Using Sketch Engine with BAWE

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This manual will help you get started with Sketch Engine. Once you get proficient with this, you will be able to use the Sketch Engine manual available from the Sketch Engine website.

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Lesson 1 Making a simple concordance search

1.1 Introduction to the interface

Click on the line which says 'British Academic Written English Corpus'

Open corpora

| Corpus name | Language | Tokens | Words | |
|--|----------|------------|------------|-----|
| Brown | English | 1,175,675 | 1,007,299 | 💷 🍕 |
| ACL Anthology Reference Corpus (ARC) | English | 49,348,397 | 38,792,655 | 👳 🍕 |
| British Academic Written English Corpus (BAWE) | English | 8,336,262 | 6,964,411 | 💷 🍕 |
| British Academic Spoken English Corpus (BASE) | English | 1,252,256 | 1,186,290 | 👳 🍕 |

In the 'Query' box, write the word that you are interested in investigating. In this example, we have chosen the word 'factor'.

| Simple query: | factor | Make Concordance |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| | Query types Context Text types | |
| Query type | ● simple ○ lemma ○ phrase ○ word ○ characte | r 🔘 CQL |

Click on 'Make concordance'. You will get a page of results like this:

| Query factor 4 | 548 (545.6 per million) |
|----------------|--|
| Page 1 | of 228 Go Next Last |
| BAWE-1.txt | not the only reason for the continuation of racism, economic factors have also had an impact. The racism apparent at the time of |
| BAWE-1.txt | involved in the actual area (May, 1997). Human judgement is a key factor in this criticism, but as the decision process shows it is |
| BAWE-1.txt | pull in the decision, introduced by Morrell (1994), looking at factors identified as 'pulling' women into motherhood; psychological |
| BAWE-1.txt | pulling' women into motherhood; psychological, social and economic factors , as well as looking at the influences of 'push' factors such |
| BAWE-1.txt | economic factors, as well as looking at the influences of 'push' factors such as national discourses on motherhood and social policy |
| BAWE-1.txt | , considering the influence of personal, social and economic factors , and changing opportunities for women. In considering all of |
| BAWE-1.txt | considered a reality (Gittins, 1993). However as well as personal factors attracting women to motherhood, economic and social factors |
| BAWE-1.txt | factors attracting women to motherhood, economic and social factors may also be influential. Lancaster has argued that children |
| BAWE-1.txt | in Andorka, 1978, p364). However it is now felt that economic factors do not influence the decision as much as in previous times, |
| BAWE-1.txt | are not needed to provide a source of income. Instead social factors have more of an input. Coleman claims that children are a form |
| BAWE-1.txt | often combine in a complex way, however they are not the only factors that affect the decision. National discourses on motherhood |
| BAWE-1.txt | 1996). These discourses in society influence the more personal factors that are involved on the decision to become a mother, as they |
| BAWE-1.txt | society influence and combine with personal, economic and social factors to create a complex combination of reasons as to why women |
| BAWE-1.txt | again (Gillespie, 2000). There is also the influence of economic factors to consider. Children are no longer economic assets, but are |
| BAWE-1.txt | to have (Andorka, 1978). This links quite closely to social factors , as a desired lifestyle can be quite important when considering |
| BAWE-1.txt | shows that as well as there being personal, economic and social factors influencing the decision not to have children, changes in employment |
| BAWE-1.txt | discourses emerging on motherhood and reproduction mean that these factors are possible in modern society. Therefore it is a complex combination |
| BAWE-1.txt | for women, and this impacts upon personal, economic and social factors , including security, happiness and social capital, that lead |
| BAWE-1.txt | do not have children is a complex process influenced by many factors , and based upon a variety of discourses and opportunities ingrained |
| BAWE-1.txt | outline why mass unemployment emerged at this time, including factors of global changes, technological advances and government policies |
| Page 1 | of 228 Go Next Last |

In the blue box in the top right corner, you can see how many instances of the word 'factor' (both singular and plural) occur in the whole corpus: 4548. If Sketch Engine finds that there are more than a few instances of a word, these will be displayed on a number of pages – in this case, there are 228 pages.

