



**A SEMANTIC PROSODY ANALYSIS OF TWO
ADJECTIVE SYNONYMOUS PAIRS (SECURE &
STABLE AND VULNERABLE & SUSCEPTIBLE)
IN COCA**

BY

MISS WANWIPA CANTANURAK

**AN INDEPENDENT STUDY PAPER SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS IN
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY
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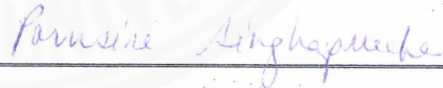
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& SUSCEPTIBLE) IN COCA

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Chairman



(Associate Professor Pornsiri Singhapreecha, Ph.D.)

Member and Advisor



(Ajarn Upsorn Tawilapakul, Ph.D.)

Dean



(Associate Professor Pornsiri Singhapreecha, Ph.D.)

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Author	Miss Wanwipa Cantanurak
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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the semantic prosodies and the interchangeability of the two adjective synonymous pairs *secure & stable* and *vulnerable & susceptible* chosen from academic core word list in COCA. Obtaining the data from COCA corpus, this study found that *secure & stable* contain particularly positive semantic prosodies while *vulnerable & susceptible* are associated with negative semantic prosodies. Despite each pair's similar denotational meanings, each pair shares different most co-occurred collocates, so they are considered to be only near synonyms and cannot be used interchangeably in all contexts.

Keywords: coca, corpus linguistics, synonymy, semantic prosody

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Thammasat University

Ms. Wanwipa Cantanurak

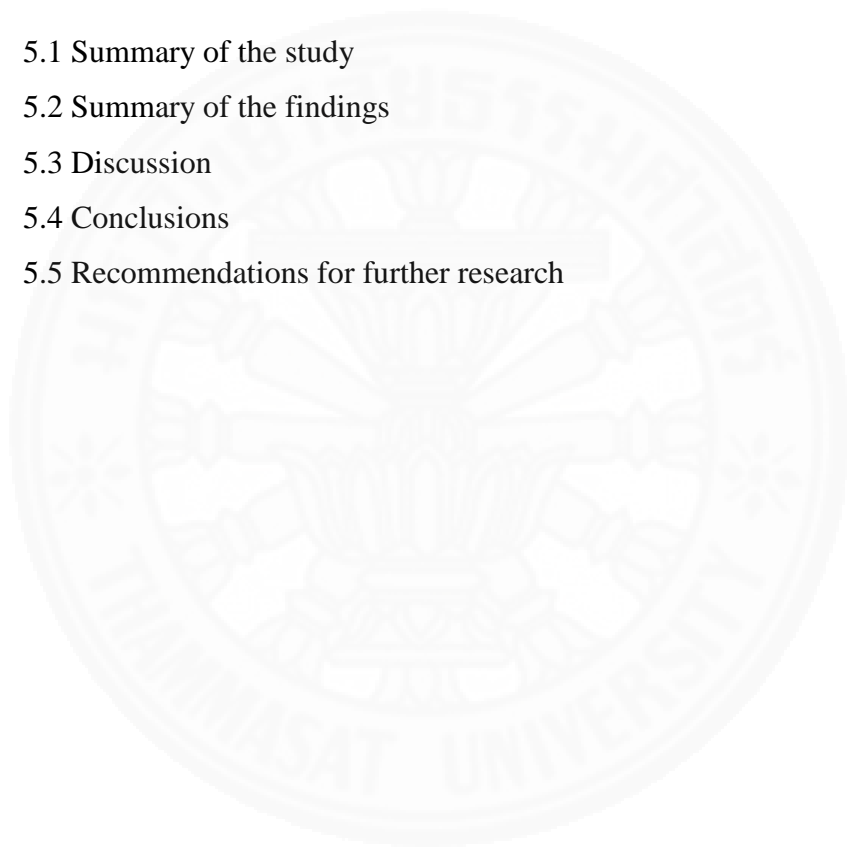
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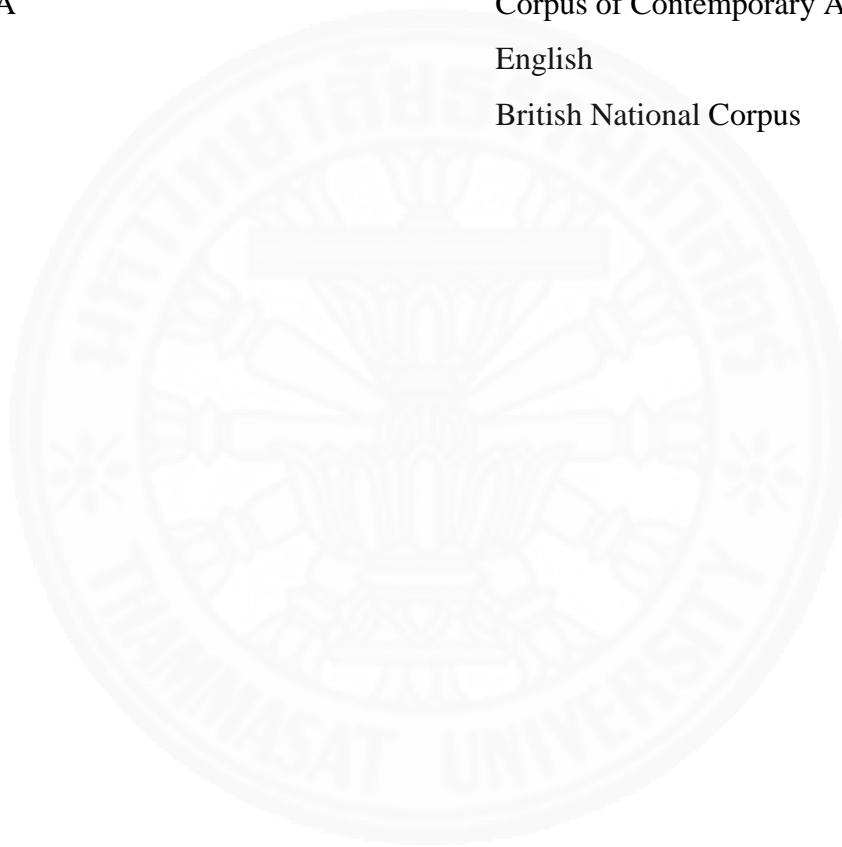
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols/Abbreviations	Terms
MA-ELT	Master of Arts Program in English Language Teaching
IS	Independent Study
COCA	Corpus of Contemporary American English
BNC	British National Corpus



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Writing skills are a vital component of literacy; students need to be proficient writers in order to participate in our literate society (Rumsey, 1998). Students can improve their writing when they attain an expanded word bank. In order to write effectively, they should be aware of various synonyms and their collocations subject to syntactic modifications (Mukoroli, 2011). However, a word contains countless implications, connotations and attitudes in addition to its basic dictionary meaning. Thus, one must carefully choose and consider all options of the word's usage to use it appropriately in a particular situation. (Savchenko, 2011). Moreover, although words may share the same meanings, it does not mean that the synonyms are interchangeable in all situations (Phoocharoensil, 2010)

In this study, I wish to explore the semantic prosodies of two adjective synonymous pairs: *secure & stable* and *vulnerable & susceptible*. In GAT (General Aptitude test, 2012) students were asked to look for synonyms of susceptible and vulnerable. Interestingly, these words are shown in COCA corpus data with a high frequency of their occurrence, meaning that they are highly used by native speakers. To elaborate, the frequencies of the target words (obtained from COCA corpus data) are shown as follows: *secure* (17,700 frequencies), *stable* (15,051 frequencies), *vulnerable* (14,014 frequencies) and *susceptible* (3,687 frequencies)

According to Chinnawong's (1999 as cited in Hull et.al 2009:2) finding from a study of students' ability in academic writing, after grammatical errors, students made the most mistakes with vocabulary (e.g. spelling and word choices). Learners tend to think all synonyms can be used interchangeably in all aspects (Chalong, 2014). Also, language learners tend to produce errors when it comes to choosing words using synonyms because normally they consult dictionaries or a thesaurus that mostly give only surface meanings and one or two examples (Punyasuth, 2014). Often terms have the same translation and are defined as similar terms in dictionaries, so Thai students may think that they can be used interchangeably in all contexts.

In the findings of Phoocharoensil (2010), it was stated that although words are similar in the core meaning, in reality, they may differ in terms of senses of meaning, connotations, collocations and grammatical patterns. Semantic prosodies will be applied in this study in order to examine the similarities and differences between the two target words in each pair in terms of senses of meaning, semantic preference, co-occurrence words and stylistic information in COCA. Semantic prosodies of the words will be highlighted by using corpus linguistics to look at their concordance lines and collocates used authentically by native speakers to analyze their semantic features.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The aim of this study was to attempt to answer the following questions:

1.2.1 What groups of semantic features are these two adjective synonymous pairs associated with (positive, neutral, or negative) ?

1.2.2 Can these two adjective synonymous pairs (*stable & secure* and *susceptible & vulnerable*) be used interchangeably?

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 To investigate the collocations of these two adjective synonymous pairs (*stable & secure* and *susceptible & vulnerable*) by using data obtained from COCA.

1.3.2 To investigate the semantic prosodies of the two adjective synonymous pairs (*stable & secure* and *susceptible & vulnerable*).

1.3.3 To investigate the interchangeability of the two adjective synonymous pairs (*stable & secure* and *susceptible & vulnerable*) when being used in writing.

1.4 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1.4.1 COCA is the Corpus of Contemporary American English that is considered to be the largest corpus of American English, containing 450 million words from year 1990 to 2012 in various genres of texts, including academic, newspaper, magazine, fiction and spoken.

1.4.2 Synonym refers to a word or a phrase that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the language, such as little and small. (Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2016). In this study, the focused synonyms will be *secure & stable* and *vulnerable & susceptible*.

1.4.3 Collocation is an expression consisting of two or more words that correspond to some conventional way of saying things, for example, noun phrases like *strong tea* and *bars of soap*, or a phrasal verb like *make up* (Manning & Hinrich Schütze, 1999).

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study was limited to the investigation of the semantic prosodies of two adjective synonymous pairs, *secure & stable* and *vulnerable & susceptible*. The researcher selected the corpus-based data only from the academic genre in COCA to analyze the data because the results of this study will be beneficial for students who are usually familiar with academic texts, or required to compose scholarly articles or essays. They need to be aware of the difference of these two adjective synonymous pairs and use them correctly in various contexts. The data analysis was based on the 20 most frequent collocates within a span of 4 words to the right of the given adjective. 50 randomly chosen concordance lines were investigated to discover the semantic prosodies.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This section will provide a brief description of the significance of this study;

1.6.1 The findings of this study will reveal the collocations of the given synonymous adjective pairs so that learners will be able to distinguish the nuanced differences between the two adjective synonymous pairs, guiding them to use the appropriate synonym in context. As a result, they will know that the synonyms cannot be used interchangeably in every context.

1.6.2 This research will be beneficial for English language teachers and students who wish to utilize the Corpus of Contemporary American English to look up words for their naturally occurring concordance lines and application in authentic texts in various genres that dictionaries do not provide.

1.6.3 This study will help to develop ESL learners and teachers' awareness that the study of semantic prosody needs to be incorporated into the vocabulary pedagogy as it gives insightful information about the words.

