



**A CORPUS-BASED STUDY
OF ENGLISH NEAR-SYNONYMS:
JOIN, ATTEND AND PARTICIPATE**

BY

PIYANET MUANGMEEKA

**AN INDEPENDENT STUDY SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF MASTER OF ARTS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING
LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
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ENTITLED

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ABSTRACT

To effectively communicate in English, a strong vocabulary is essential, and it is important to utilize synonyms to avoid repetitive usage. In English, the majority of words are near or loose synonyms rather than strict synonyms. Therefore, some words cannot be interchanged due to variations in meaning and contextual usage. This study focused on examining the similarities and differences among three synonymous verbs—join, attend, and participate—specifically considering formality, grammatical patterns, noun collocation, and semantic preferences within American English. The data for this study was sourced from the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (OAAD) and the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). A total of 300 concordance lines from the COCA corpus were manually searched and analyzed using the aforementioned criteria. The findings of this study revealed that the three synonymous verbs cannot be substituted for each other in every context due to disparities in grammatical patterns and collocations. Hence, they should be regarded as near-synonyms. Additionally, the study highlighted that not all possible patterns are provided by the dictionary. Consequently, concordance lines were utilized as supplementary sources to uncover patterns that are not explicitly provided in the dictionary. As a result, L2 learners should not solely rely on dictionary definitions but

(2)

should also utilize concordance lines as an additional resource to learn how to naturally employ these synonymous verbs.

Keywords: synonyms, corpus, corpus-based study, formalities, grammatical patterns, noun collocations, semantic preferences

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols/Abbreviations	Terms
COCA	Corpus of Contemporary American English
OAAD	Oxford Advanced American Dictionary
EFL	English as a Foreign Language
KWIC	Key Word in Context
vi.	Intransitive verb
vt.	Transitive verb
v.inf	Infinitive Verb
v.	Verb
subj.	Subject
L2	Second language
LN	Line (Concordance line)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Vocabulary proficiency is essential for communicating effectively in English. L2 learners may cause miscommunication if they use wrong lexical items to convey the message. To avoid repeated vocabulary usage, “synonyms” take a vital role for substitution. Some words are interchangeable, while some words are near-synonyms which cannot substitute for each other. *Join*, *attend* and *participate* are sometimes used by people interchangeably as they are among the 2,000 English words most widely used. Interestingly, we normally hear “join a club” not “attend a club” or “participate in a club”. Thornbury (2002) states that words which have similar meaning cannot be used interchangeably in every context, as this could result in grammatically incorrect or unnatural language in L2 English.

According to Sinclair (1991), collocations may help L2 learners in recognizing words that are more likely to be used together. However, dictionaries do not provide information on noun collocations due to the limited space (Phoocharoensil & Kanokpermpon, 2021).

A database of English texts, either written or spoken, kept on a computer system for quantitative analysis is known as a corpus (plural form corpora). There are many corpora which serve various purposes and are used by a wide range of companies in many different fields, especially language learning. The study of the distribution patterns' frequency is possible through corpus linguistics, for example, in different genres of texts, collocations, and grammar patterns. According to Biber et al. (1998), the incorporation of quantitative and qualitative views to represent real language use is a distinguishing feature of corpus linguistics. It can provide data for analyzing how language features and linguistic variants are employed organically as a collection of naturally occurring texts. As corpus-based studies offer guidance regarding their effectiveness and convenience, linguistics scholars have grown more interested in the advantages of corpora for study (Leel, 2011).

The goal of this study is to compare and contrast the three synonyms verbs, *join*, *attend* and *participate*, focusing on the genre mostly used to determine the formality of the word, to identify noun collocations in relation to semantic preference, and to analyze the grammatical patterns of the synonyms *join*, *attend* and *participate* based on COCA, as it represents American English. The following aspects and results of this study will provide clarification of the three synonyms verbs.

1.2 Research Objectives

- 1) To find out the similarities and differences among *join*, *attend* and *participate* in terms of grammatical patterns, noun collocations, and the degree of formality.
- 2) To compare and contrast the information on the selected synonyms given in a learner's dictionary with the corpus data.

1.3 Research Questions

- 1) What are the degrees of formality of the three verb synonyms: *join*, *attend* and *participate*?
- 2) What are noun collocations in relation to semantic preference of the verb synonyms: *join*, *attend* and *participate*?
- 3) What are grammatical patterns of the three verb synonyms: *join*, *attend* and *participate*?

1.4 Definitions of Key Terms

1) COCA is the Corpus of Contemporary American English. The website for COCA claims that it is the most frequently used corpus of American English. For this research, COCA was chosen to search for the information of *join*, *attend* and *participate* focusing on their formality through genres, semantic preferences, and grammatical patterns.

2) Noun collocations are a grouping of two or more nouns that, to a native English speaker, sound natural and are commonly used together (Melanie, 2013). Moreover, according to the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (website), collocation is a word combination occurs frequently and more often than it would by

chance in a language; '*join a team*' and '*attend a meeting*' are English collocations, as an example. Different collocations' co-occurrences can reveal word usage patterns. These ideas can offer clarification for the study of synonyms (Kruawong & Phoocharoensil, 2022).

3) Concordance line refers to a collection of usage examples for the language provided by English speakers and stored in the COCA corpus.

4) Degrees of formality refers to the level of formality that a collection of related phrases is most frequently employed at. While some synonyms should be used in formal settings, others are more frequently used in informal ones (Jackson & Amvela, 2007). For instance, Punyasuth (2014) offered an illustration of synonyms with various formalities: *adjourn* and *postpone*. To elaborate, *adjourn* is frequently utilized in official contexts, while *postpone* is frequently used in informal contexts.

5) Semantic preference is defined as “the tendency for lexical items to be restricted to identifiable semantic fields” (Cheng, 2012) In other words, semantic preference refers to a semantic setting where vocabulary words frequently appear (Phoocharoensil, 2020). For instance, the adjectives *apparent*, *obvious*, and *undetectable* share the semantic property of ‘visibility’ with the phrase ‘naked eye’ (Sinclair & Carter, 2004).

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the base forms of the verb *join*, *attend*, and *participate*. The goal of the study was to compare and contrast the formality, collocations, and grammatical patterns. Only 100 concordance lines were drawn in this study for each verb, for a total of 300 concordance lines from the COCA corpus in 2023. The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), a reliable source of real American English, was used to gather the data. Furthermore, the definitions and grammatical structures of the three verbs were obtained from the online Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (OAAD).

1.6 Significance of the Study

In many ways, this corpus-based research of *join*, *attend*, and *participate* is important. First, the study will offer L2 learners guidance for differentiating between

the formality usage of *join*, *attend*, and *participate*. Secondly, this study discloses the noun collocations of these three synonymous verbs. Typically, L2 learners rely on dictionaries to determine the meaning of a word and use it in context based on that meaning, unaware that it may not be suitable for certain specific contexts. However, the findings of this study offer an alternative approach to address this issue for L2 learners. By employing a corpus program, they can conduct searches and uncover each word's usage patterns from reliable data (Yoon & Hirvela, 2004). The semantic preferences identified in this study offer supplementary information and examples, including grammatical patterns, to enhance the effective use of words such as *join*, *attend*, and *participate*.

1.7 Organization of the Study

Five chapters make up this study. The introduction is covered in Chapter 1. It demonstrates the value of synonyms as well as the study's objectives. Chapter 2 reviews the literature and pertinent research. The methodology is covered in Chapter 3. The study's findings are reported in Chapter 4. Finally, Chapter 5 contains the discussion, conclusion, and suggestions.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The three primary sections of this chapter's survey of the literature include 1) corpus linguistics, 2) the concept of synonyms, and 3) previous related studies.

2.1 Corpus Linguistic

In the past, linguistic examples were gathered on slips of paper, but these days, a "corpus" refers to a computer-based compilation of genuine writings. A corpus is now a group of texts, either written or spoken, that are kept on a computer available for qualitative and quantitative analysis (Biber, Conrad, & Reppen, 1998). The Brown Corpus, sometimes known as the balance corpus, was first compiled in 1961 by W. Nelson Francis and Henry Kucera at Brown University in the United States. It is the first electronic collection of English texts for linguistic research purposes. According to Sinclair (1991), a word does not have meaning by itself; rather, meaning is frequently created through the combination of several phrases in a sequence. This idea forms the backbone of corpus linguistics. The Latin word corpus, or corpora, literally translates to "body." Jones and Waller (2015) define corpus as "an electronically stored, searchable collection of texts." (p. 5). Likewise, a corpus is a grouping of written or spoken writings, according to the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (website), which also gives a sample sentence. For each objective, a separate corpus type is applicable. A few examples of common or generalized corpora are the British National Corpus (BNC), American National Corpus (ANC), and Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). These corpora include spoken language texts, such as casual and formal conversations, newspapers, periodicals, academic journals, fiction, nonfiction, and texts from corporate and government settings.

2.1.1 Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)

The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), according to the website English-Corpora.org, is a commonly used corpus with more than one billion words in total, including 20 million words added per year between 1990 and 2019. The

COCA corpus is the only one of its sort in English due to its size, antiquity, and variety of genres.

Eight different genres' frequency and distribution are discussed in COCA, namely, spoken language, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, academic texts (with an update in March 2020): TV and movie subtitles, blogs, and other web pages. Genres are characterized in terms of the communicative function they serve and can be analyzed into "generic structures" (Flowerdew & Dudley-Evans, 2002). As this study examined how these three synonymous verbs differed, COCA was consulted to compare the dictionary's entries as well as to American speakers' usage.

2.2 Types of Synonyms

According to Jackson and Amvela (2007), synonymy indicates that a similarity of meaning exists between two terms. There are two main types of synonyms: strict and loose/near-synonyms.

2.2.1 *Strict Synonyms*

They are interchangeable in all possible contexts of use, meaning that they can be freely substituted by its synonym without any effect on the meaning, style, or connotation (Cruse, 1986). In the past, when a clear distinction between words was not established, strict synonyms competed directly with each other, leading to a gradual change in their meanings or rendering them obsolete (Jackson and Amvela, 2007). For example, the words "sky" and "heaven" were once considered synonymous. However, such synonymous pairs are relatively rare in language because allowing for them would create redundancy.

2.2.2 *Loose/near-synonyms*

There are words that exhibit close meanings and significant overlap in their definitions. However, it has been observed that near-synonyms cannot always completely replace one another in all usage scenarios. A prime example of this is the pair "find" and "discover." While these words share a basic similarity in meaning, they cannot be used interchangeably in all situations. For instance, consider the sentence

"Marie Curie discovered radium in 1898." The subtle distinction in precise meaning becomes apparent as "find" conveys the idea of "experiencing something in some way," whereas "discover" signifies "being the first one to come across something" (Jackson & Amvela, 2000, p. 94). Furthermore, according to DiMarco, Hirst, and Stede (1993), near-synonyms are terms that are nearly synonymous but not entirely so. They possess meanings that are extremely similar but not exactly identical, and they are not completely interchangeable. Rather, they differ in terms of denotation, connotation, implicature, stress, or register.

Near-synonyms predominate over strict synonyms in most cases. Dialect, formality, connotation, collocational pattern, and semantic preference can be used to distinguish between near-synonyms and strict synonyms (Cruse, 1986; Palmer, 1981; Jackson & Amvela, 2000; Phoocharoensil, 2010).

