



**A CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF ENGLISH
SYNONYMS: *ASSESS* and *EVALUATE***

BY

MS. SIRIPHAN POTHIJAK

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INDEPENDENT STUDY

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ASSESS and EVALUATE

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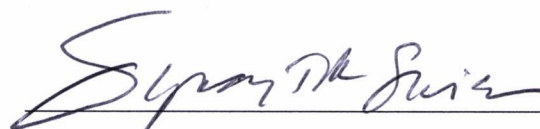
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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate the similarities and differences of synonymous word pair *assess* and *evaluate*. Both words are chosen because of their high frequency occurrences in the Ordinary National Educational Test (O-NET). The data were obtained from the Corpus of Contemporary American English. This study found that *assess* and *evaluate* have the same core meaning; however, they are not absolute synonyms since there are some differences in terms grammatical patterns and collocations.

Keywords: COCA, synonym, grammatical patterns, collocations

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	(1)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	(2)
CONTENT	(3)
LIST OF TABLES	(4)
LIST OF FIGURES	(5)
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	(6)
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of study	1
1.2 Research questions	3
1.3 Research objectives	2
1.4 Definition of terms	3
1.5 Significance of the study	3
1.6 Limitations of the study	3
1.7 The organization of the study	4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Synonym	5
2.1.1 Near synonym	6
2.1.2 Absolute synonym	6
2.1.3 Synonyms: <i>assess</i> and <i>evaluate</i>	6

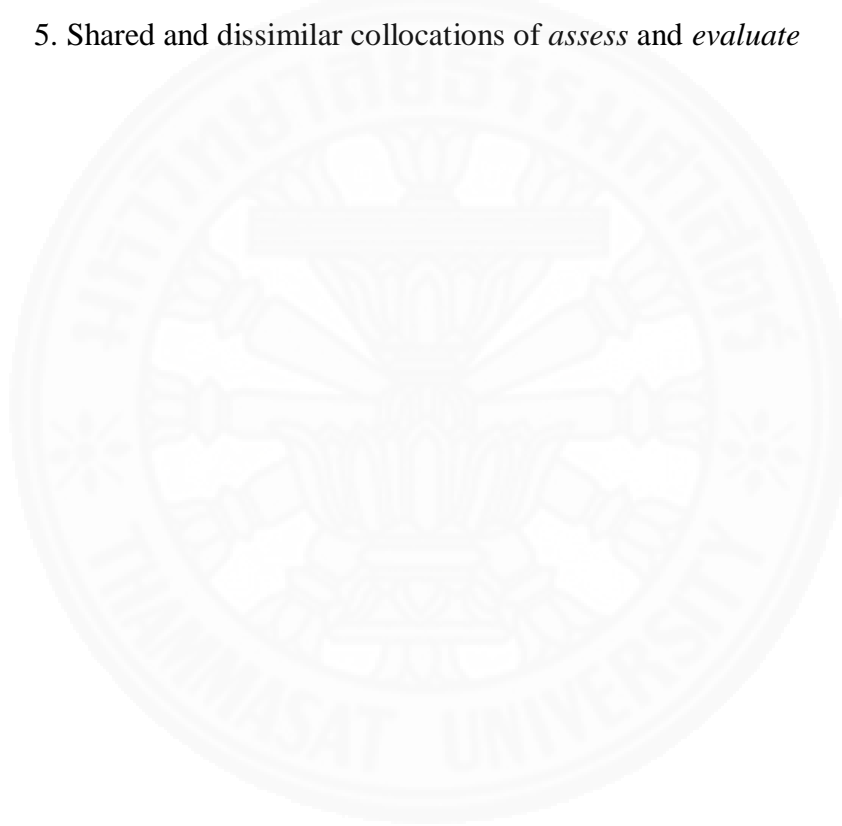
2.2 Criteria for distinguishing synonyms	8
2.2.1 Collocation	8
2.2.2 Grammatical Patterns	8
2.3 Corpus	9
2.3.1 Concordance Lines	11
2.3.2 Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)	12
2.4 Previous related studies	13
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY	16
3.1 Data collection	16
3.1.1 Research instruments	16
3.1.2 Sampling techniques	17
3.2 Data Analysis	18
3.2.1 Collocations	18
3.2.2 Grammatical patterns	18
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	19
4.1 Grammatical patterns	19
4.2 Collocations	25
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATIONS	30
5.1 Summary of the study	30
5.2 Summary of the findings	30
5.3 Conclusion	30
5.4 Instructional implications	31
5.5 Limitation of the study	31
5.6 Recommendations for further study	31

REFERENCES	32
APPENDIX	34
APPENDIX 1 ASSESS	35
APPENDIX 2 EVALUATE	36
BIOGRAPHY	38



LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. The possible patterns of <i>assess</i> and <i>evaluate</i>	22
2. Adverbial vocabulary which are involved in <i>assess/evaluate</i> or <i>Assess/evaluate</i> + adverb pattern	25
3. Frequency of each collocation of <i>assess</i>	26
4. Frequency of each collocation of <i>evaluate</i>	27
5. Shared and dissimilar collocations of <i>assess</i> and <i>evaluate</i>	28



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Example of concordance line	12



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations

Corpus of Contemporary American English

An Ordinary National Educational Test

British National Corpus

The Collins Free Dictionary Online

Oxford Living Dictionary Online

Terms

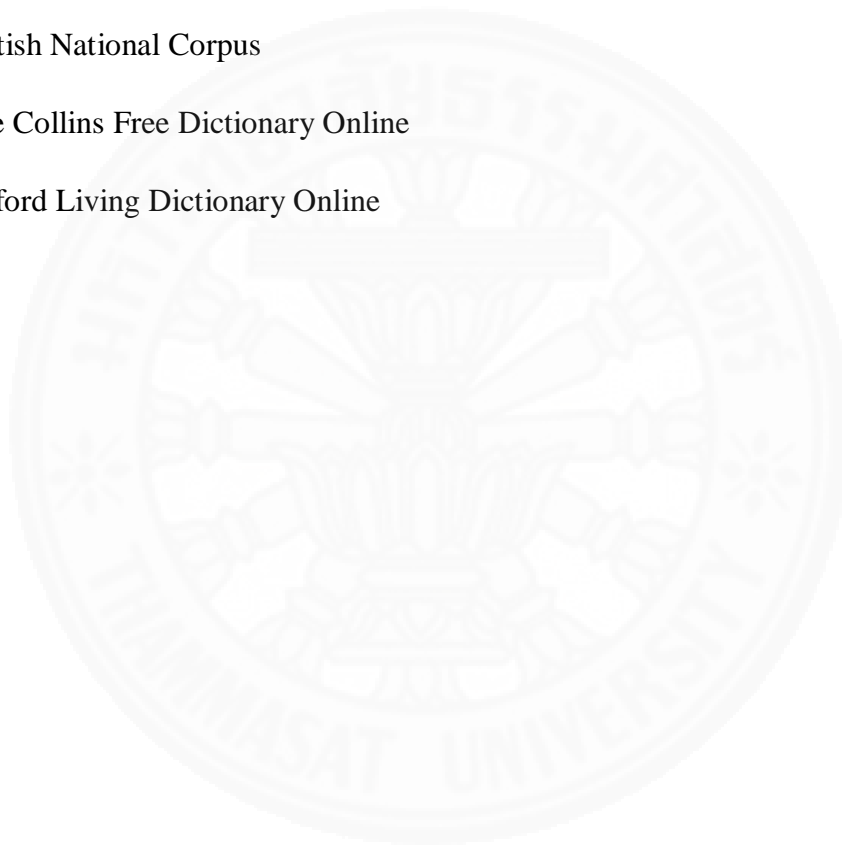
COCA

O-NET

BNC

CFDO

OLDO



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

English language was spoken firstly in medieval England. It is now a global lingua franca. First language speakers are counted as 372 million numbers and 750 million for the second language in several areas. So that a necessity of learning, having English proficiency is very crucial (Reddy, 2016).

English is significant for Thais and people all over the world. It was introduced in the time of the durational reign of Thai King Rama V. English language became the most eminent foreign language and there was a greater need for it because of the foreign visitation. The prominence of this language can be clearly noted when ones who graduated English Schools' Standard Two could be excused from military service. Finally, The Ministry of Education added English in the curriculum and examinations in 1891. The academic program of studying the language has focused on reading, writing and translation into and from English for 6 years. In consequence, the insight of knowing English allowed Thai officers to cope with overseas merchants and ambassadors without the essentiality of any interpreters and assisted Thai learners to receive up-to-date technological advancements to strengthen Thailand. (Darasawang, 2007)

In regards to Thai education, Ruenroeng (2014) reported that the present Basic Education Core Curriculum in Thailand requires English language to be studied for 12 years in Basic Education and 9 years in Compulsory Education. English is one of the main 5 subjects taught in schools in order to use in communication. Consequently, learners may encounter a variety of word choice due to the immense size of the vocabulary which can influence the choice of words appropriate for context. L2 learners may find two different words with the same meaning. These words are known as *synonyms*. Synonymous words can be used in English writing as a way to avoid repeating the same vocabulary. Notwithstanding, not all synonyms can be adapted in any frameworks and this is what L2 learners

need to comprehend. Ruenroeng also mentions to Lee and Liu's statement in 2009 that "many L2 learners rely on dictionaries to provide denotation meaning without being aware of the subtle implications embedded in contexts"(p.206).