1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The rest of the study is organized in the following way:

Chapter 2 presents a review of literature that includes the theories of semantic prosodies, synonymy, collocates, corpus linguistics and relevant research associated with the objectives of this study. Chapter 3 contains the methodology used to examine and investigate the semantic prosodies of the two adjective synonymous pairs, including data collection and data analysis. As for Chapter 4, it deals with the results of this study from examining the concordance lines and their collocates. Lastly, Chapter 5 offers discussion of findings, the conclusion of the whole study in relationship with the research questions, and recommendations for future research.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, reviews of the literature related to the study in five main areas are provided; in Section 2.2 semantics are discussed. Synonymy is discussed in depth in Section 2.3. Then, collocation is reviewed in Section 2.4 while corpus linguistics and its use are presented in Section 2.5. Finally, reviews of relevant studies are provided in Section 2.6.

2.2 SEMANTIC PROSODIES

One difficulty that non-native English language learners may face is the semantic prosody within synonymous word pairs while composing academic texts. Hence, it is crucial for learners to be aware of the variation in the near synonyms by analyzing the semantic prosodies. Specifically, although two words may share similar cognitive or denotational meanings, they may have not only different collocational behavior but also distinct semantic prosodies (Hu, 2015). Thus, semantic prosody has been a focus of interest among corpus linguists over the last 15-20 years (Stewart, 2010).

Sinclair originally observed the environment of the phrasal verb *set in* and the verb *happen* by using a corpus of 7.3 million words, and found that many uses of words and phrases have a tendency to occur in a particular semantic environment. The two mentioned phrasal verbs were found to most frequently collocate with unpleasant things such as *rot, decay, despair, bitterness*, etc. (Stewart, 2010). To give more examples, when someone utters *set in*, a negative sense is expected.

In this way, *set in* cannot be isolated as it is not able to be semantically interpreted without including the collocates. This was later named “semantic prosody” (Louw, 1993). Moreover, Louw (1993) referred to the semantic prosodies as a form of meaning which is established through a consistent series of collocates that are characterized as positive or negative and whose primary function is to express the

speakers' or writers' attitude towards some pragmatic situation. To give more examples, the verb *cause* is usually followed by negative words such as *illness*, *death* or *problems* whereas the verb *provide* usually comes with positive words such as *service* or *support* (Zethsen, 2006).

The work of semantic prosodies has been discussed and rediscussed, according to Hunston and Francis (2002)'s explanation that a word can be said to have a particular semantic prosody if it is shown to co-occur typically with other words that belong to a particular semantic set and takes on connotation from that environment. The pragmatic meaning of semantic prosody is that a given word or phrase may co-occur most frequently in the context of other words or phrases which are dominantly positive or negative or mixed in this respect. As a result, association with the negative or positive can be exploited by speakers to express evaluative meaning covertly.

Observing three sets of corresponding lexical items in English and Chinese, Wei and Li (2013) found that there may be more than one semantic prosody residing in a specific lexical item depending on its co-selections of the word features. Wei and Li (2013) further proposed an idea of prosodic strength by measuring the frequency of occurrence of the positive/negative attitudinal meaning a lexical item has. For example, the phrase *spring up* is associated with 98 positive attitudinal meanings out of 100 examples, and 2 negative examples, so it is designated with a positive prosodic strength of 0.98.

By examining the concordance lines, the present study looked at the semantic preference and semantic prosody of two adjective synonymous pairs in the academic texts of COCA.

2.3 SYNONYMY

Synonymy plays a very important role in English. Learners who wish to improve their English competency in writing need to be aware of the master synonyms being able to replace a word with synonyms in their writing, so their writing work is not boring (Phoocharoensil, 2010). Laufer (2003, as cited in Webb, 2007: 121) expressed the idea that learners often make mistakes when using

synonyms; some of them may be able to be used interchangeably in some contexts but not all. For example, *strong* and *powerful* have similar meaning. This means that the two words may have similar meaning, but they do not always have the same collocates. It is crucial to review the literature related to synonymy, so the present study examines the variation of two adjective synonymous pairs *secure & stable* and *vulnerable & susceptible*.

According to Gries (2010), synonymy is probably the most corpus-linguistically studied lexical relation and a particular type of semantic relationship (Otani, 2010). Many linguists and lexicographers have defined synonyms. Palmer (1986) demonstrated that synonymy is used to denote sameness of meaning. According to Bolinger (1968), synonyms are two words that have the same meaning and can be used to replace each other. e.g. *peace* and *tranquility* can be substituted with one another in certain contexts. Following Hasan (2007), a synonym is a lexical relation that means sameness of meaning. Synonyms are similar, but not identical, e.g. *car* and *automobile*, *smart* and *intelligent*. According to Richtarcikova (as cited in Sembihara 2007:7) illustrated that synonyms are different words with identical or very similar meanings. Words that are synonyms are said to be synonymous, and the state of being a synonym is called synonymy. According to O'Grady (1997) synonyms are words or expressions that have the same meanings in some or all contexts

However, Lyons suggested that synonyms can be separated in two main types; absolute synonym and near synonym. (Lyons, 1981, as cited in Hasan 2007:02).

2.3.1 Types of Synonym

Absolute synonym and Near Synonym can be defined as follows:

2.3.1.1 Absolute Synonym

Absolute synonymy is defined as the complete identity of all meanings of two or more lexemes in all contexts so that they can be used interchangeably in every context.

Palmer (1981) argued that synonymous words cannot be absolute synonyms for the reason that two words with exactly the same meaning would not be able to survive in the same language. But near-synonyms may belong to different dialects of a language, e.g. farming terms are different depending on where the people who use them live, for example, *cowshed* and *cowhouse* or *byre*, *haystack*, *hayrick* and *haymow* (Palmer 1981: 89). Cruse (2000) as cited in Sembihara (2007:7) elaborated further that there is no absolute synonymy in English because firstly, the function or usage of one of them would become gradually unnecessary and would soon be dropped or abandoned. Secondly, their interchangeability in all contexts cannot be proved as the number of contexts is infinite.

2.3.1.2 Near Synonym

Most synonyms seem to be “near” or “loose” synonyms rather than “perfect” synonyms. Xiao and McEnery (2006:108) described “synonyms or near synonyms” to be lexical pairs “that have very similar cognitive or denotational meanings, but which may differ in collocational or prosodic behavior. As such, synonymous words are not collocationally interchangeable”. Despite similar cognitive meanings between 2 words, there must be some different collocational behavior and specific semantic prosodies. Palmer (1981: 7) also described a term “loose synonymy” where loose synonyms have the same general reference and the words can substitute each other in a wide range of contexts but not in all of them. According to Stanojevic (2009), near synonymy is normally found in dictionaries of synonyms or thesauri where most of the terms are listed under a single dictionary entry (e.g. *govern - direct, control, determine, require*). The near synonym in this study refers to those lexical pairs that have very similar cognitive or denotational meanings but may differ in collocational or prosodic behavior.

As near synonyms are often present in English language, and although the synonyms share the same meaning are never used exactly in the same manner, thus learners should be careful in choosing the right words to avoid potential errors in writing.

The aforementioned explanation of the near synonym is particularly related to the present study's objectives to investigate the two target adjective synonymous pairs if they are near synonyms and cannot be used interchangeably in all contexts.

2.4 COLLOCATIONS

The importance of collocation research has been recognized particularly within corpus linguistics with the development of empirical research methods (Srdanovic, 2014). Learners can see preceding and following information for the search word by looking at collocational frequencies (Koo, 2006). Obviously, if students can learn from collocations related to a particular topic, their speed in language processing and production will achieve more native-like fluency (Aston, 1995, as cited in Kindt and Wright 2001:107). To analyze the data of this study, the researcher looked at the focused adjective synonymous pairs' most frequent co-occurred words or collocations, extracted from the Corpus of Contemporary American English data (COCA) to analyze their semantic features.

The term "collocation" was originally introduced by Firth (1957). He believed that collocation is an expression composed of two or more words that agree with some ways of saying things and there is connection which the lexical item creates. As Xiao & McEnery stated, the statistical approach to collocation is accepted by many famous corpus linguists that include Halliday (1966:159), Sinclair (1991), Hoey (1991), Stubbs (1995), Partington (1998) and Hunston (2002). Greenbaum (1974) defines "collocation" as a frequent co-occurrence of two lexical items in a language. Collocations include noun phrases like *strong tea* and *weapons of mass destruction*, phrasal verbs like *to make up*, and other stock phrases like *the rich and powerful*. Kindt, D., & Wright, M. (2001). Integrating language learning and teaching with the construction of computer learner corpora. He divided the discourse prosody into three categories; positive, negative, and neutral. This also corresponds with Partington's (2004) idea of favorable, neutral or unfavorable prosodies. To elaborate, a pleasant or favorable meaning is marked as positive while an unpleasant or unfavorable is labelled as negative. Also, when what is happening is neutral, or the context has no evidence of semantic prosody, then it's labelled as neutral (Xiao and Mcenery, 2006).

The hidden or collocation meanings occurring from the collaboration between the given node and typical collocates can be referred to as “semantic prosody” (Louw, 2000). To give examples, *break out*, *happen* and *set in* contain negative prosody (Sinclair (1991). and the adjective *rife* collocates with negative words like *crime*, *misery* or *disease* (Partington, 1998) whereas according to Stubbs (1995) the verb *provide* has positive prosody. This means that vocabulary items with negative semantic prosodies seem to occur mostly with negative words (Behnam, 2015).

Therefore, learners should try to observe as many collocational patterns as possible while reading and listening, because such knowledge proves useful and could help them improve their English skills to a great extent (Phoocharoensil, 2010). The usage and benefits of collocation can reveal the semantic relation in the given adjective synonymous pairs collocates to investigate further in Chapter 4.

2.5 CORPUS LINGUISTICS

Most research on semantic prosodies associate with Corpus Data and use the corpora to find collocations for the identification of the semantic prosody. For example, the semantic prosody of the verb *cause* was studied by Stubbs (1995) using a corpus of 120 million words of General English. The finding was that the most frequent collocates with the verb *cause* had negative connotations (Stubbs 2000, as cited in Wachter, 2008 : 12). Corpus studies are the collections of texts that are usually stored and analyzed electronically; the occurrence and reoccurrence of linguistic features enable users to see how and where they occur in the discourse (Hussein, 2017). Corpus can also be best described as a collection of sampled texts, written or spoken, readable texts that are explained with various forms of linguistic information (Tony Mc Enenery, Richard Xiao & Yuki Otono, 2014). Timmis (2015) also pointed out that the mentioned definition is beneficial because it focuses on the fact that language in a corpus is naturally occurring and that it is composed of both spoken and written texts. Biber, et al (1998) explained that a corpus represents a language or some part of a language. Over the past two decades, the corpus-based study approach to linguistic analysis has become outstanding thanks to the development of computer technology in storing and analyzing language and its

efficiency and convenience; the research benefiting from corpora has gained so much popularity among linguistic analysts (Lee, 2011).

To conclude, many linguists or lexicographers have used corpus data to investigate the semantic prosodies in their studies so that the concordance line can serve as evidence for learners to observe the different pattern between synonymous words (Hu, 2015). In carrying out this study, the data were derived from COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English) to investigate the semantic prosodies of two given adjective synonymous pairs by looking at their collocates and concordance lines.