For the target words of this study, *join*, *attend* and *participate*, their meanings according to the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (website) are as follows:

Join:

1. to attach or connect two or more things together
2. to form one thing or group
3. to become a member of an organization, a company, a club, etc.
4. to take part in something that somebody else is doing or to go somewhere with them

Attend:

1. to be present at an event
2. to go regularly to a place
3. to pay attention to what somebody is saying or to what you are doing
4. to happen at the same time as something
5. to be with somebody and help them

Participate:

1. to take part in or become involved in an activity

(Oxford Advanced American Dictionary, 2023)

It is obvious that the target words are near-synonyms based on the aforementioned definitions because they both refer to belonging to particular locations or things. Despite having similar meanings, these three words cannot always be used interchangeably since doing so could result in grammatical or natural language errors in L2 English (Thornbury, 2002).

2.3 Criteria for Distinguishing Synonyms

For this study, COCA was utilized to establish and analyze criteria for differentiating synonyms. The following criteria were employed:

2.3.1 Formality

By examining the various genre distributions of COCA, it is also possible to assess the formality of each word (Cruse, 1986; Jackson & Amvela, 2000). Normally, one word would be used in a situation that is formal, while another would be used in a casual one. For instance, the synonymous nouns *error*, *fault* and *mistake* occur in different settings. While *mistake* and *fault* are frequently encountered in informal circumstances, *error* is frequently encountered in formal contexts (Phoocharoensil, 2020). When talking in English, style or formality is essential since it demonstrates the speaker's politeness. An intelligent strategy for learning English is to take word formality into consideration (Pimjuntug, 2015).

2.3.2 Collocation

Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (website) gives the definitions of collocation as “a combination of words in a language that happens very often and more frequently than would happen by chance” and “the fact of two or more words often being used together, in a way that happens more frequently than would happen by chance”. In addition, the noun collocate refers to “a word that is often used with another word in a language”. If the pair of words is separated by an article, this still counts as a collocation (Timmis, 2015) For instance, according to Book4Language Website, the word *strong* often occurs with *wind*, while the word *heavy* often occurs with *rain*. Normally, *strong rain* sounds weird as native speakers do not usually use this word to express the amount of rain. According to Wray (2002), we can expect stronger priming

effects between words that frequently co-occur. This implies that words that are commonly found together, such as "zig zag," "okey dokey," and "annus mirabilis," are easier to identify, acquire, and store as a group.

The concept of collocational exclusivity is crucial to consider, as it is reflected in the frequency of occurrence of collocates within a corpus. The Mutual Information (MI) score, which is widely used in corpus-based language learning research, is a measure of the strength, tightness (González Fernández & Schmitt, 2015), coherence (Ellis et al., 2008), and appropriateness (Siyanova & Schmitt, 2008) of word combinations. It is calculated as the logarithmic ratio of the probability of two terms appearing together compared to their individual frequencies occurring randomly (Church & Hanks, 1990). The MI score is a standardized measure that allows for comparison across different language corpora (Hunston, 2002). For English learners, developing a comprehensive understanding of various collocational patterns can significantly enhance their proficiency.

2.3.3 Semantic preference

Stubbs (2001) defined semantic preference as an association between a term and lexical components with similar semantic features; this occurs frequently when words with the same semantic relate co-occur. Moreover, Partington (2004) defined it as "a phenomenon whereby, a particular item x collocates frequently, not with another item y, but with a series of items belonging to a semantic set." For instance, a range of semantic preferences are reflected in the collocates that come after the verb undergo, including those for testing (examination, training), change (changes, transformations), and medical terminology (treatment, operation, surgery) (Stubbs, 2001). Therefore, common collocations of the target synonyms were examined for semantic preference. Since verbs were the intended target terms, the most frequent noun collocates were the primary focus of this study. In other words, collocations that shared a common topic in terms of semantics were grouped together. The differences in collocational patterns and occurrence circumstances between the target synonyms were clearly illustrated.

2.3.4 Grammatical Patterns

According to Clark (2003), syntactic similarities are required between strict synonyms. The majority of English synonyms are close (loose) synonyms because, despite certain semantic similarities, their grammatical structures differ. Therefore, grammar patterns may be one of the criteria used to distinguish between synonyms.

Phoocharoensil (2010) indicates that *ask* and *beg* share several patterns as follows:

Ask/Beg + (somebody) + for + something

Ask/Beg + somebody + to-V.inf

Ask/Beg + to-V.inf

Ask/Beg + that + Subject + V.inf

Moreover, they can be used in different patterns as follows:-

Ask + (somebody) + if/whether

Beg + (something) + (from + somebody)

Phitayakorn (2016) studied the grammatical patterns of *advise*, *recommend*, and *suggest*. The results revealed that two synonymous verbs have the same patterns:-

advise/recommend/suggest + somebody

advise/recommend/suggest + something

advise/recommend/suggest + that + subj.+ (modal verb) + V.inf

advise/recommend/suggest + that + subj. + v.

These studies revealed that synonyms share some grammatical patterns; however, there are some differences which can be used to distinguish them.

2.4 Previous Research

Information collected from linguistic corpora like the British National Corpus (BNC) and the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) has been used in a number of studies on the differentiation between synonymous verbs. Most of them provide evidence such as dictionary meanings, degree of formality, connotations, collocational patterns, and grammatical patterns to understand the synonymous verbs' differences.

Phoocharoensil (2010) analyzed the lexical, syntactic, and stylistic details of five synonyms: *ask*, *beg*, *plead*, *request*, and *appeal*. He analyzed the lexical

information's collocations, connotative meaning, and referential meaning. Grammatical patterns were studied for syntactic data. The formality of the context in which the synonyms appear was analyzed in terms of stylistic information. The information was then compared from large sources, namely the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE, 2009), Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD, 2009), Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OLAD, 2005), and corpus data are the other two sources. Text from Time (1995) was examined using Wordsmith Tools (version 3.0) software. The results showed that the core meaning of the five words as requesting someone to do something was similar. But the extensive meanings of ask and beg, plead, request, and appeal, however, were not the same. For instance, beg implies that the speaker is anxious or urgent, whereas plead denotes severe and crucial circumstances. They represent a greater degree of seriousness than ask. Moreover, the study found that because of variations in meanings, collocations, dialects, grammatical patterns, and stylistic information, synonyms cannot be interchanged in all situations.

Phitayakorn (2016) examined three synonymous verbs while concentrating on British English grammatical patterns and collocation usage: *advise*, *recommend*, and *suggest*. Using information from the British National Corpus' (BNC) 450 concordance lines and the 6th edition of the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2014), the verbs manually analyzed by using an Excel worksheet. The results showed that due to variations in grammatical patterns and collocations, three words that are nearly synonymous cannot always be used interchangeably.

Pimjuntug (2016) compared and contrasted British and American English using three verbs to evaluate grammatical patterns, collocations, and levels of formality, namely *respond*, *reply*, and *answer*, using the British National Corpus (BNC), the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), and the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English Online (LDOCE, 2016) as the primary sources. The findings of this study provide support for the research conducted by Figes (2013) and Punyasuth (2014), highlighting that synonyms are not always interchangeable. When compared and contrasted using different corpora, synonyms can exhibit both similar and different grammatical patterns, collocations, and levels of formality.

Yang (2016) conducted a corpus-based investigation comparing the verbs *learn* and *acquire* using the British National Corpus (BNC) and the Sketch Engine

(SkE) program as the analytical tool. This study was prompted by the author's inability to adequately answer her students' questions. The findings demonstrate that both *learn* and *acquire* refer to the acquisition or development of information and competence. However, their collocational and colligational patterns differ. By utilizing different functions of SkE, the study identified distinctions between these two verbs. The frequency of *learn* was three times higher than that of *acquire*. It was observed that *learn* collocates with abstract nouns on both the left and right side, including several pronouns and adverbs, while *acquire* collocates with collective nouns and proper nouns. These words exhibit differences in collocational patterns while sharing some semantic and grammatical similarities, indicating that *learning* and *acquire* are not always synonymous.

Phoocharoensil (2021) conducted a corpus-based evaluation of the near synonyms *persist* and *persevere* using data from the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). The study focused on genre distribution, collocations, and semantic preference/prosody. The findings revealed that *persist* is more frequently used in academic material, while *persevere* is more commonly found on websites. Additionally, these words exhibited distinct collocations and semantic prosodies. *Persist* co-occurred with words conveying negative meanings, whereas *persevere* was associated with words expressing a strong sense of determination and effort in completing a task. Moreover, contrary to the claim in a learner dictionary, the study found that *persevere* is also used as a transitive verb, as evidenced by corpus data. The study demonstrates that there are differences between these nearly identical words in terms of collocations, distribution, and semantic prosody. Corpus data offer a more authentic usage of words compared to what is solely presented in learner dictionaries.

Kruawong & Phoocharoensil (2022) investigated the distribution across genres and collocational patterns of the near synonyms *teach*, *educate*, and *instruct* using the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2021) and the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). The findings showed that *teach* was the most frequently and extensively used synonym across all eight genres, compared to *educate* and *instruct*. In terms of academic literature representation, all three synonyms tended to occur more frequently in formal genres compared to spoken speech. The study

also indicated that categorizing noun collocates can provide EFL students with more meaningful information about the authentic usage of each target synonym.

Taken together, the findings presented above demonstrate that many synonyms cannot be used interchangeably. Each word possesses its own unique characteristics and context of use. Therefore, understanding lexical information can assist L2 learners in differentiating near-synonyms..

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Target Words

Three synonymous verbs—join, attend, and participate—were the study's target words, with an emphasis on the three verbs' base forms. Oxford Advanced American Dictionary website (2023) provides the definitions of the base form of these three verbs without any endings or suffixes (ending such as -s, -ing, and -ed) in the infinitive but without the *to*.

Furthermore, *join*, *attend* and *participate* are in A1, A2 and B1, respectively, demonstrating that the target words are common words, which is supported by CEFR alignment. The rank of CEFR is divided into six ranks—A1, A2, B1, B2, C1 and C2—indicating language proficiency from low to high, respectively, making these the most crucial and common 3,000 English words. This is known as the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary 3000 and 5000, which represents the key features of the English language and highlights the words that need to be studied and learned the most to communicate clearly in both speech and writing. (Oxford Advanced American Dictionary Website, 2023)

3.2 Materials

In this study, the research tools used were the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary Website (2023) and the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) to analyze formality, noun collocation, semantic preferences, and grammatical patterns. The choice of these instruments was based on their representation of American English. The Oxford Advanced American Dictionary Website provides reliable data, including definitions, sentence examples, and pronunciations. Additionally, COCA is the largest corpus available, offering comprehensive functionality and a reliable source of current word usage. Furthermore, these resources are freely accessible through the websites https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/ and <https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/>.

3.3 Procedures

In order to conduct the research, Oxford Advanced American Dictionary Website was used to find and compare the similar and different definitions of *join*, *attend* and *participate* as well as their grammatical patterns. Then, COCA was used to analyze the formalities, noun collocations, semantic preferences and grammatical patterns. The frequency of occurrences was examined. Considering the frequency of the three synonymous verbs, the most frequent noun collocations with each verb were examined. Next, 100 concordance lines for each target word were examined to determine the grammatical trends. The grammatical patterns and collocations were compared and contrasted over the course of 300 concordance lines.