Moreover, Gass and Selinker (2008) mention that vocabulary is the most significant component of English language learning. Therefore, the perceiving of word variety is essential in improving English performance. On the other hand, obstruction could happen in studying English when learners must confront word choice even though they discern a chunk of words. In addition, incorrect wording utilization also can occur if students are not able to distinguish among the vocabulary.

As the researcher is an English as a Foreign Language teacher, the most challengingly responsibilities are to enhance students' English efficacy as well as improve students' scores. The Ordinary National Educational Test (O-NET) preparation course is a notable course in which knowing the similarities and differences between *assess* and *evaluate* would be beneficial. The necessity of these two vocabularies adapted for the examination has brought about the question "What are the similarities and differences between *assess* and *evaluate*?" This study thus employs corpus linguistics techniques on the Corpus of Contemporary American English in order to demonstrate the similarities and differences among two synonymous vocabulary items, namely *assess* and *evaluate* in terms of the collocations and grammatical patterns.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1.2.1 What are similarities and differences among two synonymous vocabulary, namely *assess* and *evaluate* compared by collocation and grammatical patterns?

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

To examine the similarities and differences among *assess* and *evaluate* in terms of grammatical patterns and collocation.

1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The definition of the terms of this study is as follows:

Synonym: A word or expression that has the same or nearly the same meaning in the same language.

Corpus: a collection of written texts, especially the entire works of an actual user or a writing body on a particularized subject.

Concordance lines: A comprehensive index of the words used in a text or a corpus, used to investigate language in various ways.

Collocations: The usual association of a specific word with another word or words with a great frequency.

Near-synonym: Words having similar but not duplicate meaning, not fully inter-substitutable, but as a replacement for changeable in their parts of meaning, connotation, implicative, stress, or register.

COCA: Corpus of Contemporary American English, the largest corpus of American English.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This corpus-based study of two verbs: *assess* and *evaluate* is considerable in the following ways:

English learners can see the differences among *assess* and *evaluate* in relation to grammatical patterns and collocation.

1.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The limitations of this corpus-based study of two verbs: *assess* and *evaluate* are as follows

- 1) The study focuses only on the based-forms of the two verbs: *assess* and *evaluate*
- 2) Only 100 concordance lines of each word are explored

1.7 THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This research comprises of five chapters as follows:

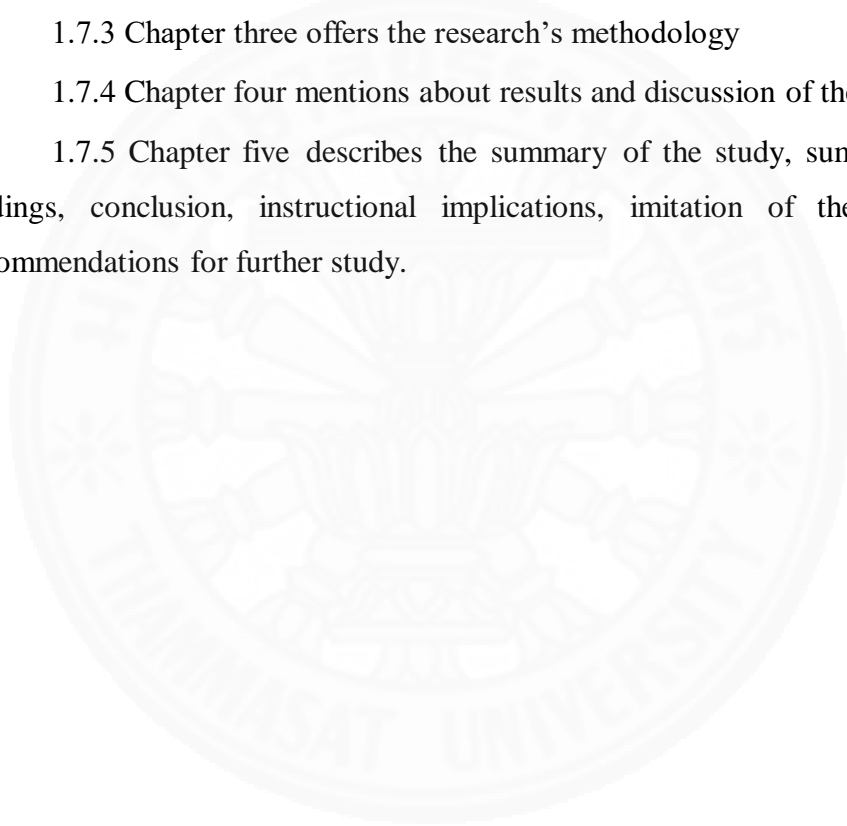
1.7.1 Chapter one consists of the introduction involved with background of study, research questions, research objectives, definition of terms, significance of the study and the organization of the study.

1.7.2 Chapter two explains about the reviewed of related literatures, information of synonymous vocabulary as well as corpus. Following with criteria for distinguishing synonyms and finishing with previous studies.

1.7.3 Chapter three offers the research's methodology

1.7.4 Chapter four mentions about results and discussion of the study

1.7.5 Chapter five describes the summary of the study, summary of the findings, conclusion, instructional implications, imitation of the study and recommendations for further study.



CHAPTER 2

LITURATURE REVIEW

This chapter will be separated into four parts. The first part looks at the history, definitions of synonyms and criteria for distinguishing the two target synonyms. The second will be focused on the concept of corpus. Finally, the third presents previous relevant research studies.

2.1 SYNONYM

Greek and Latin language have been studied for a thousand years by English researchers. More recently, those are oriental language which initially introduced by Christians, English churchmen, applied Bible and doctrines as the chief implement. Form this circumstance, there was scarce utilization of English language. So that a group of people who inhabited Great Britain from the 5th century, Anglo-Saxon, had the idea to compound all these characterized constituents of this language to one idiom and found that there are diverse words which could basically be considered as a similar conception. They continuously differentiated original sectors and duties of those vocabulary. As a result, *sunonumon*, as the original terminology of *synonym*, has taken place. The word is originated from Greek and the meaning is ‘having the same name’ (as cited in Pimjuntug, 2015). In any case, *synonym* is also given the definition by the two eminent dictionaries which are Cambridge Dictionary Online (2018) and English Oxford Living Dictionaries Online (2018). The first one defines this word as a word or phrase that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase in the same language. The words ‘small’ and ‘little’, for example, are synonyms. While the second exemplifies a definition of *this word* is a similar definition as a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language, for example, *shut* is a synonym of *close*. Furthermore, *dictionary.com*, launched by Kariger and Fierro (1995) but under present control of the Inter Active Corporation, describes *synonym* as a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another in the language, as happy, joyful, and elated.

2.1.1 NEAR SYNONYM

Nordquist (2019) urges that near-synonyms are words that are closely linked as to just about be interchangeable but have distinguishing connotations, attitudes, or implications that investigators desire to appraise, making one word more appropriate for a context than another. For instance, *lie* word can appeal *falsehood*, *fib*, *misrepresentation*, and *untruth*. Each near- synonymous vocabulary contains divergent shades of meaning that each can give to suitable context.

2.1.2 ABSOLUTE SYNONYM

Absolute synonym is the substitution standing for vocabulary in any context which its truth value cannot be unchangeable, transformed communicative effect, or meaning which is quite hard to discover in English vocabulary. Moreover, two philosophers, namely Quine (1951) and Goodman (1952) state that the possibility of absolute synonymy is rare according to the pragmatic and empirical arguments. At best, according to Cruse (1986), “natural languages abhor absolute synonyms just as nature abhors a vacuum” (p.207) because the meanings of words are constantly changing. Additionally, the limitation of this kind of synonym is stated as being mostly related to colloquial dissimilarity and practical concepts (underwear (AmE): pants (BrE); groundhog: woodchuck; distichous: two-ranked; plesionym: near-synonym). Even though some words are altered, the usual phenomena are near-synonyms or vocabulary that are close on meaning as the mention of near-synonym as stated above 2.1.1.

2.1.3 SYNONYMS: ASSESS AND EVALUATE

As *assess* and *evaluate* having the similar meaning, both words are synonyms.

ASSESS

The Collins Free Dictionary Online (2019) defines *assess* in the following order:

Verb – (a) To consider them in order to make a judgment about someone something.

Example sentence: *The test was to assess aptitude rather than academic achievement.*

(b) To rate the amount of money that something is worth or should be paid, you calculate or estimate it.

Example sentence: *Ask them to send you information on how to assess the value of your belongings.*

Moreover, Oxford Living Dictionary Online (2019) also defines its definition and part of speech as following;

Verb – (a) To calculate or estimate the price or value of.

Example sentence: *He said it was too early to assess the oil damage but added that the entrance to the wetlands was mostly protected by a natural sandbar.'*

(b) To set the value of a tax, fine, etc., for (a person or property) at a specified level.

Example sentence: *This meant she was assessed as a person living alone and did not have to pay the full council tax for her home.*

EVALUATE

The analyzing of the word *evaluate* is also defined by The Collins Free Dictionary Online (2019) as *assess* in the following:

Verb – (a) To consider them in order to make a judgment about someone or something and how good or bad they are.

