



**A CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS:
*CONFIRM, VERIFY AND VALIDATE***

BY

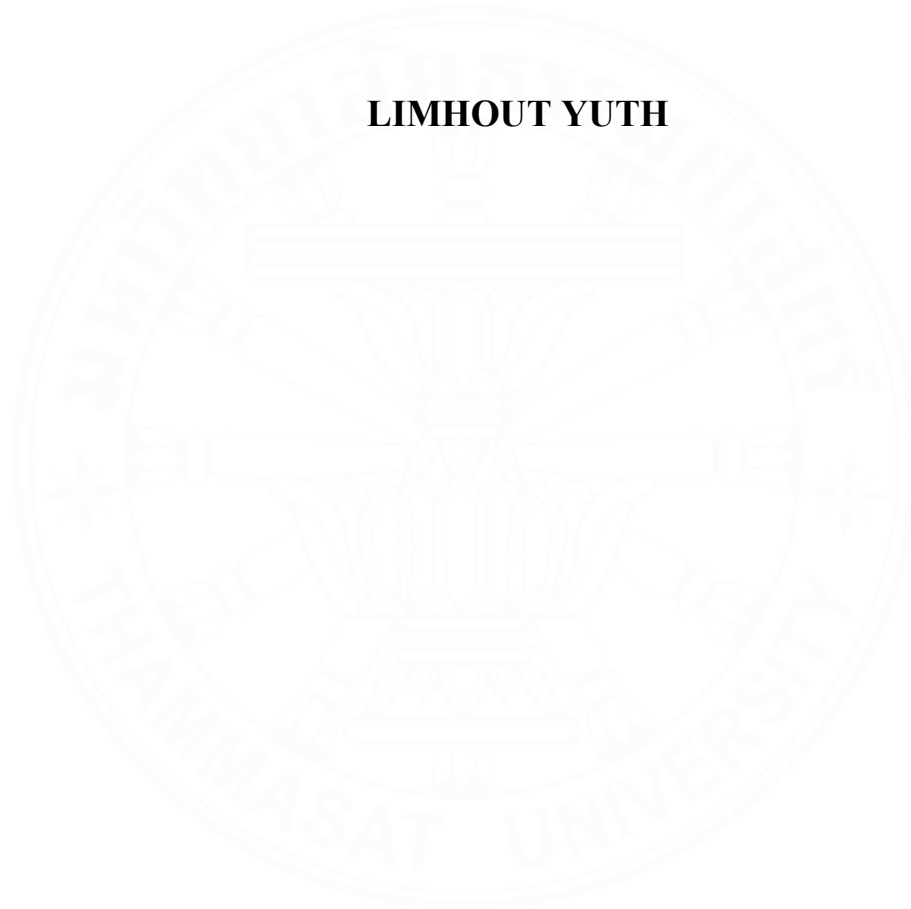
LIMHOUT YUTH

**AN INDEPENDENT STUDY SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF MASTER OF ARTS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY
ACADEMIC YEAR 2024**

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ENTITLED

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AND VALIDATE

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the degree of Master of Arts in English Language Teaching

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Independent Study Title	A CORPUS-BASED STUDY OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS: <i>CONFIRM</i> , <i>VERIFY</i> AND <i>VALIDATE</i>
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ABSTRACT

This corpus-based study investigates the subtle differences between the English near-synonyms such as *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate*. These verbs are often treated as synonymous; however, they exhibit distinctive usage patterns, degree of formality, and collocational patterns. Drawing data from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), the study investigates their frequency, genre distribution, and collocational patterns. The findings show that *confirm* is used in both formal and informal registers to affirm existing information. In contrast, *verify* and *validate* are more context-specific with *validate* being closely tied to technical and academic discourse and *verify* being frequently linked to legal and digital contexts. Collocational analysis shows that *confirm* frequently co-occurs with nouns such as *result*, *report*, and *finding*, indicating its role in affirming known information. *Verify* is strongly associated with *information*, *identity*, and *data* that underscore its role in fact-checking and authentication. Meanwhile, *validate* has strong collocations with *model*, *data*, and *result* that emphasize its role in assessing reliability. These findings affirm that near-synonyms differ significantly in contextual and semantic usage that challenge the adequacy of dictionary definitions alone. They provide valuable insights for English teachers and learners that highlight the need for corpus-based approaches in vocabulary instruction to foster a deeper understanding of subtle lexical nuances and to support

learners in making more precise and contextually appropriate word choices. This research encourages a comprehensive approach to teaching by using real data to demonstrate how words are used.

KEYWORDS: corpus-based, synonyms, collocations



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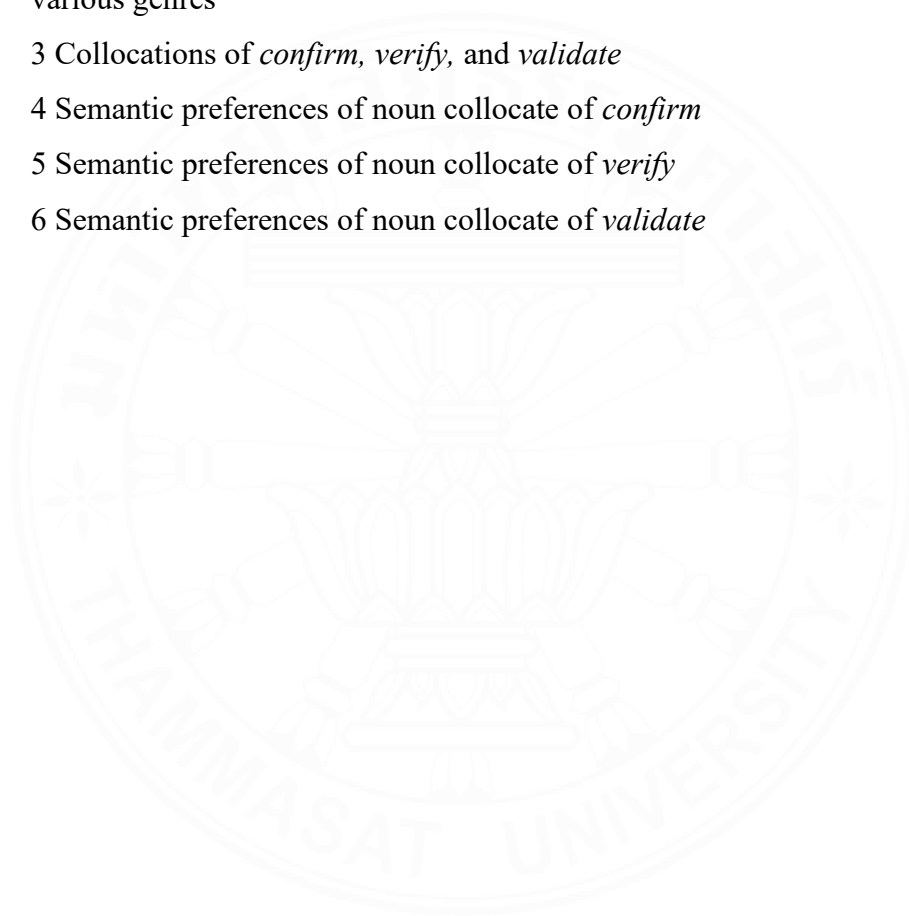
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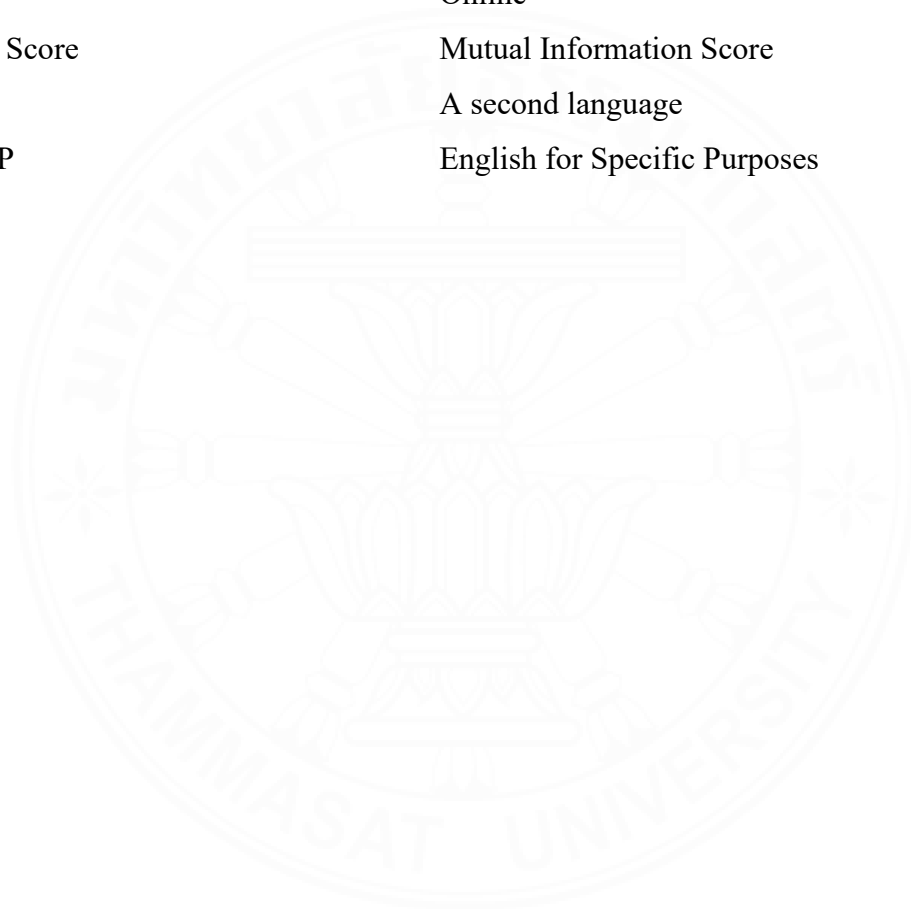
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols/Abbreviations	Terms
COCA	The Corpus of Contemporary American English
LDOCE	Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Online
MI Score	Mutual Information Score
L2	A second language
ESP	English for Specific Purposes



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The study of language has greatly benefited from corpus linguistics, which provide authentic, data-driven insights into vocabulary usage across different contexts. A corpus is defined as a collection of naturally occurring texts, both written and spoken that are stored electronically for linguistic analysis across various genres (O’Keeffe, McCarthy, and Carter, 2007). Modern corpora as elaborated by Thornbury (2002), consist of millions of words that offer valuable linguistic data, enabling researchers to examine patterns of language use in both spoken and written forms. Moon (2010) further emphasizes that corpora enable researchers to differentiate between synonyms by examining their linguistic characteristics, such as genre, frequency, collocations, and grammatical patterns. For instance, although the two words *asylum* and *refuge* both mean the idea of a place of safety, these words share distinct collocates. While both can appear with *seek*, only *refuge* commonly collocates with *take*, whereas *asylum* does not. It is further emphasized by Petcharat and Phoocharoensil (2017) that corpus analysis offers more reliable data into word usage than native speaker intuitions. They further highlight that the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) is an invaluable tool for corpus-based research. COCA, developed by Mark Davies at Brigham Young University, is the most widely used corpora for studying synonyms. COCA, a free-access resource used by linguists, teachers, and researchers, encompasses eight genres that include spoken, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, academic texts, TV and movies subtitles, blogs, and other web pages, providing real-world language use, based on English-Corpora.org. It contains over one billion words, with 25+ million words added annually from 1990 to 2019 that make it one of the most comprehensive corpora available for studying lexical variation. Synonym, one of the core components of language proficiency, plays a crucial role in vocabulary development. As defined by the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Online (LDOCE), synonym is a word that has the same meaning as another word in the same language. Similarly, Chung (2011) defines synonymy as the ability to substitute words with near-identical

meanings. However, the concept of synonyms is more complex than simple equivalence. As Harley (2006) notes, synonyms are not always interchangeable in every context, as they often carry subtle distinctions in meaning, register, or connotation. These nuances lead to the classification of synonyms into two main types: absolute synonyms and near-synonyms. Jackson and Amvela (2000) described absolute synonyms as words that share identical meanings and can be fully substituted for one another without any change in meaning. Near-synonyms, on the other hand, have similar meanings but differ in their contextual usage (Murphy, 2003, cited in Kiatthanakul, 2015). Given the importance of precise word choice in academic and professional communication, understanding how near-synonyms function in real-world language use is essential.

The increasing global emphasis on learning English highlights the importance of vocabulary acquisition on language learning (Kirkpatrick, 2007). Vocabulary underlies language expertise according to Gass and Selinker (2008), and Wilkins (1974, p. 111) stated, “Without grammar, very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary, nothing can be conveyed.” Vocabulary acquisition, notably synonyms, presents a challenge for English language learners. Based on the study of Webb (2007, p.122), learners are more than likely to confuse words that are semantically related when they are dealing with words sharing semantic relationships that are close. This difficulty highlights the challenge of distinguishing near-synonyms because it requires a deep comprehension of their semantic and contextual subtleties (Lee & Liu, 2009). Definitions from dictionaries alone are often insufficient. Background knowledge that is supplementary is necessary in order for a more thorough understanding of synonym distinctions (Su, Qui, Zhan & Weidong, 2020). Subtle differences as to English synonyms are often then missed by dictionary definitions. Phoocharoensil’s (2021) corpus-based study on *persist* and *persevere* found that even though learner dictionaries categorize *persevere* solely as an intransitive verb, corpus data shows that this verb can function in a transitive way.

Palmer (1997) explained that the English language has an abundance of synonyms because of its historical development, given that many words come from a variety of other languages. According to Kreidler (1998), no two words share all the same linguistic features, and it would be useless to have two words which can

completely substitute each other in all cases. Words having identical meanings would probably not be used later because of this fact. Therefore, Palmer (1997) states that true synonyms are nonexistent.