'Factor' and 'factors' appear on the screen in red because they are the search words. They are in the centre of the page. This kind of display is called a KWIC (Key Word In Context) concordance. It helps you to see what kinds of words surround the search term. For example, 'factors' are described as 'key', 'social' and 'economic'. These words ('key', 'social' and 'economic') are collocates of 'factors'.

We can obtain much more detail about collocations by using the 'Collocations' feature in Sketch Engine. We will look at how to do this in Lesson 2.

1.2 View options: length and number of concordance lines

At the moment you have 20 lines on the page. If you want to see more lines on the page, or if you want longer lines, you can do this by clicking on 'View options'. You will see this page:

| Attributes | Structures | | References | |
|---|--|------------|-----------------|---|
| word | <text></text> | • | Token number | • |
| tag | <back></back> | | text.discgroup | |
| | <body></body> | | text.discipline | |
| | <div1></div1> | | text.educ | |
| llempos | <div2></div2> | | text.genre | |
| sem 🗌 | <div3></div3> | | text.grade | |
| textpart | <div4></div4> | | text.l1 | |
| | <div5></div5> | | text.level | |
| Display attributes | <0IV6> | | text.sex | |
| C For each taken | conigraph> | | div1 p | |
| C mure a chi token | <pre>cepigraphi></pre> | | div1.tvpo | |
| KWIC tokens only | <formula></formula> | - 1 | div2 type | - |
| Page size (number of lines): 20 | | | | |
| Sort good dictionary examples. | | | | |
| Number of lines to be | sorted: 100 | | | |
| Sort good dictional Number of lines to be I con for one-click Allow multiple lines | sorted: 100 sentence cop s selection | ying | s | |
| Sort good dictiona Number of lines to be Icon for one-click Allow multiple line KML template for one- | sorted: 100 sentence cop s selection click copying: | ying |] :] | |

If you enter '100' in the 'Page size' box, and '80' in the 'KWIC Context size' box, and then click on the 'Change View Options' button, you will see much more text on the page.

If you select 'text discgroup' you will see blue letters standing for disciplinary groups in the left column. These are 'AH' for Arts and Humanities, 'LS' for Life Sciences, 'PS' for Physical Sciences and 'SS' for 'Social Sciences'.

If you select 'text discipline' or 'text genre' you will see the discipline or genre of each concordance line.

You can select more than one of these by holding down the Control key. In this example, the disciplinary group and the genre were both selected.