Example sentences: (a) *They will first send in trained nurses to evaluate the needs of the individual situation.*

(b) *The market situation is difficult to evaluate.*

Oxford Living Dictionary Online (2019) provides the definition and part of speech of *assess* as following;

Verb – (a) To form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess.

Example sentence: *The system it uses to evaluate drugs is admired by public health experts worldwide.*

(b) To Find a numerical expression or equivalent for (an equation, formula, or function)

Example sentence: *Substitute numbers in a simple formula and evaluate the answer.*

2.2 CRITERIA FOR DISTINGUISHING SYNONYMS

2.2.1 Collocation

Cambridge Dictionaries Online (2018) points out that *collocation* is “a word or phrase that is often used with another word or phrase, in a way that sounds correct to people who have spoken the language all their lives, but might not be expected from the meaning: In the phrase ‘a hard frost’, ‘hard’ is a collocation of ‘frost’ and ‘strong’ would not sound natural.” In the same way, English Oxford Living Dictionaries Online (2018) defines that *collocation* is “the habitual juxtaposition of a particular word with another word or words with a frequency greater than chance: ‘strong tea’ and ‘heavy drinker’ are typical English collocations”.

Moreover, the finding of researchers is also revealed in this area. They state that collocation is the approach of combination words in a language to produce natural-sounding speech and writing. (McIntosh et al., 2009) Even in 1957, *collocation* first occurs as a Latin word called ‘*collocare*’. The idea is discovered by Firth and the identification as a combination of words that frequently co-occur as cited in Martynska (2004).

2.2.2 Grammatical patterns

Francis, Hunston and Manning (1996) claim that the first grammatical pattern, verbs is introduced by COBUILD. This British research facility also urges that verbs pattern can be related to both structure and meaning. Various researchers utilize the form to specialize synonymous vocabulary dissection. Meemanan (2013)

as cited in Pimjuntug (2015) states that even though most synonymous words take the same definition, their syntactic foundation is distinguished. For instance, the two synonyms; *sleepy* and *asleep* contain dissimilar grammatical structure. The utilization of word *asleep* cannot be done before nouns such as *asleep boy*. In other words, *sleepy* can be put at the same place correctly with *boy*. Moreover, Phoocharoensil (2010) also cites that grammatical pattern analysis is a very intriguing criterion to differentiate English synonymous vocabulary because it can lead to the perception that similar meanings of any words have an impact on the distinguished possible patterns of grammaticality. As a result, explaining grammatical patterns can be guided by not only about the structures but also typical social and discourse situations which are linked with especial grammatical components (O’Keeffe et al, 2007).

2.3 CORPUS

Regarding the early prevalent obtainability of computers and technology, the main methodology of adjudicating what was conceivable with reference to English language usage was native-speaker insight. This thought was settled by Chomsky who felt that intuition is satisfactory to determine what is agreeable in the language without the need for further evidence. Furthermore, intuitive evaluation of how to use English correctly is a necessary factor of various people’s daily lives and particularly in instructors’ duty. (Hunston & Laviosa, 2000). This idea is more emphasized by Sinclair (1991);

“Actual usage plays a very minor role in one’s consciousness of language and one would be recording largely ideas about language rather than facts of it.” (p.39)

On the other hand, corpus evidence can identify what exactly is used but not attainable. Therefore, in 1990, Ayto revealed that the term *corpus* was descended from the Latin which was meant to mean *body*. In modern English, the word had been displayed two different descendants with the two followings;

- (a) corpse (it came via Old French *cors*) and th
- (b) corps (it came via modern French *corps* in the 18 century)

The first form come into English language in the 30th century as *cors* then and during the 14th century it had its original Latin ‘*p*’ reinserted because of a sense of the dead body established at the of the 14th century. Thus, the first meant simply ‘body’ had disappeared. In agreement with the initially new corpus linguistics, the terminology ‘*corpus*’ holds on an enormous collection of linguistic information, whether written manuscripts as well as recorded speech, can be adapted as a preliminary idea of linguistic explanation or as a meaning of validating suppositions about diction (Crystal, 1995).

Moreover, Dash (2018) defines corpus linguistics as a significant section of computational linguistics. It offers gigantic amounts of practical language records collected in a systematic fashion from different areas of actual language use following some statistical procedure and techniques of data sampling in order to analyze and extract linguistic data, examples, and needed information. Corpus linguistics is identified as a method of linguistic evaluation that observes ‘natural occurrence’ language as a reliable information for the study and categorization of linguistic grammaticality. (Neselhauff, 2011).

The corpus result is essential in applied linguistics, electronic data processing linguistics and the synthetic intellect for comprehending the diction in a greater manner and then adapting this database and details in several areas of knowledge. Yusuf (2009) also mentions that the first corpus linguistics dictionary is “*The American Heritage Dictionary*”. This dictionary compiles normative aspects (how language should be utilized) with description (how it actually is applied).

At the outset, it cannot be affirmed that corpus linguistics is commonly linked with a main viewpoint on language which is about the rules of language that change when speakers play roles on language with their communication to each other. Therefore, if any scholars are concerned and involved in the operation of specific language which is English, it is of course, beneficial to learn the language in use. A productive technique of relating this is to use corpus mode. (Lindquist, 2009)

Various corpora represent text samples covering wide kinds of language used in many purposes of our regular linguistic interaction. Since a corpus is capable of

playing these important roles, it may be defined from the letters used to constitute the following terms (Dash, 2005):

C: Compatible to both man and computer

O: Operational in research and application

R: Representative of a language or a variety

P: Processable by both man and machine

S: Systematic both in formation and representation

2.3.1 Concordance Lines

Biber, Conrad, and Reppen (1998) point out that “the simplest way to define collocate pairs is by their relative frequency which can give a sense of the most common collocational associations” (p.265). The weakness is that several frequent collocates of a given node will also be generally prominent words. Hence, they are likely to collocate frequently with numerous vocabulary other than the ones being scrutinized simply by chance.

Kennedy (1998) noted that to start the study of collocation is to examine concordances usage as they are the key instrument for retrieving corpora Concordance lines are chunks of text in arranged measurement featuring the word under enquiry (the node) in the center of the page and its neighboring context (collocates) from which information can be determined about patterns of dealings among words. The length of concordance lines relies upon the restrictions customized by the manipulator. (Bianchi, 2012)

Furthermore, Teachitworld (2008) reveals that concordance lines illustrate how a speech or expression is presently being utilized beyond a variety of real typescripts such as books, newspapers, blogs, websites and radios of all categories that all are from natural language corpus. It encompasses the ‘node’; the vocabulary that are elected to be inspected. The position of *node* is at the center and lines are not unified. The cut-off occurs at each end and they are not always complete sentences. The trick of investigating concordance lines is to point at the target word in the center (*node*) and go outwards, to the left and right, to make sense of the word in context. A significant aspect of adapting concordance lines in any

investigating language is that students have to keep in mind not to comprehend all of the words in concordances. If learners gain more exposure to concordances, they will develop the aptitude of getting an overview and looking at necessities.

All of the above points out that corpus and concordance lines play an imperative role in linguistics, particularly in English language analysis, as a result, various freely-available corpora of English have been devised. In this study, another one of them is remarked upon;

This following figure shows five concordance lines from the BNC with the target word ‘*assess*’.

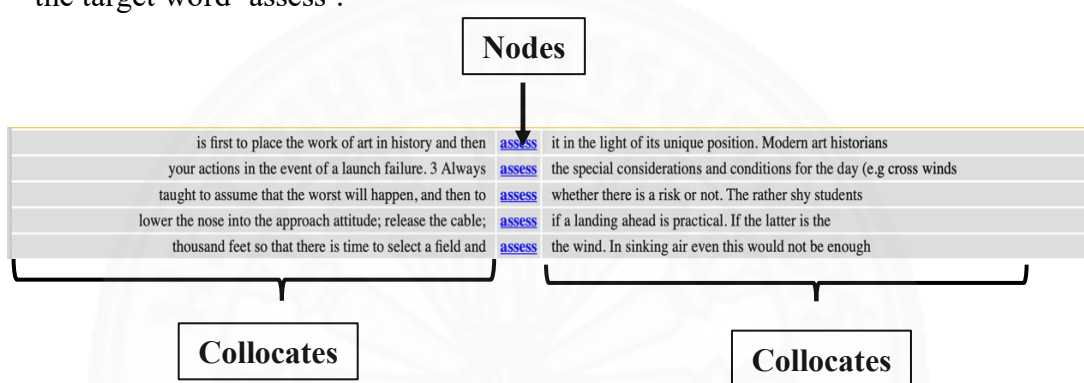


Figure 1: Example of concordance line

From figure 1, ‘*assess*’ is a node word and surrounded by the context or collocates.

2.3.2 Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)

In this study, the researcher aims to investigate findings by using the largest available corpus of English, the Corpus of Contemporary American English or its abbreviation is COCA. The founder is Mark Davies, Professor of Corpus Linguistics at Brigham Young University (Henry, 2011). As a variety of data, this corpus is the only one that contains the most extensive use of American English as well as the various association of other English corpora. More than 560 million words of 220,225 texts are included (Corpus of Contemporary American English Online, 2019). According to the free encyclopedia, Wikipedia (2019), all the composited texts of COCA are evenly part into five categories. Its concerned information is provided below;

Spoken texts: More than 150 distinguished television and radio programs transcripts of unscripted conversation are collected. Its numbers are 85 million words.