For learners, vocabulary acquisition is greatly challenged by synonyms (Laufer, 1990). Influenced by factors such as regional dialects, stylistic variations, levels of formality, and associated connotations (Jackson & Amvela, 2000), the distinctions between synonyms, as well as specific grammatical structures, are also affected (Phoocharoensil, 2010). Synonyms, Phoocharoensil (2010) also pointed out that synonyms cannot always be used in just the same way across all contexts. Liu (2010) noted that synonyms usually have subtle differences in meaning likewise, so they are not completely interchangeable. English learners battle to differentiate variations of meaning, formality, and grammatical structure. Synonyms share a core meaning as Broomberg and Gale (1998) stress. Connotations as well as syntactic behavior plus register do however diverge greatly. Liu (2010) asserts that synonyms are rendered by these differences as not entirely interchangeable. Precise word choice is needed for communication that is subtle and effective, as Murphy (2010) highlights.

Lee and Liu (2009) emphasize that educators in English Language Teaching (ELT) must recognize that L2 learners often rely on dictionaries only for denotative meanings, not contextual implications. This difficulty with vocabulary acquisition is shown by Webb's (2007) study regarding synonym frequency with Japanese English learners. According to the study, learners were more successful in acquiring high-frequency synonyms than in acquiring low-frequency ones. This does reinforce the role that exposure plays in synonym mastery.

Given that synonym distinction is important for English skill, this study analyzed the subtle differences among the verbs *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* via using COCA as the corpus. The three synonyms as defined by the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 6th Edition (LDOCE):

confirm (verb) [transitive] to show that something is definitely true, especially by providing more proof; to say that something is definitely true; to tell someone that a possible arrangement, date, or situation is now definite or official or to make you believe that your idea or feeling is right

Examples:

Managers have so far refused to confirm or deny reports that up to 200 jobs are to go.

The discovery seems to confirm that people lived here over 10,000 years ago. (from the Corpus)

verify (verb) [transitive] to discover whether something is correct or true; to state that something is true

Examples:

American forces will remain to verify compliance with the treaty.

The reader should trace through these two cases graphically to verify the conclusions we have outlined. (from the Corpus)

validate (verb) [transitive] to prove that something is true or correct, or to make a document or agreement officially and legally acceptable; to make someone feel that their ideas and feelings are respected and considered seriously

Examples:

Many scientists plan to wait until the results of the study are validated by future research.

This is an interesting hypothesis, but all attempts to validate it have so far failed. (from the Corpus)

While these verbs are similar to each other, use and the tone differ among them. *Confirm* is more general, while *verify* involves checking for accuracy and *validate* is more formal and emotional. These dictionary definitions serve as a useful starting point. They aid in exploring verb usage across genres within the corpus. This study aims to present insights into actual usage by examining how the verbs are distributed across various text types. These three verbs are particularly relevant to the investigation for this study. Their importance is highlighted, first, via use that is frequent within professional as well as academic contexts. Notably, *confirm* is included in essential vocabulary lists such as the Longman 3,000, the American Oxford 3000, and the COCA 5,000 most frequent words. Similarly, *verify* appears in the American 5000 wordlist that emphasizes its relevance, while *validate*, though not listed in these frequency-based

resources, is identified as a close synonym of *confirm* in the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 6th Edition (LDOCE). Second, a corpus analysis of COCA reveals differences in their frequency, particularly in academic contexts. *Confirm* appears 16,370 times in total, with 2,914 occurrences in academic texts, while *validate and verify* are comparatively less frequent, with 3,038 and 7,099 total occurrences, respectively, and 1,068 and 1,211 in academic contexts. All three verbs play a major role within academic discourse, despite all these disparities, as precision with evidence presentation and argumentation is quite necessary.

By conducting a corpus-based analysis, this study aimed to provide a deeper understanding of these verbs' usage patterns, contextual nuances, and practical implications for English language learners and educators. The findings of this study will contribute to the fields of language teaching, professional writing, and translation by offering insights into the precise and effective use of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* in academic and formal discourse.

1.2 Statement of the problem

While research about synonymy has been extensively studied, little attention has been given to *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate*. For English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners, it is often the case that near-synonyms in English can be challenging. This does lead to language use that can confuse them (Phoocharoensil, 2021). It is claimed that mastering English demands that one can express a single meaning through multiple lexical items. Learners can use English synonym dictionaries yet should recognize that words lack identical meanings. For instance, words like *make*, *do*, as well as *create* may appear interchangeable, despite that their contextual usage varies and they cause confusion among L2 learners (Thornbury, 2002, p. 28). EFL learners need to clearly understand the differences in synonyms for making appropriate word choices plus communicating effectively in English, stresses Murphy (2010).

In 2019 Khazaal highlighted the complexity of synonym usage in studies examining errors university students make when employing synonyms in English for specific purposes. Results show learners' restricted word knowledge is a main element leading to these errors since it complicates picking the right synonyms for various situations. Dieu et al. (2022) likewise found that at Can Tho University, second- and

final-year students made frequent errors with synonym usage. This was on account of how they did not have sufficient comprehension of synonym types and of contextual applications. This study intended to clarify distinctions among *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* through corpus-based analysis, given synonymy's capacity for misunderstanding as well as English skill enhancement. Their frequency, formality level, and collocational patterns offer a clearer comprehension of their usage. For the students, expanding vocabulary with synonyms improves reading comprehension via exposure to multiple words with similar meanings, according to research by Obata (2022b).

The gaps were addressed by this study for deeper English synonymy comprehension. The study also gives learners and teachers practical perceptions into how to more accurately use *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* in both academic and professional contexts.

1.3 Research objectives

1. To analyze the differences and similarities in the frequency of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* in different genres
2. To identify the differences and similarities in the degree of formality of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* in different genres
3. To examine the most frequent and strongly associated noun collocates of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* across various genres.

1.4 Research questions

1. How does the frequency of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* vary across various genres?
2. How does the degree of formality associated with *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* differ across different genres?
3. What are the most frequent and strongly associated noun collocates of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate*?

1.5 Definitions of key terms

1.5.1 Synonym

According to the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 6th Edition (LDOCE), a synonym refers to a word that shares the same meaning as another word within the same language. Additionally, Taylor (2002) describes synonymy as the linguistic phenomenon where a single meaning can be expressed through multiple lexical choices.

1.5.1.1 Absolute synonym Jackson and Amvela (2000) define absolute synonyms, or perfect synonyms, as words that are entirely identical in meaning and can be used interchangeably in all contexts without any difference in nuance or usage.

1.5.1.2 Near-synonym Murphy (2003) explains that near-synonyms are words that share similar meanings but cannot be used interchangeably in all contexts.

1.5.2 Corpus (Plural Corpora)

O’Keeffe, McCarthy, and Carter (2007, p.1) define a corpus as a collection of texts, written or spoken, which are stored on a computer. Since the advent of computers, large amounts of texts can be stored and analyzed using analytical software. Many English corpora encompass a broad spectrum of texts, including academic writings, magazines, newspapers, and fiction, offering learners diverse resources for conducting language analysis (Thornbury, 2002).

1.5.3 Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)

The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), developed by Mark Davies at Brigham Young University, is a freely accessible resource used by linguists, educators, and researchers. It includes eight registers, such as spoken, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, academic texts, TV and movies subtitles, blogs, and other web pages, offering a comprehensive representation of real-world language usage, as described by English-Corpora.org.

1.5.4 Concordance lines

Concordance lines refer to the instances of phrases or sentences displayed after searching for words in a corpus. Typically, these lines present a keyword in the center of the screen, along with the words that appear before and after it (O’Keeffe, McCarthy, & Carter, 2007).

1.5.5 Collocation

Collocations are word combinations that commonly appear together in natural language use, as described by O’Dell and McCarthy (2008). Collocations are not just a matter of how adjectives combine with nouns but extend to various word pairings. These consists of verb + noun (*e.g., arouse someone’s interest, lead a seminar*), noun + verb (*e.g., opportunity arose, standards slipped*), adverb + adjective (*e.g., fundamentally different*), adverb + verb (*e.g., flatly contradict*), and noun + noun (*e.g., a lick of paint, a team of experts, words of wisdom*).

1.6 Scope of the study

This research investigated the nuanced distinctions and similarities between the verbs *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate*. Although these verbs are often considered synonyms, they exhibit subtle differences in their frequency, degree of formality, and collocational patterns, as revealed through a corpus-based analysis using the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). This study aimed to provide a comparative analysis of the three verbs, focusing on their frequency of use, their degree of formality, and their collocational patterns.

1.7 Limitations of the study

This corpus-based study has several limitations regarding *confirm*, *verify*, as well as *validate*. The study might not show English’s regional or historical variations because it only relied on the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). This study did not investigate the grammatical patterns of the targeted verbs, which may have missed a more comprehensive understanding of how these verbs function within various syntactic contexts. The inter-rater reliability could not be tested; however, some examples from the concordance lines have been extracted to support the data analysis

to be more reliable. Future research might address these limitations by incorporating multiple raters and formally evaluating inter-rater reliability to improve the validity and reliability of interpretations and expanding to other corpora for a more comprehensive analysis. Addressing these limitations would strengthen both the validity and reliability of future studies on synonym distinctions.

1.8 Significance of the study

This study will contribute to the growing body of research on synonym differentiation for it provides practical perceptions to English language learners as well as educators. The detailed analysis of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* can help teachers in designing activities fostering deeper semantic understanding among learners. Also, the study shows a corpus-based method has worth in language learning. This is an approach for teachers and for researchers to incorporate linguistic data that is authentic into their teaching methods. This approach makes learners more aware of subtle lexical distinctions as well as giving them strategies so they can analyze language use independently in real-world contexts.

1.9 Organization of the study

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Chapter 2 provides a comprehensive literature review that delves into the concept of synonymy, criteria for distinguishing synonyms, and other relevant theoretical frameworks. Chapter 3 outlines the research methodology employed in the study. Chapter 4 presents the findings derived from the analysis. Finally, Chapter 5 offers a summary of the research, a discussion of the results, conclusions drawn from the findings, and recommendations for future research.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter offers a thorough overview into the foundational literature for studying synonyms. It starts when it explores key theories as well as concepts. It particularly distinguishes between absolute to near-synonyms. Then, that discussion shifts into those various criteria that are used for differentiating synonyms, offering understanding into just how people may categorize words that have similar meaning. Prior synonym research is examined, with attention given to corpus-based studies showing synonymous word usage subtleties. This chapter finally addresses a research gap that shows we need more investigation into the differences among the words *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate*.

2.1 Theories

2.1.1 Synonyms

Synonymy is a fundamental concept in lexicology as it also plays a meaningful role for the study of meaning relations among words. Harley (2006) stated that lexical semantics researchers often explore synonyms first because synonyms help people grasp linguistic meaning. The term synonymy is etymologically derived from the Greek word *sunonumon* which has a meaning *having the same name* (Jackson & Amvela, 2000, p. 92). In semantic studies, synonyms relate to how two or more words mean virtually likewise or the same (Jackson & Amvela, 2000).

As defined by The Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2009, p. 1479), a synonym is *a word or phrase which has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase in the same language* and *small* and *little* are examples of this. Two primary types categorize synonyms into strict (absolute) synonyms and loose (near) synonyms. As an instance, the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Online defines *shut* as a synonym of *closed*. This shows that the terms mean the same thing.

The distinction between absolute as well as near-synonyms is important to lexical semantics studies. Absolute synonyms share meanings that are identical; in

every context, they are interchangeable; an utterance's sense remains unaltered. Near-synonyms, despite an overall semantic similarity, exhibit subtle variations within connotation, usage, or context. This classification will let people understand synonyms in language with more subtlety.

2.1.1.1 Absolute synonyms Absolute synonyms, according to Jackson as well as Amvela (2000, as cited in Petcharat and Phoocharoensil, 2017), represent words that are entirely the same with respect to meaning and may be used interchangeably within all contexts without any difference for sense or suitability. However, whether such synonyms actually exist in language people use is highly contested. Absolute synonyms, Chung (2011) argues, are exceedingly rare. Words will often differ in more subtle ways to prevent any perfect interchangeability within every context.

An illustrative example comes from Figes' (2013) study of *wish*, *fancy*, and *want*. All the three verbs convey *desiring* to have or do something in a general way. Their contextual appropriateness, formality levels, and subtleties reveal their distinctions; however, proving synonyms are not absolute. Figes (2013, p. 24) concludes that these verbs vary greatly within their realistic usage, though they are semantically similar, and this reinforces the idea that absolute synonym is uncommon in natural language.

2.1.1.2 Near-synonyms Near-synonyms are defined as words with similar meanings but with differences in contextual and linguistic usage, so they are non-interchangeable in all situations (Murphy, 2003, as cited in Kiatthanakul, 2015). Near-synonyms do exhibit a substantial semantic overlap, but the differences that exist in their usage will prevent them from just being fully interchangeable, Jackson and Amvela (2000, as cited in Petcharat and Phoocharoensil, 2017) highlight. This view is argued by Kreidler (1998, as cited in Taylor, 2003). He does also argue that no two words can be completely congruent in such linguistic features as syntactic behavior or connotations.

Gu's (2017) analysis exemplifies subtleties found in the near-synonyms *obtain* as well as *gain*. Their specific meanings and usage contexts do differ while both words generally convey the acquiring of something. *Obtain* means to get and acquire

something wanted or desirable. *Gain*; however, implies an added increase or accumulation, like gaining weight or gaining speed. For proper language use, understanding the subtle distinctions between near-synonyms underscores the importance of this differentiation.

2.1.2 Criteria for distinguishing synonyms

Jackson and Amvela (2000) offer some valuable criteria for near-synonym discrimination. English standards and dialects change as factors such as style or formality differ. Each single word connotes a meaning, truly carrying its very own weight. Palmer (1997, pp. 59–63) also outlines five specific criteria that may help to identify whether words are truly synonymous or not, further supporting a more subtle comprehension of word meaning and then usage.

2.1.2.1 Dialect of the language English, as a global language, contains within it many words that stay consistent across regions and different countries. Examples of generally known words are *man, woman, fish, sky, tree, day, week, mathematics, green, hot, and smell* (Qiu, 2011, p. 26). Even with lexical consistency, English varies greatly because of factors such as age, gender, social class, geographic location, with situational context influencing it.

