil under contracts that can run from a month to a year or more, but cartel leaders watch the day-to-day* [n=3]

(68) *In the National Hockey League, miracles never cease; they just run afoul of the Montreal Canadiens.* [n=3]

The findings are also shown in the table. 6 for a clearer picture of the frequency of the senses.

**Table.6 Top 10 Senses Found in 1970s**

No.	Senses	Frequency out of 100
59	To direct, conduct, organize, manage (a business, etc.).	25
60	To stand or offer oneself as a candidate for a position, seat, etc.	14
61	To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, proportion, yield, etc.	12
62	To incur, meet with, encounter, undergo (a particular (esp. unpleasant) fate or circumstance)	5
63	To pass or move quickly from point to point; to spread in this way. In later use usu. with a preposition.	5
64	In various figurative contexts, generally with the implication of rapid motion.	4
65	To go with quick steps on alternate feet	4
66	To publish or print in a newspaper or magazine	3
67	To last. Later more generally (of an activity, agreement, condition, etc.: to continue, go on; to remain operative or effective.	2
68	Run afoul to experience problems, punishment, or harm because you do not obey a rule or disagree with a powerful organization, group, or person:	2

#### 4.1.7 The findings of senses in 1980s

The intransitive verb form from all 100 tokens in 1980s is 53, while transitive form is 47. As for the senses that have been found there are 28 senses in total. The sense that has been found the most is ‘to direct, to conduct’ (69). The second sense that has been found the most is ‘to stand as a candidate’ like that of (70). The third, fourth, and fifth senses that have been found most are ‘to incur, to encounter.’ (71), ‘to come to an end’ (72), and ‘in various figurative context with rapid motion’ as in (73);

(69) *President-elect has plenty of strategists. What he needs at Defense is someone who will run the place.* [n=25]

(70) *When Lee Dreyfus ran for Governor of Wisconsin in 1978, he pledged that if elected he would return* [n=14]

(71) *Hubbard Hospital, Meharry's teaching facility, has been running into heavy debt.* [n=7]

(72) *Our economy has run out of gas, and in Louisiana, when you run out of gas, you run out of money.* [n=7]

(73) *Reed embraced contradictions as he ran like an Ivy League halfback through an archetypal American life-full, frustrated, tragically* [n=5]

When we look at the positions for the sixth to tenth, the findings are as follows; 'be specified size, price etc.' as in (74), 'to publish in newspaper' in (75), 'of film or play to continue to be presented' which can see in (76), 'part of play that last for specific time' in (77), and 'to expose oneself to danger' for (78);

(74) *a profound crisis that threatens the country's political and social stability. Inflation is running at 60%. More than half the population is unemployed or working at marginal* [n=4]

(75) *Twenty years ago we could have run articles on anything from toy railroads to wild boars to American politics.* [n=3]

(76) *American Impressionism, " which runs at Boston's Institute of Contemporary Art until Aug. 31, is in many ways* [n=3]

(77) *the Italian playwright, is a rare exception. Filumena, which ran for two years in London, may be the easiest, most companionable show* [n=3]

(78) *the type of underwear favored. One theory holds that men who wear tight shorts run a greater risk of developing the disease.* [n=3]

The findings are also shown in the table. 7 for a clearer picture of the frequency of the senses.

**Table.7 Top 10 Senses Found in 1980s**

No.	Senses	Frequency out of 100
69	To direct, conduct, organize, manage (a business, etc.).	25
70	To stand or offer oneself as a candidate for a position, seat, etc.	14
71	To incur, meet with, encounter, undergo (a particular (esp. unpleasant) fate or circumstance)	7
72	Of a period of time: to elapse, pass; to come to an end.	7
73	In various figurative contexts, generally with the implication of rapid motion.	5
74	To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, proportion, yield, etc.	4
75	To publish or print in a newspaper or magazine	3
76	Of a play, film, exhibition, etc.: to (continue to) be presented to the public. Freq. with prepositional phrase or simple complement indicating the period of time during which this continues.	3
77	Of (part of) a play, film, video recording, etc.: to last the specified length of time.	3
78	To expose oneself, or be exposed, to (a chance, a risk, danger, etc.).	3

#### 4.1.8 The findings of senses in 1990s

The intransitive verb form from all 100 tokens in 1990s is 56, while transitive form is 44. As for the senses that have been found there are 34. The sense that has been found the most is ‘to direct, to conduct’ (79). The second sense that has been found the most is ‘to stand as a candidate’ like that of (80). The third, fourth, and fifth senses that have been found most are ‘to incur, to encounter’ (81), ‘to pass from point to point’ (82), and ‘to retreat, to flee’ like in (83);

(79) *already manages cable firms, runs sports and music channels and owns a 40% stake in two communications satellites.* [n=25]

(80) *One hundred and seventeen women ran for seats in the House and Senate,* [n=12]

(81) *The hotshot columnist-author played by Nick Nolte in the summer comedy I Love Trouble runs into a lawyer friend, played by Saul Rubinek.* [n=5]