2.6 PREVIOUS RELEVANT STUDIES

Many researchers have explored what group of semantic features that the near synonyms associate with. According to Li (2013), a word's semantic prosody can not be precisely noted until its collocates are carefully analyzed in the context. For example, *initial shock* indicates a positive connotation despite its obvious negative collocate. Hu (2013) explained in his findings, after analyzing the concordance lines of given words, that a word can be associated with more than one group of semantic features. Hence, the writers or users need to detect the semantic patterns before using such words in a professional context.

Schwarz and Hauser (2016) stated in their findings that the semantic prosody can indeed influence the evaluative judgment, for example, the verb *cause* affected the evaluative inferences of the outcome, leading to more negative assessment of outcomes. The typical co-occurrence of a word can generate expectations that have effects on the evaluative inferences. It was also explained that semantic prosody is a powerful factor in impression formation, judgment, and decision making that needs close attention in future research.

Begagić (2013) mentioned in her study's findings that all word forms of collocations of *make sense* are more largely found in a negative environment and more frequently found in the newspaper genre than in an

academic one. This reveals the fact that human beings have a greater desire to talk and write about problematic and tragic events (Galtung and Ruge, 1982). A further interesting finding was that the word form *make sense* and *making sense* are found more frequently in a negative environment while *makes sense* and *made sense* occur more frequently in a positive environment.

Some linguists study synonyms to see if they can be used interchangeably in all contexts. Haily & Jung (2013) stated that frequency analysis does not clearly reveal any significant similarities between the words *cute* and *beautiful*. They have little tendency to appear in the same contexts. For collocation of *pretty* and *beautiful*, there is greater similarity in the distribution of collocates according to word class. Also, the semantic preferences of *pretty* and *beautiful* are more similar. However, the findings suggest that the two words are not completely synonymous and thus, the two words do not share the same usage in all contexts.

In addition, several linguists have studied the importance of semantic prosodies in the linguistic field and English teaching. Xiao and McEnery (2003) elucidated that students must be aware of the collocation patterns and semantic prosodies that can be different in various text categories. Ahmadian (2011) also concluded that knowledge of semantic prosody can greatly help learners to understand how to use lexical items appropriately. The results showed that only learning individual words and their meanings is not enough to achieve great fluency in the language. The learners should also know the ways words come together into chunks (collocations), the characteristics of the language, and the conditions of semantic prosody.

2.7 CONCLUSION

The help of the corpus approach to look for the target adjective synonymous pairs' collocates in highlight and analyze their hidden semantic prosodies will enable this researcher to answer the research questions: "what groups of semantic features are these two adjective synonymous pairs associated with (positive, neutral, or negative) and can these two synonymous adjective pairs be used interchangeably?"

The review of literature in this chapter was aimed at helping readers to understand more about the related theoretical framework for this study ,which will be later discussed in Chapter 4 and 5.



CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the characteristics of the target pairs in Section 3.1 while the details about the materials used and research design are provided in Section 3.2. In Section 3.2, the materials are described and data collection procedures are presented in Section 3.3. Finally, data analysis will be provided in Section 3.4.

3.1 SUBJECTS/ PARTICIPANTS

The two adjective synonymous pairs *secure & stable* and *vulnerable & susceptible* were selected as the subjects of this study. The two adjective synonymous pairs were chosen from the academic core words list from AVL (Academy Vocabulary List) in COCA which can be found via <http://www.academicwords.info> They were chosen based on their high frequency occurrence across 5 genres in COCA Corpus data, and the target words were screened first to confirm their near synonym properties.

3.2 MATERIALS

This research was conducted under the corpus-based concept using COCA (Corpus of American Contemporary English) which contains more than 520 million words of text which is divided into 5 genres: spoken, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, and academic texts. The COCA corpus is easy to access and it accounts for current and ongoing language that enables users to search for surrounding words (collocates) within a ten-word window (Hu, 2015).

In order to check the meanings of the target words, the researcher used the online Oxford dictionary, online Collins thesaurus and COCA corpus to check for meanings and their similarities.

3.3 PROCEDURES

This section describes the procedures of data collection from samples on corpus-based data in COCA in order to analyze the two adjective synonymous pairs *stable & secure* and *vulnerable & susceptible*.

The data analysis was also based on the most 20 frequent collocates within a span of 4 words to the right. Fifty randomly chosen concordance lines were investigated with each of the 20 collocates. The researcher selected the corpus-based data only from the academic genre in COCA to analyze the data.

3.4 DATA ANALYSIS

The words were compared in terms of semantic prosody & semantic preference by investigating the semantic relations among their collocates, and query of frequency by analyzing from 100 randomly chosen concordance lines. The discourse prosody was grouped into three categories: positive, negative and neutral, by looking at their concordance lines.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The previous chapter provided the methodology and research procedures of this present study. This chapter describes the results of the study, beginning with the definitions of the adjectives from dictionaries. The results obtained from the COCA corpus is presented in graphs, numbers and paragraphs, to be analyzed and categorized into three semantic features (positive, negative and neutral). The findings presented in this chapter describe the semantic prosodies and the interchangeability of the selected adjective synonymous pairs.

4.1 SYNONYMOUS CHARACTERISTICS

Before deciding that two words are synonyms, it is essential to look up the meaning and grammatical function of the words in the dictionary first to find the synonymous characteristics of the words and check they share similar core meaning and usage. The following section aims to investigate the meaning of the target words by using both online the Oxford Learners Dictionary and the online Merriam Webster Dictionary, and then retrieve the frequencies data, collocates and concordance lines of the target words from the COCA corpus to analyze their semantic prosodies and interchangeability of the words.

4.1.1 SECURE & STABLE

In this study, the two adjective synonymous pairs *secure & stable* and *vulnerable & susceptible* will be examined for their semantic prosodies respectively.

Although, grammatically, the word *secure* can be both verb and adjective, in this study only the adjective form of *secure* will be chosen to analyze.

There are several meanings of the adjective *secure* given by online the Oxford Learners Dictionary and the online Merriam Webster Dictionary.

According to the online Oxford Learners Dictionary, the definition of the adjective *secure* is as follows:

feeling happy and confident about yourself or a particular situation, likely to continue or be successful for a long time, not likely to move, fall down, etc. guarded and/or made stronger so that it is difficult for people to enter or leave.

For example *They feel secure about the future*

It's not a very secure way to make a living

It was difficult to maintain a secure foothold on the ice.

Another definition of the adjective *secure* is provided by the online Merriam Webster Dictionary as follows:

free from danger or risk, strong enough to ensure safety, free from worry or doubt, sure or certain.

For example *Being home made me feel secure.*

He's secure in his abilities.

Victory is secure.

In addition, the definition of *stable* was defined in the online Oxford Learners Dictionary as:

firmly fixed; not likely to move, change or fail, calm and reasonable; not easily upset, (of a substance) staying in the same chemical or atomic state.

For example *The patient's condition is stable.*

The situation in the country has remained relatively stable for a few months now.

The online Merriam Webster Dictionary gives the meaning of *stable* as follows:

firmly established, not changing or fluctuating, steady in purpose, not subject to insecurity or emotional illness.

For example *Stable government is attractive to illegal immigrants.*

Jane's father earns such stable income.

By looking at the surface meaning from the dictionaries, both adjectives have the same core and denotational meaning “*not like to move or change*”. Therefore, they are considered near synonyms.

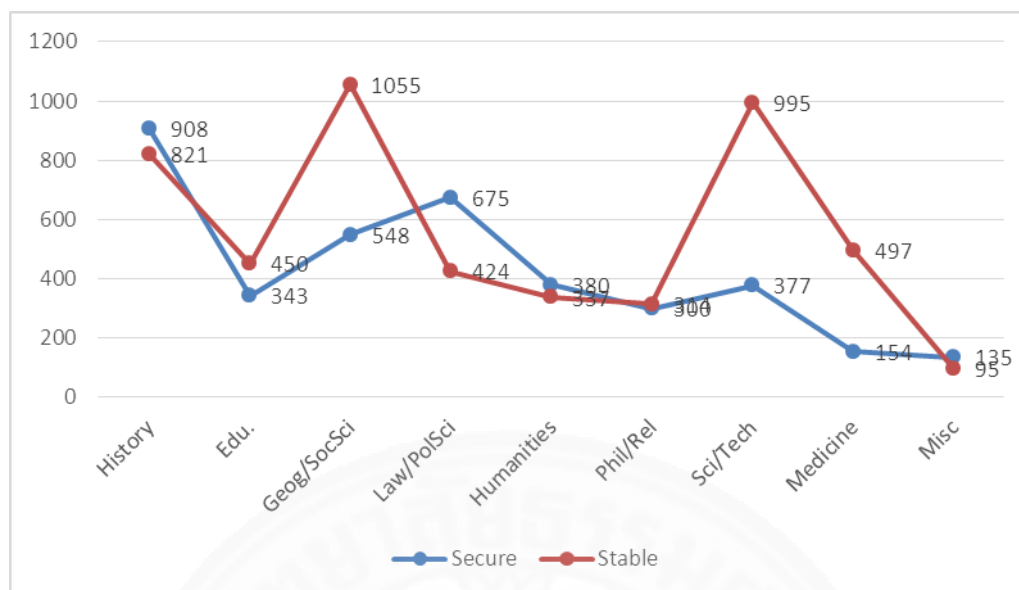


Figure 1. Frequency counts of *secure* and *stable* across the nine academic disciplines in COCA corpus.

In the above Figure 1, with respect to the frequencies of *secure* and *stable* shown in different academic fields, *secure* has 4,168 frequencies whereas *stable* has 5,529 frequencies and so tends to have respectively higher frequency than *secure* across nine different academic sections. Interestingly, the adjective *stable* is used very frequently in geography and social science (1,055 frequencies) and in science and technology (995 frequencies) whereas *secure* is most used in history (821 frequencies) and political science (675 frequencies).

It is also noteworthy that *stable* is used more commonly in medicine (497 frequencies) while the use of *secure* in the medicine genre is found quite significantly low (only 154 frequencies). Lastly, while Figure 1 shows the frequency counts of *secure* and *stable* across the nine academic discipline in the COCA corpus, Table 1 on Page 18 explains the top 20 collocates co-occurring with *secure* and *stable* in the academic texts of COCA. Thus, the mentioned figure and table are independent of each other.

secure		stable	
CONTEXT	FREQ	CONTEXT	FREQ
RIGHTS	79	ENVIRONMENT	83
FUTURE	62	ACROSS	81
FUNDING	55	DEMOCRACY	51
ACCESS	54	RELATIONSHIPS	44
FACILITIES	40	FAMILIES	41
ENVIRONMENT	39	UNSTABLE	40
ATTACHMENT	35	DEMOCRATIC	40
POSITION	34	ISOTOPE	39
EMPLOYMENT	29	IDENTITY	38
LIBERTY	26	MONETARY	36
INTERESTS	26	PREDICTABLE	34
SUPPLY	24	CONDITION	34
BASE	24	CHATTERING	31
PERSONS	24	ENOUGH	30
RELEASE	21	PATTERN	28
JOBS	21	SECURE	27
PROPERTY	20	REGIME	27
BORDERS	18	ISOTOPE	26
APPROVAL	17	BASELINE	25
COOPERATION	17	POPULATION	25

Table 1. Top 20 Collocates co-occurring with *secure* and *stable* in the academic texts of COCA.

The top 20 collocates will be analyzed from within the academic genre for each search term.