Speakers with their own different dialectal backgrounds may use more distinct words with different pronunciations or different grammatical structures. These uses do reflect all the diversity within that language. However, this variability does not typically obstruct mutual intelligibility among speakers. According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011, p. 430), communication is mainly effective despite dialectal variants because it shows the flexibility and adaptability of English as a means of global communication.

Dialects of the English language, such as British English and American English, do create some synonymous words. These words share the same meaning. They differ in form though. Examples of synonymous words in British and American English include:

British	American
football	soccer

American football	football
aerial	antenna
windscreen	windshield
aeroplane	airplane
vest	undershirt
tram	streetcar

(Davies, 2007)

2.1.2.2 Degree of formality Even when two words share similar meanings or we consider them as synonyms, their formality and their connotation can then vary greatly. Often dictionaries label words as formal or informal giving guidance on word formality in language (Phoocharoensil, 2010; Edmonds, 1999). However, Jackson and Amvela (2000) do note that dictionaries typically indicate formality levels only in the instance when a word is distinctly formal or when it is highly colloquial because they do leave subtler gradations unspecified.

Formal words are found in serious or official contexts like legal documents, professional journals, academic articles, and textbooks. Classical terms exemplify formal vocabulary as learned from Latin or Greek. Occident in Latin and philatelist in Greek are such instances. These words often convey a sense of professionalism, distance, or politeness, also they align with contexts that require an advanced or technical tone.

Casual communication has informal words as a characteristic instead. Everyday conversations as well as personal correspondence are included. They often display intimacy and warmth. Friendliness is just another concept they express. Abbreviations and colloquial forms, such as *agin* (*against*), *brill* (*brilliant*), and *celeb* (*celebrity*), stand as typical examples of informal language, and they reflect a relaxed and approachable tone suitable for less formal interactions. Choosing vocabulary in alignment with the intended context with the audience requires a comprehension of these distinctions.

Informal	Formal
archer	toxophilite
argument	disputation

beauty	pulchritude
letter	missive

(Jackson & Amvela, 2000, p. 111)

2.1.2.3 Connotation Jackson as well as Amvela (2000) explain that synonyms sharing the same basic meanings often will differ in emotional or evaluative implications. Even though their literal meanings are identical, the messages they convey can vary. In the examples, this distinction is something that is clear. The words are from one dialect, have one formality level, but imply other meanings.

ambiguous	equivocal (deliberately)
famous	notorious (disreputably)
hate	loathe (with repugnance or disgust)
misuse	abuse (of privilege or power)
new	novel (strikingly)

(Jackson & Amvela, 2000, p. 111)

2.1.2.4 Grammatical pattern Various researchers analyze synonymous vocabulary within specific frameworks. Syntactic structures can differ even though many synonymous words share the same definition, as Meemanan (2013, which is cited in Pimjuntug, 2015) points out, *sleepy* differs from *asleep*, as an instance. They exhibit distinct grammatical characteristics. *Sleepy boy* is grammatical, since *sleepy* may directly precede nouns, unlike *asleep* as in *asleep boy*. Phoocharoensil (2010) says studying grammatical patterns differentiates English synonyms because similar meanings cause different grammatical structures. O’Keeffe et al. (2007) note that understanding grammatical patterns involves the examination of structures together with considering the typical social and discourse contexts where specific grammatical forms are used.

2.1.2.5 Collocation Sinclair (1991) defined collocation as words that tend to naturally co-occur, or which people commonly use in similar settings (p. 170). Cambridge Dictionaries Online (2018) defines collocation as “a word or phrase that is often used with another word or phrase in a way that sounds correct to native speakers

but might not be expected from the meaning alone.” For instance, in the phrase of a hard frost, hard collocates with frost, while strong would sound unnatural. Likewise, English Oxford Living Dictionaries Online (2018) describes collocation as “the habitual combination of a particular word with another word or words with a frequency greater than chance,” and it provides examples such as strong tea and heavy drinker.

Collocation also has a key role because researchers found speakers and writers make natural-sounding speech using familiar combinations (McIntosh et al., 2009). Collocations happen to be important in distinguishing those subtle differences between near-synonyms, as Partington (1998) highlighted within his analysis of sheer, pure, and complete. In 1957, Firth introduced *collocation*. It originated from the Latin word *collocare*, and Firth defined it as being the frequent co-occurrence of specific words (as cited in Martynska, 2004). Collocations play a critical role toward increasing English language expertise, especially for non-native speakers, as stressed by Bui’s (2021) study. It is worth highlighting that collocations reflect the natural use of language for speakers because they are necessary for achieving fluency within both speaking and writing. Within the EFL context, collocations are important yet often overlooked. This oversight brings forth challenges to learners’ fluency as well as accuracy.

2.1.2.6 Semantic preference Semantic preference refers to the quite regular tendency for certain words to appear within more specific semantic fields (Cheng, 2012; Flowerdew, 2012). It joins a vocabulary word with linked meaning sets, marking them. As Phoocharoensil (2021) noted, this preference aligns often with particular syntactic structures, which means grammar frequently shapes word usage. *Cause* usually appears along with illnesses, for instance (*e.g., cause cancer*), when a single object follows, and with negative emotions (*e.g., cause them inconvenience*) when two objects follow, as observed by Partington (2004). Furthermore, semantic preferences do depend upon the corpus type. The variance within these preferences occurs because of the corpus type. Nelson’s (2006) study, as also pointed to by Phoocharoensil (2021), found that the adjective *global* shows broader associations inside a Business English Corpus (BEC), such as *global products* as well as *global economic indicators* than it does inside a general corpus like the BNC, where it mostly appears inside phrases like *global warming* or *global viewer*. Semantic preference is usually examined in conjunction with

collocation patterns when one is distinguishing near-synonyms. This examination is supported by the study of Szudarski (2018).

2.2 Previous studies

Over the years, researchers have explored the study of English synonyms, focusing on their meanings, grammatical structures, and the ways they function in different contexts. Researchers have taken various approaches such as dictionary definitions with how the words appear in everyday use and a large collection of real-world texts, known as corpora. This method is a widely used approach in synonym studies, as it highlights subtle distinctions that traditional dictionaries often miss (Lakaw, 2007; Lakaw, 2008; Phoocharoensil, 2010; Chung, 2011). By focusing on real-world usage, researchers have been able to point out differences in meaning and context that might go unnoticed.

Sridhanyarat and Phoocharoensil (2023) tested the near-synonyms *assess*, *evaluate*, and *measure* using corpus linguistics that looked at how these words appear in the different genres, and their typical collocates as common nouns. Their findings suggested that the words predominantly appear in formal contexts, particularly in academic settings. Despite having shared collocates like *affect*, *effectiveness*, and *impact*, they have distinct associations of their own, with *assess* being most closely linked to words like *reliability* and *validity*, and *measure* most closely linked to words like *distance* and *temperature*. These differences point to the significance of near-synonyms in language learning and English for Specific Purposes (ESP) course planning. Their study highlighted the importance of collocations and semantic preferences in improving vocabulary understanding and teaching English.

Besides, a corpus-based comparison of English synonyms such as *ask*, *beg*, *plead*, *request*, and *appeal* in three learners' dictionaries and a corpus by Phoocharoensil (2010) proved that based on connotations, styles, dialects, grammatical patterns, and collocations, they differed according to genres. For example, *ask* is neutral and common, *beg* conveys urgency, and *plead* conveys seriousness. *Request* is the most formal of the five that typically arises within a professional context and *appeal* tends to carry a formal and official tone. Additionally, the research found that *ask* and *plead* are typically preceded by nouns and adverbs, while *request* is the most formal among the

five verbs. These findings highlight the importance of consciousness in context while choosing synonyms.

Similarly, Chung (2011) investigated the synonyms *create* and *produce* based on the evidence from the Brown Corpus and the Frown Corpus. It concluded that while the two verbs involve the ideas of bringing something into existence and manufacturing a product, they differ with respect to usage patterns and meaning. Particularly, *create* was employed more frequently with abstract ideas emphasizing originality and innovation, while *produce* was used overall for tangible, mass-produced commodities which tend to imply less creativity. In addition, the two verbs most frequently appeared in the bare infinitive and past participle (-ed) forms. This study highlights that despite their shared meanings, the choice between *create* and *produce* depends on the context and the collocational patterns in which they occur.

Thamratana (2013) analyzed the differences in synonyms by comparing five verbs: *reduce*, *decrease*, *diminish*, *dwindle*, and *decline*. Their meanings, grammatical forms, and level of formality were highlighted through the analysis. The data were obtained from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010), the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2005), and the Corpus of Contemporary American English (2005). The study confirmed that all five words convey a decrease in number or extent but differ in accordance with the patterns of use. *Decline* and *decrease* were discovered to be more formal where *decrease* was used more frequently in written academic settings. The findings confirm the hypothesis that synonyms are seldom fully interchangeable because their selection depends on grammatical and collocational patterns.

Another study by Petcharat and Phoocharoensil (2017) on dictionary definitions and COCA corpus data compared the words *suitable*, *proper*, and *appropriate*. The study concluded that even though the basic meaning of the words is the same, they differ in terms of formality, collocational, and grammatical patterns in usage. The study concludes that corpora yield more detailed information about actual word use, which might not always be available in traditional dictionaries. Besides, their study addresses the pedagogical value of corpus-based usage that attests to a powerful tool for teaching vocabulary.

Phoocharoensil (2021) examined the subtle differences between the near-synonyms *persist* and *persevere*. Although the two suggest enduring in unfavorable conditions, they differ in usage and prosody. *Persist* is normally applied in formal situations, whereas *persevere* comes up more often in informal situations. The study puts into context the significance of corpus-based pedagogy of vocabulary that illustrates how corpus evidence can provide learners with natural use into collocation and grammatical patterns. The method can help to facilitate fine shades of meaning and usage for English learners.

All these works indicate that the English synonyms are to be examined with caution. Even identical words may prove to be very different in connotation, collocational and grammatical structures. Considering whether a word is an absolute or near-synonym requires a careful consideration of various factors such as their meanings, frequency, formality, collocations, and grammatical structures. Most importantly, the right tool to examine or analyze the synonyms is an essential requirement. Most studies have all shown that the so-called interchangeable synonym words that can be interchanged are non-existent or extremely rare.

The current study extends previous work by investigating the verbs *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* that have been relatively under-explored. Adopting a corpus-based approach, the study underscored the significance of raw linguistic data in revealing subtle shades of variation among near-synonyms. The findings contributed a clearer picture of synonyms that are rare and that words with similar meanings often differ in their semantic and syntactic usage.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed a corpus-based research design to identify the similarities and differences between the three focus words: *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate*. The study's methodology involved data collection through corpus analysis to uncover contextual patterns. Lastly, the study outlined its data analysis techniques, which identify the level of frequency, formality, and collocational patterns to establish the differences among the selected terms.

3.1 Corpus

This study investigates three synonymous verbs: *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate*, as well as their degree of formality and frequency, and collocational patterns.

The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), developed by Mark Davies at Brigham Young University, is the largest freely accessible corpus of English and the only extensive and balanced corpus specifically for American English (Davies, 2020). It is widely utilized by linguists, educators, translators, and researchers, attracting tens of thousands of users monthly.

3.2 Research instruments

This research used the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) as the main corpus. COCA offered genuine data that enables an examination of their frequency, formality, and collocational patterns. To establish the validity of noun collocates extracted from the corpus, collocational strength was measured using Mutual Information (MI) scores in conjunction with frequency information.

3.3 Data collection and procedures

This research used a systematic methodology to investigate usage patterns of the verbs *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate*. The linguistic data analysis used COCA as the database. There were two main reasons why COCA was selected: it is identified to be one of the most extensive and well-balanced collections of American English across

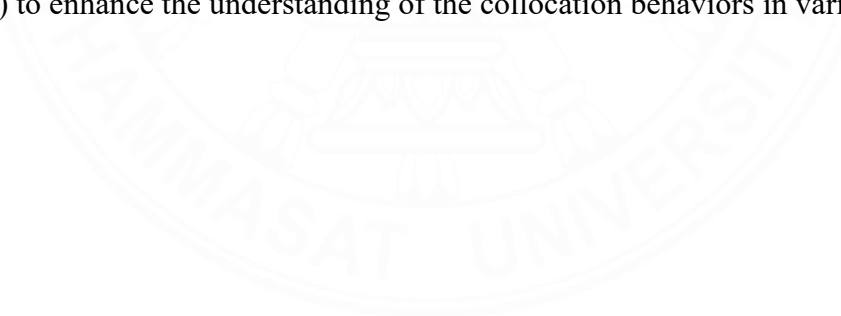
various genres, making it highly reliable in analyses of linguistic studies. COCA electronically stores over one billion words compiled from 1990 to 2019, with an annual addition of approximately 25+ million words (Davies, 2021). Secondly, its ability to integrate with other corpora offers a wider perspective on authentic language usage that allows deeper exploration of linguistic variations. These two key reasons are suggested by Sridhanyarat & Phoocharoensil (2023).

In response to the first research question, the frequency and genre-based distribution of targeted synonyms was investigated. Each synonym's frequency was compared across these genres to look for patterns of distribution. To respond to the second research question, each synonym's frequency across different genres was compared for the extent of formality identification. Once the different distributions in genres were examined, the degree of formality of each word could also be determined (Lertcharoenwanich & Phoocharoensil, 2022b). For the third research question, verb-noun collocates were identified using frequency and Mutual Information (MI) values to ensure statistically significant collocations. Collocates were selected based on MI values, a measure of association strength between words. As Hunston (2002) indicates, an MI score of 3 and above suggests strong collocation. Thus, in this study, both frequency and MI scores are useful for understanding word associations (Shaw, 2011). Only those with a minimum MI score of 3 or higher, according to Cheng (2011), and those that hit the top 20 frequency list in COCA were selected for examination for relevance and reliability. The extracted noun collocates were then narrowed down categorically by semantic preference, and they were grouped semantically under common themes. Organizing the noun collocates into specific thematic categories enabled the researcher to gain a deeper understanding of the ways in which the target synonyms co-occurred with these nouns (Sridhanyarat and Phoocharoesil, 2023). This approach helped illustrate how collocational behavior varies among near-synonyms that support the claim that true synonyms rarely exist in English (Crawford & Csomay, 2016).