(82) *Mulheren, whose attire throughout the trial ran toward aggressively casual sport shirts, jeans and sockless shoes, denied any wrongdoing [n=4]*

(83) *Children would excavate food from the mouths of weakened grandparents and run away laughing. [n=4]*

When we look at the positions for the sixth to tenth, the findings are as follows; ‘to come to an end’ as in (84), ‘to go with quick steps’ in (85), ‘to publish or print in newspaper’ which can see in (86), ‘of a machine to operate’ in (87), and ‘in various figurative context with rapid motion’ for (88);

(84) *Mexico -- had been abandoned, a victim of overdevelopment. The Cahokians had run out of food. [n=4]*

(85) *As the crowd of 32,620 held its breath, she ran, she jumped, and she landed -- on her feet. [n=4]*

(86) *I was annoyed but not surprised that you ran a picture of Versace on your cover. [n=4]*

(87) *to jump-start the economy's manufacturing " engine. " Only " when the engine runs, " Tsongas said, [n=3]*

(88) *Late last week, needing an anecdote, she ran down to a local bowling alley, did three interviews and delivered a freshly minted [n=3]*

The findings are also shown in the table. 8 for a clearer picture of the frequency of the senses.

**Table.8 Top 10 Senses Found in 1990s**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Senses</b>	<b>Frequency out of 100</b>
79	To direct, conduct, organize, manage (a business, etc.).	24
80	To stand or offer oneself as a candidate for a position, seat, etc.	12
81	To incur, meet with, encounter, undergo (a particular (esp. unpleasant) fate or circumstance)	5
82	To pass or move quickly from point to point; to spread in this way. In later use usu. with a preposition.	4
83	To retire or retreat rapidly (from a place, person, etc.); to flee, take to flight	4
84	Of a period of time: to elapse, pass; to come to an end.	4
85	To go with quick steps on alternate feet	4
86	To publish or print in a newspaper or magazine	4
87	Of a machine or mechanism: to operate, to be in action or operation. Also with complement.	3
88	In various figurative contexts, generally with the implication of rapid motion.	3

#### 4.1.9 The findings of senses in 2000s

The intransitive verb form from all 100 tokens in 2000s is 54, while transitive form is 46. As for the senses that have been found there are 30. For the sense that has been found the most is still ‘to direct, to conduct’ (89). The second sense that has been found the most is ‘machine to operate’ like that of (90). The third, fourth, and fifth senses that have been found most which are ‘to stand as a candidate’ (91), ‘computing. To perform on computer, program’ (92), and ‘to retreat, to flee’ as in (93);

(89) *Now: He runs a telecommunications company, and she volunteers.* [n=26]

(90) *through something that does, like a VCR. Once your DVR is up and running, you plug it into a phone jack, so that it can download* [n=10]

(91) *the adviser closest to Bush -- she has been at his side since he first ran for Texas Governor in 1994 -- but she doesn't always prevail.* [n=9]

(92) *says Jaya Agrawal, president of the American Medical Student Association, which runs a website where residents can post anonymous anecdotes. [n=5]*

(93) *The Zeidans' 9-year-old daughter Mariana remembers the day: " We ran away from the house, and we saw it burning behind us when we reached [n=5]*

When we look at the positions for the sixth to tenth, the findings are as follows; 'to come to an end' as in (94), 'to go with quick steps' in (95), 'to incur, to encounter' which can see in (96), 'to traverse or cover a certain distance by running' in (97), and 'to last, to continue' for (98);

(94) *In most industries, when your rival runs out of money and declares bankruptcy, the game is over and you win. [n=5]*

(95) *It is 1:45 a.m., and the soldiers have been running from fire fight to fire fight for 48 hours straight with no sleep [n=5]*

(96) *The talks had begun the day before, when the two ran into each other by chance in the Russell Senate Office Building and Byrd [n=4]*

(97) *WILL WE KEEP EVOLVING? WILL ANYONE EVER RUN A 3-MINUTE MILE? [n=3]*

(98) *" Salvador Dali, " which runs through May 15, doesn't reposition him as a master of the postwar era. [n=3]*

The findings are also shown in the table. 9 for a clearer picture of the frequency of the senses.

**Table.9 Top 10 Senses Found in 2000s**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Senses</b>	<b>Frequency out of 100</b>
89	To direct, conduct, organize, manage (a business, etc.).	26
90	Of a machine or mechanism: to operate, to be in action or operation. Also with complement.	10
91	To stand or offer oneself as a candidate for a position, seat, etc.	9
92	Computing. To perform (a computation) on a computer; to cause the instruction in (a program) to be carried out, to execute.	5
93	To retire or retreat rapidly (from a place, person, etc.); to flee, take to flight	5
94	Of a period of time: to elapse, pass; to come to an end.	5
95	To go with quick steps on alternate feet	5
96	To incur, meet with, encounter, undergo (a particular (esp. unpleasant) fate or circumstance)	4
97	To traverse or cover (a certain distance) by running.	3
98	To last. Later more generally (of an activity, agreement, condition, etc.): to continue, go on; to remain operative or effective. Freq. with prepositional phrase indicating duration.	3

#### 4.1.10 The findings of senses in overall from 1923 to 2006

In this study the data that were drawn from TIME corpus had been matched with each possible sense. From 1920s to 2000s there were 900 tokens that have been taken into analysis, each decade with 100 tokens. As the senses in each decade has already been shown above, in this part the senses for overall will be shown. Out of 900 concordance lines 100 senses of the verb 'to run' have been found. Table 10 shows each sense with each frequency.