Secure

Observing the concordance lines of *secure*, the researcher found that its collocates consist of words related to citizen's wellbeing and social support in the society, for example, *funding, facilities, supply, employment and jobs*. The majority of the collocates contain positive semantic prosody as the collocate words carry very pleasant connotation when analyzed from the context of the node word and the head words' collocates. To look more in the context of the real usage of *secure*, there are provided instances of concordance lines in the academic genre from COCA as follows;

For example

- (1) and other academies at www.menc.org. # Make Your Goals Visible Building a strong and **secure** future for music education in America's schools demands that music teachers reach and teach.
- (2) There are three principal ways to enhance direct local benefits from conservation: establishing **secure** property rights in natural resources (either conventional private ownership or customary and communal use)
- (3) as from the literature cited above, is that given reliable, affordable, and **secure** access to quality online journal content, libraries can comfortably make the decision to dispose...
- (4) white community. Dependence on Republicans # The fact that many blacks fled to more **secure** employment in the public sector as civil servants proved an ambiguous benefit. The issue...
- (5) industry competitive, massive investments in modernization will be required; such investments will need **secure** property rights. # A treaty between the two Germanies on 18 May 1990 addressed...

When *secure* is used in a particular context, it makes the context more favorable as in (1) *secure future* to convince people to study in the music school that leads to have a *secure future*. In addition, in (2) and (3), when looking at the surrounding words of *secure access*, there are items such as *benefits*, *reliable* and *affordable* which make the context quite positive. Lastly, in (4) that the blacks sought for a more *secure employment*, this denotes looking for job security to ensure their income and wellbeing in lives and in (5), the investment will need such *secure property rights* to ensure the investment. This context also shows positive meaning towards *secure property rights* as being required for massive investments .

From the above examples, it can be clearly seen that the word *secure* is often used in a positive context, for example, *secure employment*, whereas if someone says *secure unemployment* , it would sound very strange. When taking the corpus data of the word *secure* into consideration, one can conclude that the adjective *secure* appears in positive contexts although the word *secure* itself may sound neutral if we only look at the surface meaning of *secure* in the dictionary.

Stable

According to the most co-occurred words with the adjective *stable*, the perceived semantic prosody of the adjective *stable* is potentially positive in this respect. At the first glance, it mostly collocates with items such as *environment*, *condition*, *relationship*, *prices*, which are semantically neutral but when they appear together as *stable environment*, *stable relationship*, positive semantic prosody is expressed as no one would want an *unstable environment* or *unstable relationship*. It is noteworthy to say that *stable* frequently co-occurs with words relating to politics, government and economy, for instance, *government*, *system*, *democracy*, *monetary*, *population*, *platform* and *prices*, that have a favorable semantic environment when they co-occur together, as in *stable government* or *stable system*. The positive context and the node words lead to the conclusion that *stable* contains positive semantic prosody. To back the claim, the following context in the concordance lines will explain more of the positive semantic prosody of *stable*.

- (1) of a diverse array of exports, especially manufactured goods that tend to have more **stable** prices, resource-rich countries are vulnerable to dramatic economic shocks when prices for primary commodities ...
- (2) families, and the community, schools can recover. Providing a safe, **stable** environment for children and staff is one of many steps in helping communities rebuild,
- (3) distinct area of study. These theorists assert that development proceeds best within nurturing, **stable** relationships in environments that support and encourage learning placed to the developmental levels and individual..
- (4) per capita income. Table 3 shows that 73 percent of high-income countries have a **stable** democracy, while 40 percent of upper-middle-income countries have stable or less-stable democracies.
- (5) desired learning outcome. Infrastructure # 8. Establish and maintain a long term and **stable** monetary support system for transfer of knowledge within the entire educational community. #

From the examples above, the words that follow and precede the adjective *stable* signal positive semantic prosodies in the context. Predominantly, in (1), (2) and (3), the context shows obviously propitious situations as in (1) *stable prices with resource-rich countries* (2) *providing a safe stable environment* where *stable* is preceded by a favorable word like *safe* making the context sound more positive and in (3) *stable* appears with the positive words like *nurturing, support, encourage* and *developmental* in the sentence leading to the pleasant affective meaning to be labelled as positive in this respect (Partington, 2004).

Both *secure* and *stable* indicate similar meaning that describes the status of something which is unlikely to change. Moreover, after observing and analyzing the corpus data of these two adjective synonymous pairs, it is found that *secure* carries

significantly positive semantic prosody and as well as the adjective *stable* is found to be semantically positive in the context. Nonetheless, both adjectives share only one most co-occurred words which is *environment*. Thanks to their different most frequent collocates, it can be concluded that *secure* and *stable* cannot be used interchangeably in all contexts.

4.1.2 VULNERABLE & SUSCEPTIBLE

Vulnerable

According to the online Oxford Learners Dictionary, the definition of *vulnerable* is:

(to somebody/something) weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally.

For example *Old people are particularly vulnerable to the flu.*
She looked very vulnerable standing there on her own.
The sudden resignation of the financial director put the company in a very vulnerable position.

In the online Merriam Webster Dictionary, the meaning of *vulnerable* is provided as follows:

capable of being physically or emotionally wounded, open to attack or damage : assailable vulnerable to criticism, liable to increased penalties but entitled to increased bonuses after winning a game in contract bridge

For example *He was very vulnerable after his divorce.*
The troops were in a vulnerable position
The fort was undefended and vulnerable

Checking Oxford Learners Dictionary, susceptible is defined as:

very likely to be influenced, harmed or affected by somebody/something or by emotions,

For example *Some of these plants are more susceptible to frost damage than others.*

Salt intake may lead to raised blood pressure in susceptible adults.

There are few known diseases which are not susceptible to medical treatment.

The definition of *susceptible* as stated by the online Merriam Webster dictionary is provided as follows:

easily affected, influenced, or harmed by something, having little resistance (as to infection or damage) . It is commonly used in medical genre and for general terms.

For example *Is John susceptible to persuasion?*

I am susceptible to colds.

He was susceptible to minor ailments.

The core meaning of these two adjective is *easily affected, influenced or harmed by something*. They share the same cognitive and denotational meaning. Thus, they are considered to be near synonyms.

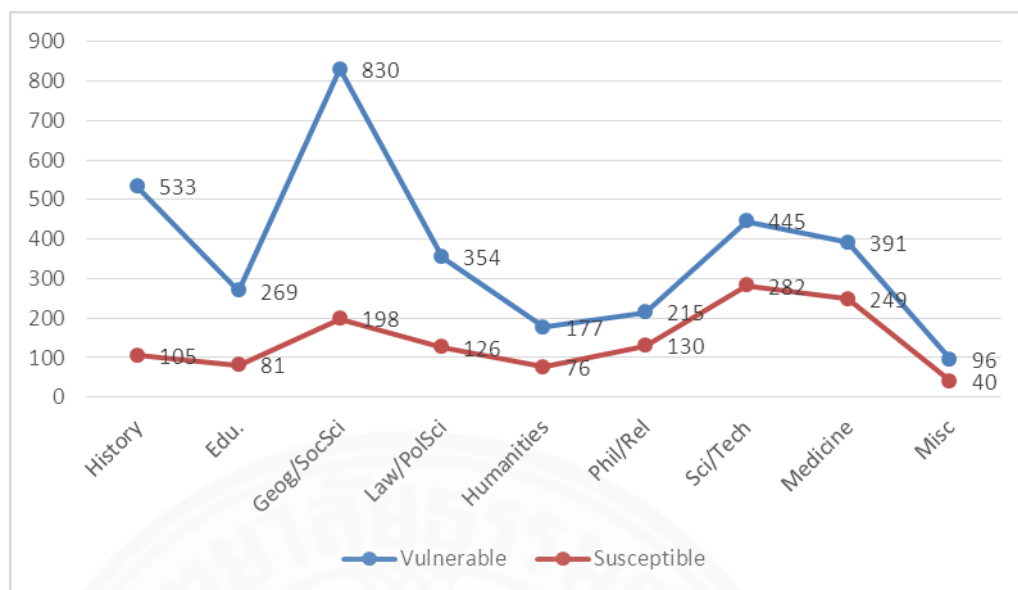


Figure 2. Frequency counts of *vulnerable* and *susceptible* across the nine academic disciplines in COCA corpus.

From the above Figure 2, regarding the frequency of *vulnerable* and *susceptible* across nine academic sub-disciplines in the above figure, *vulnerable* has a lot more frequencies (3,310 times) than *susceptible* (1,287 times). The adjective *vulnerable* appears very frequently in geography and social science (830 frequencies), history (533 frequencies) and science & technology (445 frequencies) respectively, while the frequency of *susceptible* across varying academic sub-fields shows relatively low in humanities (76 frequencies) and education with only 81 frequencies whereas *vulnerable* appears in an educational context with 269 frequencies. Noticeably, in Figure 2, *vulnerable* and *susceptible* are used in a similar pattern from philosophy and religion to miscellaneous, but vary in history to law and political science.

vulnerable

CONTEXT	FREQ
POPULATIONS	158
GROUPS	89
POPULATION	73
ATTACK	39
POSITION	33
PRESSURE	32
ZONE	24
COMMUNITIES	24
DEPRESSION	23
CLIMATE	22
YOUTH	22
EXPLOITATION	18
INFECTION	18
CRITICISM	18
ABUSE	18
DAMAGE	17
CHARGES	15
ADULTS	15
PRESSURES	13
INJURY	13

susceptible

CONTEXT	FREQ
INFECTION	40
EFFECTS	28
CHANGE	24
INFLUENCE	23
DISEASE	22
ITEM	18
DAMAGE	17
INDIVIDUALS	17
EROSION	14
INJURY	14
BIAS	13
DISEASES	13
POPULATIONS	13
RESISTANT	12
MANIPULATION	12
INFLUENCES	12
VIRUS	10
VARIETY	10
NEGATIVE	10
CAUSED	9

Table 2. Top 20 Collocates co-occurring with *vulnerable* and *susceptible* in the academic texts of COCA.

Vulnerable

In table 3, the data shows us that *vulnerable* mostly collocates with the vocabulary that is related to the members of the society, for instance, *population*, *citizen*, *group*, *communities* and *youth*. From the first glance, *vulnerable* seems to have potentially neutral semantic prosody. In reality, from the close observation of the context, it is found that *vulnerable* is used in a negative context to describe something that is easily affected or influenced, as shown in the concordance lines below.

Other high frequency co-occurred words also indicate strongly negative semantic prosody, for example, *attack, pressure, depression, exploitation, infection, depression, criticism, abuse, damage and injury*. With the adjective *vulnerable* it is noticeable from the rendered concordance lines in COCA that something is vulnerable to something which is often in strongly unfavorable aspects, for example, *vulnerable to exploitation, vulnerable to depression, vulnerable to criticism and vulnerable to attack*. One may conclude that *vulnerable* bears a very strong negative semantic prosody.

- (1) of HIV prevention is a social structure or social barrier. The individuals who constitute **vulnerable** populations are positioned as separate from the social, and although their actions and behaviors distinct area of study.
- (2) Adolescents raised in an environment of conflict and rejection will generally be more **vulnerable** to feelings of depression. This points to the importance of studying and treating depression
- (3) , argues that the dependency of women, particularly in rural areas, makes them **vulnerable** to sexual exploitation and exposes them to behavior that carries a high risk of HIV
- (4) community's inability to adapt quickly enough, Banush cautions that PCC is in a **vulnerable** position. He believes that NACO and SACO, with their purpose devoted to authority....
- (5) Precisely because of the ambiguities resulting from conflicting principles of organization, the kingdom was **vulnerable** to outside attack. However paradoxically, the history of the Zulu state thus becomes ...