Fiction: 81 million words of many short stories, plays, movie scripts, and the first chapters of 1990 and until-now books are collected.

Famous magazines: A range of news, health, home and gardening, women's, financial, religion, and sports belong to the approximately 100 differentiate magazines. Almost 86 million words are stated.

Newspapers: Ten American newspapers including content from miscellaneous parts of the newspapers. For instances, local news, opinion, sports, and the financial section.

Academic Journals: About 100 different peer-reviewed journals are selected to be the representing information of the Library of Congress Classification system. The words number of this collected branch is 81 million.

As the above corpus is the core which is exclusively used in the comparison, this detailed research to investigate the similarities and differences among two synonymous vocabulary namely *assess* and *evaluate* are compared by its collocation and grammatical patterns.

2.4 PREVIOUS RELATED STUDIES

There are numerous studies emphasizing the importance of synonyms. Phoocharoensil (2010), investigates five English synonyms; ask, beg, plead, appeal and repeat. They are focused on their lexis, syntax, and styles. Three learners' dictionaries are compared in the corpus-informed process for receiving the data. In order to determine the definitions of all the synonyms, the researcher applies Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary which conferred the meaning terms, contexts of use, and grammatical patterns in 2005. The result is shown that some excluding information are not offered in those dictionaries such as grammatical patterns, collocations, etc. but corpus-based data can contribute to provide that extension. Therefore, it is advantageous for students to look up, in corpora, for synonymous example sentences to understand meaning of words.

Additionally, Darvishi (2011) examines undergraduate students by confronting the collocation errors in pupils' writing performance. The device is a set of questionnaires in concordance with the British National Corpus (BNC) to resolve the facts. The finding finally reports that mother tongue of learners is the most effective factor piloting to faults and pursued by the collocation limitation and interlingual transposition.

Ruengrong (2014) focuses on the examination of three synonymous verbs: *ruin*, *demolish*, and *destroy*. The description of those words' disparate usage is identified; grammatical patterns, degrees of formality, collocation, and classification. Each word is investigated by a hundred concordance lines from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) for data analysis. The main reference for data in the synonymous implication, used exemplification and grammaticality explained by Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Online (2011). Findings reveal that the three synonymous words do not truly share the same definition. They allot a core meaning but each still transmit dissimilar meanings. Patterns of grammar is also the one of the analysis but not completely identical. The result is that some patterns are shared while the remaining is not. Moreover, the path of collocational investigation shows that all examined vocabulary usually collocates with an object noun. Their degrees of formality are not in common.

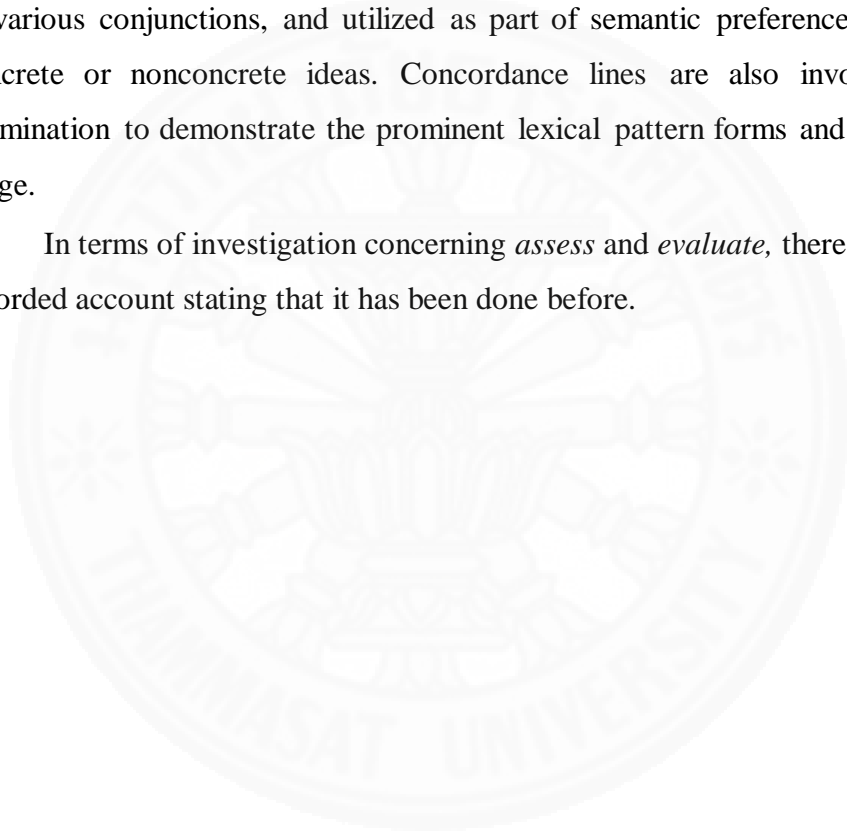
Moreover, the three synonyms are not the same in the way of the degrees of formality criticism. *Ruin* and *destroy* are not usually used in formal contexts while *demolish* is often involved in formal contexts. In addition, those synonymous words cannot be replaced by each other in any various functions; formality, grammatical patters and collocations. So that *ruin*, *demolish*, and *destroy* are absolute synonyms but each still carries their own characteristics.

In addition, Stockdale (2007) details the application of various corpus linguistics techniques on the Bank of English corpus to investigate the similarities and differences in the usage of *lots* and *plenty*. The researcher uses the investigation of collocation to be a key concept in this paper, following with a wordlist which is sorted in three ways: by frequency, t-score and mutual information score. It is inferred that *lots* and *plenty* are highly synonymous but that *lots* is more frequently

occurring in spoken language than plenty. Moreover, lots and plenty have shared various functions in the experiment of collocation as well as differences.

The last study examines how the words *strong* and *powerful* play dissimilar roles in patterns, resemblances, and distinctness. All the dissimilarities are compared to perceive their usage and distribution. Castello (2014) reveals the result of his study that the both words are not similar at all. Some differentiate parts are shown in the findings, particularly the effect they have on words in close contiguity. For example, both adjectives are surrounded with the different classes of noun, used in various conjunctions, and utilized as part of semantic preference to elucidate concrete or nonconcrete ideas. Concordance lines are also involved in the examination to demonstrate the prominent lexical pattern forms and grammatical usage.

In terms of investigation concerning *assess* and *evaluate*, there are no recorded account stating that it has been done before.



CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 DATA COLLECTION

3.1.1 Research instruments

In this study, the researcher selected 100 concordance lines of *assess* and *evaluate* from the COCA in comparing the use of collocations and grammatical patterns. The number of 100 concordance lines under investigation is a decision based on the previous study; corpus-based study of three English synonyms, *ruin*, *demolish*, and *destroy*, conducted by Ruenroeng (2014).

In case of the provision of useful application for the usage of corpus in vocabulary teaching, an appropriate corpus must be chosen. COCA is the main one that the investigator decides to apply. The five reasons why COCA should be employed in works as Yusu's (2014) following citations:

First, the large size of the corpus furnishes enough patterning of English lexical and grammatical terms. Since this identification is named, a proper word frequency picture in terms of how they are truly utilized is easily behold in this tool.

Secondly, COCA operating procedure is literally comfortable. Therefore, a particular linguistic knowledge or great computer proficiency are not needed while in a time of applying and getting through to all the resources. In the meantime, this corpus offers specified instruction for each of its operations.

Thirdly, the corpus is performed on the benefit of being a balanced corpus in terms of register. Spoken, news, academic, fiction and magazine are the equally balanced five registers. Thus, it gives users a more realistic picture of how and where words are treated.

Fourth, the texts are distributed in terms of time. Users can access the American historical changing period of English language every five years since 1990. This outstanding plot allows them to receive metalinguistic awareness, part of speech, collocates, synonyms and overall frequency.

Fifth, the ability of showing sample discourses concurrently with frequency searches is the one of COCA's advantages. They are called concordance lines or Key Word in Context (KWIC) lines. Their centers are around with *key word* or *node word* and serve as ideal input that allows students to perceive how the words fit in grammaticality with other words as well as clues to meaning through surrounding words.

Moreover, the free encyclopedia, Wikipedia (2019), expounds that its widely-used corpus is one of the prominences. For the largely proved number and accepted users, it can be certified that this corpus is a reliable application in order to meet the goal of study and receive the corrective findings.

As the investigator is an instructor, these above causes can doubtlessly serve as a guide to essentially emphasized English vocabulary information and corrective findings. In consequence, the researcher considers involving the corpus to make comparisons of collocation use and grammatical patterns among *assess* and *evaluate* to determine the congruencies as well as divergences.