3.4 Data Collection

To conduct the research, the data collection was collected during January to June 2023. The definitions and grammatical patterns of the verb *join*, *attend* and *participate* were collected from the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary Website (2023). For formality, the three verbs were collected through their frequent occurrences in genres from COCA corpus from the website <https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/>; each genre can specify its formality. Noun collocations were searched through the collocation function in COCA, and the collocation window span of words was set to 3R (3 to the right). For more insight into the grammatical patterns, the concordance lines were drawn from COCA corpus by choosing the LIST display for each synonymous verb. Then, by choosing the KWIC display, the 100 concordance lines of each word's information from the COCA corpus were retrieved. A period was added between the target verb and the speech tag in parentheses to help the researcher narrow down the particular section of speech to only the verbs of interest like *join*.[v*], and then the concordance lines were observed. A total of 300 concordance lines were exported from the website to an Excel worksheet. The data was analyzed to identify grammatical patterns that were similar and different, and collocations were examined by choosing the top thirty noun collocates. Next, the degree of formality was examined based on their genres by choosing the CHART display. Finally, the researcher used the LIST display with the noun collocations that came after the target verbs to search for the noun collocations that commonly appeared with each verb.

3.5 Data Analysis

The following investigations were conducted on the three synonymous verbs data from the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (online) and 300 concordance lines from COCA: First, the frequencies of the words *join*, *attend*, and *participate* were computed using the genre function to determine the genre in which these words occur most frequently. The frequency and distribution of the synonymous verbs throughout eight genres, including spoken language, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, academic texts, and TV and movies subtitles, blogs, and other web pages of the synonyms *join*, *attend* and *participate* were examined, and each word's formality was determined based on the different distributions in the genres. For semantic preference, the target synonyms' common collocations were investigated. The most common noun collocations were targeted because verbs were the target terms. The collocates were manually chosen based on frequency and mutual information (MI) score or value because it is often referred as a measure of collocational strength (Hunston, 2002) and is a statistical test for collocational strength; the significant MI score was ≥ 3 (Phoocharoensil, 2022).

Next, the noun collocations of the three targets verbs were compared using the collocate function. The top 30 noun collocations with the highest frequency and a substantial Mutual Information (MI) value (≥ 3) were examined from the COCA dataset. These noun collocations were then categorized based on their semantic preferences, grouping collocations with similar semantic connotations under the same theme. This semantic categorization provided a clear understanding of the variations in collocational patterns and contextual usage among the target synonyms. For the grammatical patterns, in addition to the data from the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary Website, information was extracted from the corpus. Specifically, 100 concordance lines for each verb were entered into an Excel worksheet. The grammatical patterns of each verb were gathered by utilizing the KWIC (Key Word in Context) display feature in COCA. During this stage, attention was given to the frequency of concordance lines, as well as other similar and dissimilar aspects of language. To narrow down the analysis to the specific part of speech of interest, the target verb and speech tag were separated by a period, such as "join.[v*]," to restrict the search to only the desired verbs.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

The study's methodology was described in the preceding chapter. The information came from two primary sources: Oxford Advanced American Dictionary website (OAAD, 2023); and the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). The formality results, grammatical patterns, noun collocation, and semantic preferences of the three synonymous verbs *join*, *attend*, and *participate* are all covered in this chapter.

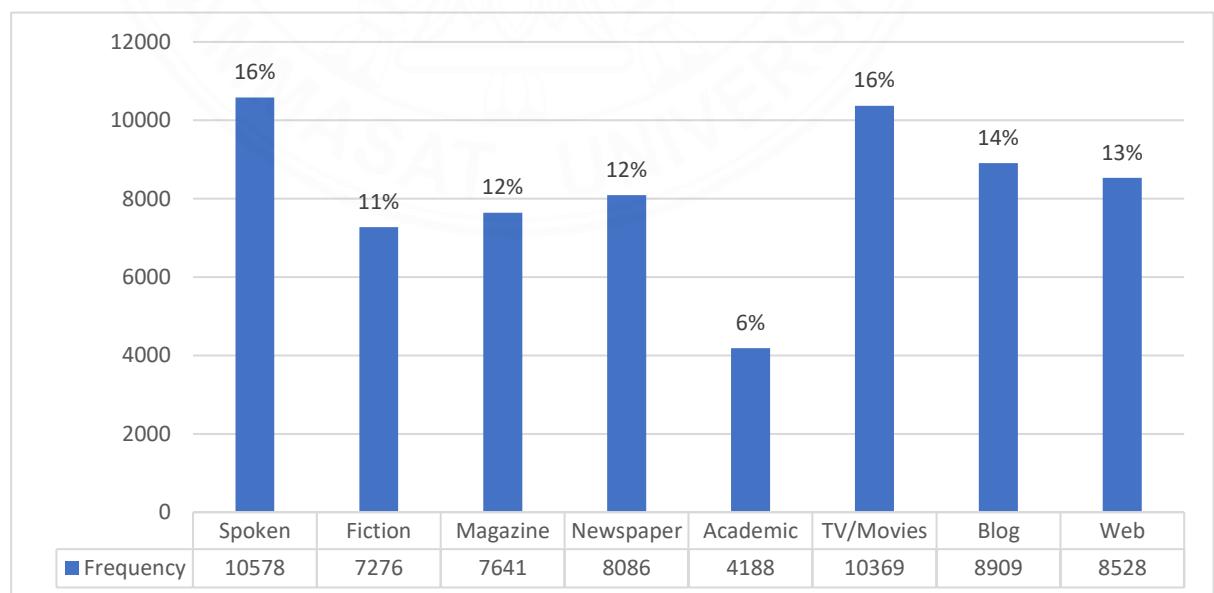
4.1 Degree of Formality

4.1.1 Degree of formality of the word 'join'

Each word's degree of formality was taken into account based on its context. The most formal setting in COCA is academic, with the other seven genres being spoken language, fiction, popular magazines, newspapers, TV and movie subtitles, blogs, and other web pages.

Figure 1

Distribution of 'Join' in Different Genres Presented by COCA

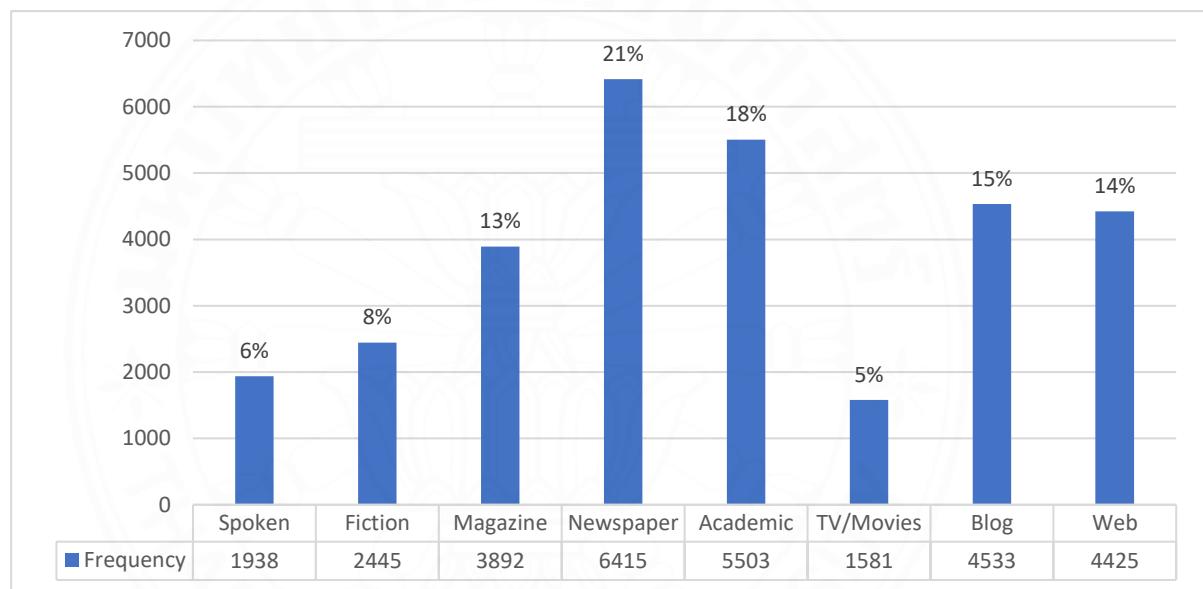


According to Figure 1, *join* occurred in COCA 65,575 times from 1990 to 2020. *Join* occurred most in informal contexts, which is spoken (10,578 tokens), followed by TV/Movie subtitles (10,369 tokens) and blogs (8,909 tokens), respectively. This might imply that *join* is used more in informal contexts than in formal contexts in American English.

4.1.2 Degree of formality of the word ‘attend’

Figure 2

Distribution of ‘Attend’ in Different Genres Presented by COCA

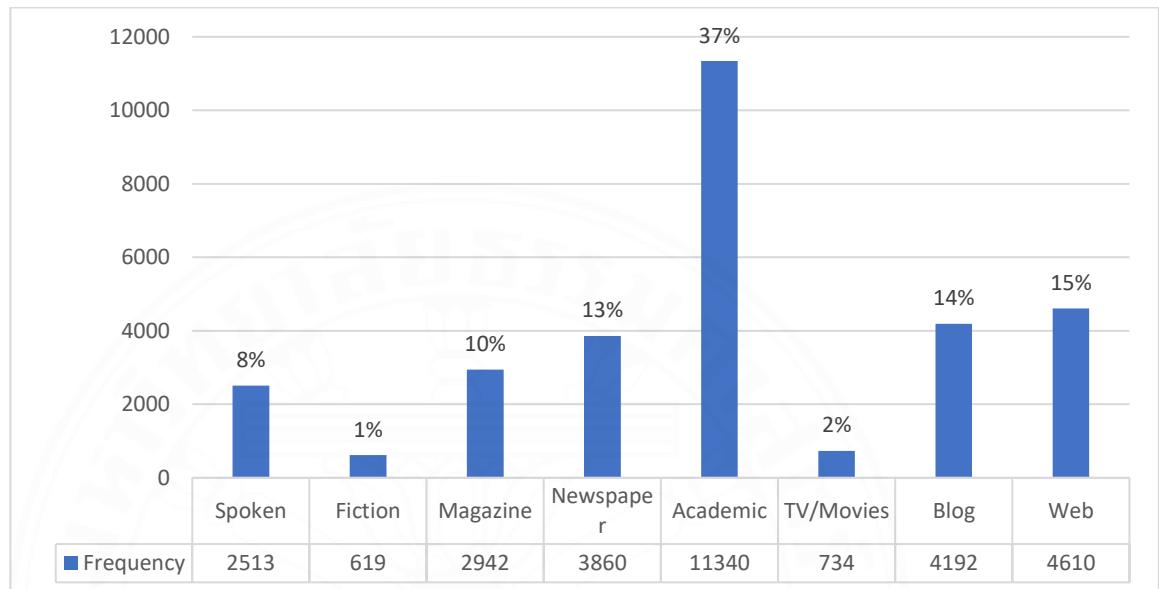


The word *attend* appeared in COCA 30,732 times from 1990 to 2020. The data from figure 2 shows that *attend* was mostly used in newspapers with a frequency of 21% (6,415 tokens), followed by academic texts with a frequency of 18% (5,503 tokens), whereas it occurred at only a 5% frequency in the TV and Movie subtitles genre (1,581 tokens). This may indicate that Americans frequently use *attend* in formal settings.

4.1.3 Degree of formality of the word ‘participate’

Figure 3

Distribution of ‘Participate’ in Different Genres Presented by COCA



The word *participate* occurred in COCA 30,810 times from 1990 to 2020. Figure 3 shows that *participate* mostly appeared in academic texts at 37% (11,340 tokens), while it occurred at only a 1%, 2% and 8% frequencies in fiction (619 tokens), TV and movie subtitles (734 tokens), and the spoken language (2,513 tokens) genres, respectively. It can be inferred that American English speakers tend to use *participate* in formal settings.

4.2 The Definition and Patterns from OAAD

The three synonymous verbs were gathered from the online Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (OAAD) based on their meanings. The aim was to illustrate the definitions, similarities, and differences between these verb synonyms. To gather comprehensive information, grammatical patterns from both the OAAD and COCA databases were collected. The details of each verb are presented below.