**Table.10 Senses of 'to run' Found in 1920s to 2000s**

No.	Senses of 'to run'	Frequency	Percentage
1	trans. To direct, conduct, organize, manage (a business, etc.). Also more generally: to bring organization to bear upon (anything); to administer, oversee.	208	23.1
2	intr. orig. U.S. Freq. with for. To stand or offer oneself as a candidate for a position, seat, etc.	82	9.1
3	intr. To go with quick steps on alternate feet, never having both or (in the case of many animals) all feet on the ground at the same time; to make one's way or cover the ground in this manner.	54	6.0
4	To be of a specified (average or maximum) size, price, proportion, yield, etc.	51	5.7
5	To incur, meet with, encounter, undergo (a particular (esp. unpleasant) fate or circumstance).	39	4.3
6	intr. To retire or retreat rapidly (from a place, person, etc.); to flee, take to flight; to abscond; (chiefly Navy) to desert.	37	4.1
7	In various figurative contexts, generally with the implication of rapid motion.	32	3.6
8	trans. To publish or print in a newspaper or magazine (orig. esp. in serial form); (in later use more generally) to make public (a news story, advertisement, etc.) through any mass medium.	30	3.3
9	intr. To extend, stretch; to form a continuous line or boundary; to have its course.	23	2.6
10	To pass or move quickly from point to point; to spread in this way. In later use usu. with a preposition.	22	2.4

11	intr. Of a period of time: to elapse, pass; to come to an end.	18	2.0
12	Of a play, film, exhibition, etc.: to (continue to) be presented to the public. Freq. with prepositional phrase or simple complement indicating the period of time during which this continues.	17	1.9
13	intr. Of a machine or mechanism: to operate, to be in action or operation. Also with complement.	17	1.9
14	intr. To become expended or exhausted; to come to an end.	17	1.9
15	To traverse or cover (a certain distance) by running.	16	1.8
16	intr. Originally: (of a newspaper or magazine article) to be published or printed, esp. in serial form in successive issues. Later more generally: to appear, be published or printed; (in extended use, of a news story, item of information, etc.) to be made public through any mass medium.	12	1.3
17	Of a document, statement, story, argument, etc.: to have a given tenor or purport; to be worded or expressed in a specified manner.	10	1.1
18	intr. Originally: (of a period of time) to last. Later more generally (of an activity, agreement, condition, etc.: to continue, go on; to remain operative or effective. Freq. with prepositional phrase indicating duration; also with simple complement.	10	1.1
19	trans. To cause (a vehicle, etc.) to move in this way. Also fig. and in figurative contexts.	9	1.0
20	To expose oneself, or be exposed, to (a chance, a risk, danger, etc.).	9	1.0
21	trans. Of a disease, phenomenon, etc.: to follow (a particular course).	7	0.8
22	trans. Computing. To perform (a computation) on a computer; to cause the instruction in (a program) to be carried out, to execute.	7	0.8
23	intr. To pass into or out of a certain state; to become, turn, grow, etc.	6	0.7
24	run afoul to experience problems, punishment, or harm because you do not obey a rule or disagree with a powerful organization, group, or person:	6	0.7
25	With for or simple complement. Of (part of) a play, film, video recording, etc.: to last the specified length of time.	6	0.7
26	To pursue, chase, hunt (game, etc.). Also fig. and in extended use.	5	0.6
27	intr. Esp. of a vehicle: to move by means of wheels turning in contact with the ground. In early use freq. more explicitly to run on wheels. Also fig.	5	0.6