3.1.2 Sampling techniques

To conduct the research, the Collins Free Dictionary Online (2019) and Oxford Living Dictionary (2019) are used to check the definition of the *assess* and *evaluate* separately on their own functions. Then, the COCA corpus will be used to collect 200 concordance lines for both words in each respectively. A total of 100 concordance lines were examined to observe the similarities and differences in cases of collocations and grammatical patterns. The corpus is provided on the website '<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb/word/assess>' which is used for analyze the word *assess* and '<https://corpus.byu.edu/iweb/word/evaluate>' for *evaluate*. In terms of collocation examination, both words will be drawn for selecting key words in contexts (KWIC) display. A hundred concordance lines of each verb will be performed on the screen, then the investigator will look at those concordances in order to examine the data. That is the end of collocation procedures. The analyzed info of each vocabulary is presented in timetables and chart displays to show findings of the two synonyms occurrences. For the investigation of grammatical patterns, the concordance lines are also utilized for this stage. Each of the hundred

words will be considered. In order to make easier understanding the result, timetables will provide a beneficial chart to present sharing along with different patterns.

3.2 DATA ANALYSIS

The corpus-based inquiry of the two synonymous words will be completed after the information is all collected from the Collins Free Dictionary Online (2019), Oxford Living Dictionary Online (2019) and one hundred concordance lines of Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA).

3.2.1 Collocations

The two synonyms will be investigated for showing the collocations that are perceived from the top five co-occurring words respectively. The collocations are looked over for the frequencies of appearance to seek the words that co-occurred with the headword regularly and their word classes. Moreover, the collocation examination can report obviously that nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are actually co-occurred with each word.

3.2.2 Grammatical patterns

Syntactic structures of each word will be defined to show grammatical patterns by using 100 concordance lines for each vocabulary. As the two words are loose synonyms, it is hardly to define that they can be utilized to put in the same place in every context. In the study, *assess* and *evaluate* are very closed in meaning and they both deal with both agreement and disagreement.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The previous chapter described the methodology used in the study. The data were drawn from four main sources: The Collins Free Dictionary Online (2019), The Oxford Living Dictionary Online (2019) and The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). This chapter presents the results of the resemblances and differences between two synonymous vocabulary namely *assess* and *evaluate* compared by their grammatical patterns and collocations.

4.1 Grammatical patterns

Since *assess* and *evaluate* are regarded as near synonyms, both may not be utilized to replace one another in every context as they are quietly close in meaning and share grammatical patterns. Nevertheless, the following truly fit-in patterns are stated as well as not-likely ones.

ASSESS

Corpus data

1. *Assess* + noun/noun phrase

Examples from the corpus data;

currently in use within the rehabilitation field to assess activity and participation domains as defined by the

These services are not regulated and there is no way to assess the safety of the services, operators or shamans.

Assess + *noun* pattern is the highest most frequent pattern found for *assess*.

2. *Be* + *assessed*

Examples from the corpus data;

All applications to the MA TESOL program will be assessed according to the following admissions criteria blood sugar, and waist circumference readings was assessed by a doctor. The obvious result was that the

From observing 100 concordance lines of *Be* + *assessed*, only 3 past tenses from above are found.

3. *Assess* + **adverb**

Example from the corpus data;

mathematics, and science. States are also required to assess annually at least 95 % of their students in the

4. **Adverb** + *assess*

Examples from the corpus data;

with a slow and deliberate precision, careful to individually assess each hand or foot placement. Nearing the workers should also help society mindfully assess its implementation of harsh and inflexible sentencing laws

Through frequency, the pattern *Adverb* + *assess* happens more frequently than '*Adverb* + *evaluate*'

5. *Assess* + **noun clause with question words**

Examples from the corpus data;

shared past as “enemies, “can we actively assess what might be worth knowing from the past and what . It does allow us a little more time to assess where we are That was something. Carp wanted this club

6. *Assess* + **noun clause with if/whether**

Examples from the corpus data;

and the binomial distribution provides a criterion to assess if there is dependence among subsets of items. force children to ride: Parents or guardians should assess whether a ride is appropriate for a minor. Children

7. *Be* + *assessed* + **for** + **noun/ noun phrase**

Examples from the corpus data;

progress.” Roos said defender Colin Garland would be assessed for a potential fractured cheekbone, but the standards will require all emergency inpatients to be assessed for a complex or on-going need by a multi

8. *Assess* + **for** + **noun/ noun phrase**

Examples from the corpus data;

compensatory skills and strategies understand how to assess for key mathematical ideas and how to translate standards will require all emergency inpatients to be assessed for a complex or on-going need by a multi

Conjunction *for* exists after *assess*.

EVALUATE

Corpus data

Possible Patterns

1. *Evaluate* + noun/ noun phrase

Examples from the corpus data;

recommended data from a variety of assessment sources to **evaluate** student products of learning. While this in the future, is the lack of standards to **evaluate** qualitative research designs. There are cases in which these

The pattern *Evaluate* + *noun* is the is the highest most frequent pattern found for *evaluate* at frequency of 70 which is much higher than *assess* in the same pattern.

2. *Be* + *evaluated*

Examples from the corpus data;

well your thyroid gland is functioning. You may also be **evaluated** for Addison's disease and diabetes. received by Allen Community College, they will be **evaluated** for admission status. Upon admission

From observing 100 concordance lines of *evaluated*, only 1 past tense from above is found.

3. *Evaluate* + adverb

Examples from the corpus data;

in reducing concentration of droplet nuclei has not been **evaluate** a directly or adequately. The American we have a test that X number of questions must be **evaluated** separately as they must be passed whether or

4. *Adverb* + *evaluate*

Examples from the corpus data;

, and an attempt should be made to systematically **evaluate** its reliability and relevance for research on. theories of job satisfaction suggest that people generally **evaluate** job characteristics differently and seek

Through frequency, the pattern 'Adverb + evaluate' happens more frequently than 'Evaluate + adverb'. Furthermore, adverbial vocabulary is used in front of *assess* more than *evaluate*

5. *Evaluate* + noun clause with question words

Examples from the corpus data;

and major. the objective of the study was to evaluate how all these available impacted on ethics. All analysis before, during and after reading, and they constantly evaluate how a text enhances or alters their previous

6. *Evaluate* + noun clause with if/whether

Examples from the corpus data;

is bored and difficult. Two-hour social worker visits to evaluate if she and her husband will be allowed to a crisis, participants were also briefed on how to evaluate whether anyone in their school had been trained

7. Be + evaluated + for + noun/ noun phrase

Examples from the corpus data;

your thyroid gland is functioning. You may also be evaluated for Addison's disease and diabetes. The white have received by Allen Community College, they will be evaluated for admission status. Upon admission

8. *Evaluate* + for + noun

Examples from the corpus data;

treated require urease breast testing or endoscopic biopsy to evaluate for active infection. If perforation is

Conjunction *for* exists after *evaluate*.

To make it easier in comprehending the above grammatical patterning. The below Table 1 is offered to illustrate what can be found from the investigation of *assess* and *evaluate*.

Possible patterns			
Assess		Evaluate	
Patterns	lines	Patterns	lines
1. <i>Assess</i> + noun/ noun phrase	58	1. <i>Evaluate</i> + noun/ noun phrase	70
2. Adverb + <i>assess</i>	14	2. Adverb + <i>evaluate</i>	8
3. Be + <i>assessed</i>	12	3. Be + <i>evaluated</i>	7

Possible patterns			
Assess		Evaluate	
Patterns	lines	Patterns	lines
4. <i>Assess</i> + noun clause with question words	5	4. <i>Evaluate</i> + noun clause with question words	4
5. <i>Assess</i> + noun clause with if/whether	4	5. <i>Evaluate</i> + adverb	4
6. Be + <i>assessed</i> + for + noun/ noun phrase	4	6. Be + <i>evaluated</i> + for + noun/ noun phrase	3
7. <i>Assess</i> + for + noun/ noun phrase	2	7. <i>Evaluate</i> + noun clause with if/whether	3
8. <i>Assess</i> + adverb	1	8. <i>Evaluate</i> + for + noun/ noun phrase	1

Table 1: The possible patterns of *assess* and *evaluate*

From the Table 1, the hundred concordance lines of *assess* and *evaluate* are collected and analyzed for considering possible grammaticality patterns. Some *assess* and *evaluate* words found in the concordance lines cannot be considered because the function is not as a verb as the researcher needs to deliberate them. Therefore, those mentioned lines are eliminated while the other are accepted to apply in this paper. Since two following concords are the one could be adapted while the other could not respectively.

- a) their approach, the study proposes some criteria for assessing federal economic development programs
- b) There! Helene backed off a few paces to assess her work. Atop Stan Kmiec's head she had created the

To make it clearer for an explanation of this table, each possible structure should be referred to. Firstly, the highest number falls to the similar patterning. *Assess/Evaluate* + *noun/noun phrase* is together shown in the indifference. 58 lines are for *assess* and 70 are for *evaluate*. Following with

Adverb + Assess/Evaluate. The number of concordance lines of each verb is different only 5 times; 14 for *assess* and 8 for *evaluate*. The third rank belongs to *Be + assess/evaluate* pattern, their counted concordances are 12 and 7 respectively

To continue with the fourth rank, 5 and 4 concordance lines are shown for *Assess/Evaluate + noun clause with question words* pattern respectively. However, both targeting words are shown in the different patterns for the fifth rank. Four lines are taken by *Assess + noun clause with question words*, but *evaluate* is obsessed by *Evaluate + adverb with 4 concords*. By the way, the sixth place is seized by the similar pattern. *Be + assessed/evaluated + for + noun/ noun phrase*. Four concordance lines are for *assess* and *evaluate* possesses 3 concords. Moreover, *Assess + for + noun/ noun phrase* pattern occupies the seventh rank for the word *assess* and they are found for 2 lines. While *evaluate* is caught by *Evaluate + noun clause with if/whether* pattern and 3 concordances are counted. The last one is obtained by *Assess + adverb* as well as *Evaluate + for + noun/ noun phrase*. Both patterns are found only time each.