4.2.1 *Join*

4.2.1.1 Definitions from OAAD

- a. (vi.,vt.) to attach or connect two or more things together.

- b. (vi.,vt.) if two things or groups join, or if one thing or group joins another, they come together to form one thing or group.
- c. (vi.,vt.) to become a member of an organization, a company, a club, etc.
- d. (vi.,vt.) to take part in something that someone else is doing or to go somewhere with them.

(OAAD, 2023)

4.2.1.2 Patterns from OAAD

1. join + A + to + B : Join one section of pipe to the next.
e.g., The island is joined to the mainland by a bridge.
2. join (A and B) + together/up : Join the two sections of pipe together.
e.g., Draw a line joining up all the dots.
3. join + something
e.g., The path joins the road near the trees.
4. join + somebody (for something)
e.g., Will you join us for lunch?
5. join + somebody + in + doing + something
e.g., I'm sure you'll all join me in wishing Ted and Laura a very happy marriage.
6. join + forces (with somebody)
e.g., The two firms joined forces to win the contract.
7. join + hands (with somebody)
e.g., Education has been reluctant to join hands with business.

(OAAD, 2023)

4.2.1.3 Patterns from COCA

To determine if the patterns found in the dictionary could be seen in actual usage, the verb *join*'s 100 concordance lines from COCA were put into a spreadsheet and thoroughly examined.

Table 1*The Frequency of Grammatical Pattern Using the Word 'Join'*

Possible Pattern	Frequency	
	Lines	percentage
Similarities		
1. join + something (place / group / activity)	54	54%
2. join + somebody (for something)	25	25%
3. join + somebody + in + doing + something	5	5%
4. join + forces (with somebody)	2	2%
5. join + hands (with somebody)	1	1%
Differences		
6. join + somebody + in + something	9	9%
7. join + somebody + as + somebody	1	1%
8. join + something + with + somebody	1	1%
9. join	2	2%
Total	100	100%

Examples of concordance lines in each pattern are shown as follows:

1) join + something (place / group / activity)

LN1: The more knotty question is, " Must I **join a church**?

2) join + somebody (for something)

LN25: He finally stepped up and asked if I'd like to **join him for dinner** this past Friday night to celebrate him passing

3) join + somebody + in + doing + something

LN58: one-third of the students surveyed indicated that they might **join others in bullying a student** they did not like.

4) join + forces (with somebody)

LN18: My mother wanted to **join forces with S.H.I.E.L.D.**, with Daisy Johnson.

5) join + hands (with somebody)

LN21: Director of children's education and weekday ministries. "We **join hands with families** to raise their children with Christian.

6) join + somebody + in + something

LN42: right now it's the chat room, which means you **join Jacqui and I in a little chitchat** about all kinds of interesting

7) join + somebody + as + somebody

LN45: Most of those who come to believe in my goals **join me as common soldiers** and p73 earn a more intimate place in

8) join + something + with + somebody

LN12: letting Bowen and Duke listen in. Once they **join back up with Audrey and Claire**,

9) join

LN13: I got pregnant. I do still want to **join** but am just not sure which branch to go into

4.2.2 Attend**4.2.2.1 Definition from OAAD**

- a. (vi.,vt.) to be present at an event.
- b. (vt.) to go regularly to a place.
- c. (vi.) to pay attention to what someone is saying or to what you are doing.
- d. (vt.) to happen at the same time as something.
- e. (vt.) to be with someone and help them.

(OAAD, 2023)

4.2.2.2 Patterns from OAAD

1. attend + something

e.g., Our children attend the same school.

2. attend + somebody

e.g., The president was attended by several members of his staff.

(OAAD, 2023)

4.2.2.3 Patterns from COCA

Table 2

The Frequency of Grammatical Pattern Using the Word 'Attend'

Possible Pattern	Frequency	
	Lines	percentage
Similarities		
1. attend + something	88	88%
Differences		
2. attend + as + somebody	2	2%
3. attend + something + as + somebody	1	1%
4. attend + to + something	1	1%
5. attend + to + do something	1	1%
6. attend	7	7%
Total	100	100%

Examples of concordance lines in each pattern are shown as follows:

1) attend + something

LN2: Eventually , I'd **attend a barbecue or a children's birthday party** and find myself in

2) attend + as + somebody

LN44: on May 5th . I would be honored to have him **attend as MY special guest**. Chloe (my 2 yr old granddaughter

3) attend + something + as + somebody

LN80: his mother and father put their feuding aside long enough to **attend one of his games as a family**, but in reality the

4) attend + to + something

LN47: individuals have super-acute hearing , although they often **attend better and more systematically to the sound they hear**. Of course

5) attend + to + do something

LN73: listening to Barney Frank read Moby Dick , no one would **attend just to receive the punishment** . I mean , who would pass

6) attend

LN45: Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum . Lynn couldn't **attend** because she was recovering from a stroke in May

4.2.3 Participate

4.2.3.1 Definition from OAAD

a. (vi.) to take part in or become involved in an activity.

(OAAD, 2023)

4.2.3.2 Patterns from OAAD

1. participate + in + something

e.g., She didn't participate in the discussion.

(OAAD, 2023)

4.2.3.3 Patterns from COCA

Table 3

The Frequency of Grammatical Pattern Using the Word 'Participate'

Possible Pattern	Frequency	
	Lines	percentage
Similarities		
7. participate + in + something	91	91%
Differences		
8. participate + as + somebody	2	2%
9. participate	7	7%
Total	100	100%

Examples of concordance lines in each pattern are shown as follows:

1) participate + in + something

LN2: , 2002; Stone & Brown , 1999). Adolescents **participate in a complex social environment** populated by many friendship

2) participate + as + somebody

LN7: a burden because they're mine. # I can actively **participate as a tutor or a mentor**; join one of the 200

3) participate

LN2: in a way that would increase the likelihood that students would **participate** actively. Any group of existing curriculum standards could be

Table 4

The Common Grammatical Pattern of the Verb Synonyms: 'Join', 'Attend', and 'Participate'

JOIN		ATTEND		PARTICIPATE	
Pattern	FQ	Pattern	FQ	Pattern	FQ
join + something	54	attend + something	88	-	-
-	-	attend + as + somebody	2	participate + as + somebody	2

From the 100 concordance lines of the terms *join* and *attend*, the results indicate that the pattern is used by more than half of the words: *join*, *attend* + something. The word *attend* tends to be used in high frequency (88%), as in *attend* + something. Interestingly, only two concordance lines of *attend* and *participate* employ the pattern: *attend*, *participate* + as + somebody. It can be assumed that they are verbs since they are typically used before things and people. The result shows 'verb + noun' as the most frequent in verb words. These terms may not always be interchangeable because they are loose synonyms that reflect Phoocharoensil's study's findings. For instance, I'd *attend* a barbecue party or I'd *join* a barbecue party may be substituted, while I'd *participate* a barbecue party may not be properly substituted in this context; at least a corpus of 100 concordance lines could not reveal their patterns. As a result, different grammatical patterns in Table 4 revealed that the word *participate* stands out from other words in the same set of synonyms as it is shown in specific patterns. Regarding the word *participate*'s grammatical structure, the data from OAAD and concordance lines were compared, and it is interesting to note that they deviate somewhat in the same way; *participate* + as + somebody pattern occurred in 100 concordance lines in corpus data, while the grammatical pattern of this word in OAAD could not be found. It can be inferred that the pattern was used by speakers.

4.3 Collocations

Since the terms in this research are synonymous verbs, nouns and adverbs are their primary collocates. The current investigation, however, was limited to noun collocates and had a window span of 0 words to the left and three words to the right. The results found in the concordance lines from COCA are presented below:

4.3.1 Join

Table 5

The Top 30 Noun Collocates with 'Join' from COCA

Rank	Join		
	Noun Collocate	Frequency	MI Value
1	US	9723	5.43
2	CONVERSATION	1761	6.91
3	FORCES	905	5.64
4	GROUP	858	3.76
5	CLUB	832	5.64
6	TEAM	739	3.71
7	TOGETHER	692	3.52
8	PARTY	574	3.57
9	ARMY	536	4.89
10	RANKS	449	7.06
11	MILITARY	419	3.55
12	TOMORROW	410	4.48
13	HANDS	378	3.31
14	UNION	377	4.35
15	DISCUSSION	365	4.61
16	FIGHT	338	3.73
17	LIST	305	3.45
18	ONLINE	277	3.83
19	DINNER	263	3.96
20	FUN	256	3.33

21	BAND	181	3.85
22	MOVEMENT	177	3.23
23	FACEBOOK	161	4.01
24	EFFORT	159	3.03
25	ORGANIZATION	142	3.01
26	LEAGUE	133	3.21
27	CIRCUS	129	6.31
28	NATO	124	5.27
29	CORPS	122	4.98
30	GANG	121	4.73

The data in Table 5 was gathered from COCA by manually selecting the word with a MI value ≥ 3 and looking for noun collocates with *join* followed by a noun within three words on the website <https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/>. *Us* is the most frequent noun collocation occurring with the word *join*.

The next step was to examine the word *join*'s semantic preferences in order to group its noun collocates according to how closely their meanings matched.

Table 6

Semantic Preference of Noun Collocates of 'Join'

1. Organization	us, group, club, team, list, band, Facebook, organization, league, circus, NATO, force, army, military, corps, gang, union, rank
2. Activity	conversation, party, discussion, fight, dinner, fun, movement, together, hands, effort
3. Others	tomorrow, online

Examples of concordance lines in each theme are shown as follows:

1) Organization

a. We are few in number, and if they join **forces** against me and attack me, I and my household will be destroyed.

b. The parents who don't want their daughter to join the Peace **Corps** for fear she will return only to mooch off them until she

2) Activity:

a. So I'll reiterate this open invitation to columnists and bloggers to join the **conversation**.

b. My best friend and her husband refuse to join a **party** but are liberals.

3) Others

a. Don't forget to join us **tomorrow** night at 7:00 Eastern for Christiane's special report,

b. They may skip their school's league and join an **online** one with hundreds of thousands of dollars at stake.

4.3.2 Attend

Table 7

The Top 30 Noun Collocates with 'Attend' from COCA

Rank	Attend		
	Noun Collocate	Frequency	MI Value
1	SCHOOL	1875	5.26
2	COLLEGE	1334	6.17
3	MEETINGS	637	7.67
4	CHURCH	625	5.3
5	UNIVERSITY	547	4.52
6	CLASSES	454	6.59
7	EVENT	359	5.33
8	CONFERENCE	354	5.56
9	SERVICES	351	4.72
10	FUNERAL	302	7.24
11	GAMES	209	4.05
12	SESSIONS	199	6.5
13	PARTY	189	3.06
14	CEREMONY	188	6.72
15	MASS	183	4.72

16	TRAINING	177	4.09
17	WEDDING	156	5.25
18	WORKSHOPS	128	7.41
19	DINNER	111	3.81
20	RALLY	98	5.98
21	CONVENTION	98	4.84
22	HEARING	91	3.77
23	SUMMIT	84	5.59
24	LECTURES	80	6.92
25	CAMP	77	3.78
26	CONCERT	75	5.18
27	SEMINARS	74	7.65
28	GRADUATE	71	4.48
29	WORSHIP	65	5.54
30	MEMORIAL	65	5.01

The data in Table 7 was gathered from COCA by manually selecting the word with a MI value ≥ 3 and looking for noun collocates with *join* followed by a noun within three words on the website <https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/>. *School* is the most frequent noun collocation occurring with the word *attend*.