From above concordance lines, it can be clearly seen that *vulnerable* is surrounded by negative words as in (1) *vulnerable populations are separate* from the social. In (2) and (3), *vulnerable to feelings of depression* and *vulnerable to sexual exploitation* this

contains very unpleasant connotation in the context. Additionally, in (4) and (5), when talking about community and political situation, *vulnerable* appears together with the words like *inability* and *attack* in the context so that negatively denotational meaning can be drawn from the given context.

Susceptible

The adjective *susceptible* is also found to be mostly followed by negative words, for instance, *infection, disease, damage, erosion, disease* and *injury, bias*. By examining the context, the adjective *susceptible* mostly comes together with the infinitive *to*, that something or someone is susceptible *to* something particularly negative as shown in the concordance lines below.

- (1) or rinse water with another user. These behaviors make these individuals much more **susceptible** to infection with HIV, hepatitis B and C viruses, and other blood-borne pathogens
- (2) We're determining whether these mite attacks weaken the plant, making it more **susceptible** to disease. " # Goolsby and co-workers have planned new expeditions to find even ...
- (3) particularly affects the young, the old, and the ill because they are more **susceptible** to the effects of pollution and more likely to be indoors. 23 # Recent energy ...
- (4) in group activities (Sampson & Groves, 1989). Meanwhile, they are **susceptible** to influences from criminal gangs, which either recruit them for criminal activities or otherwise.

- (5) times higher than their more experienced colleagues. Part-time and shift workers were also more **susceptible** to injury than those employed on a full-time basis, it said. # The ...

Taking account of the right collocates, both adjective synonymous pairs share the same collocates; *population, infection, damage and injury* that contain strongly negative connotations. An observation of the collocates of these two adjectives tells us that they are mostly followed by something that leads to some unfavorable consequence in a medical situation, as shown in mentioned examples as in (1), (2) that are *susceptible to infection with HIV* and *susceptible to disease*. Moreover, *stable* is also shown in a negative environmental and social situation context such as in (3) and (4); *susceptible to the effect of pollution* and *susceptible to influences from criminal gangs*.

To conclude, the results show that the adjective may be associated with more than one group of semantic prosody by analyzing their most frequent right collocates and the environments of the context; to elaborate, *secure* and *stable* are found to have positive while both *vulnerable* and *susceptible* contain strong negative semantic prosody.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter, a summary of the study will be presented in section 5.1, followed by a summary of the findings in 5.2 and discussion in 5.3. The conclusion will be presented in 5.4. Lastly, recommendations for further research will be provided in section 5.5.

5.1 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

This section summarizes the objectives, materials, and procedures of the study as follows.

The objectives of this study were to explore the collocations of the two adjective synonymous pairs (*secure & stable* and *vulnerable & susceptible*) by retrieving data from the COCA corpus. The second objective was to find out the semantic prosodies associated with the mentioned adjective synonymous pairs. Lastly, this study aimed to investigate the interchangeability of the two adjective synonymous pairs when being used in writing.

The subjects of this study were two synonymous adjective pairs - *secure & stable* and *vulnerable & susceptible* – that were selected from an academic words list. Prior to analyzing the data, their meanings were checked by looking them up in the online Oxford Learners dictionary and the online Merriam Webster Dictionary. To obtain the data, COCA (Corpus of American Contemporary English) was used to collect the data from text in the academic genre. The data analysis was based on the most 20 frequent co-occurred words, with a span of 4 words to the right. The sample of one hundred and fifty randomly selected sentences were chosen from concordance lines to analyze the semantic prosodies of the target words.

5.2 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

5.2.1 Based on the results shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 from the last chapter, the frequencies of *stable* across 9 academic disciplines are higher than *secure* (1,361 times) while *stable* is noticeably very high in occurrence in geography and social science (1,055 frequencies) and in science and technology (955 frequencies). Furthermore, the adjective *vulnerable* [total] appears more frequently than *susceptible* (2,023 times). As obviously seen, *vulnerable* is used most frequently in geography and social science (830 frequencies) whereas *susceptible* appears quite often in science and technology (282 frequencies).

5.2.2 From the definitions of the adjective synonymous pairs in the online Oxford Learners Dictionary and the online Merriam Webster dictionary, the meanings of *secure* and *stable* are shared, describing the status of something as *firmly fixed* or *not likely to move or change*. In addition, the core meanings of *susceptible* and *vulnerable* are also equal, describing subjects that are *able to be easily affected, influenced by something*. Hence, primarily, they are also classed as synonyms.

5.2.3 To deal with nuanced differences in the meanings of the target words, the present study looked closely into the target words' collocates and their context by getting the data from the COCA corpus to analyze their semantic prosodies. The results shown in Table 1 from Chapter 4 suggest that the top collocates of *secure* are *funding*, *employment* and *jobs* which are predominantly favorable. To explain the semantic environment from the concordance line instances of *stable*, *stable* is discovered to be surrounded by pleasant words such as *reliable*, *affordable* or *benefits* which also lead to the conclusion that the adjective contains positive semantic prosodies. Also, if we look into the context of the sample sentences where *stable* appears in the corpus data in concordance sentence samples, for example, *stable prices*, these appear together with *resource rich countries* or *safe and stable*, which determine positive semantic prosodies.

Both *vulnerable* and *susceptible* are found to be associated with unpleasant semantic preference as they share some most frequent negative collocates and appear in negative contexts such as *sexual exploitation*, *inability*, *social barrier* and *attack*.

5.2.4 The adjective synonymous pairs are differentiated by their collocations in a particular context, they cannot be substituted perfectly in all contexts. Therefore, they are loose synonyms.

5.3 DISCUSSION

In this section, the important issues according to the results are discussed related to the theories and relevant research studies as follows:

5.3.1 The frequencies of the adjective *stable* are higher than *secure* across nine academic disciplines and *stable* shows the highest in geography and social science discipline. Additionally, *vulnerable* is more commonly used in the academic genre than *susceptible* and *vulnerable* is found most to occur in geography and social science. These mentioned data are beneficial to learners when they are required to write for any academic journals in a particular discipline; they will be able to choose the lexical choice more confidently with the assistance of the corpus linguistic data .

5.3.2 According to Sinclair's observation as mentioned in chapter 2, many uses of words or phrases may occur in a particular semantic environment. Moreover, Louw (2000) as well as Hunston and Francis (2002) indicated that semantic prosodies are determined by a series of collocates that are classified as positive or negative. To support the stated theories, the analyzed collocates of *secure* are apparently positive as well as the context. In addition, from the first glance at the most frequent collocates with the adjective *stable*, it may be said to have a neutral semantic preference, yet, when they appear in context, they are found to be surrounded by positive lexical items, thus, they are analyzed to be associated with positive semantic prosodies. The second group of adjective synonymous pairs examined in this study - *vulnerable* and *susceptible* - were discovered to frequently collocate with unfavorable items they share collocates with, such as *infection*, *injury* and *damage*. Thus, the latter pairs are associated with negative semantic prosodies. In addition to the semantic prosodies, the adjective *susceptible* is noticeably restricted to its use as *adjective + to*, while

vulnerable can be used as a predicative adjective that usually comes after a linking verb or verb to be in addition to its usage as *adjective + to*.

5.3.3 Similarly to the types of synonymy previously mentioned in Chapter 2, this study's findings support the propositions in the literature reviews that there exist largely near synonyms in English language when they have subtle differences in collocational behavior or semantic prosody. Particularly, although the two adjective synonymous pairs have similar core meanings, they are still near synonyms as they share different collocates.

5.4 CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from results and discussion from Chapter 4:

5.4.1 The groups of semantic features which the two adjective synonymous pairs are associated with are discovered to be positive and negative. As the results from the previous chapter reveals, the adjectives *stable* and *secure*, being analyzed from their collocational behavior and connotations deriving from context, contain mostly favorable or positive semantic prosodies while the adjectives *vulnerable* and *susceptible* have strongly unfavorable or negative semantic prosodies.

5.4.2 With reference to the research findings, the two adjective synonymous pairs were examined to be only near synonyms. Although they can be used interchangeably in some contexts as they share the same core meaning and a most shared co-occurred word is found (environment) yet they cannot be substituted interchangeably in every context as they do not convey exactly the same meaning and do not share all collocates thoroughly, for example, we would say *secure interests*, not *stable interests*.

5.4.3 To reiterate the usefulness of corpora for teachers and students, consulting a corpus enables them to enhance their autonomy by learning the correct common usage of words and their collocations in authentic text, thus, when writing they can choose the words efficiently to write in a particular context and increase their confidence and

enrich their vocabulary knowledge when it comes to choosing the right words in their writing.

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are made for future research.

In the present study, the aim was to explore the semantic prosodies of the two adjective synonymous pairs by looking at their most frequent collocates and context merely in academic genre. Only one element of COCA corpus data in this study was used to retrieve the data. Also, only two dictionaries (Oxford learners Dictionary and Merriam Webster Dictionary) were employed to look up the target words' meanings in this study. Thus, in future research, it would be worthwhile to explore more of the other conventional corpora such as BNC (British National Corpus) within other genres (apart from academic) to investigate the difference in the stylistic, syntactic, lexical information and the usage of the target words.

Also, the further research is suggested to be conducted to incorporate other criteria to distinguish synonyms rather than merely semantic prosodies, for instance,, degrees of formality, grammatical patterns, or connotations to, expand the knowledge and add more in-depth analysis to the synonymy field. Furthermore, other professional online dictionaries are suggested for use in future research to explore the words' definitions, for example, Collins Cobuild, Longman, Macmillan and Therasauri, to see more meanings given by different dictionaries.