| PS,Methodology recount | calculated by dividing the limit moment by the yield moment. Shape Factor = 181.6 / 120.93 = 1.5, this is the typical value for a rectangular |
|-------------------------|---|
| PS,Exercise | is the identity matrix we get the Eigen Values as: Stiffness Factor = Order of Stiffness Factor = We can write the system in the |
| LS,Methodology recount | Second dilution = Therefore, total dilution = And, total dilution factor = Therefore, it should be reported that there are 5.75 × 10 |
| PS,Exercise | get the Eigen Values as: Stiffness Factor = Order of Stiffness Factor = We can write the system in the form of: Where Taking the |
| AH,Essay | case studies, he noted that there was a combination of internal factors - "urban disorder, popular heterodox religious movements led |
| AH,Essay | , T. Mackay, I, & Flege, J. 2001). They provided several factors - age of L2 learning (AOL), length of residence (LOR), gender |
| LS,Case study | the times when he has become acutely ill and look for a common factor - an exercise such as ranking of life events in order of perceived |
| LS,Essay | those without such experiences, and how psychological and social factors - and in particular the family dynamic - have a large bearing |
| SS,Case study | flights to Buenos Aires from those areas may prove a negative factor - Buenos Aires is cheap, but it remains fairly expensive to |
| SS,Essay | Cragg et al 2002, Chan et al 2006). The effect of the forth factor - Business and IT executives' relationship management has been |
| AH,Essay | establishing that this factor is a subset of the general external factor - challenges posed by the Europeans, acknowledging the centrality |
| PS,Critique + Critique | Conflicts could be broadly divided into two progress defining factors - functional and dysfunctional. Traditionally conflicts were |
| AH,Essay | musical ability has not been identified. Strangely, a similar factor - imitation ability in Flege's original report (Flegeal. 1995 |
| PS,Methodology recount | tetrahedral of square planar geometry. Firstly, there are the steric factors - it is easier to adopt a tetrahedral configuration if the |
| PS,Methodology recount | nom value to be used when calculating the stress concentration factor - k t. Stress concentration and measuring stresses in materials |
| AH,Essay | suprasegmental qualities. However, it is a little confusing that the two factors - L2 language use and L1 language use can be analyzed separately |
| SS,Methodology recount | balance in response to devaluation of real exchange rate to five factors - recognition, decision, delivery, replacement and production |
| SS,Essay | instance, "economics institutions are defined as a system of social factors - such as rules, beliefs, norms and organisations - that guide |
| SS,Essay | by the white to segregate the black society. Also religious factors - the Christian church calling homosexuality a sin is another |
| AH,Explanation | help determine what code they use and states "Certain social factors - who you are talking to, the social context of the talk, the |
| PS,Critique | the following properties; Collector area, = 8m 2Heat removal factor , = 0.8Collector loss coefficient, = 3 W/m 2/KCollector slope |
| PS,Design specification | resistance caused by an induced strain is defined as the Gauge Factor, 'G', which represents the strain sensitivity, where: Eqn. |
| SS,Critique | committing a POCA offence. Following guidelines is only a mitigating factor , "it is not per se a defence to show that the guidance |
| SS,Literature survey | and suggests that print on demand technology has been a main factor, "It's now so inexpensive to become a publisher" (Michael Healy |
| LS,Case study | bronchial hyperresponsivity. Remodelling is achieved by a number of factors, (i) epithelium of conducting airways is damaged with loss |

If you tick the 'Shorten long references' option in View Options the words in the blue column will be abbreviated. Don't forget to click on 'Change View Options' too.

| Icon for one-click sentence copying | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Allow multiple lines selection | | | |
| Do not use Flash for copying to clipboard | | | |
| Checkbox for selecting lines | | | |
| Show line numbers | | | |
| Shorten long references | | | |
| XML template for one-click copying: | | | |
| Change View Options | | | |
| | | | |

In the example below the words in the blue column have been abbreviated.