Table 8

Semantic Preference of Noun Collocates of 'Attend'

1. Organization	school, college, church, university
2. Activity	meetings, classes, event, conference, services funeral, games, session, party, ceremony, mass, training, wedding, workshops, dinner, rally, convention, hearing, summit, lectures, camp, concert, seminars, graduate, worship, memorial

Examples of concordance lines in each theme are shown as follows:

1) Organization:

- a. She is about to graduate from high school and wants to attend **college** to become a nurse.
- b. the proportion is the same even among those women who attend **church** once a month or more.

2) Activity:

- a. Over the last two rounds, we've had about 800 people attend **meetings**, 400 people sign up for analysis...
- b. She drove more than 50 miles with her 12-year-old son, Khayman Clarkson, to attend the **rally**.
- c. Setting aside a significant part of their faculty budgets for instructors to attend **workshops** and **conferences** in order to stay current in their fields.

4.3.3 *Participate*

Table 9

The Top 30 Noun Collocates with 'Participate' from COCA

Rank	Participate		
	Noun Collocate	Frequency	MI Value
1	STUDY	801	5.04
2	ACTIVITIES	495	6.01
3	PROGRAM	282	3.62
4	SPORTS	240	5.1
5	PROCESS	182	3.15
6	DISCUSSIONS	180	6.41
7	SURVEY	108	4.33
8	EVENTS	101	3.46
9	POLITICS	99	3.53
10	PROJECT	99	3.02
11	ELECTIONS	95	4.7
12	DECISIONS	95	3.95

13	TRAINING	91	3.12
14	MEETINGS	74	4.56
15	DEBATE	74	3.23
16	CONVERSATION	58	3.07
17	TRIALS	50	4.74
18	CLASSROOM	49	3.62
19	DEMOCRACY	49	3.51
20	FORUMS	41	6.19
21	ATHLETICS	40	6.13
22	INTERVIEWS	39	3.8
23	DIALOGUE	35	3.99
24	NEGOTIATIONS	33	3.99
25	AFFAIRS	33	3.31
26	WORKSHOPS	31	5.36
27	PILOT	31	3.5
28	PANEL	31	3.13
29	SESSIONS	30	3.77
30	DRILLS	28	6.46

The data in Table 9 was gathered from COCA by manually selecting the word with a MI value ≥ 3 and looking for noun collocates with *join*, followed by a noun within three words on the website <https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/>. *Study* is the most frequent noun collocation occurring with the word *participate*.

Table 10

Semantic Preference of Noun Collocates of 'Participate'

1. Activity	study, activities, program, sport, process, discussion, survey, events, politics, project, elections, decisions, training, meetings, debate, conversation, trials, classroom, democracy, forums, athletics, interviews,
--------------------	---

	dialogue, negotiations, affairs, workshops, pilot, panel, sessions, drill
--	---

Examples of concordance lines in each theme are shown as follows:

1) Activity:

- a. 188 patients met inclusion criteria and 95 chose to participate in the **study**,
- b. that should not take away their inherent American right to participate in our **democracy**.
- c. They need direction to stay on the straight and narrow, a push to participate in **athletics** and extracurricular activities,

Table 11

The Comparison of Semantic Preference of the Noun Collocations of Each Word

JOIN	ATTEND	PARTICIPATE
Organization	Organization	-
Activity	Activity	Activity
Others	-	-

From Table 11, there was only one main semantic preference of the three verbs which was shared: activity. When considering definitions, *attend* and *participate* shared all similar semantic preferences with *join*. In addition, *join* was in the Others topic, while the other words did not identify it in top thirty noun collocation. Interestingly, the Organization theme of *join* is mainly about the military (NATO, force, army, military, corps). For the Activity theme, *attend* can be subcategorized into traditional/religious activities, namely, funeral, ceremony, mass, wedding, hearing, worship, and memorial. Moreover, *participate* was more widely used in political and legal contexts than the other verbs, such as democracy, politics, forum, and panel. Furthermore, under the Activity theme, the word *participate* can be subcategorized into speaking activities, for example, discussion, debate, conversation, interviews, dialogue, and negotiations.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter includes (1) a summary of the study, (2) a summary of the findings, (3) the pedagogical implications, and (4) recommendations for further research.

5.1 Summary of the Study

In this section, the researcher summarizes the similarities and differences of the three synonym words—*join*, *attend* and *participate*—and evaluates them in accordance with their use in various genres and the criteria of synonyms.

5.1.1 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study were to contrast and compare the verb synonyms *join*, *attend*, and *participate* that were presented in an online dictionary (the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary) and corpus data (the Corpus of Contemporary American English), as well as apply four criteria to distinguish the synonyms: formalities, grammatical patterns, noun collocations, and semantic preferences.

5.1.2 Target Words, Materials, and Procedures

Three verbs regarded to be highly frequent were the study's target words since they had comparable meanings: *join*, *attend*, and *participate*. The three synonyms' definitions and usage patterns were taken from the online Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (OAAD). The Corpus of Contemporary American English, the primary corpus database for comparison, contained concordance lines that were also used as research instruments. In order to compare the data between the OAAD online dictionary and COCA and find potential noun collocations, semantic preferences, degrees of formality, and grammatical patterns, the 100 concordance lines of the three synonyms were examined. The data were systematically analyzed manually in an Excel spreadsheet. To obtain the study's conclusions, frequency was computed.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The four main criteria indicated earlier were used to systematically differentiate between the three synonyms, and the study can be summed up as follows:

5.2.1 Degree of Formalities

The degree of formalities among the three verbs in American English tended to be different.

Figure 4

The Comparison of Formality in Verb Synonyms: 'Join', 'Attend', and 'Participate'

GENRES	Join		GENRES	Attend		GENRES	Participate	
	Frequency	Per Million		Frequency	Per Million		Frequency	Per Million
SPOK	10578	83.86	NEWS	6415	52.69	ACAD	11340	94.67
TV/M	10369	80.96	ACAD	5503	45.94	WEB	4610	37.10
BLOG	8909	69.27	WEB	4425	35.61	BLOG	4192	32.59
WEB	8528	68.63	BLOG	4533	35.25	NEWS	3860	31.71
NEWS	8086	66.42	MAG	3892	30.87	MAG	2942	23.33
FIC	7276	61.49	FIC	2445	20.66	SPOK	2513	19.92
MAG	7641	60.60	SPOK	1938	15.36	TV/M	734	5.73
ACAD	4188	34.96	TV/M	1581	12.34	FIC	619	5.23
Total	65575	66.04	Total	30732	30.95	Total	30810	31.03

The results from Figure 4 show that, compared to *attend* and *participate*, *join* is far more common and widely used, from distribution patterns among text types, as it had the highest occurrence in almost every genre except the Academic genre. Especially in the Spoken genre, *join* occurred the most with 10578 tokens, which is recognized as informal. The usage of the words *attend* and *participate* differed in terms of genres. Notably, the frequency of *attend* and *participate* in the TV and movie subtitles genre seems to be relatively low, with 1,581 tokens and 734 tokens, respectively. Moreover, the word *attend* does not have a predominant genre in which it was outstandingly used, while *participate* had a significant frequency in the Academic genre with 11,340 tokens, which emphasizes a distinction when compared to *join* and *attend*. Therefore, the degree of formality among the three verbs tends to be different: *Join* is mostly found in informal contexts (Spoken), while *attend* (Newspaper) and *participate* (Academic) are

mostly found in formal contexts. These findings align with Kruawong & Phoocharoensil's (2022) statement that synonyms can vary in formality and contextual styles. Since the information was obtained from a corpus-based resource, the frequency of occurrence in different genres cannot be found in the dictionary. Regarding the genres, join, attend, and participate are easy to distinguish and apply in context when considering their most frequently occurring genres. Join frequently occurs in informal contexts, participate most often occurs in formal contexts, and attend falls somewhere in between. Moreover, attend and participate have the same top 5 genres but not in the same order, which means they are similar in terms of formality but differ in range.

5.2.2 Definitions or Meanings

Regarding the meaning of the words, it should be highlighted that join is commonly used to mean "to become a member of an organization, a company, a club, etc." It refers to becoming a part of a group or organization, regardless of whether the person takes any specific action. On the other hand, participate and attend are closely related in meaning. Participate is commonly defined as "to take part in or become involved in an activity," while attend typically conveys the meaning of "to be present at an event or be with somebody and help them." The meanings of these two words refer to being present with someone or at an event and actively engaging in some activity. For example, according to COCA, "Isamberth takes most of her classes online but does manage to attend select sessions in Klagenfurt so she can bond with her fellow [students]" and "People have been asking me whether or not they can participate in a game jam if they have no prior game development experience."

As a result, comparing the synonyms reveals that they all have the same basic meaning and are used in similar contexts. However, upon closer examination, there are a few minor variations in their meanings based on usage patterns. The word attend can be used with a similar meaning by using "and" in a sentence with both join and participate. For example, from COCA, "If they have no prior game development experience, [they can] attend science camps and join computer clubs to help them stay [involved]" and "A central question is, of course, whether Iran and/or Israel will attend and participate." However, for the words join and participate, they are used in similar contexts but not in the same clause. For example, "Part of a community, and that all are

welcome to join, [shows that] you [are proving] you want everyone to participate." In this sentence, all three synonym verbs are used, and they all mean to take part in activities. These findings are in line with Phoocharoensil (2010) and Yang (2016), who suggest that synonyms share a similar core meaning; however, their broader meanings are not exactly the same and cannot be interchangeably used in all contexts due to differences in formality, noun collocations, and semantic preferences.

5.2.3 Grammatical Patterns

Near-synonyms can be distinguished from each other using grammatical patterns. The three synonymous verbs were classified as near-synonyms rather than absolute synonyms for two reasons: first, they shared a common core meaning, and second, due to their different grammatical rules, they could not be used interchangeably in all situations. The findings demonstrate that the three verbs cannot be substituted for one another in some of the shared syntactic patterns. The usage of the verbs in these patterns is influenced by their collocations and formalities.

For instance, consider the grammatical pattern "attend/participate + as + somebody." An example from the TV and Movie subtitles genre is "It's the only class I can attend as a single," where "class" is one of the top ten noun collocates for "attend." Another example from the Academic genre is "The process might be set up to involve and protect children who participate as victims and as perpetrators," where "children" relates to the theme of generation in the semantic preference of "participate." These examples highlight how the verbs' collocations and formalities play a role in specific grammatical patterns. The present study's findings align with those of Phoocharoensil (2010), Phitayakorn (2016), and Pimjuntug (2016) in emphasizing the importance of grammatical patterns in determining the near synonymy of words. In conclusion, due to variations in grammatical patterns, these verbs can be interchangeable in some contexts but not in others.

5.2.4 Noun Collocations

Near-synonyms can be differentiated based on collocations. In this current research, three synonymous verbs—join, attend, and participate—were examined, with a focus on their primary collocations with nouns. Although these three words share a

similar core meaning, they frequently appeared with distinct and related noun collocates. To gain a clearer understanding of their usage patterns, the semantic preference of noun collocates was taken into consideration. Notably, *join* and *attend* share the same semantic preference within the theme of Organization, but they differ in the specific contexts in which they are used. For instance, *join* is often associated with military organizations, while *attend* is primarily used in the context of educational fields. Therefore, the context should be carefully considered when examining noun collocates. For example, "session" is a noun collocate of *attend* and *participate*, but it does not commonly collocate with *join*. Despite sharing sets of semantic preferences, such as Activity, it is evident that *join*, *attend*, and *participate* are near or loose synonyms that cannot be interchangeably substituted in every context.