3.4 Data analysis

The data analysis followed these three main steps. First, the occurrence and the level of formality of each synonym were analyzed across genres in the Corpus of

Contemporary American English (COCA) to see their distribution in contexts. Second, the synonyms were analyzed to determine noun collocates of each synonym. Verb-noun collocations were selected as the focus because they are generally more difficult for learners to master than other types of collocations, such as adjective-noun or verb-preposition combinations (Sridhanyarat, 2018). Collocates were selected based on their Mutual Information (MI) values, with only those having an MI score of 3 or higher and appearing in the top 20 frequency list being included for analysis. Besides, the chosen noun collocates were categorized under semantic fields to discover the semantic preference of every synonym that identifies the kinds of concepts that usually go together with every word. Collocates having similar meanings were placed under certain thematic categories. Collocations, in corpus-based research, may vary greatly based on the context (Phoocharoensil, 2020b). Therefore, categorizing the noun collocates into thematic categories assisted the researchers in having a better idea of how the target synonyms occurred with their noun collocates. Lastly, to further enhance the reliability of semantic preference interpretation, some examples from the concordance lines were taken out to have a better understanding of the collocations. Using examples from the concordance lines from COCA was suggested by Ferris (2009) to enhance the understanding of the collocation behaviors in various contexts.



CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

4.1 The frequency and distribution of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* across various genres

RQ1: How does the frequency of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* vary across various genres?

Table 1

The frequency and distribution of confirm, verify, and validate across various genres

Genres	<i>confirm</i>		<i>verify</i>		<i>validate</i>		Total frequency
	Freq.	Per million	Freq.	Per million	Freq.	Per million	
BLOG	2,104	16.36	1,246	9.69	595	4.63	
WEB	2,423	19.50	1,509	12.14	497	4.00	
TV/M	1,985	15.50	588	4.59	131	1.02	
SPOK	1,992	15.79	753	5.97	169	1.34	
FIC	1,082	9.14	352	2.97	71	0.60	
MAG	2,162	17.15	725	5.75	309	2.45	
NEWS	1,709	14.04	718	5.90	197	1.62	
ACAD	2,914	24.33	1,211	10.11	1,068	8.92	
TOTAL	16,371		7,102		3,037		26,510

Table 1 illustrates the frequency and distribution of the verbs *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* across eight different genres: blogs, web pages, TV/movies subtitles, spoken, fiction, magazines, news, and academic texts. The total frequency across all genres is highest for *confirm* (16,371), followed by *verify* (7,102), and *validate* (3,037), indicating that *confirm* is the most commonly used term among the three. Across genres, *confirm* consistently appears with high frequency, particularly in academic texts (2,914; 24.33 per million), web pages (2,423; 19.50), and magazines (2,162; 17.15). The lowest frequency for *confirm* occurs in fiction (1,082; 9.14), suggesting its usage is more prevalent in informative or formal registers. *Verify* shows moderate usage, with

the highest frequency in web pages (1,509; 12.14), blogs (1,246; 9.69), and academic texts (1,211; 10.11) genres. Its frequency is notably lower in fiction (352; 2.97) and TV/movie subtitles (588; 4.59), highlighting a trend toward more technical or information-driven contexts. *Validate*, the least frequent term, is primarily used in academic texts (1,068; 8.92), with much lower frequencies across all other genres, especially fiction (71; 0.60) and TV/movies (131; 1.02). This indicates that *validate* is more domain-specific, often tied to academic or scientific discourse. Overall, the data suggests that while *confirm* has broad distribution across both formal and informal genres, *verify* and *validate* are more restricted, with a clear inclination toward professional and academic contexts.

4.2 The degree of formality of *confirm*, *verify* and *validate* across various genres

RQ2: How does the degree of formality associated with *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* differ across different genres?

Table 2

The degree of formality of confirm, verify and validate across various genres

<i>confirm</i>			<i>verify</i>			<i>validate</i>		
Genre	Freq	Per million	Genre	Freq	Per million	Genre	Freq	Per million
ACAD	2914	24.33	WEB	1509	12.14	ACAD	1068	8.92
WEB	2423	19.50	BLOG	1246	9.69	BLOG	595	4.63
MAG	2162	17.15	ACAD	1211	10.11	WEB	497	4.00
BLOG	2104	16.36	SPOK	753	5.97	MAG	309	2.45
SPOK	1992	15.79	MAG	725	5.75	NEWS	197	1.62
TV/M	1985	15.50	NEWS	718	5.90	SPOK	169	1.34
NEWS	1709	14.04	TV/M	588	4.59	TV/M	131	1.02
FIC	1082	9.14	FIC	352	2.97	FIC	71	0.60
TOTAL	16,371		TOTAL	7,102		TOTAL	3,037	

Table 2 shows the degree of formality of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* across various genres. It provides a comparative analysis of the frequency and per-million usage of these three verbs across eight different genres. Among the three, *confirm* stands out as the most frequently used verb, with a total of 16,371 occurrences, indicating its widespread application in both formal and informal contexts. It is particularly dominant in academic texts, where it appears 2,914 times, or 24.33 times per million words that highlights its strong association with scholarly and research-based discourse. *Verify*, on the other hand, has a moderate presence, totaling 7,102 occurrences, with its highest usage on the web (1,509 occurrences; 12.14 per million), suggesting its relevance in online content where information often needs to be checked. *Validate* is the least used among the three, with 3,037 occurrences overall. However, it still shows some significance in academic texts (1,068 occurrences; 8.92 per million) and blogs, which may reflect its more specialized usage in technical or formal contexts. Across all three verbs, fiction shows the lowest usage, particularly for *validate*, which appears only 71 times (0.60 per million), that indicates that these terms are not typically found in narrative or creative writing. Altogether, the data illustrates that *confirm* is not only the most common but also the most versatile across genres, while *verify* and *validate* serve more specific functions, often tied to the accuracy or legitimacy of information, especially in formal or semi-formal contexts.

4.3 Collocations of *confirm*, *verify* and *validate*

Collocations are common word combinations in natural language, as defined by O'Dell and McCarthy (2008). These include verb + noun (e.g., arouse interest), noun + verb (e.g., opportunity arose), adverb + adjective (e.g., fundamentally different), adverb + verb (e.g., flatly contradict), and noun + noun (e.g., team of experts). *Confirm*, *verify* and *validate* are verbs, so these verbs usually co-occur with a noun or noun phrase. The nouns which tend to appear with *confirm*, *verify* and *validate* in COCA were investigated as follows:

RQ3: What are the most frequent and strongly associated noun collocates of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate*?

Table 3*Collocations of confirm, verify and validate*

Rank	confirm			verify			validate		
	Noun Collocates	Freq.	MI Score	Noun Collocates	Freq.	MI Score	Noun Collocates	Freq.	MI Score
1	result	940	3.08	information	354	3.47	model	168	3.93
2	finding	801	4.97	identity	281	5.44	data	132	3.29
3	report	726	3.08	data	204	3.10	result	127	3.09
4	official	687	3.41	claim	198	4.66	research	126	3.10
5	suspicion	671	6.70	accuracy	135	6.30	finding	102	4.90
6	source	543	3.00	address	121	4.46	claim	83	4.23
7	test	532	3.01	status	113	3.88	test	80	3.17
8	diagnosis	356	5.37	e-mail	102	4.61	measure	79	3.87
9	fear	352	3.21	account	98	3.24	instrument	70	4.88
10	identity	342	3.65	authenticity	89	7.54	feeling	70	3.42
11	existence	310	4.20	finding	79	3.70	scale	67	4.10
12	hypothesis	308	5.12	trust	77	4.31	method	64	3.40
13	presence	306	3.42	signature	67	4.95	belief	63	3.91
14	observation	302	4.15	document	63	3.22	theory	57	3.21
15	spokesman	202	4.29	experiment	61	3.76	parking	50	4.69
16	nominee	192	4.54	existence	53	3.73	existence	40	4.15
17	prediction	151	4.06	compliance	53	5.30	assessment	36	3.48
18	appointment	128	3.57	employment	48	3.84	identity	32	3.13
19	impression	127	3.35	validity	47	5.12	procedure	31	3.19
20	rumor	106	3.56	eligibility	46	6.27	observation	31	3.77

Table 3 presents the top 20 noun collocates for the verbs *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* based on the data extracted from COCA. Each verb is shown with its most frequently co-occurring nouns, alongside their frequency and MI score (≥ 3). Overall, the data highlights distinct usage patterns for each verb in contemporary English. For *confirm*, the most frequent collocates include *result*, *finding*, and *report*, suggesting that this verb is often used in contexts related to affirming outcomes, observations, or documented information. High MI scores for words like *suspicion*, *diagnosis*, and

hypothesis indicate that *confirm* frequently appears in scientific, medical, or investigative settings where verifying existing beliefs or suspicions is common. *Verify*, on the other hand, collocates with nouns such as *information*, *identity*, and *data*, which points to its use in contexts involving accuracy and authentication. Notably, terms like *authenticity*, *accuracy*, and *eligibility* have some of the highest MI scores that reflect a strong tendency for *verify* to be used in official or technical settings where factual correctness and validation of identity or claims are essential. Lastly, *validate* is most commonly linked to nouns like *model*, *data*, and *result* that indicate its prevalence in scientific, academic, or technological discourse. Collocates such as *instrument*, *finding*, and *claim* with relatively high MI scores further reinforce this connection, as *validate* often appears in contexts where models, methods, or experimental tools are tested and confirmed to be reliable.

In summary, while *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* all involve the idea of establishing truth or correctness, their collocational patterns show that they are typically used in slightly different contexts. *Confirm* is more general and often relates to outcomes or suspicions, *verify* focuses on checking facts or authenticity, and *validate* is most often used in scientific or research-based assessments.

4.4 Semantic preference of noun collocates with *confirm*, *verify* and *validate*

According to Hunston (2002), semantic preference refers to how certain words often appear with others that express a specific type of meaning or attitude. Cheng (2012) adds that it is the tendency of words to be linked with particular groups of related meanings, or semantic fields. In other words, semantic preference is about how a word is commonly connected to certain kinds of meanings or categories.

Table 4

Semantic preference of noun collocates of confirm

Thematic Category	<i>confirm</i>
Science and Research	result, finding, hypothesis, observation, prediction
News and Media	report, source, spokesman, rumor, nominee, official
Medical and Health	diagnosis, test, fear, presence, identity, suspicion

Miscellaneous	existence, impression, appointment
---------------	------------------------------------

Table 4 shows the analysis of semantic preference of *confirm*. In scientific and research contexts, *confirm* often appears with words such as *result, finding, hypothesis, observation* and *prediction*. This suggests that *confirm* is typically used to affirm the accuracy of research outcomes and hypotheses as in (1). For news and media, *confirm* commonly co-occurs with *report, source, spokesman, rumor, nominee, and official*. This pattern demonstrates its role in journalism and media as serving to verify information and authenticate claims or official statements as in (2). In the medical and health category, it is frequently linked with *diagnosis, test, fear, presence, identity, and suspicion*. This suggests that *confirm* is important in establishing the validity of medical conditions as in (3). Lastly, in miscellaneous contexts, *confirm* suggests its broader applicability in affirming subjective or conceptual notions. The analysis reveals that the verb *confirm* has distinct semantic preferences across different domains. In scientific, media, and medical contexts, it primarily serves to verify facts, validate findings, and establish accuracy.

- (1) ...schedule of the patient's body. Voice-over If other studies *confirm* the findings, surgeons, might want to wait until the right point...
- (2) ...dispatched investigators to the city who gathered evidence to *confirm* allegations that 29 civilians had been shot to death by police...
- (3) ...DSM-III-R). Neurologists further examine suspected cases to *confirm* the diagnosis; our main outcomes was neurologist confirmed...

Table 5

Semantic preference of noun collocates of verify

Thematic Category	<i>verify</i>
Digital and Personal Identification	information, identity, data, e-mail, account, address, signature
Legal and Administrative	claim, document, status, eligibility, compliance, employment,
Science and Research	finding, experiment, validity, authenticity, accuracy
Miscellaneous	existence, trust

Table 5 demonstrates that *verify* is used differently depending on the context. In digital and personal identification, it often appears with words like *information, identity, data, e-mail, account, and signature*. In this context, *verify* means confirming the authenticity of digital details and personal information as in (4). For legal and administrative setting, it is employed with terms like *claim, document, status, eligibility, compliance, and employment*. This suggests this word is used to check the accuracy of official records or conditions as in (5). In science and research, *verify* appears with *finding, experiment, validity, authenticity, and accuracy*. This suggests its role in confirming the reliability of scientific data and results as in (6). In miscellaneous context, it is used with more abstract terms like existence and trust that suggest its broader use in confirming reality.

- (4) ...go through, and they see whether or not we can **verify** the phone number they were called from or other type...
- (5) ...the U.S Department of justice said the state's actions to **verify** identify and citizenship appear to violate the Voting Rig...
- (6) ...of attentional bias into account, further research needs to **verify** the robustness of these positive findings. The findings...

Table 6

Semantic preference of noun collocates of validate

Thematic Category	<i>validate</i>
Academic and Research	model, data, result, research, finding, theory, observation
Claims and beliefs	claim, belief, feeling, identity
Method and Tools	test, measure, instrument, scale, method, assessment, procedure
Miscellaneous	parking, existence

Table 6 reveals the semantic preferences in which the verb *validate* commonly occurs. In academic and research, it often appears with words like *model, data, result, research, and theory*. This verb means confirming the accuracy or reliability of research findings as in (7). In claims and beliefs context, it is usually used with *claim, belief,*

feeling, and *identify*. In this context, *validate* refers to recognizing the truth of personal views, emotions, or self-belief or concepts as in (8). In methods and tools, this verb co-occurs with *test*, *measure*, *instrument*, *scale*, and *procedure* that highlights its role in confirming the effectiveness and accuracy of tools and methods used for research as in (9). In miscellaneous context, *validate* appears with *parking* and *existence*.