Finally, it is also hoped for the pedagogical aspect in ESL teaching and learning to incorporate corpus linguistics and put more semantic prosodies into the teaching to build more effective vocabulary teaching. In essence, Thai students should be exposed to efficient technology resources for language learning which allows them to see the authentic language used by native speakers, as the natural English language is scarcely used in the Thai educational environment.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SECURE

1	2015	ACAD	JournalEcumenical	must plunge their roots deep into the earth in order to provide a stable and secure base for future development. This new global consciousness must be
2	2011	ACAD	MechanicalEng	Michigan in Ann Arbor, is honored for significant contributions to a globally sustainable and secure energy future through research, development, education,
3	2010	ACAD	MechanicalEng	continuing credit squeeze has created an unexpected new speedbump in America's road to a secure energy future. According to a key analyst, Edward J.
4	2010	ACAD	WarInHistory	the postwar period and therefore direct its industrial and aviation forces and organizations towards a secure future. 119 VIII. Conclusion The events reported
5	2000	ACAD	WorldAffairs	security policy of the United States promises to foster progress toward a more stable and secure future. #
6	1992	ACAD	PublicInterest	white community. Dependence on Republicans # The fact that many blacks fled to more secure employment in the public sector as civil servants proved
7	1992	ACAD	AmerScholar	I pointed out, only a tiny fraction immediately secure full-time artistic employment or professional management, promising engagements, or profitable contracts
8	1997	ACAD	Environment	concerns within the wider community by communicating a vision of a sustainable economy that provides secure employment. # Two separate strategies
9	2001	ACAD	CommCollegeR	is no good evidence that vocational education in community colleges delivers on the promises of secure employment, decent pay and ample career opportunities
10	2001	ACAD	IntlAffairs	going to school still does not ensure that children's working conditions are safe and secure ; restricting employment may actually reduce school enrollment
11	2004	ACAD	CanadianStud	leaders are committed to the academic concept of free trade. Rather, they seek secure , open access to markets they believe can be profitably served. However,
12	2004	ACAD	CanadianStud	Americanization of Canada. " 5 The fear is that in their angst over maintaining secure access to the U.S. market, the Liberal Party and its deep integration
13	1998	ACAD	IntlAffairs	key to restoring growth: Providing the poor -- especially in rural areas -- with secure access to land, to basic services (law and order, health, education,
14	1991	ACAD	AfricaToday	and it is very much in the interests of capital in South Africa to secure access to the markets and resources of the other SADCC countries, in particular to
15	1991	ACAD	CanadaLaw	, Canadian objectives in entering free trade negotiations were two-fold: first, to obtain secure and open access to its most important market, and secondly,
16	2011	ACAD	GeographRev	political and corporate elites. As Kirk Endicott pointed out, because the indigenes lack secure property rights, " state and local governments can and do so
17	2008	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	's more autocratic system in the last several years has produced more corruption and less secure property rights--which, as studies by the World Bank are
18	1998	ACAD	ComplntlDev	on the structure of property rights, which is determined primarily by the state. Secure property rights enhance stability and predictability; they shape the
19	1991	ACAD	GeographRev	industry competitive, massive investments in modernization will be required; such investments will need secure property rights. # A treaty between the two
20	1994	ACAD	Environment	, and resource control systems will have time to evolve from open-access regimes toward more secure , common property systems and perhaps eventually
21	1991	ACAD	IntlAffairs	so many years, be able to take? Under the communists, they had secure jobs, more or less stable prices and subsidized housing, food, child care
22	1991	ACAD	ClearingHouse	to the principal, you don't want to feel threatened, but rather, secure in your jobs. How'm I doing so far? (Many nod he
23	1997	ACAD	SocialWork	If they are to survive and flourish, communities need to have more than secure housing, available jobs, and good schools; they must also have a sense
24	2003	ACAD	CommCollegeR	2001). JOBSplus offers several family-centered programs to help participants look for, secure , and retain jobs. These services include specialized case management
25	2010	ACAD	CommunCare	anger out there towards public sector workers. There is this perception that we have secure jobs for life with Rolls-Royce pensions at the other end waiting
26	2009	ACAD	Commentary	, and survival of the State of Israel as a Jewish and democratic state with secure borders, and recognized its right to act in self-defense to protect its citizens
27	2008	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	largest sources of energy imports. U.S. national security depends more on cooperative neighbors and secure borders than it does on defeating militias in
28	1991	ACAD	AsianAffairs	be more difficult to achieve peace than it was to wage war. 12 Fixed and secure borders are essential. Curious messianisms that surface from time to time in
29	1991	ACAD	AnthropolQ	strong military force, as did the Ottoman Empire, in order to guarantee both secure borders and internal order. By revitalizing an experience of the role of
30	1996	ACAD	ArabStudies	Jordan basin to the coastal plain and northern Negev, they were not the strategically secure borders which had been the Zionists dream since the beginning
31	2005	ACAD	AfricanHist	its power requirements would double between 1967 and 1980, the apartheid regime needed a secure supply of cheap energy and was anxious to blunt the
32	2005	ACAD	DrugIssues	who remained out of contact. Other problems also became gradually clearer. With the secure supply of injectable pharmaceutical drugs legitimately provided
33	2004	ACAD	IntlAffairs	a new infrastructure of roads, hotels and bazaars developed due to the need for secure supply routes for the resistance. (n39) Opium laboratories tend to
34	2004	ACAD	PhysicsToday	of the world, while demand is growing everywhere; as a result, a secure supply is increasingly difficult to assure. Moreover, the use of fossil fuels puts
35	1990	ACAD	EnergyJournal	industry in advanced industrial nations. When specialized long-lived investments are needed for efficient, secure supply, long-term contracts and/or vertical
36	2004	ACAD	Humanist	in history. Grave New World # " The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and
37	2003	ACAD	PublicInterest	, and the pursuit of happiness. It is our birthright as Americans to be secure in our persons and property, to be able to go about our proper business
38	2002	ACAD	LawPublicPol	Reconstruction would have given Congress " power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to all persons in every State within this Union equal
39	1995	ACAD	Psychology	3.42) did. No significant difference was found between avoidant and ambivalent persons. Secure persons reported seeking more social support in most of
40	1995	ACAD	Psychology	seek support in times of need. # The pattern of social support shown by secure persons was in line with the predictions. Those persons have a history of
41	2004	ACAD	InstrPsych	with the use of the above named learning activities as they are developmentally appropriate and secure the interests of learners. Adequate provision should
42	2003	ACAD	LatinAmResRev	settling of accounts which almost bankrupted Gmez. Hence, Gmez learned that the only secure business interests were those of the president? # Upon seeing
43	2011	ACAD	InstrPsych	privacy, and fear of losing children to protective services. Creating a safe and secure environment becomes a primary goal for the family during the initial
44	2011	ACAD	ArtJournal	that people like him need health services and beds, delivered in a calm and secure environment. He spoke to me about having a bipolar disorder and suffering
45	1998	ACAD	AmerIndianQ	regulating one's psychic balance " (Korpela 249), movement away from a secure environment upsets that balance, possibly causing psychic distress and
46	1998	ACAD	IntlAffairs	programs under conditions of post-war rehabilitation should diverge from those implemented in a peaceful and secure environment. Such issues need to
47	2006	ACAD	IntlAffairs	are few technical reasons why reconstruction after disaster should not create a safer, more secure environment for community life. Sometimes this happens
48	2001	ACAD	InstrPsych	which were predictive of a person's intimacy abilities. Additionally, those people with secure attachment had more positive perceptions on variables which
49	2001	ACAD	InstrPsych	insecure and parenting styles were grouped into authoritative or non-authoritative resulting in 4 conditions of secure attachment with authoritative parents
50	1995	ACAD	Psychology	persons do, only in the present study were significant differences found between ambivalent and secure attachment groups. A clear interpretation of this

APPENDIX B

STABLE

1	2013	ACAD	ExceptionalC	a whole. It may also be that there are children whose behavior is less stable from one environment to another; therefore, the adults interacting with these children are
2	2013	ACAD	MusicEduc	stake with student performance, it seems logical that self-preservation would dictate finding the most stable suburban teaching environment possible. # The development and implement
3	2013	ACAD	DeltaKappaG	, families, and the community, schools can recover. Providing a safe, stable environment for children and staff is one of many steps in helping communities rebuild,
4	2013	ACAD	PolSciQuarte	, AFRICOM, to contend with state failure in Africa and " to promote a stable and secure African environment in support of U.S. foreign policy. " Accessed at http
5	2013	ACAD	JPopularCultu	commerce.13 The Ranger's talk of establishing " law and order " implied creating a stable , reliable environment for conducting commerce. In The Lone Ranger, both renegade Indians
6	2014	ACAD	PolSciQuarte	as pro-American. The United States appears as an impediment to the growth of a stable , functioning democracy in Pakistan, and the majority of Pakistanis view it with distrust
7	2012	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	as Brazil, a leading exporter of those commodities, would thrive. As a stable democracy, Brazil seemed like a safe investment, and the discovery of major oil
8	2012	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	posing problems for socialism. From the days of Aristotle, thinkers have believed that stable democracy rests on a broad middle class and that societies with extremes of wealth and
9	2012	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	which is why there tends to be a correlation between high levels of development and stable democracy. # Some societies, such as Iran and Saudi Arabia, reject liberal
10	2011	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	Bush administration launched a war of choice against Iraq that was designed to inject a stable democracy into the region while bolstering nuclear nonproliferation. The actual result was a
11	2013	ACAD	JournalSchoo	individuals have entered/completed college, entered the work setting, and may be involved in stable romantic relationships. # TABLE # Table 3. Multilevel Logistic Regression Results for C
12	2013	ACAD	CollegeStud	distinct area of study. These theorists assert that development proceeds best within nurturing, stable relationships in environments that support and encourage learning placed to the de
13	2012	ACAD	EducTreatme	from their typically developing peers or their disabling condition prohibits them from developing and maintaining stable and lasting relationships. # Isolation or difficulty in establishing conne
14	2011	ACAD	GeographRev	the poorest of poor Malaysians. # The government's main priorities are to maintain stable ethnic relationships, to foster a more inclusive, cross-ethnic sense of national identity,
15	2011	ACAD	Writer	instance, moderate introverts and moderate extroverts are often drawn to one another and enjoy stable relationships -- except under high stress. If Marge is more extroverted, her defau
16	2013	ACAD	JournalSchoo	individuals have entered/completed college, entered the work setting, and may be involved in stable romantic relationships. # TABLE # Table 3. Multilevel Logistic Regression Results for C
17	2012	ACAD	CollegeStud	distinct area of study. These theorists assert that development proceeds best within nurturing, stable relationships in environments that support and encourage learning placed to the de
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19	2011	ACAD	GeographRev	the poorest of poor Malaysians. # The government's main priorities are to maintain stable ethnic relationships, to foster a more inclusive, cross-ethnic sense of national identity,
20	2011	ACAD	Writer	instance, moderate introverts and moderate extroverts are often drawn to one another and enjoy stable relationships -- except under high stress. If Marge is more extroverted, her defau
21	2011	ACAD	ForeignPolicy	" They committed to " refrain from competitive devaluation of our currencies and promote a stable and well-functioning international monetary system. " They promised to tackle " the so
22	1998	ACAD	EnvironHealth	desired learning outcome. Infrastructure # 8. Establish and maintain a long term and stable monetary support system for transfer of knowledge within the entire educational community. i
23	1997	ACAD	CATOJournal	tradeoff exists between price stability and jobs creation. Such a perception puts proponents of stable monetary systems in the position of appearing to be anti-jobs. On the contrary,
24	1997	ACAD	CATOJournal	public good that facilitates the operation of markets, we begin to see that a stable monetary standard need not be anti-jobs creation, but is pro-wealth creation. This is
25	1997	ACAD	CATOJournal	of wealth. That, above all else, means that it must provide a stable monetary system. # Cato Journal, Vol. 16, No. 3 (Winter 1997
26	2014	ACAD	PolSciQuarte	costly policy than that followed to this point in Syria. But, if a stable democratic transition is the end goal in Syria, this more-forceful approach with the Assad
27	2012	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	A successful U.S. effort to enlarge the West, making it the world's most stable and democratic zone, would seek to combine power with principle. A cooperative larger
28	2010	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	a stable Ukraine is in Russia's interests, so, too, is a stable and democratic Ukraine in the United States' interests. If Yanukovich precipitates a government
29	2008	ACAD	Commentary	of their belief that, in the words of Crocker, " a secure, stable , democratic Iraq at peace with its neighbors is attainable. " # But none
30	2006	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	of organizational politics and old-line thinking will China be able to find a dynamic but stable path toward the democratic future endorsed by Hu and aspired to by ever-larger numbers of
31	2013	ACAD	JPopularCultu	that Antony's music is engaged in, refuses any transition into a fixed or stable identity category. One of the central conversations in transgender studies has focused on the
32	2013	ACAD	JPopularCultu	30). Vigo clearly articulates the ways in which Jackson worked to elide any stable normative identity in relation to these categories and the unease with which his identity performances
33	2013	ACAD	JPopularCultu	of subject making, and by a sense of being in-flux rather than static or stable in terms of identity. This subject overflows the bounds of reason, progress,
34	2011	ACAD	StudiesInEdu	, 1996, p. 194). This challenges the idea of a homogenous or stable identity. When the term diaspora is considered it is suggestive of upheaval or distress
35	2011	ACAD	StudiesInEdu	, 2002, p. 415). # The interview dialogue problematises a singular or stable identity; instead, the women use different identities to locate themselves in different environmental
36	2015	ACAD	Poetry	. # " No, that's the punchline. She's alive and in stable condition. Just another case of a geek trying to imitate the popular people in
37	2008	ACAD	EarNoseThro	packs were removed 1 day after the surgery, and the patient was discharged in stable condition. The patient returned to the outside emergency room 3 days later with complaints
38	2008	ACAD	EarNoseThro	showing the resolving left pneumocephalus. The patient was discharged on postoperative day 3 in stable condition. A final CT scan on the day of discharge showed a continued decrease
39	2007	ACAD	Nephrology	received the operation of axillo-femoro-popliteal bypass a few days later and was discharged in a stable condition. During hospitalization BUN was 29 and serum creatinine was 1.5 mg/dl. O
40	2006	ACAD	EarNoseThro	despite clear biochemical and radiographic evidence of diffuse metastatic disease, the patient was clinically stable , in excellent condition, and without overt evidence of any disease. He de
41	2014	ACAD	SchoolPsych	graphed data. Classes transitioned from the baseline phase to the intervention phase once a stable pattern of behavior was exhibited during baseline or if the behavior displayed an upwar
42	2013	ACAD	PolSciQuarte	Government The 2012 election also portends, for the near future at least, a stable pattern of divided government, with the House in Republican hands and the presidency (
43	2012	ACAD	LanguageSpe	the task that was evaluated in this study. One-word picture vocabulary tests have a stable , predictable pattern in which stimuli are presented in the same way throughout the test
44	2009	ACAD	SportBehavio	to make overly critical self-evaluations " (p. 450): Perfectionism is considered a stable pattern of thinking and behavior that changes relatively little over time, as opposed to
45	2008	ACAD	LawPublicPol	the same way. Perhaps we can hope for more from gender relations than a stable pattern of (unilateral or mutual) domination and deception. (n68) But the
46	2011	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	, and therefore they would consider nuclear deterrence irrelevant. Others would argue that a stable MAD regime with Iran is impossible because Iranian decision-makers might misperceive
47	2011	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	will likely seek to assure its population that Israel possesses effective countermeasures and that a stable MAD regime is feasible. However, to make this explanation convincing, the Israeli
48	2011	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	the balance of terror between Iran and Israel works, then Israel will enjoy a stable deterrence regime. However, Israeli strategists will be forced to adapt to a new
49	2011	ACAD	ForeignAffairs	. In a nuclear standoff, this traditional image would not necessarily contribute to a stable deterrence regime. # Finally, Israeli strategists faced with a nuclear Iran are likely
50	2006	ACAD	SocSciRev	relations for Pyongyang's scrapping of its nuclear program. That might induce a more stable and peaceful regime on the peninsula and gradual economic change in North Korea. #