Taking into account their semantic preferences, it is worth mentioning that *join* is frequently associated with the act of becoming a group member, while *attend* and *participate* are not typically used to express becoming a member of a group. These results demonstrate that synonymous words can be distinguished by considering both noun collocations and the associated semantic preferences. These findings align with the studies of Phoocharoensil (2010, 2021), Phitayakorn (2016), Pimjuntug (2016), Yang (2016), and Kruawong and Phoocharoensil (2022), supporting the notion that the three synonymous verbs cannot be used interchangeably in all situations, despite sharing a common core meaning.

In conclusion, the findings suggest that formality, grammatical patterns, and noun collocations can serve as criteria for differentiating near synonyms. However, it is important to note that the corpus data from the dictionary is insufficient and further research is required in this area.

5.3 Pedagogical Implications

From the above discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1) The three verbs are employed in both formal and informal settings in terms of formality. *Participate* tends to be more frequently employed in formal settings than the others. However, *join* and *attend* tend to be used in more informal than formal context. *Join* and *attend* sound rather informal, *participate* appears to be preferred in formal contexts compared to the others. Compared to *attend* and *participate*, *join* is

more common in informal contexts. To master the usage of everyday language, L2 learners should employ corpus-based evidence in addition to their intuition and dictionaries. Especially when it comes to writing (formal), L2 writers can make use of COCA or another corpus along with consulting a dictionary to select the appropriate word to suit each context.

2) The research has revealed that, in some contexts, the verbs *join*, *attend*, and *participate* all have the same core meaning. However, L2 learners should be aware that these three words may not always be interchangeable because of differences in their formality, grammatical structures, meanings, and noun collocations.

3) The synonyms are regarded as verbs in terms of grammatical patterns and frequently employed with nouns. *Join* provides a greater variety of patterns than others. *Attend* tends to use the attend + something pattern. *Participate* show the participate + in + something pattern. Teachers can clarify and increase students' awareness of the common and distinct grammatical patterns among the three verbs, particularly any patterns that are absent or different between the corpus data and the dictionary.

4) Regarding collocations, the verbs *join*, *attend*, and *participate* shared organization, events, activity, and people. Activity may be considered as strong collocations of these three verbs. It is obvious that these three words have their noun collocates, which L2 should carefully consider when using in a context.

5) *Join*, *attend* and *participate* are near-synonyms, not strict synonyms, in that they do not always stand in for one another, as evidenced by the elements of meaning, formality, grammatical pattern, noun collocation, and semantic preferences.

Consequently, it can be inferred that utilizing corpora provides valuable information on grammatical patterns, definitions, noun collocation, semantic preferences, and formality levels that are not encompassed in online dictionaries. As a result, these findings can greatly contribute to enhancing English language instruction, particularly for EFL students. As learners, it is crucial for us to recognize these variations in the concept of synonyms in order to effectively and naturally employ English synonyms. Moreover, the utilization of corpus data, such as concordance lines, allows us to access additional information beyond what is typically provided in dictionaries. By incorporating these findings and engaging in discussions on various

meanings, usages, and patterns, English language learners and individuals seeking to enhance their English language skills can benefit greatly.

5.4 Recommendations for Further Research

This corpus-based analysis primarily examined verb synonyms and used only the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (OAAD) for the definitions. However, there are more dictionaries and also British English to be concerned. In addition, there are additional standards for separating near-synonyms that were not covered in this study. To gain deeper insights, it is advisable to study both British and American English, including data sources such as Cambridge's dictionaries and well-known corpora like the British National Corpus (BNC). Utilizing multiple corpora allows for comparisons and a broader understanding of the information. Additionally, for a more comprehensive exploration of grammatical patterns in COCA, future research should examine a larger number of concordance lines, increasing the chances of uncovering additional insights.

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APPENDIX A

JOIN : COCA

1	Maybe , he said , eventually , but now I should	join	a Bible group . When I said I did n't have a
2	had since the option was open " Do we want to	join	a church where we can drive cars and have radios and telephones
3	and represented a period of transition where they would either	join	a club as a professional player or attend university . As such
4	- or respond to most of your emails . # You	join	a few sites , check out the guys , and do n't
5	# You should always exercise with any weight loss plan .	Join	a gym if you have the time and disposable income . Pilates
6	the social life is much better at Binghamton . " #	Join	a health maintenance organization . If you got a traditional
7	of such a group . They said they are willing to	join	a larger group , but that the details need to be worked
8	then others started joining) . This spring I decided to	join	a non-profit board and became a trustee of my town 's public
9	's time to challenge yourself to run a half marathon or	join	a weekly boot-camp class . Your musclesand your brain- respond
10	school or the central office at 404-827-8000 . CHEROKEE Members	join	Alliance board Cherokee County commissioners have appointed
11	company that 's ostensibly trying to get as many people to	join	as possible , but it indicates that Google is learning from the
12	century , Pulsipher writes : In a moment Margaret will	join	Beneba , Lettice , Cumba , and Jenny Ebo for the hour
13	WORKS FAST ENOUGH . SOME CREATURES ARE JUST NOT MEANT TO	JOIN	CIVILIZED SOCIETY . LET US HEAD INSIDE AND PREPARE FOR TOMORROW
14	. For fast join performance , define foreign keys on the	join	columns , and declare those columns with the same datatype in
15	Enron that he was part of a select group invited to	join	Enron 's then-chief executive Kenneth Lay and his wife , Linda
16	Pennsylvania State University , has found . Individuals often	join	extremist groups in the same way that they might join gangs --
17	WILL ENCOUNTER A NEW TWIST IN THE RACE . THEY MUST	JOIN	FORCES WITH ANOTHER TEAM , THEN PERFORM ALL TASKS AND MAKE ALL
18	. The Nones are spiritual " Independents " who refuse to	join	formal , authoritative religious communities , which they see
19	the same team will be more than enough for him to	join	former teammates Smoltz , Greg Maddux and Tom Glavine and
20	in front and a paved playground behind . The children ran ahead to	join	friends on the playground . We walked through the front door ,
21	masculinity , their ability to serve their country . Do you	join	her crusade , jump in the trenches and defend the soldiers ,
22	, and supermarket . She gets her husband or son to	join	her on walks . It 's a great way to connect with
23	. For weeks , he 's appealed to other parties to	join	him in a unity government . They 've resisted , leaving his
24	, eight-year-old Hannah and five-year-old Eve , who frequently	join	him on set but wo n't be allowed to see any of
25	But my father says by the time I 'm ready td	join	him , it will not be an option any longer because that
26	never give up trying . CYCLOPS : Magneto thought we would	join	him , Professor . He wanted us to use our special powers
27	He did ask , however , if I would like to	join	his men 's group . The correct answer , of course ,
28	taught me how . Part of me thinks she had me	join	in because it kept me quiet and happy when she wanted to
29	trial period of industrial peace . # From those willing to	join	in establishing this hoped-for period of peace , I shall seek
30	all of us -- in fact , anyone who does not	join	in is dubbed a crank . Rabindranath Tagore # Can you really

31	urge to rush down the slope and join his brothers ,	join	in killing the Twisted Ones , in hunting the remaining Neverborn
32	made surfboards lighter and cheaper , allowing the masses to	join	in on the fun . Alter , who passed away last April
33	into an ambulance , and all the sirens on the street	join	in riotous medley , with him whole inside me.
34	able to do that , that you 're not required to	join	in the electronic contract game . SIEGEL : That proviso used
35	yellowed Egyptians , oldest of all peoples , now want to	join	in the humble fate of providing Rome 's proletariat with grain ,
36	Arlene Walters Moneta , Va . # # More bishops should	join	in this dialogue , although the U.S. bishops ' credibility has
37	conflict out of Israeli conflict in the region for them to	join	in , whether they wanted to particularly or not . The sale
38	'm sorry , I overheard you talking and thought I 'd	join	in . My name 's name . " Once again , offer
39	? It 's just a scrimmage . Do you wan na	join	in ? Come on , every kid 's got ta play Motorball
40	as L Jinny , who may have traveled to Syria to	join	ISIS . His father currently in U.S. custody held on
41	and he was arrested three times when he went south to	join	it . The arrests came in 1961 , while taking part in
42	Sky ; the Maniacs , Bragg , Hornsby and KRS-One will	join	John Denver , Run-DMC , the Indigo Girls , Olivia Newton-John ,
43	she put it , a life-transforming experience , and she might	join	Johnny 's dad 's Christian nonprofit . Not because she felt
44	free of his barbarian master and saved the tottering state .	Join	Lars Brownworth as he looks at Zeno , the unlikely savior of
45	and Phoenician mythological scenes , some blatantly erotic ,	join	lives of the saints and depictions of hunting , farming and
46	who I really care about . Gabriel Ruskin , would you	join	me by the Carousel of Life ? Once in a blue moon
47	myself and my associates , Mr. Dondero . Perhaps you will	join	me for a cup of your excellent coffee . " Again I
48	3187562	Join	me for a short meeting at ad:tech London , Sept. 19-20 #
49	back soon . In the meantime perhaps you 'd like to	join	me for this ... modest feast I 've prepared . It smells
50	see me , Commander ? Just thought you 'd like to	join	me in a toast , before the reception . Ambassador G'Kar .
51	" final count . # " I hope that Mark will	join	me in calling for an accurate vote tally so that there wo
52	and repel the navy from here definitively if you agree to	join	me in sailing away from here for good . I stole it
53	night , Diane . I 'm Sam Donaldson in Washington .	Join	me later tonight on Nightline when we 'll discuss the
54	shouted . " Are you gentlemen going to sit there or	join	me on the bridge ? " " Coming , " said Lukinov
55	, including MerlinOne and Widen . # I hope you 'll	join	me , Irina and many DAM / MAM practitioners at the Henry
56	said , " You dance so well . " " Come	join	me , " she said . He said , " No ,
57	came up to me , and asked me " will you	join	me ? " if I have the kind of free will theists
58	as a team , " Jabara says of her decision to	join	Meretz , which she 's been a member of for 12 years
59	want to get more in-depth training on Marketing Videos ...	Join	My Team Below ! # Join us on our team below and
60	of this ink-redible deal , so start shopping now .	Join	My Team ! Upcoming Classes for Donnas Sassy Stampers FBI
61	January 1994) . # * Should Russia be allowed to	join	NATO ? : 54 percent yes , 37 percent no . (
62	might get injured or die ? Absolutely , sir . Anybody	join	not knowing that that might be an option ? We lose PFC
63	on the oven , and a heart-shaped metal dish . These	join	objects evoking traditional African-American burial -- pipes
64	of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced that the U.S. would	join	others in raising \$100 billion a year by 2020 to help poorer