28	intr. orig. U.S. To base one's election campaign on (formerly upon) a specific issue, policy, etc.	5	0.6
29	intr. Without necessary implication of speed: to go about freely, without being restrained or checked in any way; to range about, around, etc. Also with adjective complement.	5	0.6
30	intr. Of a ship or vehicle: to make regular journeys from place to place, or between two places; to make such a journey as part of a schedule; to ply.	5	0.6
31	to run gamut (b) (freq. with of) to experience, display, or perform the complete range of something.	5	0.6
32	intr. Of the sea, the tide, etc.: to course or flow, esp. in a specified way; to swell, surge. Freq. with complement. Also fig. and in figurative contexts.	5	0.6
33	spec. Of a statement, rumor, etc.: to spread rapidly; to pass quickly from mouth to mouth; to be or become widely current.	4	0.4
34	fig. Of a sensation, emotion, etc.	4	0.4
35	intr. Of a business, organization, establishment, etc.: to operate, function. Of an organized event: to take place.	4	0.4
36	run the gauntlet of something Fig. to endure a series of problems, threats, or criticism. After the play, the director found himself running the gauntlet of questions and doubts about his ability.	4	0.4
37	trans. To pass (something) over, through, under, etc., esp. lightly.	4	0.4
38	trans. To perform (a test, experiment, etc.); to subject to or measure by means of an experimental procedure.	4	0.4
39	trans. To compete or take part in (a race, chase, etc.). Freq. fig. and in figurative contexts	3	0.3
40	To go or resort to a person or thing, esp. for help, support, or guidance.	3	0.3
41	Of supplies: To become or prove insufficient in quantity; to become exhausted.	3	0.3
42	to run aground, in figurative contexts. In or to a state or condition of difficulty, hardship, confusion, etc.; (also) in a stranded or abandoned condition.	3	0.3
43	trans. To keep (a machine or mechanism) working or operating.	3	0.3
44	To force or drive (a person or thing) out of a place, association, etc., esp. by collective action (such as pursuit by a crowd or mob). Also with other prepositions and adverbs.	3	0.3

45	With complement indicating the competitor's finishing position, or (in Horse Racing, Coursing, etc.) the quality of the animal's performance (as to run a good (also great) horse, dog, etc.).	3	0.3
46	intr. Computing. Of a program: to be executed, to be in the process of being executed.	3	0.3
47	run amok to go awry; to go bad; to turn bad; to go into a frenzy. (From a Malay word meaning to run wild in a violent frenzy.)	2	0.2
48	gen. To come to the end of the available supply of (something); to exhaust, have no more of.	2	0.2
49	trans. Of a vehicle: to traverse or cover (a certain distance) along the ground.	2	0.2
50	trans. To bring or convey in a vehicle or vessel; to transport.	2	0.2
51	Of a thought, idea, sensation, etc.: to be persistently or recurrently present in the mind or memory. Also with through.	2	0.2
52	To perform or go upon (an errand); to carry (a message) for someone.	2	0.2
53	Of a supply of something: almost exhausted; running out.	2	0.2
54	intr. To pass or go through (an experience, sequence of events or developments, etc.).	2	0.2
55	trans. spec. To hoist up, draw down, etc. (a sail, flag, or curtain).	2	0.2
56	trans. Of a vehicle, its driver, etc.: to knock down and pass over (someone); to injure or kill by knocking down	2	0.2
57	intr. Of a boat or other waterborne craft (or those on board): to sail, esp. swiftly or easily. In technical use freq. spec.: to sail directly downwind (sometimes more fully to run before the wind). Also in figurative contexts.	2	0.2
58	run ahead to proceed with something before the expected or appropriate time, to do or say something early and out of sequence; (also) to presumptuously assume an outcome before it has occurred.	2	0.2
59	trans. With the implication of cleaning, tidying, etc., in a hurried or cursory manner.	2	0.2
60	Of thoughts, the imagination, etc.: to wander or rove freely.	2	0.2
61	Of a quality or trait: to recur or be common in a family. See also to run in the blood at blood	2	0.2
62	trans. To show or play through (a film or video recording).	2	0.2
63	intr. To proceed, carry on, ensue; to turn out, work out.	2	0.2
64	running scared to Become intimidated or frightened.	2	0.2

65	trans. To cause (a price, cost, quantity, etc.) to decrease or diminish.	1	0.1
66	To dash into or collide with (a person or thing), esp. by accident, while moving or travelling in a particular direction.	1	0.1
67	Chiefly Rugby Football and Amer. Football. Of a player: to run while carrying (the ball); (of a team, etc.) to attack by running while carrying (the ball), as opposed to kicking or throwing it forward.	1	0.1
68	intr. To sail or be driven on, upon, or on to the shore, rocks, etc.; to come aground or ashore. Also fig.	1	0.1
69	To cause or force (a horse or other animal) to run (sense 1a), esp. when riding it; (in later use also) to force (a person) to move quickly. fig. and in figurative contexts.	1	0.1
70	To perform or go upon (an errand); to carry (a message) for someone.	1	0.1
71	To execute, perform, or complete by running or riding. Freq. in figurative contexts.	1	0.1
72	intr. Of the eye: to glance, look quickly. Of a person: to give a rapid glance (with the eye); to scan.	1	0.1
73	To hasten to some goal, object, or fate; to rush or hurry to do something. Also (occas.) without construction: to make haste, to stir oneself.	1	0.1
74	intr. To decrease, diminish; to go down in price, value, etc.	1	0.1
75	intr. Applied to things likened to flowing liquid. Fig. and in figurative contexts. See also to run in the blood at blood	1	0.1
76	trans. To sing or play (a tune or sequence of notes). Formerly esp. in to run division(s), †to run descant (freq. fig	1	0.1
77	run true to form (b) to run (true) to type: to conform to a particular type or class; to be or behave as expected.	1	0.1
78	intr. Of a bill, account, debt, amount of money, etc.: to mount up, accumulate. In early use:	1	0.1
79	trans. To drive into (a boat) with sufficient force to sink it or to cause serious damage. Also with the occupants of the boat as object.	1	0.1
80	trans. To cause (a waterborne craft or its occupants) to move in a specified direction. Also fig.	1	0.1
81	intr. To be or continue present in or throughout; to pervade.	1	0.1
82	Of sand, soil, or other granular matter: to flow, esp. in a specified direction; to trickle.	1	0.1