| PS,Methodo | calculated by dividing the limit moment by the yield moment. Shape Factor = 181.6 / 120.93 = 1.5, this is the typical value for a rectangular |
|-------------|---|
| PS,Exercise | is the identity matrix we get the Eigen Values as: Stiffness Factor = Order of Stiffness Factor = We can write the system in the |
| LS,Methodo | Second dilution = Therefore, total dilution = And, total dilution factor = Therefore, it should be reported that there are 5.75 × 10 |
| PS,Exercise | get the Eigen Values as: Stiffness Factor = Order of Stiffness Factor = We can write the system in the form of: Where Taking the |
| AH,Essay | case studies, he noted that there was a combination of internal factors - "urban disorder, popular heterodox religious movements led |
| AH,Essay | , T. Mackay, I, & Flege, J. 2001). They provided several factors - age of L2 learning (AOL), length of residence (LOR), gender |
| LS,Case st | the times when he has become acutely ill and look for a common factor - an exercise such as ranking of life events in order of perceived |
| LS,Essay | those without such experiences, and how psychological and social factors - and in particular the family dynamic - have a large bearing |
| SS,Case st | flights to Buenos Aires from those areas may prove a negative factor - Buenos Aires is cheap, but it remains fairly expensive to |
| SS,Essay | Cragg et al 2002, Chan et al 2006). The effect of the forth factor - Business and IT executives' relationship management has been |
| AH,Essay | establishing that this factor is a subset of the general external factor - challenges posed by the Europeans, acknowledging the centrality |
| PS,Critiqu | Conflicts could be broadly divided into two progress defining factors - functional and dysfunctional. Traditionally conflicts were |
| AH,Essay | musical ability has not been identified. Strangely, a similar factor - imitation ability in Flege's original report (Flegeal. 1995 |
| PS,Methodo | tetrahedral of square planar geometry. Firstly, there are the steric factors - it is easier to adopt a tetrahedral configuration if the |
| PS,Methodo | nom value to be used when calculating the stress concentration factor - k t. Stress concentration and measuring stresses in materials |
| AH,Essay | suprasegmental qualities. However, it is a little confusing that the two factors - L2 language use and L1 language use can be analyzed separately - |
| SS,Methodo | balance in response to devaluation of real exchange rate to five factors - recognition, decision, delivery, replacement and production |
| SS,Essay | instance, "economics institutions are defined as a system of social factors - such as rules, beliefs, norms and organisations - that guide |
| SS,Essay | by the white to segregate the black society. Also religious factors - the Christian church calling homosexuality a sin is another |
| AH, Explana | help determine what code they use and states "Certain social factors - who you are talking to, the social context of the talk, the |
| PS,Critique | the following properties; Collector area, = 8m 2Heat removal factor , = 0.8Collector loss coefficient, = 3 W/m 2/KCollector slope |
| PS,Design | resistance caused by an induced strain is defined as the Gauge Factor, 'G', which represents the strain sensitivity, where: Eqn. |
| SS,Critique | committing a POCA offence. Following guidelines is only a mitigating factor, "it is not per se a defence to show that the guidance |
| SS,Literat | and suggests that print on demand technology has been a main factor, "It's now so inexpensive to become a publisher" (Michael Healy |
| | |

The KWIC concordance line tells you which words come before and after your search word, but no more. You may want to see the search word in a larger context and you may want to know more about the type of text it came from. If you click on the red search word in an individual concordance line, the wider context will be shown in a box at the bottom of the screen, as in this example:

| SS,Critique | interpretative stage of research may have been affected by this factor, but it could also be argued that this deductive approach may |
|-----------------------|---|
| SS,Essay | suggested that workers were not merely driven by economical factor, but the informal side (i.e. informal norms, peer pressure) |
| LS,Exercise Page 1 | of 114 < expand left other, productivity rises as a result of group cohesiveness. Informal groups have great effect on the worker's temperament and well-being. The "bank wiring room experiment" suggested that workers were not merely driven by economical <i>factor</i> , but the informal side (i. informal norms, peer pressure) of the organisation was even more important than the formal rules and hierarchy side. One of the essential elements of human relations, identified by Schoen expand right > |

You can increase the amount of context by clicking on 'expand left' or 'expand right'.

1.3 View options: Information about assignments

If you click on the blue 'references' in the left hand column, more details about the text will appear in a box at the bottom of the screen. Here is an example:

| text.discgroup | SS |
|-----------------|-----------|
| text.discipline | Sociology |
| text.educ | UKA |
| text.genre | Essay |
| text.grade | D |
| text.ll | English |
| text.level | 1 |
| text.sex | f |
| text.studentage | 25- |
| Word Count | 1632 |

This tells us that the text was written by a female first year Sociology student aged 25 or older, whose first language is English, and who has received all her secondary education in the UK. The assignment received a distinction grade and contained 1632 words.

Every assignment in the BAWE corpus has been coded for these categories of information. You can see more information about each concordance line by going to the 'View options' menu:

| Attributes | Structures | 5 | References |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 🗹 word | <body></body> | | Token number 🔺 |
| 🗖 tag | <div1></div1> | | text.discgroup |
| | <div2></div2> | | text.discipline |
| | <div3></div3> | | text.educ |
| i lempos | <qiv4></qiv4> | | text.genre |
| l sem | <uv>></uv> | | text.grade |
| textpart | <doctitle></doctitle> | | text.level |
| | <epigraph></epigraph> | | text.sex |
| Display attributes | <figure></figure> | | text.studentage |
| O For each token | <formula></formula> | | div1.n |
| • KWIC tokens only | <front></front> | | div1.type |
| | <g></g> | • | div2.type |