Nevertheless, the result shows that all patterns are shared by both words and each number of both patterning is quite in the same way. However, one pattern should be noticeable; *Assess/Evaluate + adverb* or *adverb + assess/evaluate*. The numeral information of *Evaluate + adverb* or *Adverb + evaluate* is lesser for 4 times than *Assess + adverb* or *Adverb + assess*. Thus, this implication can be explained in that the usage of using *Assess + adverb* or *Adverb + assess* occurs frequently in any publication than *Evaluate + adverb* or *Adverb + evaluate*. Furthermore, any concordances show that pattern of ‘*Adverb + assess/evaluate*’ are utilized more than ‘*Assess/Evaluate + adverb*’ by real English users. Hence, it could be implied that most of the discourses containing *assess* and *evaluate* usually put the adverb in front of the verb, not after the verb.

As to make it clearer about this phenomenon, the patterns are illustrated in the table below (Table 2).

No.	ASSESS		EVALUATE	
	Adverb (+Assess)	(Assess +) Adverb	Adverb (+Evaluate)	(Evaluate +) Adverb
1	accurately	annually	constantly	beautifully
2	adequately		accurately	directly
3	actively		critically	effectively
4	broadly		generally	separately
.5	constantly		periodically	
.6	directly		probably	
7	fully		rationally	
8	independently		systematically	
9	individually			
10	mindfully			
11	properly			
12	quickly			
14	routinely			

Table 2: Adverbial vocabulary which are involved in *assess/evaluate* or *Assess/evaluate* + adverb pattern

4.2 Collocations

The use of concordance lines allows collocation patterns to emerge. One hundred-line samples are obtained for *assess* and *evaluate* in COCA corpus. The collocated examination is divided in to two sub-investigations respectively and shown as below;

- 1) The result of investigation of *assess*
- 2) The result of investigation of *evaluate*

1) The result of investigation of *assess* in COCA

Collocations includes only nouns and not word combinations containing function words such as *to, be, and, can, was, we, will, should, that, the, according, for, by, how, and at, if, in, whether, a, an, four, her, his, it, its, my, on, their, what, where, and your.*

Based on 100 concordance lines observed in this study, it can be implied that the most frequently prominent collocations are taken by 5 nouns; *candidate, effect, effectiveness, impact, and quality.* All are counted 3 times. In consequence, *textbook, need, information, reliability, student, performance,* as well as *situation* obtains 2 times per each concordance lines and this finding are shown as in below Table 3.

Rank	ASSESS	
	Collocations	Frequency (times)
1	Candidate	3
	Effect	3
	Effectiveness	3
	Impact	3
	Quality	3
2	Textbook	2
	Need	2
	Information	2
	Reliability	2
	Student	2
	Performance	2
	Situation	2

Table 3: Frequency of each collocation of *assess*

2) The result of investigation of *evaluate* in COCA

In this section function words are also excluded from collocations leaving us only with the noun collocations in Table 3. The function words that are not included are *to, and, be, is, should, are, been, being, can, could, not, were, will the, a, for, and, each, how on an, their, what, whether, according to, at, her, his, if, its, me, and your.*

According to 100 concordance lines, the finding reveals that *effect, impact* and *quality* are the most noticeable collocations with a frequency of 4. The second rank is led by *benefit, risk*, as well as *strategy* with a three-frequent time discovered for each collocation. The last rank is taken by the 2 times of concordance lines of these collocations; *ability, degree, domain* and *effectiveness*.

To make it clearer, the Table 4 is suitable for illustrating this phenomenon as follows.

Rank	EVALUATE	
	Collocations	Frequency (times)
1	Effect	4
	Impact	4
	Quality	4
2	Benefit	3
	Risk	3
	Strategy	3
3	Ability	2
	Degree	2
	Domain	2
	Effectiveness	2

Table 4: Frequency of each collocation of *evaluate*

From the above investigations, findings reveal that there are shared collocations as well as dissimilarities. Consequently, to make it easier to understand the collocated investigation of *assess* and *evaluate* collocation, the below tables (Table 5) may be fit to determine this phenomenon

Number	Collocations	ASSESS	EVALUATE
		Frequency (times)	Frequency (times)
Shared collocations			
1	Effect	3	4
2	Effectiveness	3	2
3	Impact	3	4
4	Quality	2	4
Dissimilar collocations			
1	Ability	-	2
2	Benefit		3
3	Candidate	3	
4	Degree	-	2
5	Domain	-	2
6	Information	2	-
7	Need	2	-
8	Performance	2	-
9	Reliability	2	-
10	Risk	-	3
11	Situation	2	-
12	Strategy	-	3
13	Student	2	-
14	Textbook	2	-

Table 5: Shared and dissimilar collocations of *assess* and *evaluate*

The Table 5 illustrates the shared and dissimilar collocations. *Effect, effectiveness, impact, and quality* are shown as the shares and each numeral frequency are not very different among the two words as the same way as the frequent number of dissimilarities. *Ability, benefit, candidate, degree, domain, information, need, performance, reliability, risk, situation, strategy, student* and *textbook* are defined as differentiated collocation.



CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATIONS

This chapter illustrates (1) summary of the study, (2) summary of the findings, (3) the conclusion, (4) instructional implications, (5) limitations of the study, and (6) recommendations for further study

5.1 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

a) Objective of the study

This research aims to discover the similarities and differences of two synonymous verbs; *assess* and *evaluate* in terms of grammatical patterns and collocations.

b) Data collection

Collins Free Dictionary Online (CFDO) and Oxford Living Dictionary Online (OLDO) were adopted to collect the definition of the two synonyms. In addition, one hundred concordance lines were obtained from the COCA corpus. The data were analyzed for similarities and differences in terms of grammatical patterns and collocation.

5.2 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

The findings of this exploration can be summarized as follows:

a) The two synonymous verbs are used in mostly similar grammatical patterns. A slight difference is found.

b) The two synonymous verbs co-occur with shared and dissimilar collocations.

5.3 CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn:

a) In spite of the fact that both words share the core meaning, the two

verbs can not be utilized interchangeably in every context. The reason is that there are some differences in terms of grammatical patterns and collocations.

b) This investigation has observed that *assess* and *evaluate* are near synonyms.

5.4 INSTRUCTIONAL IMPLICATIONS

The findings reveal that *assess* and *evaluate* are not absolute synonyms but are near synonyms. Any instructor who is concerned in the area should emphasize the shared and dissimilar incidences, applying these to English grammatical and collocation teaching.

5.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The limitations of research are as the follows:

a) The form of the two words is limited to the base form and -ed form. Hence, the finding may be dissimilar if the study has more possible verb forms such as -ing form.

b) A hundred concordance lines are collected as the limited number when considering the grammatical patterns and collocations. By observing higher number of concordance lines, more patterns can be identified.

c) The collocation functions in the COCA can be used in order to observe actual high frequency collocates.

5.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The following recommendations should be adapted for further research characterized sequentially:

a) Other perspectives of focus can be applied. These include pragmatic function, semantic prosody, cross-sociolinguistic functions.

b) Data from other corpus such as British National Corpus (BNC) can be used in comparison.

c) As mentioned in the limitation section, it would be more beneficial to include all word families and increase the number of concordance lines.