83	intr. Esp. with over. To go over a surface (with a brush, mop, etc.).	1	0.1
84	To traverse or cover (a certain distance) by sailing.	1	0.1
85	to run for cover: to dash for shelter, safety, etc. Also fig.	1	0.1
86	trans. With various adverbs: to press (close, hard, etc.) in a race or (more generally) in competition or rivalry of any kind. Also with to followed by an indication of the closeness of a race.	1	0.1
87	trans. To cause (an object) to slide, slip, or move easily or freely. Also fig.	1	0.1
88	Of time: to pass or go by. Formerly also: †(of the time of day, or date) to have reached a certain point (obs.).	1	0.1
89	To relate (information), to tell, say; freq. to run it down: to describe or explain a situation in full. Esp. in African-American usage.	1	0.1
90	intr. Of liquid, or a body of liquid: to flow, esp. in a specified direction.	1	0.1
91	intrans a. Of a person: to associate with (a person or group); to keep company with.	1	0.1
92	To rush at, on, or upon a person with aggressive or hostile intention; to make an attack on or upon. Formerly also with other prepositions, as †to, †up. Also fig.	1	0.1
93	trans. To allow (a bill or account) to accumulate for a certain time without making any payment; to accumulate (a debt)	1	0.1
94	Of a custom, expression, etc.: to be current or prevalent; to be in general use.	1	0.1
95	Of a person: to act or behave in such a way as to go against an approved code of conduct, stricture, trend, etc. Also with contrary, cross, etc.	1	0.1
96	w. orig. and chiefly U.S. to run interference: (a) Amer. Football to give a teammate room to run by blocking a defender; to move in such a way as to cause interference (interference n. 1c(a)) for the benefit of a teammate; (b) to provide assistance (for a person) by dealing with difficulties, carrying out onerous tasks, etc.	1	0.1
97	to become less than the usual, original, or needed number or amount	1	0.1
98	To compete or take part in a running or riding race; freq. with for (a prize, trophy, etc.). Also fig.	1	0.1

99	a vehicle or its driver, etc.: to pass over (a person, etc., knocked down or lying in the way); to knock down and pass over; to injure or kill by doing this. Also in extended use	1	0.1
100	intr. Of a recording tape, length of cinematographic film, etc.: to (continue to) be in motion through the recording or playing apparatus.	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>		900	100

Source: "run, v." OED Online. Oxford University Press, March 2017. Web. 1 April 2017.

#### 4.2 The findings on collocations

Another aspect this study aims to explore are the most frequent collocations that are found with the verb 'to run' from 900 concordance lines that had been retrieved. The findings of the 20 most frequent words that found collocated with the verb 'to run' are shown in the table below.

**Table.11 Top 20 Collocations of the Verb 'to Run'**

No.	Words	Frequency
1	the	93
2	a	61
3	for	60
4	into	38
5	by	37
6	on	27
7	out	25
8	out of	25
9	from	22
10	in	20
11	through	20
12	to	20
13	at	17
14	an	15
15	away	15
16	up	14
17	down	13
18	it	10
19	as	9
20	more	9

In this part, top 10 collocations of ‘to run’ will be looked into to find the relation between each collocation and the sense.

From table 11 we can see that the first and second place belong to articles ‘the’ and ‘a’, and even article ‘an’ is shown in rank 17. These findings, taken together with the senses found in this study seem to be connected. Most of the tokens that ‘to run’ collocates with on the right (R1) have the senses related to ‘to direct, to conduct’ which can be seen in (99), (100), and (101)

(99) *where she grew up and where her father ran **a** neighborhood store*

(100) *Rhineland properties, the latter to oversee the family's interests in Berlin, run **the** shipping business*

(101) *I've been running **an** airline for 30 years and I haven't had to merge yet.*

Since the findings on senses have shown that the sense of ‘to run’ that has been found the most for TIME corpus is ‘to direct, to conduct’, finding out that the articles have high frequency to collocate with ‘to run’ is relatable.