APPENDIX C

VULNERABLE

1	2015	ACAD	Environme	measure for urine dilution. Young children and mothers of childbearing age were selected as vulnerable populations. Mercury in hair (Budtz-Jørgensen et al. 2004) and urinary cadmium
2	2014	ACAD	EmergingInf	meningitis, HIV, and hepatitis in under-resourced countries. # Who Are the Most Vulnerable Populations? # Antimicrobial drug resistance accounts for excess deaths in infants and childbearing women
3	2014	ACAD	PoliticsLife	in state-level public policy, as well as inadequate protections for this industry's most vulnerable populations. More generally, this examination raises broader concerns regarding the absence of federal
4	2014	ACAD	Environme	disease, weak infrastructure, and overpopulation (Patz et al. 2005). Vulnerable populations include the elderly, children, urban populations, and the poor (Ebi
5	2014	ACAD	Environme	et al. 2007; Singh et al. 2001) and the health of vulnerable populations (Kovats and Akhtar 2008; Trinh and Prabhakar 2007). All models
6	2015	ACAD	MiddleEast	military, U.S. policymakers might favor intervening where ISIS fighters are engaged in atrocities against vulnerable groups in areas less strategically advantageous to the Syrian dictator. # Other divergences in
7	2014	ACAD	Environme	Association between climate variability and hospital visits for non-cholera diarrhoea in Bangladesh: effects and vulnerable groups. Int J Epidemiol 36:1030-1037. # Hastie T, Tibshirani R. 1986. Generalized
8	2014	ACAD	StudiesInE	actions that are contributing to achieve educational inclusion for all, with special attention to vulnerable groups (INCLUD-ED Consortium, 2009). # The 2008 financial crisis, that
9	2014	ACAD	StudiesInE	(INCLUD-ED, 2009). Both parents and children, including those belonging to vulnerable groups, benefit from the substantive processes embodied in these types of participation (Dez
10	2014	ACAD	StudiesInE	OMR has been recognised by the European Commission as the most useful methodology to analyse vulnerable groups (European Commission, 2010). Simultaneously, Qualitative Inquiry, the journal
11	2014	ACAD	CanadianLit	declaration that the narrator's friend is "unprotected" makes the patient seem terribly vulnerable and subject to attack. That theme is developed a little further along: #
12	2012	ACAD	MiddleEast	, with most of its inhabitants concentrated in one central area, Israel is highly vulnerable to nuclear attack. Furthermore, the depth of hostility to Israel in the Muslim
13	2011	ACAD	ForeignAff	. In that case, however, a single intelligence compromise could leave their weapons vulnerable to attack or theft. # Meanwhile, states outside the Middle East could also
14	2011	ACAD	ForeignAff	dilemma: build a very small number of weapons quickly even though they might be vulnerable to attack or wait until a larger inventory can be produced at once. If
15	2011	ACAD	ForeignAff	. "Iran's nuclear arsenal is likely to be small at first and perhaps vulnerable to a preventive attack. Moreover, even if current and future Israel missile defenses
16	2015	ACAD	Occupation	seemingly "siding with the employee", which could leave the nurse in a vulnerable position to receive yet further unwarranted criticism. # Another example would be where a
17	2013	ACAD	JSpeechLa	. If children omitted the subject altogether, the citic would be in a prosodically vulnerable (sentence-initial) position, but this vulnerability would apply equally to all three conditions
18	2012	ACAD	LibraryRese	community's inability to adapt quickly enough, Banush cautions that PCC is in a vulnerable position. He believes that NACO and SACO, with their purpose devoted to authority
19	2009	ACAD	SocialWork	explicit social workers were about the screening process, neighbors knew they were in a vulnerable position. They needed services and they knew social workers determined if and when they
20	2007	ACAD	SchoolCoun	Spencer, 2003). The internalization of stereotypes places African American students in a vulnerable position and creates what Steele (1999) has called "stereotype threat."
21	2013	ACAD	PolSciQuar	policy options, and one important element of Kennan's containment was strengthening and supporting vulnerable allies so pressure on the Soviets would be uniformly applied. Arguments that suggest that
22	2013	ACAD	PolSciQuar	the cosmopolitan character of Chinese academia. # But global engagement also made China more vulnerable to pressure from other countries' soft power. The public's enhanced exposure to
23	2011	ACAD	Humanist	judiciary activism of our own to be done. # State court judges are more vulnerable to public pressure than federal judges, who are appointed for life. Methods vary
24	2010	ACAD	IntAffairs	part for historical and geographic reasons, but also because these countries feel the most vulnerable to Russian pressure, economic as well as political. Despite their integration into the
25	2010	ACAD	MiddleEast	country deeply interested in international recognition and desperate for regional prestige and, therefore, vulnerable to pressure that questions its status on these two counts. Washington can exploit this
26	2014	ACAD	ResearchIn	to high school and college students, middle level students were (1) more vulnerable to depression, anger, and anxiety associated with NLEs; (2) more
27	2014	ACAD	ResearchIn	the middle grades. # Relative Vulnerability to NLEs # Middle level students were more vulnerable to depression, anger, and anxiety associated with NLEs. This finding is consistent
28	2011	ACAD	SocialWork	appears that both older immigrants and those resettling from war-torn Middle Eastern countries are particularly vulnerable to depression. Older Kurds may suffer from the vulnerabilities experienced by both groups and
29	2008	ACAD	HealthSoci	that are often ambivalent and contradictory (Goshen-Gottstein, 1980), leaving them particularly vulnerable to depression (Sandbank, 1988). It is not surprising, therefore,
30	2007	ACAD	HealthSoci	adjustment under stressful situations, whereas maladaptive approaches to handling stress may render individuals more vulnerable to depression (Brisette et al., 2002). Limitations # The present study
31	2013	ACAD	PolSciQuar	agencies exacerbated or ignored--whatever the scruples of constitutional conservatives. In efforts to protect the vulnerable from misfortune and exploitation, Addams "constantly encountered" the argument "that states
32	2010	ACAD	AfricanArts	, argues that the dependency of women, particularly in rural areas, makes them vulnerable to sexual exploitation and exposes them to behavior that carries a high risk of HIV
33	2010	ACAD	SocialWork	world of adoptions without familiarity with its legal and ethical parameters. They may become vulnerable to fraud and exploitation, particularly in their quest to be "chosen" as
34	2009	ACAD	CommunCi	who go missing, says Hibbert. # "Children who go missing generally are vulnerable to sexual exploitation; but children missing from care are even more so, because
35	2009	ACAD	ABAJourna	country," Douglas wrote. "Their unfamiliarity with America makes them the most vulnerable to exploitation and discriminatory treatment." # OVER THE PAST YEAR, ONE IN
36	2012	ACAD	JournalSch	the United States with individuals between the ages of 13 and 19 years being especially vulnerable for infection. The purpose of this study was to examine the attitudes, perceptions
37	2011	ACAD	HistoryTod	brought about by the tuberculosis bacillus. The lymph nodes of the neck are especially vulnerable to such infection and when scrofula is untreated painful abscesses and suppurations occur which can
38	2008	ACAD	Bioscience	this medium ground finch (Geospiza fortis) from Santa Cruz Island, may be vulnerable to infection and death. Photograph: Andrew Hendry. # L: What can
39	2008	ACAD	Bioscience	. # Chickens are raised in large facilities housing thousands of birds, leaving them vulnerable to infection if a wild bird (or an insect vector carrying an infectious microbe
40	2007	ACAD	Epidemiolo	. # Half of the participants replied that people living in their community are quite vulnerable to influenza virus infection as they are not well informed. When we asked them
41	2012	ACAD	PracticeNu	careful supervision by a responsible adult. # SUN Babies and young children are particularly vulnerable to sun damage, as their skin is much thinner than adult skin. Babies
42	2011	ACAD	Bioscience	, but are instead intended to manipulate the environment that surrounds the crops that are vulnerable to damage. This approach bypasses the often-insurmountable obstacles encountered when damage- management programs based
43	2011	ACAD	Electronic	by the poorest, as they have less capacity to adapt, and are more vulnerable to climate change damage. Even in regions with higher adaptive capacity, such as
44	2009	ACAD	Archaeolog	. "Only a handful remain occupied, while others stand desolate and crumbling, vulnerable to storm damage, electrical fires, and vandalism. One of the grandest of
45	2007	ACAD	Mechanical	when hit by a wave. Yet most were designed for smaller waves and are vulnerable to damage. # Producers can do several things to reduce vulnerabilities. One is
46	2010	ACAD	Trauma	, p. 4; 2008a, p. 8, 145). Children are especially vulnerable to injury due to their small stature, developing neuromuscular systems and their dependence on
47	2009	ACAD	EarNoseTh	The major management issue with these tumors concerns the lower cranial nerves, which are vulnerable to injury along their intracranial, extracranial, and foramen segments and which may be
48	2007	ACAD	AsthmaAll	to inflammation, asthma is a disorder involving the airway epithelium, which is more vulnerable to environmental injury and responds to this by impaired healing 63. This inflammation establishes a
49	2005	ACAD	OrthoNurs	the location of the knee at the center of the lower the extremity leaves it vulnerable to injury in sports. Prophylactic knee bracing has not proven to be practical or
50	2003	ACAD	PSAJourna	physical warm-up, the dancer's body will not be properly prepared and will be vulnerable to injury. # The psychological end of the warm-up prepares the dancer's mind