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APPENDIX 1

ASSESS

1	a team that refines requirements, develops, specifications	assess	a wide range of available technologies, designs for
2	an analytic rubric. We then used the rubric to	assesses	academic librarian responses collected over a three year.
3	trailer coach, or trailer, the tax shall be	assessed	according to the following schedule of empty weights: Empty
4	All applications to the MA TESOL program will be	assessed	according to the following admissions criteria: Academic
5	currently in use within the rehabilitation field to	assess	activity and participation domains as defined by the
6	, Greece). Two agricultural policy scenarios were explored and	assessed	against a list of sustainability objectives. Causal
7	Figure 1 shows the verified identity as being used to	assess	an associated reputation, but it could be applied for other
8	. It is equally important to work with existing suppliers to	assess	and address actual and potential security deficiencies. For
9	, and be able to use different analytic methods to	assess	and forecast political risks. Through course readings,
10	lack of confidence of the general care nurse to accurately	assess	and identify physiologic instability. Clark 4 alleges that
11	mathematics, and science. States are also required to	assess	annually at least 95 % of their students in the three subject
12	year the building remains vacant, an annual fee will be	assessed	at double the previous year fee. The maximum annual fee would
13	be a fluent Gaelic speaker, your language proficiency will be	assessed	at interview. On this pathway, parts of the course are
14	details, and grammar. Other tests were given to	assess	basic science, geography, social studies, civics, and math
15	diagnosis and research, but to a lesser degree to	assess	brain functioning as it relates to psychoeducational behavior
16	risk. Byrne says. Radiologists don't routinely	assess	breast density. But, Byrne says, "I think if
17	, blood sugar, and waist circumference readings was	assessed	by a doctor. The obvious result was that the active
18	and Educational Requirements. A qualification will be	assessed	by AITSL (formerly known as Teaching Australia) as comparable
19	Prior to admission to an ALF, an individual must be	assessed	by an adult service social worker at their local department of
20). The degree to which participants had stopped back was	assessed	by asking: when you saw the flight again in your imagination
21	has been modelled but lies outside of the resource will be	assessed	by operations team for the potential extraction by underground
22	health service of referral to a consultant. This study will	assess	characteristics and prognosis for individuals with IBS. A
23	builds on students' abilities to observe, record, and	assess	children's development. Students expand their skills in
24	with a slow and deliberate precision, careful to individually	assess	each hand or foot placement. Nearing the top, I glanced downward
25	measure conservation and population modeling efforts and	assess	extinction risks and management strategies.
26	a session, creating a case history, knowing how to	assess	feet for ailments, and understand common issues with feet
27	progress." Roos said defender Colin Garland would be	assessed	for a potential fractured cheekbone, but the Demons escaped
28	clinical standards will require all emergency inpatients to be	assessed	for a complex or on-going need by a multi professional team
29	with compensatory skills and strategies, understand how to	assess	for key mathematical ideas and how to translate the diagnostic
30	for solving problems. Scoring rubrics were designed to	assess	for levels of problem-solving performance evidence of
31	experiences. Should a child with Williams syndrome be	assessed	for music therapy treatment? As a general rule, you
32	the USC Aiken Conference Center. A labor charge may be	assessed	for unloading items to storage areas. No shipments will be
33	(1928). This version of the DISC personality model	assesses	four main traits: Dominance, Influence, Supportiveness, and
34	There! Helene backed off a few paces to	assess	her work. Atop Stan Kmiec's head she had created the
35	She called Speaker Gallegos the next day, to	assess	his impression of the hearing. She learned his impression all
36	of the first steps a power washing company will do is to	assess	how large your house is and how much work and equipment it
37	business enterprises play in the world's economy to	assess	how their local electric co-op embodies the co-op spirit and how
38	This first step to changing your relationship to time is to	assess	how to spend you time. Write down all the things that
39	in writing. Reading Comprehension - - These questions	assess	how well you understand written material. In this section you
40	Women with advanced tumors should also have a pelvic exam to	assess	if the tumor has invaded into the vagina. Anal cancer
41	paradox, and the binomial distribution provides a criterion to	assess	if there is dependence among subsets of items. Because
42	peers, in the classroom. A blind student will be	assessed	in all six developmental domains: Cognitive, Self-help,
43	of patients in the studies, mortality could not be fully	assessed	in this meta-analysis. It is unclear whether improved
44	in Columbus was faltering, they urged its directors to	assess	it. They decide to close down. Last summer David Allen
45	options. Social workers should also help society mindfully	assess	its implementation of harsh and inflexible sentencing laws
46	. Another group of studies has used instruments that directly	assess	language skills in PI children, which perhaps are better
47	can be obtained if a longitudinal study to	assess	long-term widespread success of multicultural teacher
48	difficulties were determined. The items on the PENS-B broadly	assess	many of the key domains identified by the NCTM (2006)
49	(p.2). Their inability to adequately	assess	means that they are alarmed by rather than wawrd of and
50	Lemeshow goodness of fit test and additional fit statistics to	assess	model fit. Interactions between covariates were tested with
51	butterfly specimen on corkboard. "I need you to	assess	my staff to see how they are coping emotionally; I do
52	Catholic doctrine and spirituality in order to properly	assess	New Age themes (Jesus Christ: The Bearer of the
53	The patient's vital signs, including respiration rate, will be	assessed	on arrival at the hospital. If he or she is having
54	of knowledge in new situations. Yet, when we	assess	reading comprehension, we do the following: # Mask any
55	would use as a query or that Google will use to	assess	relevance. Use adwordslabels to add more information and
56	# 346 R Grant, J Parle. How to	assess	quality in primary care. BMJ, Vol 351, 2015
57	with can make your life miserable. Some companies	assess	software engineers by their effort, such as how many hours they
58	provided information on almost three dozen instruments that	assess	student learning strategies, learning styles, attitudes,
59	by promoting more systematic and institution-wide efforts to	assess	student outcomes. The public and the educational profession
60	assessment developers may develop instruments to	assess	students' problem-solving strategies in addition to
61	. Pearson correlation coefficients and t-tests were used to	assess	the accuracy of the students' skinfold measurement, and to
62	these studies to look beyond the chargeback environment or to	assess	the appropriateness of chargeback itself vis-a-vis other
63	screening, which means the current evidence is insufficient to	assess	the balance of benefits and harms, for m (htpen vouner than 75
64	to augment the findings from this study and independently	assess	the benefits to operators using satellite backhaul on remote
65	wishes to continue. Gerontologist can assist orthopedists to	assess	the capabilities of the older adut with cognitive impairment

66	sniff out the tiniest changes in atmosphere, helping you	assess	the condition of any Wi-Fi connected room. Each set includes
67	polymorphism and later DNA sequence analyses were used to	assess	the connectivity of T. californicus populations, the results
68	curriculum, debt management) that can help students better	assess	the costs and benefits of using loans (31). Collectively
69	reveal that the opposite is true. 234 Trial court judge can	assess	the costs and benefits of carving classes at obvious joints to
70	forming task forces, committees, or focus groups to	assess	the current situation and to develop a college improvement plan
71	Phil Barker rides a scooter to the crash site to	assess	the damage. "Phil, what's the status of the
72	Third, they can be used as tools to	assess	the degree of student achievement. For example, the teacher
73	Jung (1994). The scale was designed to	assess	the degree of difficulty in performing activities of daily
74	of error. The one-sample t-test was used to	assess	the difference in skill-related fitness levels between
75	. Intuitive controls such as tilt sensors that constantly	assess	the driver's center of gravity, enable the driver
76	his students. In this study the researcher attempts to	assess	the effect of computer aided instruction (CAT) on the study
77	specific compounds we performed sensitivity analyses to	assess	the effect of estimated equivalencies (e.g. a 2-min
78	, 2002) were used to measure reading progress and	assess	the effect of instruction (Deno, 1985). CBM-ORF passages
79	made over the courses of two clinic visits. To	assess	the effectiveness of our approach, we conducted a preliminary
80	of another agency. Although the desired goal is to	assess	the effectiveness of consumer-operated services, according
81	Interior ministry facilities on the east side of Baghdad to	assess	the health effects of heat waves and could speeds and to
82	disease in the developing world, or to more accurately	assess	the health status of individuals in societies. We need to put
83	study. How, more studies are necessary to attempt to	assess	the impact of soil hydrophobicity on preferential flow in
84	. However, more studies are necessary to attempt to	assess	the impact of efforts to alter or modify variables related to
85	business need at least one year to learn about and	assess	the impact of new regulations affecting their business). See
86	or landscaping policies. In this paper, we	assess	the impact of the omission of the temporal dimension on spatial
87	environment for student nurses. An audit was undertaken to	assess	the quality of the learning environment provided by each GP
88	, authors and reviewers of international climate reports will	assess	the quality of scientific information available to them, as
89	portfolio is that it encourages students to reflect on and	assess	the quality of their work. It reinforces the choral
90	She heads an international group of specialists now trying to	assess	the risk of extinction for the world's 21 known armadillo
91	These services are not regulated and there is no way to	assess	the safety of the services, operators or shamans. Hiking
92	a task analysis of the skill to be strengthened and	assess	the students' ability to complete the task. This step may
93	difficulties. The motivation condition was designed to	assess	the students' ability versus willingness to perform well in
94	trip to the nation's capital. Assessment To	assess	the students' knowledge of experience, the teacher had
95	up that correctly corresponds. We are able to quickly	assess	their grasp of the laws while they review their knowledge. We
96	shared past as "enemies." can we actively	assess	what might be worth knowing from the past and what might be
97	. It does allow us a little more time to	assess	where we are. That was something. Carp wanted this club
98	not force children to ride: Parents or guardians should	assess	whether a ride is appropriate for a minor. Children who are
99	spatial aspects of prosody. A second goal was to	assess	whether prosodic structure influences judgment of foreign
100	goals. "the benefits are having someone who can	assess	your needs, what your health and workout history is and is and how