- (7) ...researchers think results like those unveiled yesterday **validate** the basic principle underlying cancer vaccine studies...
- (8) ...usages, etc. Elster usues whichever ones are convenient to **validate** his own prejudices. “Flaccid” should be “flack-sid”...
- (9) ...risk for more severe cutaneous disease. #Furhter develop and **validate** an instrument to measure cutaneous lupus activity...

The verbs *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* share a core meaning related to establishing truth or accuracy, but they differ in their specific usage across contexts. *Confirm* is commonly used in scientific, media, and medical settings to affirm facts and diagnoses. It is closely related to affirming something already suspected or observed, frequently appearing in journalism, investigations, and scientific research where evidence is needed to back up prior observations. *Verify* is typically found in digital and legal contexts that focus on checking authenticity and accuracy. It plays a crucial role in ensuring compliance, authentication and trustworthiness, often applied to personal information, official records, and data. As for *validate*, it appears mostly in academic, scientific, and methodological fields. Its emphasis is on assessing reliability or effectiveness, frequently used in research and experimental work, particularly when testing theories, tools, or personal beliefs.

While these verbs can sometimes overlap in meaning, they each have distinct semantic preferences. *Confirm* is to confirm something that has previously been suspected and *verify* is to search for truth and correctness. *Validate*, on the other hand, is to inquire about reliability and efficiency, especially in scientific and research settings.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter provides an overview of the study indicating the major findings and summarizing the conclusions drawn from the research. It also provides practical implications to English language teaching and recommends the future research.

5.1 Summary of the study

This corpus-based study examined both the similarities and differences among *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate*. Their frequency and levels of formality with collocational patterns across various genres were analyzed using the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). The aim of understanding these subtle differences was to support both teachers and learners.

Chapter 1 introduced the study's background that highlights the importance of vocabulary acquisition along with the challenges posed by near-synonyms. The research objectives and questions that focus on the frequency, formality, and collocational patterns of *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* were also presented here. Relevant literature discussing synonym theories was reviewed in Chapter 2. Chapter 2 also reviewed criteria for distinguishing synonyms, as well as previous research studies. Chapter 3 gave a description of the corpus-based methodology used in this study. The methodology included both the data collection and the analysis procedures. Chapter 4 presented the key findings. These findings highlight the frequency, formality, and collocational patterns of the three verbs across different genres.

5.2 Discussion

The findings support that near-synonyms are rarely interchangeable in all contexts and may not exist. *Confirm*, *verify*, as well as *validate*, are similar in their meaning. However, usage patterns do differ for each of those three words. These differences reaffirm that learners relying solely on dictionary definitions find near-synonyms challenging (Phoocharoensil, 2010 and Chung, 2011).

Based on the frequency analysis, *confirm* was the most common verb across genres, especially in academic texts, magazines, and web pages. Its common use appears within formal contexts, which suggests its versatility in informal contexts. This finding aligns with the findings on *create* and *produce*. Per Chung's study (2011), even semantically related verbs show different frequency distributions considering context and genre. *Validate* and *verify* appeared less frequently in contrast. *Verify* was especially found in web pages, as well as blogs and academic texts, mainly in digital and legal settings where accuracy and fact-checking are necessary. *Validate* was used with association to technical academic domains, which focus on assessing reliability or effectiveness, especially in research along with experimental work. Sridhanyarat and Phoocharoensil's (2023) conclusion also revealed that the verbs *assess*, *evaluate*, and *measure*, while semantically related, exhibited notable differences in how frequently they appeared across different genres.

Also, the study revealed that the three verbs differed remarkably in terms of formality. *Confirm* showed high frequency suggesting it applies broadly in formal and informal genres, while *verify* revealed high frequency in the web pages. Its frequent use on the web pages supports the mid-level formality, where accuracy matters but language is not technical. On the other hand, *validate* was most closely associated with academic texts in which there is a signal of its use in technical and specialized discourse. The communicative purpose as well as formality of the context do influence these verbs' usage, which indeed suggests similar core meanings among them. Petcharat and Phoocharoensil (2017) support these findings with their research showing synonyms like *appropriate*, *proper*, and *suitable* differ significantly in formality.

The collocational analysis provided further insights into how each verb is semantically influenced by its surrounding language. The collocational analysis of language around it to further understand each verb's semantic shape. When nouns such as *result*, *finding*, and *report* indicate affirming information that someone expects or pre-establishes, *confirm* commonly collocates with them. *Verify* was often associated alongside *information*, *data*, and *identification* reflecting its function in validating accuracy in digital, legal, and administrative contexts. *Validate* was typically linked to *model*, *method*, and *instrument* that illustrate its alignment with research and technical settings. Sridhanyarat and Phoocharoensil (2023) demonstrated how collocational

behavior varies among near-synonyms and the findings of this research align with and reinforce teaching these patterns explicitly for L2 learners.

5.3 Conclusion

This study's frequency, formality, and collocational data revealed how genre specific factors shape the unique communicative functions these three verbs serve. This study also affirms that *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* function as near-synonyms with overlapping meaning yet not fully interchangeable in all contexts. Though all these three verbs do involve accuracy or truth of information, usage determines frequency and formality, with collocational contexts. *Confirm* suits broad communicative settings, since it is most general and is widely used. *Verify* is actually more precise and is used in contexts that need factual validation. *Validate* is used mostly in the methodological and academic or scientific disciplines which are most specialized.

The study underscores the value of corpus-based research in the revealing of differences in word usage that are subtle yet important. Corpus-based data offers more reliable data to facilitate grasping synonyms in real contexts. Language learners and teachers can move past simplistic definitions through examining real-world data and develop a more subtle comprehension of vocabulary use, particularly in academic and professional settings.

5.4 Recommendations

The study's findings offer valuable perceptions particularly in near-synonyms. Teachers should incorporate corpora tools, such as COCA, into class instruction for English teaching and learning. Learners are able to develop a more subtle comprehension of the ways words are used in real-world contexts by way of corpus-based activities such as examining concordance lines, identifying collocational patterns, and analyzing genre-specific usage. For learners, only relying upon dictionary definitions does pose challenges in terms of the most subtle distinctions among near-synonyms. Within authentic discourse, students may use corpus data to observe each verb. For example, while *confirm* is frequently utilized in general contexts (e.g., *confirm a report or result*), *verify* is often linked to technical contexts (e.g., *verify information or data*), and *validate* is predominantly found in formal and academic contexts (e.g.,

validate a model or finding). When the teachers explicitly instruct on genre-based differences, the learners can choose the words correctly. Also, teaching should stress collocational awareness because this skill is important. It helps in producing fluent and natural language. Introducing learners to those commonly associated noun collocates improves fluency. For instance, *learners confirm a report or a result, verify information or data, validate a model or a finding*; this also deepens their comprehension of meaning and of usage.

Future studies should go beyond the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). Including other corpora such as the British National Corpus would enable researchers to explore how usage may vary across regional dialects or historical language variations. Second, researchers could also cross-check common learner errors in the usage of near-synonyms in the English language classroom; that would lead to pedagogical suggestions on how to teach finer differences more effectively. This approach would be especially helpful for learners who want to improve their academic writing skills, and it could be very useful when designing curriculum materials. Third, in any future research, there should be more than one rater when categorizing collocates and semantic preferences. This would allow for the testing of inter-rater reliability, hence increasing the validity of the analysis. Finally, more research could examine the grammar pattern and derived forms of the verbs *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* in order to have a general better understanding. Overall, these matters would provide more insights into synonym usage and support the corpus-based approach to vocabulary teaching and learning.

In conclusion, this study concludes by confirming that *confirm*, *verify*, and *validate* are near-synonyms which have distinct collocational behaviors and operate differently depending on the genre or context. An approach to the instruction of vocabulary based in corpus linguistics helps learners to acquire a language that is more precise and contextually appropriate. It also equips them with tools for exploring and understanding authentic language use.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

100 CONCORDANCE LINES OF THE WORD *CONFIRM* FROM COCA

Corpus of Contemporary American English							
SEARCH	REGISTER	CONTEXT	ACCOUNT				
<div style="text-align: right;"> L - - - 1 2 3 R * RE-SORT ? </div>							
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> CLICK FOR MORE CONTEXT TRANSLATE ANALYZE HELP </div>							
1	2007 NEWS Houston	Q	by the governor for six-year terms . The state Senate must confirm	nomination	during	the	ensuing legislative session . #
2	2015 MAG PCWorld	Q	the lightest 13-inch laptop in the world . # I can confirm	after	receiving	our	unit for testing that yes , the LaVie Z
3	1991 NEWS WashPost	Q	, dispatched investigators to the city who gathered evidence to confirm	allegations	that	29	civilians had been shot to death by police
4	2001 SPOK NPR_ATC	Q	. Nearby shops were heavily damaged . The explosion seemed to confirm	another	intensification	of	this three-month-old conflict .
5	1997 MOV Contact	Q	and second order G-levels ? G-levels are right on ! We confirm	Drumlin	is	readings	. All normal . We're go . I
6	2003 ACAD Lancet	Q	pressure produce larger reductions in risk . These results confirm	earlier	analyses	is	showing benefits of ACE-inhibitor-based
7	2003 FIC Mov.Confidence	Q	directly deposited into his own offshore account which he could confirm	electronically	is	in	this age of e-commerce , paper currency has
8	2012 WEB skeptic.com	Q	one of them has died and not one has returned to confirm	for	us	beyond	a reasonable doubt that there is life after death
9	2000 FIC Analog	Q	, two , persuade Veronica to go along with you , confirm	Helen	is	and	same thing ; or , three , go for
10	2012 WEB tvtropes.org	Q	kills people based on the toss of a coin just to confirm	his	own	bizarre	set of morals that make sense only to him
11	2015 SPOK NBC: Dateline NBC	Q	Wi-Fi . Larry told us a man named Indian Joe could confirm	his	story	is	INDIAN-JOE# Hey , how 's it going ?
12	1992 ACAD CurrentPsych	Q	. Pfaff 's data follow his original prediction and appear to confirm	Hoagland	is	chemical	dock model using natural fluctuation in
13	2011 NEWS Houston	Q	for the last 4 digits of my social security number to confirm	is	was	not	the person they were trying to contact . Is
14	2012 BLOG ...wblood.wordpress.com	Q	of rooms . # I've had a few more authors confirm	in	the	last	couple of days , but I'm waiting on
15	2012 BLOG gizmodo.com	Q	1 (it 's unofficial for now , they have to confirm	is	is	#	The first launch was aborted at the very
16	2019 TV Love, Death & Robots	Q	that . Hen House , this is Lima One Three , confirm	LZ	is	clear	; Over . Confirmed . Watch your sensors .
17	2000 SPOK CNN_WorldNews	Q	, SULU PROVINCE : At the moment , I can not confirm	nor	deny	the	presence of the hostages allegedly taken from a sp
18	2007 FIC Analog	Q	, facilitating a nuclear attack on the city . Do you confirm	or	deny	that	you did this ? " He said nothing .
19	2012 BLOG jmir.org	Q	of Measuring Medication Adherence # These results confirm	other	study	results	that show asthma diary data are unreliable
20	2013 ACAD InstrPsych	Q	are females , too . The previous studies about this issue confirm	our	findings	is	as well . For example , Ballatore (2010
21	2012 SPOK CBS_NewsEve	Q	of the bin Laden compound . And U.S. officials wo n't confirm	Pakistani	claims	that	Afridi eventually secured DNA samples
22	2010 MAG America	Q	and cultural context and religious environment tends to confirm	Father	than	disprove	the information about those matters in the
23	2007 FIC Analog	Q	is 1.62 kilometers due south of the habitation module . Please confirm	reception	is	They	waited anxiously as his watch soundlessly
24	2001 NEWS Houston	Q	Conferees must reach agreement on which test will be used to confirm	results	is	#	Regardless of the test states choose , if scores
25	2012 BLOG ...r cinema.blogspot.com	Q	such a narrow access point . " but you at least confirm	something	is	needed	to hear in the affirmative to justify my
26	2007 MAG Atlantic	Q	speech , when the magazine 's fact-checkers started calling to confirm	such	details	is	who wrote what . Fact-checkers of tomorrow will
27	2003 FIC Analog	Q	of artificial-intelligence research ! The observations all confirm	Swelk	is	claims	of widespread AI usage at home , technology far
28	2015 MAG TIME	Q	's bacteria is distinct enough from the homeowners ' to confirm	that	is	stranger	was in the house . # If this holds true
29	2002 MAG TownCountry	Q	7779 // Recent cosmetics sales confirm	that	big	comfort	can come in small packages . Lipstick sales ,
30	1996 MAG Atlantic	Q	remaining benefit was due to mammography , one would have to confirm	that	excluding	from	the test group the 434 women who either w
31	2012 BLOG ...ruenorthscouting.com	Q	moving charter orgs . Well , I figured that I would confirm	that	here	is	too . # We started our troop in February
32	2009 MAG TownCountry	Q	downstairs , it took only a glance inside my place to confirm	that	is	had	indeed lost almost everything I owned : both things
33	2012 WEB theverge.com	Q	week , we do n't know yet , but we can confirm	that	is	is	authentic and is part of
34	2005 ACAD Environment	Q	of this new participatory approach . A number of studies confirm	that	many	managers	in tropical protected areas believe their
35	2012 ACAD PracticeNurse	Q	, but most workers in anticoagulation clinics would confirm	that	many	of	the antibiotics in regular use in primary care do
36	2003 NEWS AssocPress	Q	Tuesday . A police spokeswoman could not immediately confirm	that	officers	had	been to the apartment . # Mitchell 's
37	2013 ACAD LangSpeechHearing	Q	to predict reading comprehension . These and other studies confirm	that	overall	language	predicts reading skills , and in
38	2008 MAG Backpacker	Q	a lodgepole pine sapling , I use the pulse oximeter to confirm	that	the	apparent	bonhomie is no fluke ; oxygen saturation a
39	2004 ACAD SportBehavior	Q	for endurance competitors . # Finally , these results further confirm	that	the	Lazarus	model provides a useful framework for
40	2012 BLOG wattsupwiththat.com	Q	a post above , he has now asked the BBC to confirm	that	the	list	is the one he was asking for . I
41	2004 ACAD Psychology	Q	M = 3.03 , SD = .98 } . These results confirm	that	the	manipulation	of the experimental tasks was successful
42	2001 NEWS NYTimes	Q	and then Huntress says , 'Hooligan flight , can you confirm	that	the	Pentagon	is on fire ? " General Haugen said
43	2012 WEB ...s.washingtonpost.com	Q	" Al Qaeda 's chief of operations : " He can confirm	that	the	torture	methods used on Zubadayah resulted in authent
44	2010 TV Flashforward	Q	do . (Janis) In the meantime , Frost did confirm	that	there	will	be another blackout . He was coming in from
45	1990 MAG HistoryToday	Q	between Abd el-Kader and the English . What would seem to confirm	that	these	exist	is the fact that all the rifles taken on
46	2013 ACAD JPopularCulture	Q	and message board writers to R. Kelly 's defense and acquittal confirm	that	they	view	the girl on the tape as little more than
47	2014 TV Elementary	Q	Most recent deposits come from Mongolia . Now , I can confirm	that	when	is	look at the rock , but if it was