Here we have selected three categories of information (grade, level and gender). To select more than one, you need to keep the Control key pressed down as you make each selection. The resulting display looks like this:

| D,1,f | only reason for the continuation of racism, economic f | actors | have also had an impact. | ł |
|--------------|---|--------|--|---|
| M,1,f | actual area (May, 1997). | factor | in this criticism, but as the decision process shows | ł |
| D,2,f | decision, introduced by Morrell (1994), looking at f | actors | identified as 'pulling' women into motherhood; psychological | Ð |
| D,2,f | into motherhood; psychological, social and economic f | actors | , as well as looking at the influences of 'push' factors | Ð |
| D,2,f | factors, as well as looking at the influences of 'push' f | actors | such as national discourses on motherhood and social | Ð |
| D,2,f | considering the influence of personal, social and economic f | actors | , and changing opportunities for women. In considering | Ð |
| D,2,f | (Gittins, 1993). However as well as personal f | actors | attracting women to motherhood, economic and social | Ð |
| D,2,f | attracting women to motherhood, economic and social f | actors | may also be influential. Lancaster has argued that | Ð |
| D,2,f | 1978, p364).However it is now felt that economic f | actors | do not influence the decision as much as in previous | Ð |
| D,2,f | needed to provide a source of income.Instead social f | actors | have more of an input. Coleman claims that | Ð |
| D,2,f | combine in a complex way, however they are not the only f | actors | that affect the decision. National discourses on | Ð |
| D,2,f | discourses in society influence the more personal f | actors | that are involved on the decision to become a mother | Ð |
| D,2,f | influence and combine with personal, economic and social f | actors | to create a complex combination of reasons as to | ł |
| D,2,f | 2000). | actors | to consider. Children are no longer economic assets | ł |
| D,2,f | Andorka, 1978). | actors | , as a desired lifestyle can be quite important when | ł |
| D,2,f | well as there being personal, economic and social f | actors | influencing the decision not to have children, changes | ł |

In this example, all the lines were written by women (f) and all but one are level 2 distinction (D) grade. The other is a merit (M) grade.

1.4 Sorting the concordance lines

| Sort | |
|----------|---|
| Left | |
| Right | |
| Node | |
| Referenc | ¢ |
| Shuffle | |

You can sort your concordance lines according to the alphabetical order of the words that appear to the left or to the right of the key word. (The 'Node' option will order the lines according to the form of the key word.)

In the screenshot below, you can see that the concordance lines are left sorted, and this page is the 19^{th} of 76.



in colonial America developed because of important economic factors , and that racism was a result of slavery. However, in opposition stresses how slavery developed because of important economic factors and not because of racist attitudes. When the colonies began years, globalization has become one of the important economic factors , which externally influence the businesses everywhere. Despite irporate governance are not only driven by international economic factors , but also political pressures. As Morgen (2005) stated, due and lacks the possibility to influence international economic factors , e.g. interest rates. Denmark has experienced moderate economic ieed to exchange currency.
 Most economic factors are shaped by government or EU policies
 However if this were the case then neither racism nor economic factors adequately explain the emergence of solely African slavery reason 'zones of transition' come about is because of economic factors in a capitalist market. Those with little market power- i.e. Gillespie, 2000).

Here is page 1 of the concordance lines, right sorted. Notice the punctuation marks immediately after the search term – in Sketch Engine, punctuation is listed before letters of the alphabet.