APPENDIX 2

EVALUATE

1	job with them. The formula is elaborate. To	evaluate	a company's innovativeness, the economists look at such
2	subsequent data presentation, the user will be able to	evaluate	a given instructional lesson objectively. The user can compare
3	practicum students. Cite the criteria you would use to	evaluate	a textbook for possible adoption. What field trips have you
4	invited Jack Beaver to act as a special advisor to	evaluate	a variety of strategies that the federal government and NIB had
5	Christ Zophuoglu, & Monazhen (2012) to	evaluate	a variety of data collection schedules, durations and dataset
6	by extension, to the program outcomes. Each assessment is	evaluated	according to scoring guide criteria that correspond to the
7	a number of different response methods could be used to	evaluate	an individual's mastery of academic skills. The simplest
8	right than the case-by-case judgments of people trying to	evaluate	an individual's promise or qualifications. The best argument
9	1436 accords the right to the Ministry of Education to	evaluate	and approve history textbooks used by private schools, this
10	MD and pattern standard deviation (PSD) numerical values were	evaluated	and compared between groups. The average MD was 2.84 dB for
11	of a democracy, we will be better able to	evaluate	and continuously develop such standards and legislation
12	Lisp. Macro: cl-load-time-value form. The form is	evaluated	at load-time; at execution time, this form acts like a
13	loudness can help lower a shopper's ability to critically	evaluate	beautifully packaged merchandise or a sales pitch. Louser
14	that prevented companies from using employment-test scores to	evaluate	candidates if the tests were not based on necessary
15	in reducing concentration of droplet nuclei has not been	evaluate	directly or adequately. The American Institute of
16	teamwork develops within the classroom, students are allowed to	evaluate	each other's work. They are allowed to interact with each
17	be found. The preservice teachers are also prepared to	evaluate	each source from the perspective of how useful it was in helping
18	the university. Returning students' financial need will be	evaluated	each year and appropriate increase or decrease in the amount of
19	with the requirements of the RFA. In order to	evaluate	effectively whether the EPA's rule-making process compiles
20	who are being sought for advice are those who will	evaluate	faculty requesting tenure and promotion. If the junior member
21	rate and/or points may be different, as many factors are	evaluated	for a loan approval.
22	treated require urease breast testing or endoscopic biopsy to	evaluate	for active infection. If perforation is suspected, an
23	well your thyroid gland is functioning. You may also be	evaluated	for Addison's disease and diabetes. The white patches in
24	have been received by Allen Community College, they will be	evaluated	for admission status. Upon admission approval, an 1-20 form
25	for affected males. Carrier females should consider being	evaluated	for cardiac symptoms during pregnancy, and symptomatic women
26	past time to behave irresponsibly. The system needs to	evaluate	her mental competence that could be applied to the profession of
27	he or she contributed to the final product and can	evaluate	his or her own techniques. When a child brings his
28	before, during and after reading, and they constantly	evaluate	how a text enhances or alters their previous understandings
29	and major, the objective of the study was to	evaluate	how all these available impacted on ethics. All analysis was
30	for novice teachers. Personnel Preparation programs should be	evaluate	how to prepare teachers better to implement the EEC, and
31	bored and difficult. Two-hour social worker visits to	evaluate	if she and her husband will be allowed to raise their prodigy
32	, adrenal, ovarian/testicular and pituitary function; *	Evaluate	infectious components and treat underlying infections; *
33	search for better ways to develop, implement, and	evaluate	information found in selected assurance. Journal of Information
34	'd hate to have someone look at the menu	evaluate	it, and so some place else. "And there
35	something that we haven't considered. We would probably	evaluate	it, but right now, he's in Russia.
36	and I think it will take a little time while to	evaluate	it. But we have to take the claim seriously because it
37	undertaken, and an attempt should be made to systematically	evaluate	its reliability and relevance for research on homosexual
38	theories of job satisfaction suggest that people generally	evaluate	job characteristics differently and seek different outcome
39	species. The experiment was run for 5 years to	evaluate	long-term dynamics. We should note that while we were able to
40	that students make and investigate conjectures, develop and	evaluate	mathematical arguments, and select the use various types of
41	"kind of impinging on his or her ability to	evaluate	me? "None of us like blowing our own horns,
42	shank loads during stance phase were considered. To	evaluate	model sensitivity to tissue material properties, model fits to
43	really capture the spirit. To teach students to	evaluate	music, teachers must begin by asking, "What makes
44	University School of Medicine Admissions. Each candidate is	evaluated	on the basis of these factors: Academic background
45	reviews the academic progress of each student. Students are	evaluated	on the basis of grade point average (GPA), credit
46	unweight GPA of 3.5 or better. Candidate shall then be	evaluated	on the basis of service, leadership, and character.
47	a pilot as appropriate. # Step 7. Periodically	evaluate	outcomes and adjust the plan as necessary. Conclusion # It is
48	"Areas that need improvement Here you should	evaluate	overall achievement and specify the type of training that the
49	routinely uses medical tests and flight simulator checks to	evaluate	pilots up to the age 59 and a half. As soon
50	12-month trial will help the U.S. Department of Transportation	evaluate	possible interaction effects between type of EDI and sender on
51	in the future, is the lack of standards to	evaluate	qualitative research designs. There are cases in which these
52	, this study seeks to determine how different students' segments	evaluate	quality in BIPs. Considering university feature diverse
53	assessment systems. They are skilled at using data to	evaluate	reading levels and helping teacher see how these data aid
54	recommending that laboratories use a "ceiling" principle to	evaluate	results. The principle requires that databases, or sample
55	we have a test that X number of questions must be	evaluated	separately as they must be passed whether or not you get 100%
56	of ethanol and biodiesel. A pretest/posttest was developed to	evaluate	student knowledge before and after instruction to measure
57	Explorer, an all-state assessment tool that helps teachers	evaluate	student performance in connection with the National
58	have recommended data from a variety of assessment sources to	evaluate	student products of learning. While this is a much needed
59	districts and states now plan to use test scores to	evaluate	teacher. Most of our nation's leading testing experts think
60	as teacher educators, who would seem more qualified to	evaluate	teaching? Why are self-evaluations of the educators' teaching
61	It is not possible to use the data set to	evaluate	the accuracy of the approaches. A simulation was conducted in
62	with reading. In our examination, we did not	evaluate	the appropriateness of individual literacy activities
63	, the theory of human capital suggests that students constantly	evaluate	the benefits (and costs) of further education in terms of
64	the create awareness of, provide feedback on, and	evaluate	the candidates' dispositions. Form C, Evaluation, is
65	whenever a toddler crawls on the floor. To	evaluate	the curriculum's effectiveness in teaching homeowners

66	10877 For Binood Tiwari, going to Nepal to	evaluate	the damage from the country's recent magnitude 7.8 earthquake
67	states are available for analysis and should be used to	evaluate	the degree to which to which the findings linking youths' family
68	best practice. (n3) An independent organization was to	evaluate	the effect of CDC accreditation on child outcomes, comparing
69	absence behavior. Analysis of Variance was used to	evaluate	the effect of teacher absences, as well as the effect of
70	16697 Oxygen probes used to	evaluate	the effect of wetland vegetation on water quality. Modern
71	Gast, 1984) was used for all participants to	evaluate	the effectiveness of the intervention package on teaching
72	a single-group case study. Further research is needed to	evaluate	the effectiveness of this model, and it would be useful to
73	disease in the developing world, or to more accurately	evaluate	the health status of individuals in societies. We need to put
74	study. However, a research study specifically designed to	evaluate	the impact of soil hydrophobicity on preferential flow in
75	fund and participate in community outreach programs, few	evaluate	the impact of their interactions. A presentation or guest visit
76	analyses. The primary purpose of our study was to	evaluate	the impact of the SDLMI on students with cognitive disabilities
77	narratives could be medically explicable. When I started to	evaluate	the information based upon the criteria, I could not not ignore the
78	At the end of the eight weeks the researchers	evaluate	the kids on the language, nonverbal IQ, and attention. Through
79	the lesson, the educators involved meet to discuss and	evaluate	the lesson presentation, which can encompass several lessons
80	were finding difficult. This long-term placement allowed me to	evaluate	the pupils and class progress over a long period of time
81	April 2001, our service was consulted and asked to	evaluate	the patient to determine if the P/CM was contributing to her
82	no way for one editor or group of editors to	evaluate	the quality of scholarship in all the disciplines and all the
83	its own certification requirements and standards to	evaluate	the quality of teachers. The result is a federal standard that
84	. Purpose # The purpose of this study was to	evaluate	the recordings. This procedure helps height change, osteoporosis risk
85	intention as the independent variables, was carried out to	evaluate	the reliability of the findings of the first study. The presence
86	will make it easier for people to look at and	evaluate	the risk from storm surge. All of these new tools are
87	hearing aid. The purpose of this study was to	evaluate	the safety and the mechanical, acoustic and electromagnetic
88	semester. The IEC-G can be employed to analyze and	evaluate	the semester overall performance of a class and thereby
89	to have all the information, so no one could	evaluate	the situation completely. In the late 1980s
90	We would at the very least encourage people to	evaluate	the situation. If you are close to the downwind from the
91	a function of the special education teacher is to	evaluate	the students' capabilities and to find ways to assist the
92	The O&M; specialist possesses the training and experience to	evaluate	the student fully, recognize potential, and foster growth
93	curricula are in place; future research may want to	evaluate	their content to ensure that aligns with research
94	propositional knowledge base, but rather participants	evaluate	their gains in terms of the practical, e.g. whether they
95	impact. 15 # Russians quite respectfully and rationally	evaluate	various sides of American life. When asked if it is possible
96	problem) and to a failure of serious efforts to	evaluate	what features in a free market economy need to be retained to
97	them. They're entitled to have the opportunity	evaluate	what was turned over later, they're entitled to ask this
98	by sports turf manager Jesse Pritchard, used Sunday to	evaluate	whether a re-sod was required. Carolina Green and another
99	a crisis, participants were also briefed on how to	evaluate	whether anyone in their school had been trained in crisis
100	procure money to buy one, take some time to	evaluate	your needs against what these tools offer There's no question



BIOGRAPHY

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