48	2006	MOV	Man of the Year	🔊🔊🔊	Q	bring her to the airport . Uh-huh . The FBI will	confirm	that you had	no contact with Eleanor Green prior to the election #
49	1996	SPOK	ABC_Brinkley	🔊🔊🔊	Q	tell . ' Have you asked around if any staffers can	confirm	that	JACK QUINN : In recent days , since this story
50	2006	TV	Bones	🔊🔊🔊	Q	the spinal cord . We could go in and look .	Confirm	the authenticity	I decline to continue the investigation . We
51	2004	NEWS	SanFranChron	🔊🔊🔊	Q	not have a motive in the killings , nor could they	confirm	the cause of death	for the victims . They are investigating a
52	2012	WEB	articles.cnn.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	itinerary many times , and Travelocity asked me to call to	confirm	the changes	which I did on all occasions . # Advertisement
53	2013	MAG	ScienceNews	🔊🔊🔊	Q	Voyager scientists , decide that they had enough evidence to	confirm	the crossing	The announcement carried a sense of dj vu becau:
54	2011	ACAD	PracticeNurse	🔊🔊🔊	Q	aspirin for this . It may be impossible in retrospect to	confirm	the diagnosis	and whether their name appears on the practice
55	2012	WEB	bmj.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	DSM-III-R) . Neurologists further examined suspected cases to	confirm	the diagnosis	our main outcome was neurologist confirmed
56	1998	ACAD	RoeperReview	🔊🔊🔊	Q	# Mid-year grading reports in the subject of physics do	confirm	the expected gender differences	. As shown in Figure 2 , the
57	2004	NEWS	USAToday	🔊🔊🔊	Q	two weeks , Ivins and other researchers tested lab surfaces to	confirm	the extent of	the contamination . Eighteen lab workers were
58	2013	ACAD	LearningDisability	🔊🔊🔊	Q	statistical studies , more longitudinal research is needed to	confirm	the findings presented here	and to see whether integrating
59	1990	SPOK	CNN_Health	🔊🔊🔊	Q	schedule of the patient ' s body . voice-over if other studies	confirm	the findings	surgeons might want to wait until the right point
60	2012	NEWS	Pittsburgh	🔊🔊🔊	Q	with WPA money , but she does n't have documentation to	confirm	the funding	She said retaining walls that are " kind of
61	2005	SPOK	CNN_LiveSun	🔊🔊🔊	Q	to pause and think before he or she says anything to	confirm	the identity of	that individual as being employed as the CIA .
62	2017	NEWS	OregonLive.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	: A sign taped to the front of Oba seemed to	confirm	the longtime Pearl District restaurant ' s closure , saying the "	
63	1996	NEWS	NYTimes	🔊🔊🔊	Q	nuclear material from dismantled warheads as an indirect way to	confirm	the number of warheads	taken apart . # Sharing such data is
64	2018	FIC	SciFi & Fantasy	🔊🔊🔊	Q	have to think of something else . " # " Please	confirm	the password	" the robot said . # I blinked ,
65	2003	ACAD	SportBehavior	🔊🔊🔊	Q	regulation for exercise . Nonetheless , these studies	confirm	the predictions of	SDT (Deci & Ryan , 1985 , 1995
66	2012	BLOG	megzucker.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	. Once again pardon me for being lengthy , Can you	confirm	the receipt of it	? Thank you . With love , Vidya
67	2012	BLOG	...innovationcenter.org	🔊🔊🔊	Q	group interaction online too , the teacher is better able to	confirm	the relevancy and usability	of the content . As teachers must
68	1998	ACAD	ArmedForces	🔊🔊🔊	Q	, while the data reports here are for cadets , they	confirm	the results of	the broader studies , and parallel the findings of
69	2012	BLOG	...merican-interest.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	to what lies ahead . " # Which all goes to	confirm	the rumor of angels	: Shira Coffee has become engaged to Peter
70	2007	ACAD	Archaeology	🔊🔊🔊	Q	with the earliest sites in Iceland , and radiocarbon dates	confirm	the site ' s antiquity	. In spite of the farm ' s location
71	2008	FIC	LiteraryRev	🔊🔊🔊	Q	sights of Kairouan . I now flip through the pages and	confirm	the solution of	following the main avenue to the west (avenue
72	2012	BLOG	frontpagemag.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	measures NOW against being overwhelmed & devoured by Islam .	Confirm	the truth of	Islam ' s objectives : Visit
73	2015	MAG	MotherEarth	🔊🔊🔊	Q	hope for how our side can continue to grow itself . #	Confirm	the viability of small	. DIY units -- then build more !
74	1992	FIC	BkSF:Legacy	🔊🔊🔊	Q	one finger from the many-ridged armor in the process) to	confirm	the woman ' s observation	and silently warn the wild battlerager
75	2015	FIC	Bk:ReluctantMatador	🔊🔊🔊	Q	broken that promise . Two texts and one phone call to	confirm	their meeting had gone	unanswered . But then , yesterday , she
76	1997	NEWS	Denver	🔊🔊🔊	Q	said she believes investigators led Brian on to get him to	confirm	their suspicions	# " That ' s exactly what happened in this
77	2014	SPOK	ABC: The View	🔊🔊🔊	Q	Include the allegations in his book : cause he could n't	confirm	them independently	It ' s unknowable . I see the facts as
78	2012	WEB	hspah.harvard.edu	🔊🔊🔊	Q	with other cancers , though much more research is needed to	confirm	these results in	the Nurses ' Health Study , Harvard
79	2012	WEB	puzo1.blogspot.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q), p. 20 . I have not been able to	confirm	this information in	any other source . " " 4 . As
80	2012	WEB	writerunboxed.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	# Yes , and I ' m always glad when other writers	confirm	this is a normal	experience ! I usually hit my stride at
81	1992	FIC	BkSF:ThreeMusketeers	🔊🔊🔊	Q	was a bloody Scot , after all ; As if to	confirm	this view I Jared	ordered the meal , acquired an excellent inc
82	2012	BLOG	wattsupwiththat.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	solar radiation and then the use of Steffan-Boltzmann ' s law can	confirm	this	This much is easy to quantitatively demonstrate . #
83	2002	NEWS	AssocPress	🔊🔊🔊	Q	details . # Attempts by The Associated Press to independently	confirm	those events	and to confirm Hayse ' s agreement with the C.A.R
84	2002	MOV	Far from Heaven	🔊🔊🔊	Q	. So help me God , [Bowman] Why do n't you	confirm	those times we discussed	with Rosalyn . I ' ll see you here
85	1990	SPOK	PBS_Newshour	🔊🔊🔊	Q	: Saddam Hussein ' s answers in a television interview	confirm	what Israel has always	feared , namely that he will try to
86	2012	BLOG	scienceblogs.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	do cause autism . At best , a study would only	confirm	what they already	" know " -- at worst (and the
87	2012	BLOG	psychforums.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	sent her pic to , a part of me wants to	confirm	whether she cheated	on me even after all this ugliness . Somehc
88	2012	WEB	elsua.net	🔊🔊🔊	Q	think it ' s a bit too early in the game to	confirm	whether that is	the strategy or not . It took Plus over
89	2012	WEB	answers.yahoo.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	recognize your current password . You just need to reset and	confirm	your password	
90	2012	BLOG	snagajob.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	previous employer to confirm that you did work that and to	confirm	your salary and you	n't want to be caught in a lie
91	2012	WEB	news.health.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	sure your physician has performed a general exam on you to	confirm	your panic attack	" may not be something more serious .
92	2017	ACAD	Neuron	🔊🔊🔊	Q	T.C. Sacktor , Matching biochemical and functional efficacies	confirm	ZIP as a potent	competitive inhibitor of PKM in neurons ,
93	2003	NEWS	Atlanta	🔊🔊🔊	Q	her . # Two days later , another agent called to	confirm	and mentioned	I needed a room with two double beds
94	1993	MAG	People	🔊🔊🔊	Q	, on television .) Cornwell says he ' can not	confirm	deny or refute	" rumors in the press that he worked
95	2004	TV	Cold Case	🔊🔊🔊	Q	, she never would have forgiven me . Hospital records	confirm	Linda had	a miscarriage September ' 85 . Sean was born
96	2017	SPOK	CBS: 48 Hours	🔊🔊🔊	Q	300 and lived in that apartment building : How did you	confirm	yes	this is definitely Viktoria ? HERMAN-WEISBERG# Mostly
97	2007	MAG	Astronomy	🔊🔊🔊	Q	Toggle between the choices and then press the SELECT button to	confirm	The Starbook also	asks for the local time , date ,
97	2007	MAG	Astronomy	🔊🔊🔊	Q	Toggle between the choices and then press the SELECT button to	confirm	The Starbook also	asks for the local time , date ,
98	2012	WEB	centredaily.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	of the Americas , which no archaeologist has yet managed to	confirm	# ?	' s understandable that Romney would prefer to keep
99	1996	SPOK	Ind_Limbaugh	🔊🔊🔊	Q	liberal bias in the news media . " What does it	confirm	Or what does	it -- you know , I --
100	2012	BLOG	zerohedge.com	🔊🔊🔊	Q	pieces , many weeks after collapse : What exactly does this	confirm	That the fuel	did put a lot of heat into the