Other words that are frequently found with ‘to run’ such as ‘for’, ‘into’, ‘by’, ‘on’, ‘out’, and ‘out of’ will tend to relate to a particular sense. We can take a deeper look at these words, starting from ‘for’. According to the findings from the 900 concordance lines, ‘for’ when collocated with ‘to run’, will usually show the sense ‘to stand as a candidate for a position’ like in (102), (103), and (104);

(102) *But the only way Henry Ford can ever **run for** the Presidency will be to run as an independent candidate*

(103) *This year Albert Schmedeman is again **running for** Governor as a Democrat,*

(104) *Wayne Morse is likely to find himself without political support when he **runs for** re-election to the Senate in 1962*

While ‘into’ is found mostly related to the sense ‘to incur, meet with, to encounter’ as can see in (105) and (106);

(105) *Visiting Acapulco during Mexico's film festival, Bob **runs into** a star shower that includes Michael Caine*

(106) *There he ran into ill fortune such as he **ran into** in Maine at the beginning*

As for 'by,' the sense that related to this one is 'to direct, to conduct' as can be seen in (107) and (108);

(107) *Greenbelt's commercial enterprises will be **run by** a branch of Boston Merchant Edward*

(108) *The operation, police said, was **run by** Jacques Cannavaggio, a French citizen.*

While 'for', 'into', and 'by' have quite clear relations to particular senses, 'on' appears with different kind of senses for example 'to base one's election campaign on a specific issue' like in (109), or 'to move by means of wheels turning in contact with the ground' as in (110);

(109) *beyond philosophy to predetermined positions on key social issues-all the more so because he is **running on** the Republican platform plank calling for judges who " respect traditional family values*

(110) *these conveyances **run on** rubber wheels, have no seats but offer plenty of vertical safety poles*

Then we take a look at 'out' and 'out of', these two share the similar relation to the senses, for instance, 'to come to an end' (111), (112);

(111) *He blew up one fighter at 17,000 ft., then his ammunition **ran out** and he scooted for the field*

(112) *They had troubles. Some were **running out** of hairpins.*

As for 'from' and 'in', the first one seems to relate to the sense of 'to extend, to stretch' like in (113), and to 'retreat, to flee' as in (114);

(113) *The main line of the Rock Island **runs from** Chicago to Denver and Colorado Springs*

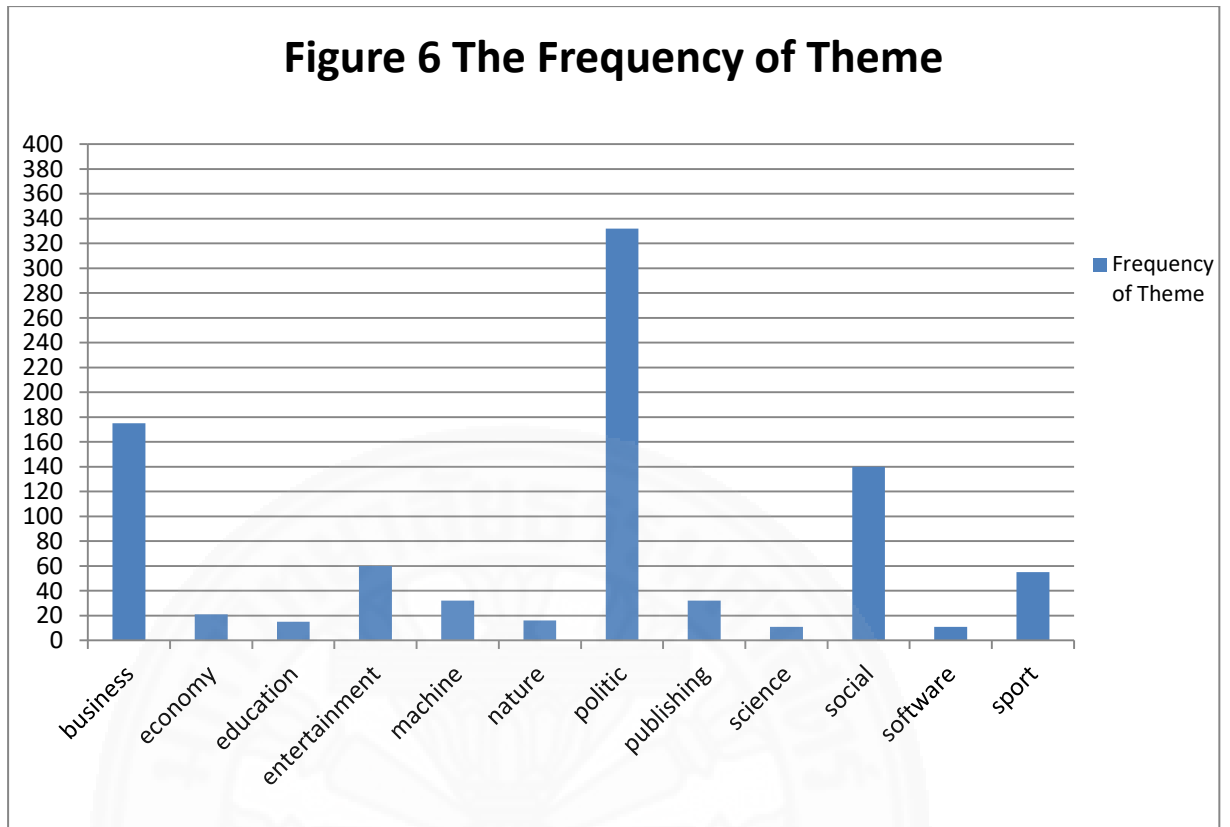
(114) *in Dr. Lorando's experience is Thanatos flavidus Simon, a spider. Bedbugs will **run from** an irate human, but they apparently have no fear of Thanatos flavidus Simon*