APPENDIX D

SUSCEPTIBLE

1	2015	ACAD	EmergingIn	risks of introducing CCCs into Western Area, Sierra Leone. Persons start off being susceptible to infection (S). Upon infection with Ebola virus, they enter an
2	2014	ACAD	EmergingIn	among zebra finches. In conclusion, all 4 species of small birds tested were susceptible to infection with A/Anhui/1/2013. # Shedding of Virus into Water # Each day for 6
3	2014	ACAD	EmergingIn	susceptibility to avian-origin A(H7N9) (A/Anhui/1/2013) virus and found that they were highly susceptible to infection with this isolate. Shedding was limited to the oropharynx, which may
4	2014	ACAD	EmergingIn	interaction with other susceptible hosts. Preliminary data suggest that chickens and quail are highly susceptible to infection with this human A(H7N9) isolate and that the virus is readily transmitted by
5	2014	ACAD	EmergingIn	reservoirs outside Africa. In fact, American ground squirrels have been found to be susceptible to infection (39), suggesting that other rodent species worldwide might also be
6	2015	ACAD	Environme	from their residence area to work or attend school may be less frail and less susceptible to adverse effects of PM10 than the general population; if so, applying mortality
7	2015	ACAD	LearningDi) and self-determination research (Algozzine et al., 2001). PEM is less susceptible to ceiling effects than PND (Ma, 2006) and was selected as an
8	2014	ACAD	Environme	Health 8:58; **26;36711;TOOLONG # Zanobetti A, Schwartz J. 2001. Are diabetics more susceptible to the health effects of airborne particles? Am J Respir Crit Care Med 164:831-833.
9	2014	ACAD	Environme	identified in rats, during which formation of the external genitalia appears to be particularly susceptible to the effects of chemicals acting as endocrine disruptors (Welsh et al. 2008
10	2012	ACAD	JSpeechLa	, p <.01. This analysis shows that individuals with high WMC are less susceptible to the effects of normal masking speech on episodic long-term memory. # Second,
11	2012	ACAD	JSpeechLa	hearing impaired condition. # Because previous studies have suggested that lax vowels are more susceptible to the effects of speaking style than tense vowels (Picheny et al., 1985
12	2015	ACAD	Environme	from their residence area to work or attend school may be less frail and less susceptible to adverse effects of PM10 than the general population; if so, applying mortality
13	2015	ACAD	LearningDi) and self-determination research (Algozzine et al., 2001). PEM is less susceptible to ceiling effects than PND (Ma, 2006) and was selected as an
14	2014	ACAD	Environme	Health 8:58; **26;36711;TOOLONG # Zanobetti A, Schwartz J. 2001. Are diabetics more susceptible to the health effects of airborne particles? Am J Respir Crit Care Med 164:831-833.
15	2014	ACAD	Environme	identified in rats, during which formation of the external genitalia appears to be particularly susceptible to the effects of chemicals acting as endocrine disruptors (Welsh et al. 2008
16	2012	ACAD	JSpeechLa	, p <.01. This analysis shows that individuals with high WMC are less susceptible to the effects of normal masking speech on episodic long-term memory. # Second,
17	2012	ACAD	JSpeechLa	hearing impaired condition. # Because previous studies have suggested that lax vowels are more susceptible to the effects of speaking style than tense vowels (Picheny et al., 1985
18	2014	ACAD	CanadianJ	was heavy, movement was slow, pinch force was weak, wire connections were susceptible to damage and electrical interference compromised reliability (16). # By the 1980s
19	2014	ACAD	Environme	2011). Retinas from rats maintained in the dark for 14 days are more susceptible to light-induced damage than normal pigmented retinas (Organisciak and Vaughan 2010). Our
20	2012	ACAD	LibraryRes	to their rapid decay, particularly in poor storage conditions, and makes them easily susceptible to damage because of careless handling. Collections of such material are often poorly documented
21	2012	ACAD	Bioscience	forest composition. As was mentioned above, sugar maple roots appear to be particularly susceptible to soil-freezing damage, which has contributed to episodes of sugar maple decline in northeastern
22	2006	ACAD	IndepScho	Orleans and other areas in the hurricane's path, and living in neighborhoods most susceptible to damage. People of color have been decrying the gap between the haves and
23	2009	ACAD	EnvironHea	, 2002). Clearly, handling of telephones may lead to infection of exposed susceptible individuals. # In a study performed in the winter months of 2007, we
24	2009	ACAD	EnvironHea	. Recent studies suggest that fragranced products can elicit adverse health effects, especially in susceptible individuals such as asthmatics (Rumchev, Spickett, Bulsara, Phillips, & Stick
25	2008	ACAD	DrugIssues	give the first dose at screening. We observed that the rate of return among susceptible individuals was greater between doses one and two than between screening and dose one even
26	2008	ACAD	CollegeStu	habituation crosses the threshold and becomes maladaptive, culminating in stress-related symptoms or disorders in susceptible individuals. We believe a relative strength of this study was pre-screening participants with a
27	2008	ACAD	CollegeStu	of some sympathetically mediated conditions such as headache or pain syndromes like temporomandibular disorder in susceptible individuals. This warrants further investigation to better understand the relationship between
28	2007	ACAD	FocusGeog	. Some also make rooms available. Often dwellings are built in areas that are susceptible to coastal erosion (courtesy of Aaron G. Vacher). # PHOTO (COLOR
29	2000	ACAD	LatinAmRe	longer survive. As the ground cover was lost, the soil became much more susceptible to erosion by wind and water This outcome exacerbated the risk of flooding in the
30	2000	ACAD	Environme	Pacific and Great Lakes shorelines is backed by steep cliffs or bluffs that are also susceptible to erosion. The amenities offered by a waterfront property that is destroyed are not
31	1997	ACAD	Geograph	and the peasantry on Saint Vincent in the Eastern Caribbean. Peasants farm areas most susceptible to erosion because of the historical development of property relationships. A soil-conservation effort begun
32	1997	ACAD	Geograph	Nonetheless, potential for soil loss on Saint Vincent is considerable, and peasants are susceptible to erosion because they farm the steepest slopes. Why they cultivate such marginal,
33	2015	ACAD	Occupator	times higher than their more experienced colleagues. Part-time and shift workers were also more susceptible to injury than those employed on a full-time basis, it said. # The
34	2012	ACAD	Bioscience	. Second, a large number of agronomic, fruit, and vegetable crops are susceptible to injury and yield loss from drift-level exposures to these herbicides (figure 2;
35	2012	ACAD	Environme	Registry 2003). Fluoride exposure to the developing brain, which is much more susceptible to injury caused by toxicants than is the mature brain, may possibly lead to
36	2008	ACAD	TheologStu	it is unnecessary to choose the healthiest foods. Assuming that persons are not especially susceptible to injury on account of current illness, they are free to choose nonnoxious foods
37	2007	ACAD	ThoracicCar	There are no published accounts involving the pancreas. The pancreas is an organ highly susceptible to ischaemic injury as evidence by experimental studies and in the clinical settings of cardiopulmonary
38	2015	ACAD	SchoolPsyc	and disadvantages. Systematic direct observation of student behavior by an external observer is least susceptible to bias and captures the dynamic between student behavior and context (Landau & Swerdlik
39	2015	ACAD	CommColle	the latter aspect of this assumption and determines the extent to which the estimates were susceptible to hidden bias (43). Sensitivity analysis assumes that treatment assignment is not
40	2012	ACAD	EducationI	consuming and are important early steps in the assessment process, but they are more susceptible to respondent bias or mistaken recall. Moreover, few instruments used to collect indirect
41	2012	ACAD	EmergingIn	the availability of accurate automated vaccination records (23), this study was less susceptible to recall bias and to misclassification of exposure status, issues that are common in
42	2011	ACAD	AmJPubHe	representative data set that oversampled non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics. But even high-quality surveys are susceptible to bias from differential nonresponse and from inability or reluctance to disclose accurate and detailed
43	2011	ACAD	Bioscience	be interrupted through crop rotation by interchanging cereal crops with broadleaf crops that are not susceptible to the same diseases. Reduced tillage could enhance soil biodiversity, leading to greater
44	2011	ACAD	TechEngin	and death, particularly among children under the age of five who are the most susceptible to waterborne diseases. # The United Nations Millennium Development Goal (2000) set
45	2008	ACAD	EnvironHea	findings encouraged the hypothesis that people who were "better methylators" might be less susceptible to arsenic-caused diseases. Recent studies have shown that the trivalent forms of these metabolites
46	2006	ACAD	AgricResrc	why today's American domestic apples have a fairly narrow genetic base that makes them susceptible to many diseases. " # Forsline says that many of the Kazak apples lack
47	2005	ACAD	AgricResrc	to continuous selection for desired fruit quality. As a result, cultivated varieties are susceptible to many diseases and pests. " # On the other hand, he says
48	2015	ACAD	Environme	human exposures has contributed successfully to initiate policy measures and to focus on protection of susceptible populations such as children and pregnant mothers. The ban of lead from gasoline was
49	2015	ACAD	Environme	than healthy groups. Thus, the cumulative adverse health effects of lower-dose BaP on susceptible populations should be considered and investigated. Although numerous studies have illustrated the effects of
50	2014	ACAD	Environme). In addition, the evaluation of genetic variants may be used to identify susceptible populations underlying the biological mechanisms of action. For example, the evaluation of genetic

BIOGRAPHY

Name	Miss Wanwipa Cantanurak
Date of Birth	December 15, 1988
Educational Attainment	2016: Bachelor of Arts (B.A.)
Work Position	Display Assistant Ek-Chai Distribution System Co. Ltd
Work Experiences	July 2016 – present Display Assistant Ek-Chai Distribution System Co. Ltd October 2011 – July 2016 Executive Secretary to the Director Ek-Chai Distribution System Co. Ltd