| the same time, they may find the "critical success factors " (Be | Boddy, 1998:165) as Boddy mentioned. Besides the |
|--|---|
| full term, are at "increased risk of biological risk factors " (M | Menyuk, 1995: 3), especially those born below thirty |
| to all natural-kind terms) is "decomposed into two factors " (Se | Segal 2000, p.27). He accepts that there must be |
| important factors in risk assessment than human capital factors ", w | which indirectly suggests that finance could be |
| in order to know the performance of the "Forgetting factor ". $\!$ | Part BImplementation and Test The task of |
| presented. Fig.7: The performance of the "Forgetting factor ". < $\not\!$ | The figure 7 shows the result of the modified |
| of the modified algorithm including the "Forgetting factor ". T | The convergent rate seems to be more efficient |
| part, for the decline of the music industry. Demand factors "app | opear to play at least as great role in the current |
| indicated it in horizontal cases were "countervailing factors " ari | rising more than two years after entities have |
| taken not to make price the overriding Competitive Factor " <math \! | p > p > chisnall, Peter M, Strategic Business Marketing |
| latest possible moment in hope that the "feel-good factor " fol | ollowing economic prosperity would turn around |

A summary of page features:

About Home Register Log in

Search in Help

user: anonymous corpus: British Academic Written English Corpus (BAWE)

Sketch

| Concordance Word List ? | Corpus: British Academic Written English Corpu Hits: 298 (35.7 per million) Agriculture, Methodology recount | The blue words show you the discipline and the average composition blue words show you the discipline and the average composition blue words and the average composition blue words are average to blue | n can be seen d can be seen | in Table 2. Diets were made isonitrogenous by calculating in Table 3. |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| | Archaeology, Methodology recount | ed to definite butchery. Th | s can be seen | when there is a clean cut, often with an area sticking |
| Save | Archaecken Hathadalan | . The re-crystallised salts observed in the samp | e can only be seen | in cross-polarised light and appear as coatings on |
| View options | Biol Click on 'Left' or 'Right' to sort in | has on its rate of reproduction. | s can also be seen | to be more affected by the varving plant quality |
| KWIC | Biol alphabetical order the words to | moved P element carrying in the w+ gene. | s can be seen | , there were approximately 10 times more white eved |
| Sentence | Biolo the left or right of the search | little p53 growth at all, but on what there is blu | e can be seen | . There is much more lamin growth, showing more diploids |
| Sort | Biol | of oxygen evolution in isolated chloroplasts. A | s can be seen | from the results above, when DCMU, a herbicide, is |
| left | Biological Sciences, Methodology recount | growth, showing more diploids were produced and blu | e can be seen | here also. This implies that the reporter gene MEL-1 |
| Right | Biological Se | and el Click on any of the red words to stainin | g can be seen | in figures 5 and 6. |
| Node | Piological d If you click on 'Node' the red | show see more context | can be seen | in graph 1. below, when pH increases, the enzyme |
| References | words will be listed in | Span, Jy Falcor | s can be seen | in the amount the shell has reduced in thickness. |
| Shuffle | Biological Sc. | eggs, as a slow recovery to the eggshells thickne | s can be seen | in the results. Eventually both species eggshells |
| Samela | Biological Sciences, Methodology recount | diagram below shows the generalised amino acid: | t can be seen | that apart from having an amino group (A terminus |
| Filter | Biological Sciences, Methodology recount | cells. Referring to Appendix 1, Table 2, | it can be seen | that in samples two to four for the X antibody that |
| | iences,Methodology recount | AH109-lamin = 1716 cfu/µg DNA, Y187-SV40 = 10 cfu/µg DNA. | t can be seen | that the most efficient was p53 and the least efficient |
| Node to put the | References iences, Methodology recount | after DDT was introduced. Through this experiment | it can be seen | that the Peregrine Falcons eggs had suffered the |
| Node in alpha | e blue words hotical order iences,Methodology recount | > Figure 2 shows a photograph of an X-a plate. | t can be seen | that there was very little p53 growth at all, but |
| Doc III alpha | iences,Methodology recount | with substrate. Although from the reaction: | t can be seen | that water is also a reactant, the reaction is first |
| Text Types | Biological Sciences, Methodology recount | proportion of dropped aphids on Poor quality plants; clone | s can be seen | to act in a number of ways and each to a different |
| iext types | Biological Sciences, Methodology recount | blood cells (RBC) to form haemagglutination, which | h can easily be seen | with naked eye. Another method of virus identification |
| Collocations | Chemistry,Methodology recount | reaction. Effect of Changing the Monomer: Th | s can be seen | by comparison of the rate of the reaction for Polymer |
| ConcDesc | Chemistry, Methodology recount | Effect of time of addition: | s can be seen | from comparing the rate of reactions of Polymer 5C |
| U | Chemistry,Methodology recount | Click on any of the references in blue d: - | s can be seen | from the table derivatization of the starting material |
| | Chemistry,Methodology recount | to see more information about the e C-H stretche | s can be seen | however the O·H stretch is lost. There were some |
| | Chemistry,Methodology recount | assignment s. This pla | t can be seen | in results - "Plot of [F-] vs. Ionic radius", the |
| | Chemistry,Methodology recount | demonstrate the common-ion, "salting out" effect, th | s can be seen | in solution C, KNO3, The Solubility of KIO4 is greatly |
| | Chemistry,Methodology recount | further simplified: or From equation 6 | it can be seen | that a plot of logb against logA (see Figure 1) will |
| | Chemistry,Methodology recount | pressure against temperature was plotted (graph 1), | it can be seen | that as the pressure increases; the temperature of |
| | Chemistry, Methodology recount | 2v point group. >prom the character table, | t can be seen | that only the three vibrations, A 1, B 1 and B 2 |
| | Chemistry, Methodology recount | molecular orbital energy diagram for the allyl anion, | it can be seen | that there are two occupied MO's and one vacant. $<\!/p\!>$ |
| Menu position | Chemistry, Methodology recount | pie bonds with oxygen. The effects of this bondir | g can be seen | when comparing their physical properties to their |