While 'in' will tend to go with various senses

#### **4.3 The findings on semantic analysis**

Semantic analysis looks at the subjects/heads, objects, and complements of the sentences and clauses in order to find the themes for each token. In other studies that have been reviewed in the literature review, the semantic analysis was used as the means to find the distinction and relation of the senses, however, in this study the semantic analysis will go to just the level of labeling each token with the theme that emerged from its semantic features.

This theme will be used to find the answer for the third research question. From 900 tokens taken from TIME corpus 12 themes are used to code each token: business, economy, education, entertainment, machine, nature, politic, publishing, science, social, software, and sport. The following chart will show the frequency of the themes found in these 900 tokens from TIME corpus.



From the chart, the frequency of the theme of politic is significantly higher than other themes. The themes with the next highest frequency are business and social.

More discussion regarding the second question is in the next chapter.

## CHAPTER 5

### DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

#### 5.1 Summary of the study

##### 5.1.1 Objectives of the study

This study started with the curiosity of the researcher in wanting to see how many senses could be found from analyzing the concordance lines retrieved from TIME corpus, what are the collocations that can be found the most with the verb ‘to run’, and is there is any relation in the uses of the word run that crown it with the term of the richest-of-all-words.

##### 5.1.2 Subjects, Materials, and Procedures

The subject of this corpus-based study were the 900 concordance lines of the word ‘run’ from TIME corpus, between the years 1923 – 2006. The time was divided into 9 decades; 1920s, 1930s, 1940s, 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. From each decade 100 tokens were used to analyze and find out the answer to the research questions. As the main aims of the study are senses of the word ‘run’, the first collocated with ‘to run’ on the right (R1), and the evidence that helped to see the reason behind the astonishing increase in the senses of the word ‘run.’ Sense analysis and the semantic analysis (Gries, 2006; Healey, 2013) were employed to analyze the data for the first research question, the second research question, and the second research question respectively.

#### 5.2 Discussion

In this study the main focus is on the various senses of the verb ‘to run’. It aimed to find out how many senses of ‘to run’ can be found in 900 tokens from TIME corpus by matching the sense of each with that from OED online. The study adopted and adapted the method used by other researchers (Atkins & Fillmore, 2000; Gries, 2006; Healey, 2013) and started by analyzing the meaning or sense by grouping the verb into intransitive and transitive form. Dividing the verb into intransitive and transitive helped in seeing the clearer division in the meaning or sense as the dictionary will

tend to draw the line on the similar sense with one as an intransitive, while another fall to transitive, for example, in the verb 'to run' there are the similar sense of 'trans. to publish' and 'intrans. to be publish', though these two share similar sense but they are different and was defined as different sense in OED online. The findings on this part shares similar results of Gries (2006) research which showed that the verb 'to run' occurs mostly in the intransitive [n=520], and lesser in transitive form [n=380]. However, the results on the meaning of the verb 'to run' is found to be different from Gries (2006). As for the previous study by Gries, the prototypical sense of 'to run' is 'fast pedestrian', which can be compared to 'to go with quick step' in OED online sense, as it happened to be the sense that found the most in his data. However, my data has shown is that the most sense found is not 'to go with quick step' but rather 'to direct, to conduct'. This difference is that it could be because of the bias of TIME corpus as it is the corpus that mainly based on the magazine that contains the language and content related to 'politic' and 'business' so the senses of 'to run' I have been found to be more on that content rather than general content. This case is similar to the findings of Healey (2013) when she did the research of 'to bring' and the tokens had been taken from the Michigan Corpus of Academic Spoken English (MiCASE). Her results showed that the first sense that found the most was not the general one.

In the collocations part, the findings have shown interesting information that can be linked to the relation between each particular collocation and sense. As shown in many studies, knowing the collocations of words will help the learners use the language correctly and naturally.

Another aspect that this paper aimed to look at was about evidence of the increase of the verb 'to run'. By using the TIME corpus as a mean to acquire the tokens, I aimed to see the changes throughout the decades similar to the method that was used by Lindquist (2009). The findings turned out that there is slight change in terms of theme and senses. From the 1980s to 2000s, the theme for machine has slightly increased compared to other decades. Moreover, from 1990s to 2000s another theme, which come together with the new sense, has emerged. That is about 'software'. In OED online, there is a particular sense about 'computing. to operate program, software', which seems to be the new meaning that emerged not so many decades ago.