APPENDIX B

100 CONCORDANCE LINES OF THE WORD *VERIFY* FROM COCA

Corpus of Contemporary American English				SEARCH	REGISTER	CONTEXT	ACCOUNT
<p>TRANSLATE ANALYZE HELP</p>				<p>1 2 3 R * RE-SORT ?</p>			
<p>CLICK FOR MORE CONTEXT</p>							
1	2014	FIC	Bk:BrooklynGraves	🔍	🔍	I have an appointment at Green-Wood Cemetery first . I must verify a few details for my presentation . Really , I had to	
2	2012	WEB	ietf.org	🔍	🔍	Debugging Addresses 3.5.1 Overview SMTP provides commands to verify a used name or obtain the content of a mailing list .	
3	2012	BLOG	schneider.com	🔍	🔍	we come up against an issue of " how do we verify an entity " We adopt a " bureaucratic hierarchical trust t	
4	2018	SPOK	Fox_Carlson	🔍	🔍	producer . On Friday , we asked " CNN " to verify and comment on those emails . Because that was our j	
5	2012	WEB	...sover40.blogspot.com	🔍	🔍	. Every company is required to fill out an I-9 to verify citizenship status asking a question up front merely c	
6	1996	ACAD	IBMR&D	🔍	🔍	harmony . An FEM of the entire structure was built to verify design and to fine-tune dimensions . Areas that require	
7	1998	ACAD	SexResearch	🔍	🔍	to prevent any discussion among participants . Results # To verify desired differences between scenes in each category , I	
8	2018	SPOK	...d Justice With Ashleigh Banfield	🔍	🔍	murder . But police say they have n't been able to verify his story But , Ashleigh , that might not be the	
9	2008	NEWS	Atlanta	🔍	🔍	the U.S. Department of Justice said the state 's actions to verify identity and citizenship appear to violate the Voting Rig	
10	2012	WEB	csgv.org	🔍	🔍	of an Anchorage woman in her 50s , but neglect to verify if the is the one who is responsible for it . January	
11	2012	WEB	vimeo.com	🔍	🔍	# I have the confirmation email and click on the " Verify Information " but still ca n't upload ... the page displays	
12	2000	NEWS	Atlanta	🔍	🔍	normally do not believe what a politician says unless I can verify it now know never to believe anything a Democrat sa	
13	2012	BLOG	wattsupwiththat.com	🔍	🔍	until they release their data , there is no way to verify it # Exactly . Yet more evidence this Phil Jones	
14	2005	ACAD	PhysicalEduc	🔍	🔍	check . Participants were asked to read the transcriptions and verify or dispute what had been recorded . As themes emerg	
15	2015	SPOK	CNN: CNN's Amanpour	🔍	🔍	upon the issue of verification , roll back their program and verify over significant period of time . And of course , we	
16	2012	WEB	usgs.gov	🔍	🔍	. Data collected before and after storm landfall are used to verify past forecasts and improve future predictions . # New I	
17	2012	BLOG	gigaom.com	🔍	🔍	BBC 's " user-generated content " desk , which tries to verify photos and reports from social media . # As I 've tried	
18	2012	WEB	techrepublic.com	🔍	🔍	should know how to : # Determine your IP address # Verify physical connectivity to the network # Check that you h	
19	1996	NEWS	USAToday	🔍	🔍	objective criteria " would give the U.S. " the ability to verify progress How the auto deal looks so far : #	
20	2012	WEB	...disclosure.house.gov	🔍	🔍	preparers should retain appropriate documentation to verify report contents third-party preparers should also ret	
21	2012	BLOG	zeitnews.org	🔍	🔍	already on board and the team is confident further testing will verify results seen in computer simulations . # " According to	
22	2012	BLOG	mixergy.com	🔍	🔍	... a lot of times would use online companies just to verify that a card can accept payments . Usually looking for \$	
23	2012	WEB	poplarware.com	🔍	🔍	private file download method , the system asks each module to verify that a given file can be downloaded , before allowing sc	
24	2018	MAG	Ars Technica	🔍	🔍	actions , if any , were taken by Tesla , to verify that a threat of violence had originated from Tripp . # T	
25	2019	SPOK	CNN_Newsroom	🔍	🔍	But working with local journalists , we have been able to verify that amongst the military vehicles being used to wage)	
26	2017	SPOK	Fox: Tucker Carlson Tonight	🔍	🔍	the tax code , that 's exactly right . I can verify that as a long-term resident here . And I hope you get	
27	2012	WEB	...theamericandream.com	🔍	🔍	school that they would get in trouble ! I did n't verify that but its probably true , wow . Ill we are every	
28	2012	WEB	metafilter.com	🔍	🔍	increase . Besides , you can track your ballot online and verify that it has been counted . Every signature is most certa	
29	1999	MAG	WashMonth	🔍	🔍	alone demand that they find and fix their Y2K bugs and verify that it is been done . The Occupational Safety and Health	
30	2003	ACAD	WorldAffairs	🔍	🔍	facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to verify that no weapons production was taking place . (n14) To	
31	2014	NEWS	Atlanta	🔍	🔍	said . The DOT and Appriss say it is easy to verify that reports are going only to those entitled to receive t	
32	2001	ACAD	InfoSystems	🔍	🔍	system was functioning during the time the referrals were made . Verify that script processing for web form capture of car deals	
33	2012	WEB	sedac.ciesin.org	🔍	🔍	flying their flag are periodically inspected in order to verify that such certificates are in conformity with the actual	
34	2012	WEB	...upport.microsoft.com	🔍	🔍	all resource mailboxes that have Auto Accept Agent enabled . # Verify that the Auto Accept Agent service is running again . Th	
35	2004	MAG	SkyTelescope	🔍	🔍	the telescope field of view , which allows the observer to verify that the correct star field has been acquired . Courtesy	
36	2012	WEB	sils.unc.edu	🔍	🔍	The intern will then load the scans into the database and verify that the scans were successfully loaded . # Site descript	
37	2012	BLOG	vitals.nbcnews.com	🔍	🔍	consequences . # Homeowners with a trampoline should verify that their insurance covers trampoline injury-related ci	
38	2006	SPOK	MSNBC_Cosby	🔍	🔍	well . FOX : The ride remains closed until Disney inspectors can verify that there is nothing mechanically wrong with the Rock	
39	2014	NEWS	Atlanta	🔍	🔍	n't given them enough information about these individuals to verify that they actually qualify for Medicaid . Equally troublin	
40	2012	WEB	punditpress.com	🔍	🔍	it kept asking me who the names of different voters to verify that they were right . Later in the day we switched out	
41	2012	BLOG	missminimalist.com	🔍	🔍	... and look for the items that we wanted or simply verify that what was on the list was in the box and could	
42	2001	TV	The X-Files	🔍	🔍	... I 've just come to verify it is true . Verify that what is true ? That your work 's been fruitful .	
43	2012	WEB	wordpress.org	🔍	🔍	settings will be loaded and recognized by PHP : You can verify that your correct php.ini file is being loaded by testing :	
44	1993	TV	Star Trek: Deep Spac...	🔍	🔍	? Believe it or not , filing : : I can verify that Be my guest . I think you 're a	
45	2012	BLOG	thebulletin.org	🔍	🔍	... Professor Daniel Joyner discusses the IAEA 's efforts to verify the absence of undeclared activities in Iran as an " addi	
46	2012	BLOG	blog.epa.gov	🔍	🔍	Rican newspapers endorsement , or action , and EPA does not verify the accuracy endorsement , or action , and EPA does nc	
47	2015	ACAD	CommCollegeR	🔍	🔍	answers with Professor E , at which point , she would verify the accuracy of their work . If a student 's answers were	

48	2012	NEWS	AssocPress	🔍🔍🔍	Vecsey, said in a phone interview that he did not	verify	the	age	claims	in	the	book	with	official	documentation.			
49	2006	SPOK	CNN_Showbiz	🔍🔍🔍	, I do not know that one would be able to	verify	the	age	of	a	child	on	Myspace	. But what I can				
50	2011	ACAD	PhysicalEduc	🔍🔍🔍	heart rate . The Shapiro-Wilk test of normality was conducted to	verify	the	assumption	of	normal	distribution	of	the	depende				
51	2012	WEB	skytale.net	🔍🔍🔍	required , tsverifycertificates must be set to force exim to	verify	the	certificates	but	the	value	it	is	set	to	does	not	
52	2012	WEB	boundlessline.org	🔍🔍🔍	do not take things at face value and dig deeper to	verify	the	claims	but	most	do	not	. # Personally , I					
53	2018	ACAD	Fashion and Textiles	🔍🔍🔍	analysis # Exploratory factor analysis was conducted to	verify	the	construct	validity	of	the	scales	(Cronbach and Meef					
54	1997	TV	Star Trek: Voyager	🔍🔍🔍	shuttles . You can get it from our security officer to	verify	the	energy	signature	. Which	of	you	fired	the	weapon ?			
55	1990	MAG	Inc.	🔍🔍🔍	first test is positive , a second one is done to	verify	the	findings	Results	are	reported	within	48	hours	. # If			
56	2012	WEB	Jada.ada.org	🔍🔍🔍	Examination Survey (NHANES III) , 22 we attempted to	verify	the	increased	dental	burden	that	has	been	attributed	to			
57	2012	BLOG	scienceblogs.com	🔍🔍🔍	# If you 're not competent to examine the data ,	verify	the	logic	or	test	the	conclusions	, you	're	not	compet		
58	1997	ACAD	October	🔍🔍🔍	dissolve it altogether . Nor does this embodiment merely go to	verify	the	malapropism	of	the	schoolboy	who	thinks	that	tilli			
59	2001	SPOK	CNN_KingWknd	🔍🔍🔍	that they did n't produce the list from which you could	verify	the	people	on	this	flight	until	about	4:00	this	afternoon		
60	1998	ACAD	WorldAffairs	🔍🔍🔍	beyond this limit , computer extrapolations were relied upon to	verify	the	performance	of	the	weapon	.29	VERIFICATION	TECH				
61	2012	BLOG	justtroll.com	🔍🔍🔍	troll right here in G and WS ? Please before answering	verify	the	person	's	profile	: 1-	The	account	is	latest	. Let		
62	1999	SPOK	CNN_Talkback	🔍🔍🔍	go through , and they see whether or not we can	verify	the	phone	number	they	were	called	from	or	other	type		
63	2006	MAG	ScienceNews	🔍🔍🔍	in May . An abnormal finding would require colonoscopy to	verify	the	presence	of	cancer	, he	says	. # An	intermediate	ver			
64	2011	ACAD	GeographRev	🔍🔍🔍	, Jos Mara Garca-Ruiz , and Bias Valero-Garcis were able to	verify	the	presence	of	abundant	ashes	in	lakes	in	the	Central		
65	2012	BLOG	dagblog.com	🔍🔍🔍	he asked . He then asked if the university attempts to	verify	the	racial	and	ethnic	backgrounds	reported	by	student				
66	2012	WEB	...disclosure.house.gov	🔍🔍🔍	lobbying disclosure forms to sign into the system , and must	verify	the	registered	lobbyist	name	before	an	account	can	be			
67	2018	ACAD	Systematic Reviews	🔍🔍🔍	of attentional bias into account , future research needs to	verify	the	robustness	of	these	positive	findings	. The	findings				
68	2012	WEB	travel.state.gov	🔍🔍🔍	pose as Malaysian " lawyers " or medical professionals to	verify	the	story	and	the	supposed	urgent	need	for	cash	. We		
69	2016	SPOK	CNN: Anderson Cooper	🔍🔍🔍	on specific e-mails saying they are stolen and they ca n't	verify	their	authenticity	The	U.S.	intelligence	community	blar					
70	2012	SPOK	CBS_NewsEve	🔍🔍🔍	for illegal immigrants to get work by requiring employers to	verify	their	status	and	face	fin	es	for	hiring	undocumented	wo		
71	2016	MAG	Phys.Org	🔍🔍🔍	synthesis) and undertook careful mass spectroscopy studies to	verify	these	formulations	#	* It	was	really	very	exciting	, bec			
72	2019	ACAD	... Child Care and Education Policy	🔍🔍🔍	among the individual subcategories and categories : We tried to	verify	these	not	only	within	each	individual	interview	(and	loo			
73	2012	BLOG	themarkysue.com	🔍🔍🔍	what the sites may contain but field research is needed to	verify	they											
74	2012	WEB	spels.org	🔍🔍🔍	buy it through Carrier X ? : You have to	verify	this	on	a	per-device	basis	and	you	know	how	one	of	the
75	2012	WEB	newsfeed.time.com	🔍🔍🔍	of the conversation between Zimmerman and the dispatcher	verify	this	although	it	had	not	been	initially	released	. #			
76	2012	WEB	tomshardware.com	🔍🔍🔍	newegg , amazon , et cetera . # OK lets just	verify	this	your	build	consists	of	a	AMD	A8-3870	, 1x8	gb		
77	2017	ACAD	Neuron	🔍🔍🔍	Figures 2A and 2B) . # In order to further	verify	TMEM16B	expression	and	to	study	the	physiological	fu				
78	2012	WEB	examiner.com	🔍🔍🔍	ballots , provide polling place information , identify and	verify	voters	at	polling	places	, and	determine	how	resources				
79	2005	SPOK	MSNBC_Abrams	🔍🔍🔍	had a credible record , and they are making statements that	verify	what	else	have	received	elsewhere	. And	I	think	those	ti		
80	2012	WEB	mediaite.com	🔍🔍🔍	nt have time to research romney , count on others to	verify	what	ask	#	http	:	//twitter.com/KJamesB	Jazzyj	#	I	beli		
81	1992	MOV	Hump of the Month: Tiffany Towers	🔍🔍🔍	What rubbish ! This is my money . the Major will	verify	what	we	said	. Hmm	? old	boy	? for	my				
82	2005	SPOK	CNN_Reliable	🔍🔍🔍	where he got these documents . You were never able to	verify	where	he	got	the	documents	. He	was	the	middleman	.		
83	2016	FIC	TheSpectator	🔍🔍🔍	said , # ' I want you to be able to	verify	where	am	, and	where	I	will	be	, between	27			
84	2012	BLOG	...esspath.blogspot.com	🔍🔍🔍	or writing , but without being judgmental , seeker has to	verify	whether	the	author	is	speaking	on	the	standpoint	of	eg		
85	2016	NEWS	New York Times	🔍🔍🔍	, analysis and opinion delivered to your inbox : # Please	verify	you	re	not	a	robot	by	clicking	the	box	. # Invalid		
88	2017	FIC	FantasySciFi (2)	🔍🔍🔍	." Welcome , sir or madam , may I	verify	your	destination	"	The	voice	was	masculine	, with	a	sil		
89	2012	WEB	justice.gov	🔍🔍🔍	know your mother 's maiden name , so that it can	verify	your	identity	when	you	call	to	inquire	about	your	accou		
90	2017	TV	NCIS: New Orleans	🔍🔍🔍	you doing ? Shut up . Securing a fugitive until I	verify	your	story	Then	!!	throw	you	to	the	wolves	.		
91	2007	FIC	FantasySciFi	🔍🔍🔍	" Will he not go now to seek the mother and	verify	your	story	"	"	Alas	!"	Astolfo	cried	.			
92	1995	NEWS	Denver	🔍🔍🔍	at least equally culpable . # As any insurance actuary can	verify	society	would	benefit	if	the	driving	age	were	raised	to		
93	2012	BLOG	finance.townhall.com	🔍🔍🔍	and products . TownhallFinance.com does not itself offer ;	verify	sponsor	or	promote	, directly	or	indirectly	, any	inves				
94	2012	BLOG	...atalk.metafilter.com	🔍🔍🔍	at 8:44 PM on May 22 25 favorites # Trust but	verify	trust	but	verify	, trust	but	verify	... Online	, in				
95	1991	SPOK	CNN_Crossfire	🔍🔍🔍	and demonstrably false on at least two issues that we can	verify	one	did	a	single	bullet	hit	both	Kennedy	and	Conna		
96	1991	MOV	Flight of Black Angel	🔍🔍🔍	FROM THE SOUTHEAST . I AM DESCENDING TO ANGELS 2,000 TO	VERIFY	RINGLEADER	COPIES	. USE	EXTREME	CAUTION	. I	M	O				
97	1992	SPOK	CBS_Morning	🔍🔍🔍	you think it came from ? Brown : that anyone will	verify	well	I	do	n't	know	. It	came	three	weeks			
98	2009	TV	The Beast	🔍🔍🔍	. AN OLD COLD WAR AXIOM . " TRUST , BUT	VERIFY	THANK	YOU	. SO	, YOU	COME	HIGHLY	RECOMMENDI					
99	2016	NEWS	Minneapolis Star Tribune	🔍🔍🔍	's citation of a Russian proverb : " Trust , but	verify	#	"	This	is	not	who	we	are	as			
100	2012	WEB	m.vstar.com	🔍🔍🔍	the five employees suspended , a claim the company declined to	verify	the	news	comes	at	a	sensitive	time	for	foreign	retai		