65	with that ? I deal with it by inviting people to	join	our cause by the thousands , by the tens of thousands and
66	in American Public Life . " If you would like to	join	our conversation , the number is (800) 989-8255 . That
67	Ambition , White Hollywood . " If you 'd like to	join	our conversation , if you have any questions for Jill Watts about
68	being married still is n't the norm -- but is #	Join	our email list : Stay up to date with the latest
69	arrive at a remembrance ceremony for the victims of the #	Join	our email list : Stay up to date with the latest
70	! But first , we ask that in exchange , you	join	our merry band . We 'll train you in fighting , we
71	strangers . On those rare occasions when we were invited to	join	our parents ' dinner parties , Mona got right up next to
72	our legal team . In his new role , Michael will	join	our product organization to expand , improve and formalize our
73	incentives , and suspension of seniority rights . Refusal to	join	paramilitary groups has been regarded as proof of opposition to
74	of families have gone to relax and reconnect , teens can	join	peers for tennis mixers , evening get-togethers , kayak tours ,
75	workorder.supervisor , person.displayname from w orkorder	join	person on **36;11808;TOOLONG where historyfl ag=0 and
76	that year Edgar Jr . accepted his father 's invitation to	join	Seagram . He was 26 years old . He worked three months
77	ceremonial robes . After smashing a cask of sake , they	join	state officials , suppliers and company employees in toasting
78	because very small proportions of students on any given campus	join	student fellowships . But Collin Tomikawa , an InterVarsity
79	champs wanted him , saying it would be career suicide to	join	such a stacked team . Finally , Neshek figured he 'd take
80	semifinals for arguing with coach Hill and refusing to	join	team huddles . # OCT. 2 , 1995 : Traded to Chicago
81	favorite . # DB Jeremy Tyler of Lithonia , GA will	join	teammate OL Joshua Outlaw on an unofficial visit to Clemson
82	second- , third- , and fourth-place prizes of \$1,000 . To	join	that group , Serbian GM Milos Perunovic won his last-round
83	Christ prohibited his followers from waging war . Refusing to	join	the army was bad enough , but so many Pagans turned Chris-tian
84	like I never did achieve that , so I decided to	join	the Army . And hopefully , I went into it hoping to
85	might have been an idealistic , left-wing activist , eager to	join	the campaign of many single issue groups . This , however ,
86	free events this summer and fall . July 18-Nov. 2 .	Join	the celebration as the High unveils " Mi Casa , " 6-10
87	. The website above contains events and ideas for you to	join	the celebration . Please note : # * A short YouTube video
88	echoed in her mind over and over again : Should she	join	the church with her friends this fall or should she wait and
89	diplomats till they can show some semblance of government , and	join	the civilized world . And btw , no more students visas for
90	. Brandon desires me to say , as you wish to	join	the clergy , that he has pleasure in offering you the parish
91	scribbling from either Marx or Mao , that inspired Deng to	join	the Communist movement . Deng saw the flaws in the Chinese system
92	he arrived in Washington . He announced that he would not	join	the Congressional Black Caucus , telling reporters , " My father
93	to capitalize on the opportunity for our organization to	join	the conversation in the social media space . AWNY will reach out
94	hour of TALK OF THE NATION . If you want to	join	the conversation , our number here in Washington is 1 (800
95	4191063 Posted !	Join	the Conversation Bloomfield Twp. maid accused of stealing
96	from Kansas State University with a degree in journalism .	Join	the Conversation # We invite you to use our commenting

97	assaulting immigrants in their neighborhoods. yiorgos went to	join	the demonstration against this activity and was tortured as a
98	composure shattered . Pvt . Rodriguez was a prime candidate to	join	the epidemic of military suicides . During 12 months of walking
99	from meeting those delegates tomorrow . Bajor 's effort to	join	the Federation hinges on what happens over the next few days .
100	and dazzle the crowd with the UGG Classic Sparkle Collection or	join	the fight against breast cancer purchasing UGGs from the UGG

APPENDIX B

ATTEND : COCA

1	, for which reason most of the Western bishops could not	attend	a council to be held in the East . Leo I therefore
2	ruler Kim Jong Un . Wong Maye-E , AP # Schoolgirls	attend	a dance class at the Mangyongdae Children's Palace in Pyongyang
3	reclusiveness . Over the past year I 've been obliged to	attend	a few events on behalf of TPOD . At several of these
4	early and get a head start ? Do you want to	attend	a gaming convention ? There are so many other things you can
5	classic roadster to park in your own driveway but you could	attend	a local car show or browse through a collector 's magazine .
6	hang out with agents , editors , and booksellers . I	attend	a lot of launches at the mystery bookstores , " paying it
7	but then it was time to grab some food and then	attend	a meeting with some NFL people . George Young , the Giants
8	that leads to the Tippecanoe Battlefield in Battle Ground ; or	attend	a musical event put on by Friends of Bob , our local
9	Rudd has ruled out a trip to Washington in April to	attend	a nuclear non-proliferation meeting . The Prime Minister has
10	grader . Vilma somehow managed to graduate from High School and	attend	a private college , Miami . How in the world can this
11	for the most part in public schools , although one did	attend	a private school for a couple of years , " Lasch told
12	to support pro-cycling ISTEA legislation . Give a damn .	ATTEND	A PRO RACE . Road or off . Both if possible .
13	to face such questions . Eventually he arranged for her to	attend	a session of EST . She sat one whole day , not
14	had ordered complete rest but that he still planned to	attend	a two-day summit with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French
15	proud rep of a major credit card company . I also	attend	a university full time . You might think that you are pulling
16	at 5:30 p.m . # The public is also invited to	attend	a Venus Transit event will run from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.
17 yes I do run and no I do not	attend	abortion rallies . # What concerns me is that she is not
18	here ? Got nothing better to do . Do you not	attend	an educational institution ? What planet are you from ? ! Duh
19	an airport at the same time as Dita . Then they	attend	an event at the same time a week or so later .
20	My husband and I were both fortunate to be able to	attend	an Ivy League college , but not without making tough choices .
21	only managed to find one , but he invited her to	attend	an underground mass the following Sunday . Asked if I wanted to
22	County spokesperson Connie Watson said the public is invited to	attend	and learn more about the current status of the shelter as well
23	school . You will not collect him . You will not	attend	any recitals , plays , sporting events or school functions up to
24	3168761 More than 140	attend	Around the World educational/cultural event # Sally
25	significant barriers in terms of the institutions they	attend	as well as the kind of experiences they have at their respective
26	claimants and would act appropriately . # Hypothesis : men who	attend	atheist/sceptic conventions are more likely to be misogynist
27	mode , and I 'll let you know . He did	attend	Boston College , and was born in NY 's Hell 's Kitchen
28	, " In my experience , many nurses are expected to	attend	breastfeeding education sessions on their own time . " Time is an

29	very comfortable " with having his wife , a nurse ,	attend	Cabinet meetings -- " I could n't have a better adviser "
30	1989 and currently serves 60 students . All of the students	attend	Chicago public high schools . Most students are
31	expected . I come from a conservative family . They all	attend	church regularly . Some voted against Question 6 but some that
32	, which include community service , requirements of parents to	attend	classes , temporary removal from class , and other corrective
33	Robb is a tall and fit Bostonian who went West to	attend	college at Stanford in the early seventies . His
34	champion in his weight class , had received a scholarship to	attend	college in Tennessee in the fall . # AUG. 8 # Katie
35	this we can conclude that many more students who wanted to	attend	college were able to as a result of this aid . At
36	the unique experience of being the first in their family to	attend	college) was chosen . Next , a smaller heterogeneous sample of
37	communities , but who may not have the financial means to	attend	college . The scholarship program will award 100 renewable
38	living , we have families , we get married , we	attend	colleges , we are sports-men , we are politicians , we are
39	the state of Ohio , and it involves the requirement to	attend	cosmetology training and receive an examination and a license
40	the press and the White House . # Thomas continues to	attend	daily briefings most mornings at the White House , and she also
41	# You can play bingo at the American Legion/Auxiliary tent ,	attend	dairy shows and horse shows , take your kids to the midway
42	, and , on some occasions , the parents who do	attend	do so because they are not supportive of the program .
43	said it was regrettable that their children were too young to	attend	due to age restrictions at the concert venues . According to
44	my website . I would just like the same respect to	attend	events as those same reporters who are n't working as hard as
45	with your local indie is one of the best ways to	attend	events , as well as get some free books from time to
46	nonsense . I am not a member of the church I	attend	every week because they are SBC and put in their BF &M;
47	\$50 per person , only \$25 for full-time students . Seminarians	attend	free of charge . # You can register online at
48	says . # Although many people argue against letting children	attend	funerals , grief counselors and child psychiatrists agree that
49	' Some fans of franchises with Indian team names inevitably	attend	games as faux Indians in redface and feathers . The Indians ,
50	's anemic development slate . # As Ellison gears up to	attend	her fifth Oscar ceremony , she 's eschewing a showy party in
51	crowd of thousands who had come from around the country to	attend	his political debut in a small town in northern India . "
52	Have a Dream " speech . // If the event you	attend	is a march or parade , expect some street closings . // King
53	going on for years . The parishes where the divorced/remarried	attend	is common knowledge among the laity . They are often the ones
54	pm # The main academic governance body at the university I	attend	is currently re-writing the policy on the editing of students '
55	and choir at the small village school she had attempted to	attend	just after expulsion from her hometown school . Days free of
56	going to have to be much more focused going forward (attend	less wargames shows and stop looking at TMP) . I think
57	, judge , mayor or clergy , you 'll have to	attend	marriage education classes . # Enthusiasm for requiring
58	reflected a good relationship , as many young people	attend	Mass with their families , and this is a good value to
59	" My major is biology , and my goal is to	attend	med school . Science is my hardest subject , but I want

60	like those at Mercer and Morehouse , receive financial help to	attend	medical school . Officials said Mercer got more state funding
61	or mental health fairs . At night , mosque officials often	attend	meetings at nearby churches , synagogues or social agencies ,
62	belonged to the world , and I should not want to	attend	meetings so constantly . This emigrating to Zion seems to me
63	will I tell them , there ? - I need to	attend	meetings . How do I leave my business ? Look ...
64	long ago . # The law back then required Linda to	attend	Monroe Elementary even though a better school , Sumner , was
65	like these , " weighed a lot on his decision to	attend	Montrose , " said William Brown , Watkins 's stepfather , who
66	more than 1,000 industry executives will pay \$ 445 each to	attend	Morningstar 's annual two-day conference in Chicago , which
67	the cousin of dread . Three weeks ago I agreed to	attend	my eight- - year high school reunion . Eight- - year
68	wife . I 've stopped by to invite you both to	attend	my excellent cooking class in Paris this summer . You will
69	my doctorate under him . # Uncle Jack was unable to	attend	my graduation . But a week later , I received a letter
70	the school age population (about 25 percent of school students	attend	nongovernment schools) . # Most squadrons conduct a range of
71	young children reading (or listening to) picture books must	attend	not only to the words of stories , but also to visual
72	veterans and veterans with disabilities , I invite you to	attend	one of our twice monthly free " Ask the Military Recruiting
73	? If a client suffering a bitter divorce is invited to	attend	one of the church 's regular support groups , is that
74	be away from home . There was always a meeting to	attend	or neighbor to visit or a deal to do in town .
75	just a high school student , why would I want to	attend	or play football at KU if people get bashed by their own
76	some of their resources very useful . I 'm going to	attend	our local AGM next week in Guildford and talk to some of
77	all your smiling faces ! Anyone interested in motorcycling may	attend	our meetings and events . # We do n't all ride motorcycles
78	receive probation with conditions , such as being required to	attend	parenting skills classes or pay restitution.203 Jail time is "
79	following characteristics : 60% female , 84% are non-White , 62%	attend	part-time , and the average age is 30 . UCC participates in
80	Roseanne , " is based -- and headed for Oregon to	attend	Portland Community College and then the University of Oregon .
81	indicated that children would now also be required to	attend	preparatoria (grades ten through twelve) . However , tuition of
82	media literacy in the faith community , I screen films ;	attend	press junkets ; hear directors , writers , and actors speak about
83	the performance of students who were awarded scholarships to	attend	private school through a lottery system to that of their peers
84	to a resume . Every teaching assistant should be expected to	attend	quality inservice meetings on the department 's expectations
85	" an important part of their daily life and that they	attend	religious services every week or almost every week . " And since
86	(inmates less likely to reoffend may be more likely to	attend	religious services in the first place) , success stories like
87	the wealthy is a booming business . Each year 10,000 kids	attend	residential programs to get off drugs and deal with emotional
88	name creates a bond , " said Hopkins , who will	attend	Salem State University this fall . # ' We put people in
89	clarifications to the welfare law where recipients will work or	attend	school and receive pay checks instead of food stamps and welfare
90	time at Vanderbilt . Ronnie then goes to New York to	attend	school at Juilliard and is playing the piano when she gets a