### 5.3 Conclusion

#### 5.3.1 The numbers of senses of the word 'run' and the most frequently found one in TIME corpus

This part of the study will show the answer of the first research question, *“How many senses of the polysemous word ‘to run’ are there in the 900 tokens and what is the most frequent that is found in each period of time as well as overall?”*

For the first question, the findings show that from 900 concordance lines there are 100 senses of the word 'to run' found. The numbers of the senses that were found are surprisingly high. According to the previous study, TIME corpus tends to be biased towards particular registers (Lindquist, 2009). Therefore, the results with various senses are quite unforeseen. However, this is probably because of some factors such that the TIME contains quite a wide range of knowledge, and from the corpus data I found that several tokens were from the books or movies reviews.

Nevertheless, when it comes to the answer of the second part about the most frequently found sense, both overall and in each decade all share the same result which is the sense of 'to direct, conduct, organize, manage (a business, etc.)' with the high amount of 208 out of 900. The results probably mirror the biased characteristic of TIME corpus as most of their contents are about politics and business (this part will be addressed more in the third research question), thus the result of this study on the most frequently found sense of the word 'to run' is not the same as the two previous studies (Gries, 2006; Glyn, 2014) which is the sense of 'fast pedestrian motion', the same as the sense 'to go with quick steps on alternate feet', which was found at the third place of the most found senses with the number of 54 tokens out of 900.

### 5.3.2 Most frequent words collocated with ‘run’

In order to answer the question on the top ten words found to collocate with ‘to run’ the results are shown in the table below;

No.	Words	Frequency
1	the	93
2	a	61
3	for	60
4	into	38
5	by	37
6	on	27
7	out	25
8	out of	25
9	from	22
10	in	20

From this we can see that the top 2 are the articles which can be explained by the fact that the data of this study mostly collocate with nouns. As shown in the findings session, the possible reason why so many articles were frequently found was because of the fact that most of the tokens in this study appeared to have a sense ‘to direct, to conduct’ and so this relates to the fact that the part that ‘to run’ + ‘noun’ has a high chance of having the sense of ‘to direct, to conduct’, according to this paper findings.

Not only for the articles but also other collocations also show the relation to the particular senses as had been shown and discussed in the findings. The further study in the grammatical pattern of each collocation and sense is recommended.

### 5.3.3 Evidence of the increase of the senses of the word ‘run’

This third research question ponders the relation of senses and their contexts. The semantic analysis using the subjects/heads, objects, and complements of the clauses and sentences were brought into the data analysis in order to develop the themes and code each token with it. After the analysis, 12 themes had emerged from the data which are business, economy, education, entertainment, machine, nature, politic, publishing, science, social, software, and sport. The findings of this part are supporting the findings of the first question as the theme which found the most in TIME corpus is ‘politic’ which found 332 tokens or 36.9%, follow by ‘business’ [n=175], and ‘social’ [n=140]. These top three themes help in putting weight on the factor that TIME corpus is biased towards particular registers, here the study found them to be politics and business. Still, this result did not give insight about any increase in the meaning of the senses of the word ‘run’. However, there is one interesting theme that might provide some clues for the evidence we are looking for. The theme ‘machine’ comes up in the 6th place with 32 tokens out of 900. Moreover, during 1990s another theme has emerged as well which is ‘software’ [n=11]. The findings show that only in the 1990s and 2000s did the machine related to ‘computer’ and ‘program’ and ‘software’ appeared, most of the other decades are that of ‘motor’ and those related to transportation. This little finding lightly shed the light upon the question regarding evidence. We probably can assume that the new technology and innovation are one of the causes that increase the sense of the word ‘run’ since almost all of the new technology requires the users to ‘run’ it. Nevertheless, according to the small amount of the tokens used in analysis, the results might not be enough to make a claim about the evidence, in order to make it to be more convincing, more tokens for analysis are needed. In conclusion, the findings from the study help to answer the two research questions, even though the answer for the second question is not strong enough because of the limited tokens. Therefore, as the suggestion, the more tokens are needed in the future research.

#### **5.4 Recommendation for the further study**

This study of the senses of the polysemous word 'to run' is only looking at the senses and their frequency over time, immediate collocation on the right (R1), and a bit more about the increase of the senses of 'run'. The amount of tokens in this study is considered to be small, as can be seen in the conclusion of the second answer. Thus, because of the limited amount of evidence, the answer is not strong enough. Another point is about expanding the scope of the study. The interesting point that should be investigated more is the relation between senses and the grammatical pattern. While analyzing the data I found out that even though some tokens were sharing the same collocate or look like they had the same phrasal verb, the meaning of the phrasal verb can be varied. The example of this can be seen in 'to run out' which a few different senses have been found throughout the study, for instance, to run out can give the sense 'to come to an end' and 'to drive out, to chase away'. My assumption is that the particular sense of each phrasal verb probably has its own unique grammatical pattern. Finding out about that part will help us to have clearer understanding about the words and be able to use it more naturally.

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