APPENDIX C

100 CONCORDANCE LINES OF THE WORD *VALIDATE* FROM COCA

Corpus of Contemporary American English						
SEARCH	FREQUENCY	CONTEXT	ACCOUNT			
L - - - - 1 2 3 R * RE-SORT ?						
CLICK FOR MORE CONTEXT TRANSLATE ANALYZE HELP						
1	2006 ACAD SchoolPsych	not to develop a new problem-solving conceptual framework or to validate	comprehensive taxonomy of young children's problem-so			
2	2012 BLOG realclimate.org	validation . The essential problem with this approach -- to validate	model you need experimental results . Well , the experime			
3	2012 WEB crackstation.net	that only someone who knows the key can use the hash validate	password . This can be accomplished two ways . Either the			
4	1991 NEWS AssocPress	taking aim with a sniperscope and night vision . This will validate	all the technology of modern warfare . * # Others are far			
5	2001 ACAD CrossCurrents	atonement and the image of Jesus that it supplies is to validate	all the unjust surrogacy to which black women have been an			
6	2012 WEB niams.nih.gov	risk for more severe cutaneous disease . # Further develop and validate	an instrument to measure cutaneous lupus activity and resp			
7	2012 WEB foodsafetynews.com	this research is not monitored , making the data difficult to validate	and allowing manufacturers to exaggerate , forge or omit			
8	2007 ACAD Adolescence	healthcare providers . A secondary aim of the project was to validate	and standardize screening instruments for this specific			
9	2019 ACAD eLife	be non-selective . We always perform shRNA knockdown of NRG1 to validate	any commercial antibodies and so far , we have not found oi			
10	2012 WEB abcnews.go.com	He may have every right to his opinion that does n't validate	any one of his opinions and his critics have every right to			
11	2012 BLOG hackerfactor.com	Place a computer terminal with the first screener and actually validate	boarding passes . # Everyone , including airport employees			
12	2005 ACAD Change	and grades , they wanted the new institution to define and validate	competencies for every aspect of every degree , and they wa			
13	2012 ACAD Communications	endpoints , can validate them . Consumers generally validate	content in the context of an application and user dependent			
14	2019 ACAD Harvard J Law Public Policy	Nor , contrary to Nathanson , did Bethlehem Shipbuilding validate	EPCA . As the Supreme Court emphasized , the NLRB held he			
15	2012 WEB forums.bistudio.com	of BE Fresh install of ArmA 2 , about 4 times Steam validate	files . Checks to see if files are missing) Made a			
16	2012 BLOG b-inspiredmama.com	from PlayDrMom # 6 . Distract Them With Counting * We validate	his feelings first -- ' I know you miss daddy but he			
17	2012 WEB herbsutter.com	days , preferably Monday for Kentucky fans , Calipari needs to validate	his one-and-done recruitment philosophy with something yc			
18	2017 FIC Analog	at a time like this , I admit , seems to validate	his opinion that deep down I still perceive myself as a man			
19	2012 WEB amazon.com	usages , etc . Elster issues whichever ones are convenient to validate	his own prejudices . " Flaccid " should be " flack-sid "			
20	2012 BLOG watsupwiththat.com	a clear pattern of goal seeking to cherry pick values to validate	his thesis . Key values as parameters for easy tuning , tunabl			
21	2012 WEB herbsutter.com	some things I've again recently heard people mention , to validate	how broadly interesting they really are .) # Thanks in advanc			
22	2006 ACAD SocialWork	and " member check " the final list of themes to validate	interpretations . To resolve any discrepancies , data were			
23	1993 NEWS USA Today	the last liquid on earth . About the only stereotype we validate	is that they are male . " # Then there's Judy			
24	2006 ACAD PhysicalEduc	and the obvious potential for parental influence which might validate	be surprisingly few published research studies exist that			
25	2012 WEB dieoff.org	ancient Chinese ; but it may take ten thousand words to validate	it . It is as tempting to ecologists as it is to			
26	2012 BLOG rachellegardner.com	to be realistic about the expectations we place on others to validate	it . Before I started writing novels , yes , I			
27	2012 BLOG ...alkingpointsmemo.com	and more mainstream outlets are pointing out that they fail to validate	its soundness . And on Sunday Romney senior adviser Ed Gil			
28	2000 ACAD Style	The condensed gnomic antimetabole in this passage attempts to validate	King John's shifting of the blame for the commissioning of tl			
29	2007 TV The Universe	, Tombaugh captured an image Of an object That seemed to validate	Lowell's predictions . The discovery Was announced to the v			
30	2012 BLOG ...cker-posner-blog.com	benefit - because then it would be in your interests to validate	lower costs and more effective treatments rather than ones			
31	2007 ACAD Bioscience	data can be used across a wide range of environments to validate	model results based on remote sensing (e.g. , to validate net			
32	2002 ACAD MusicEduc	music educators in meeting increasing pressures to validate	music in education . # Other trends in education influenced			
33	2012 BLOG xojane.com	or girl , thinking they have a right to try and validate	my existence because of my looks . I was , four years			
34	2002 NEWS AssocPress	at the University of Iowa who has tried unsuccessfully to validate	Nicolson's claims . " Some of these people have sort of			
35	2012 BLOG dailykos.com	's a bottom-up endeavor . # liberal bias = failure to validate	or sufficiently flatter the conservative narrative on any			
36	2003 ACAD CurrentPsych	R = .52) thus further exploration is called for to validate	our observations and should take into account the limitator			
37	1998 MAG Parenting	how unreasonable expectations of mothers are today . We try to validate	our own mothering by criticizing others : " Why did you stop			
38	2012 BLOG ...discovermagazine.com	are right . And it's even better when other labs validate	our results through replication . The major finding from m			
39	2004 NEWS CSMonitor	credibility in this region , it is up to people to validate	our rights . " # Despite the shock , the isolated Arafat			
40	2003 MOV Malibu's Most Wanted	the wrong aromatherapy candles . Here you go ! - You validate	parking . Of course , sir . That 's what I			
41	2014 ACAD CollegeStud	Dillman , Smyth , & Christian , 2007 } : To validate	self-reported data student GPA and credits were obtained f			
42	2013 SPOK NBC: Today Show	something to offer . And then we can go ahead and validate	that and give it back . WILLIE-GEIST# Okay . This one we			
43	2012 BLOG trekmovie.com	the last movie , and Shatners comments about the next one validate	that decision . WS does not want a few seconds to wave			
44	1993 NEWS SanFranChron	leading scientific researchers . Several tests have failed to validate	that the autistics are typing independently ; researchers			
45	2012 BLOG gigaom.com	iPads you guys sell , but I think it starts to validate	that there was , or is , a market for smaller slates			
46	2012 BLOG seekingalpha.com	at the IR day and we continue to see that and validate	that . It is that for suites , the actual subscription quotient per			
47	2001 NEWS SanFranChron	, researchers think results like those unveiled yesterday validate	the basic principle underlying cancer vaccine studies . # "			

48	2012	WEB	...iratory-research.com			number of lung disease . Several hurdles must be overcome to	validate	the	benefit	of	VitD-based	therapies : 1) Basic mechanisms a
49	2012	BLOG	jalopnik.com			and we were able to carry out our normal program to	validate	the	car	set-ups	and	configurations we had calculated before
50	1997	ACAD	Education			validity of the self-monitoring technique by attempting to	validate	the	consistent	conclusions	of	Handleman and Harris (1984)
51	2012	ACAD	LanguageSpeech			labels provide no empirical data within the test manuals to	validate	the	corresponding	cutoff	points	specified for severity
52	1998	ACAD	EnvironHealth			in plant/rock filters during winter : Methods # To	validate	the	emergent	plant	,	Oenanthe javanica , for cold weather us
53	1998	ACAD	AfricanArts			Shango is said ' to cleanse society of criminals and to	validate	the	ethical	values	of	honesty and complete fidelity among
54	1998	ACAD	GeographRev			His theme is the shift from early perceptions that sought to	validate	the	future	to	modern	ones that see the road as a validation
55	2012	WEB	thedailybeast.com			houses were originally brought in as a stalking horse to	validate	the	government	's	" privatization "	machinations . At the time
56	2012	BLOG	aim.org			a temporary proof-of-concept installation so that they made	validate	the	initial	work	being	done . # Security and system
57	1998	ACAD	CurrentPsych			more stable . Rubin (1980) used multilevel analyses to	validate	the	Law	School	Aptitude	Test (LSAT) . He found that
58	2008	ACAD	Education			(control group) did not receive direct instruction , to	validate	the	main	premises	of	this research study . Researchers dic
59	1993	ACAD	TheologStud			is conscious of its problematic status , it must uncover and	validate	the	major	presuppositions	,	grounds , or foundations of the
60	1994	ACAD	OrthoNursing			help by students or colleagues . Three avenues were taken to	validate	the	newly	designed	scale	. It was reasoned that spurning wo
61	2012	BLOG	crooksandllars.com			. But any show of violence or teh crazy would only	validate	the	opposition	's	contention	that the left are ' worse ' than
62	1994	MAG	NatiReview			wasted time and money ; some , shrewd and unwilling to	validate	the	orchestrated	charade	,	are bitter enough to call it that .
63	1995	ACAD	RoepReview			activities scores . # Factor analyses were conducted to	validate	the	out-of-school	activities	measure	for primary grades .
64	2004	ACAD	OrthoNursing			and poorly understood due to lack of objective data to	validate	the	patient	's	subjective	complaints . Therefore , diagnosis
65	2001	ACAD	SportBehavior			simultaneously , a qualitative research design was used to	validate	the	present	coping	model	following the guidelines of Patton
66	2015	ACAD	PlasticSurgery			OSA in children two to 18 years of age . To	validate	the	PSQ		overnight	PSG was used . The American Academy c
67	2012	WEB	wattsupwiththat.com			understanding of that relationship is firm and can be used to	validate	the	SIDC	Wolf	numbers	as far back as the 1780s . This
68	2012	BLOG	my.firedoglake.com			of winning , but because his running for president served to	validate	the	system			# Here are the cold , hard facts
69	2012	BLOG	wattsupwiththat.com			, to the side of a mountain and then continue to	validate	the	temperature	record	just	by making an arbitrary correcti
70	2012	WEB	web.mit.edu			he says , " we have some preliminary results " that	validate	the	theory			# Jason Fleischer , an associate professor of
71	2012	BLOG	...ecompletepatient.com) . # Do we really need million dollar studies to	validate	the	truth			!! Are we that stupid ??
72	2012	BLOG	forums.ihotka.net			. I 'm putting it through CSLA business objects in order	validate	the	uploaded	data	with	business rules . # I 'm making use
73	2012	BLOG	fdrsafety.com			everyone in a safe position .) # C heck --	Validate	the	Do			(Did the machine move as the team
74	2012	WEB	wattsupwiththat.com			that they (and other scientists) look for signs to	validate	their	beliefs			They keep on hoping . # After mid-September i
75	2015	SPOK	NPR_FreshAir			wants you to validate their choices - for your humor to	validate	their	choices			So if you say anything that does n't validate
76	2012	BLOG	blog.comptia.org			certification enables employees of varying roles to	validate	their	cloud	knowledge	,	take online training and exam condit
77	2012	WEB	...overofintroverts.com			athletes looking down at the nerds as the nerds attempt to	validate	their	existence			# Even though it was a comedy it was
78	2011	ACAD	SocialWork			to realize the challenges facing lesbian families and to	validate	their	experiences			Clinicians should become familiar with
79	2018	SPOK	ABC_GMA			? CATHERINE-ST-CLAIR - : The first thing we want to do is	validate	their	feelings			They have an open wound that 's bleeding .
80	2012	BLOG	pandasthumb.org			take any scrap of " dissent " they can find to	validate	their	prejudice			while ignoring the huge mass of evidence th
81	2014	ACAD	AmericanSecondary			teaching , and started to rely more on each other to	validate	their	understanding			# Doing multiple inquiries also led to
82	2011	NEWS	CSMonitor			, especially those on the left who think like 's words	validate	their	views			Now , his most-quoted line is that speech warni
83	2016	ACAD	J Modern Literature			financially supported her artistic pursuits while refusing to	validate	them	emotionally			Like Woolf , Helen remains dismissive of
84	1996	MAG	NaturalHist			what we can or might observe And we need facts to	validate	theories	and	give	them	substance . Vladimir Kovalevsky mad
85	2010	ACAD	SchoolPsych			. Replication with different samples is required to further	validate	these	procedures	to	define	at-risk readers in middle childho
86	2011	ACAD	CollegeStud			and only involved data at one mid-sized university . To further	validate	these	results			a longitudinal study at several universities
87	2014	SPOK	PBS_Newshour			to craft our message , and sometimes we are called to	validate	things	that			that either are not the truth or not out
88	1991	ACAD	MarineFish			economically dependent on shrimping . Results from the survey	validate	this	assumption			By grouping shrimpers in this way it was
89	2015	ACAD	JournalResearch			one overarching second-order g factor the uppermost level . To	validate	this	model			factor analyzed ratings obtained from a set of
90	2018	ACAD	Obesity Facts			had to be readily available for analysis . Further work might	validate	this	scoring	system	,	add additional score , or provide some
91	2004	MAG	PCWorld			your system will be after defragmentation . Our tests did n't	validate	those	predictions			though ; again , we saw no performance ;
92	2012	BLOG	...apatra.wordpress.com			but the feelings are the same . We were taught to	validate	those	tears	over	the	loss of a beloved pet as much as
93	2011	SPOK	CNN_Morgan			always thought I do n't need a piece of paper to	validate	what	is			I have with someone . MORGAN : Do you
94	2012	BLOG	feministe.us			feelings of others . Needing the very people you harmed to	validate	your	actions	shows	that	you are a fucking asshole . # I
95	2012	MAG	ParentingSchool			Powell-Lunder : " Research indicates that if you constantly	validate	your	child			not yourself , it 's the latter that will
96	2012	BLOG	...eforest-ca.patch.com			So , either provide another camera angle to be analyzed to	validate	your	claim			or accept the tale of the video and the
97	2014	MOV	Presumed Dead in Paradise			you actually wanted a relationship with me . Can anyone else	validate	your	story			Yes . Madison , can you come in here
98	2019	ACAD	Teacher Librarian			and communicating findings for others to consider , use , and	validate	the	AASL			2018) . The centennial anniversaries for the passage
99	2012	WEB	zeldman.com			class= " aside " . # If a page does n't	validate	it	should	it	render	? I think not . Programmatically , strict
100	1994	NEWS	WashPost			, dictate or otherwise cause people to ponder , I simply	validate	it	is			The National Review has done a great service in