91	was trying to obliterate our culture by making the children	attend	school . And if you want to be honest about it ,
92	Should children be allowed to choose whether or not they	attend	school ? Yes , Children Should Have A Say In Their
93	literacy programs , especially for women and girls who want to	attend	schools and literacy classes in order to lead a peaceful and
94	in school . # More than 226 million children do not	attend	secondary school . # Many children who do enroll in school do
95	, 9:09 pm 9:09 pm # SANTAFENM : Obama did n't	attend	security briefings . He is ultimately responsible for what
96	did not obtain a good result from their therapy refused to	attend	sessions further . Only those patients who continued to attend
97	# " He never hesitated to play golf with someone or	attend	something -- that 's what really got us off the ground ,
98	' are orderly and law abiding , and are disposed to	attend	strictly to their own business . If as much could be said
99	she sees nothing inappropriate about having a campaign aide	attend	such meetings . The targeting of Tea Party groups began April 1
100	, they want to know why in their school that they	attend	that they do n't teach any heritage -- European heritage or white

APPENDIX C

PARTICIPATE : COCA

1	an epoch in which they enjoyed unusual political power and could	participate	actively in the dominant culture , " 1 Gerber cites many examples
2	day . I think the more you can get people to	participate	actively in the show , the less of a show-spectator spectacle it
3	encourage and assist all competent individuals to enter ,	participate	and advance in the engineering profession without prejudice .
4	the events of 1987 , and Streetsblog readers are invited to	participate	and contribute . # This cover of City Cyclist shows TA actions
5	income from a business in which the owner does not materially	participate	and from rental operations , including rental real estate .
6	as special master in the prior consent decree action , to	participate	as amicus curiae . In overruling Microsoft 's objection , the
7	march style . In all these variations the students can actively	participate	as musicians . (Research finding 6 .) # H. Read
8	for student SES and student achievement , ELL students no longer	participate	at lower rates than non-ELL students . These results indicate
9	not participate at the national level , and 94% do not	participate	at the international level . Of those subjects involved beyond
10	to reword subsection B as " Everyone has the right to	participate	at their liberty in the cultural life of the community , to
11	, after drinking a certain amount , does n't want to	participate	at , if he did n't at the beginning , he certainly
12	fulltime combatants and " civilians " who may episodically	participate	directly in or consciously facilitate combat operations . The
13	when participating is unethical and that athletes have a duty to	participate	drug-free . Responses regarding benefits of drug use and the
14	for president , or plans to make plans . I will	participate	every way I can , consistent with my obligation as governor ,
15	from 3 to 4:30 p.m . Parents or grandparents may also	participate	for free in exchange for assisting during the class . The cost
16	, irrespective of class , a means by which we could	participate	fully in the production of images . Hence , photography is
17	relationships with their principal . They are less willing to	participate	if their relationship is perceived as closed and controlling .
18	freedom from religion does n't include forcing everyone else to	participate	in a charade so you can pretend John Lennon 's " Imagine
19	is teaching how to regulate your emotions and being able to	participate	in a classroom setting . That 's how you prepare children for
20	be doing . The introduction should describe how students will	participate	in a group activity to design and produce a **25;736;TOOLONG
21	Bank , and International Monetary Fund . Students now regularly	participate	in a Model UN and an Amnesty International Club . Together with
22	Voters in November approved a proposal to allow the state to	participate	in a multistate lottery . Colorado Lottery officials decided on
23	that Washington was most adamant about , and these people can	participate	in a peaceful transition of power ? They ca n't do it
24	benefits . ? Individual and small-group plans are required to	participate	in a risk-adjustment system , but self-insured plans are exempt
25	to Sunni political parties that last weekend agreed to	participate	in a Shiite-majority government , he said they had " put a
26	their best self , to be individuals to compete and to	participate	in a society with an equal starting point . Not necessarily a
27	your existing Twitter or Facebook account . You can comment ,	participate	in a threaded conversation , receive updates on conversations
28	certificate . # What candidates do in the program : #	Participate	in a two-week summer institute covering the " Essentials of

29	semirigid support and motion control for individuals who	participate	in a variety of physical activities . Thin is for those needing
30	can take a variety of forms : they can work ,	participate	in a work program , or participate in a SNAP employment and
31	You said only one out of six Arab countries accepted to	participate	in Active Endeavour , so it 's only Algeria to approve to
32	a documented citizen of the United States , I have to	participate	in all the responsibilities of freedom and opportunity ,
33	student and why they are necessary . If the child will	participate	in alternate assessment , the rationale for that decision must
34	date , many children grow to accept the divorce as they	participate	in an activity-filled " Celebrate Me " day in which some kids
35	ADHD seem to be less hyperactive and learn better when they	participate	in animal-therapy programs . Pets offer practical lessons , too
36	to the ideological group . # But Hizbullah has refused to	participate	in any government over which Hariri presides , despite the fact
37	, garden , cook , write poetry , do genealogy ,	participate	in any of a hundred hobbies , or collect coins , stamps
38	of the two Supreme Courts had never been called on to	participate	in any program of any kind . Since then , such meetings
39) will allow employees to understand , engage in , and	participate	in appropriate standards of behavior. # 2.2.2 Governments :
40	assign clients to BSFC . Clients were given the choice to	participate	in BSFC or in non-time-limited counseling , and although the two
41	have observed cheating and its detection , their willingness to	participate	in cheating , and their sense of ethics and acceptability of
42	agreement that required clients to agree not to pursue or	participate	in class-action suits . That move , however , did n't sit
43	priorities and methods . Incentives for community members to	participate	in conservation programming will be identified and promoted
44	offer a safe haven to students in mainstreamed classes when they	participate	in controversial discussions . Nonetheless , the results of
45	student is denied the opportunity to compete for teams or to	participate	in courses that are not separate or different . # A recipient
46	and financial status , can adversely affect the ability to	participate	in daily living activities . These issues can potentially
47	who jump through the hoops to get on the ballot to	participate	in debates ; challenging the most egregiously biased media ;
48	as child care centers , and parents and other family members	participate	in developing and implementing service plans . # Although
49	papers . Once she got used to her requirement that they	participate	in discussion , she could tell that most of them were beginning
50	experiences of " non-engaged youth " aged 15- 24 who do not	participate	in education , training , and employment (Shek &; Lee ,
51	RESOURCES # Many community health organizations are eager to	participate	in efforts to achieve smoke-free workplaces . Local branches of
52	the workings of the EPA and the nuclear industry . I	participate	in electronic bulletin boards on which environmental
53	explore the world around them , engage in critical thinking and	participate	in exciting hands on and imaginative activities . Camps include
54	come in ? # Teachers and deans strongly encourage students to	participate	in extracurricular activities to put on their college
55	who oppose it will find themselves imprisoned or retired if they	participate	in failed rebellions . These new incentives and the fear of
56	this year , was able to accommodate every brewery wanting to	participate	in GABF , with the exception of the Anheuser-Busch InBev and
57	laws must provide the threat of severe sanctions for those who	participate	in hard core cartel activity and fail to self-report . Second ,
58	, live in a community residence with support , and actively	participate	in his local community . Matt 's teacher first reviewed his IEP

59	are eligible for this . # Since not all student loans	participate	in IBR or loan forgiveness , you could certainly ask your lender
60	. We must continue to fund programs where these students can	participate	in in-depth studies at a pace commensurate with their abilities
61	for total coverage of all citizens who choose to view and	participate	in informational election programming . We do n't need
62	for African-Americans made a difference in their decision to	participate	in it . Many of the parents had attended other educational
63	a war before that . I was witness there . I	participate	in it . And I regret to say the killings . There
64	kick off a discussion and I 'm counting on you to	participate	in it . If you 're not feelin ' my topic ,
65	The way to change the culture of crunch is to not	participate	in it . This is something that the management can only perpetuate
66	booklet of science experiments to 18,000 schools that	participate	in its Educate America program . The bulk of the program involves
67	, academic disciplinary fields , and perspectives to	participate	in its work . All this was undertaken with the purpose of
68	is held that anyone affected by decisions has a right to	participate	in making them , but surely this is too broad . IBM
69	involved in school activities . I 'm lucky if I can	participate	in one activity a year , so I worry that my kids
70	which may include you ? Although I do not plan to	participate	in OOW , I 'm not against any law-abiding protesters expressing
71	evidence of professional growth and academic currency #	participate	in other campus activities , committees , and projects #
72	project so basically it specifically invites women to come and	participate	in our community and tells them how to get started . And
73	want to emphasize again that we did invite Wells Fargo to	participate	in our conversation today . They declined , and they did give
74	the Hawley Hamlet . # All told , 20 families now	participate	in our hamlet . Everyone has his or her individual vegetable plot
75	very much . JIM-LEHRER : A reminder that you may also	participate	in our special emphasis on issues for the 2000 presidential race
76	the mathematics assessment quiz . Out of 72 students agreeing to	participate	in our study who had enrolled in one of the small class
77	in a way that many more people in our society will	participate	in our success . And accountability . Tavis : I 'm sorry
78	and gender-stereotyped beliefs may affect opportunities to	participate	in PE class . <> L : Gender Interaction and Gender-stereotyped
79	, (5) provide sufficient course offerings for students to	participate	in performance and nonperformance courses , and (6)
80	" more frequently than males and were less likely to	participate	in physical activity outside of physical education or have
81	boost older kids ' interest and patience levels , let them	participate	in planning the route and following it with a map . They
82	in bringing about intergroup change . A score for willingness to	participate	in political protest was obtained by summing scores across the
83	. " # By all accounts , however , Remington did	participate	in practice . Freshmen defensive linemen Arik Armstead and
84	goggles , and lab coat would not be otherwise qualified to	participate	in programs such as auto body repair , horticulture , or
85	. Many studies have shown that , when farmers actively	participate	in projects and have some responsibility for the operation ,
86	participates on a varsity team . Nearly 80% of Colgate students	participate	in recreational or outdoor education programming . #
87	to influence these agencies , organizations , or groups ; and	participate	in risk management when confronted with an important health or
88	, like you got to do and like I got to	participate	in school , but Greg 's different . BRADLEY : Does he
89	a qualified individual with a disability the opportunity to	participate	in services , programs , or activities that are not separate or

90	and goodies at Johnston Street Java . # The businesses that	participate	in Shop Local Acadiana will be under the tent next to the
91	free media , integrity in government , and the freedom to	participate	in society and have a say over how your country is run
92	are finally speaking up . Can't allow my students to	participate	in something illegal . Well , there 's a reason they 're
93	ministry , I stop listening . Why would I want to	participate	in something so ridiculous ? " # The really sad thing is
94	taking the DEMO test were asked to indicate their desire to	participate	in sports , band , or clubs . There were 53 of
95	management after enrolling at Illinois a semester early to	participate	in spring practice when most kids are getting ready for the prom
96	. In some towns , fewer than 15 percent of students	participate	in state testing - a number so small as to render any
97	way to do that is to create a portfolio that can	participate	in stocks ' growth over long periods of time while affording
98	better spent at study or recreation . # Students often also	participate	in student organized and led halaqah groups which read ,
99	class are forced to pay into because by law they must	participate	in such as medicare and ss which taxpayers pay into their whole
100	down ? Oh no . What if they ask us to	participate	in the birth ? Is that an invitation one can decline ?