Lesson 2: Examining collocations

2.1 The collocation tool

As we have seen in Lesson 1, 'key', 'social' and 'economic' are collocates of the word 'factors'. We can see whether words go together frequently by looking at KWIC concordance lines, but in Sketch Engine we can also use the collocation tool to discover statistical information about how strong the collocation is (i.e. whether it is not simply random chance that the words occur together within a given range of words).

Working with the word 'factor', as before, click on 'Make concordance'. You will get a page of results like this:



Click on 'Collocations' (circled in the screenshot above). The next screen will allow you to choose the range of words to consider, and the statistical measure of collocation that you want to use.



In the screenshot above, the range has been set at -5 to 5, which means that five words to the left of the key word and five words to the right. If you are reporting your findings it is important to state what range you have chosen -5 to 5 is a common choice.

2.2 Measures of collocation: T-score and Mutual Information

The screenshot also shows the default choice of statistical measure, the T-scores and MI score. We recommend that you follow the default setting. Collocates from a T-score calculation tend to be more frequent words, while collocates from an MI calculation tend to be less frequent words (Hunston 2002: 72-75 provides a good clear discussion of this).

Click on "Make candidate list". The resulting list, shown in the screenshot below, is ordered by frequency and begins with some very common grammatical words. Notice that the T-score rankings mirror the frequency rankings.

| 0011 | ocacion | cuna | laaces | |
|------------------|---------|------|---------|-------|
| Page 1 Go Next > | | | | |
| | | Freq | T-score | M |
| <u>p/n</u> | the | 2574 | 46.118 | 3.458 |
| <u>p/n</u> | | 1744 | 37.665 | 3.350 |
| <u>p/n</u> | of | 1646 | 36.938 | 3.481 |
| <u>p/n</u> | , | 1624 | 34.997 | 2.926 |
| <u>p/n</u> | and | 1166 | 30.830 | 3.364 |
| <u>p/n</u> | to | 1055 | 29.312 | 3.358 |
| <u>p/n</u> | a | 967 | 28.891 | 3.817 |
| <u>p/n</u> | in | 814 | 25.894 | 3.435 |
| <u>p/n</u> | is | 761 | 25.397 | 3.655 |
| <u>p/n</u> | that | 719 | 25.211 | 4.064 |
| <u>p/n</u> | as | 613 | 23.390 | 4.177 |
| <u>p/n</u> | are | 492 | 21.135 | 4.406 |
| <u>p/n</u> | be | 484 | 20.560 | 3.934 |

Collocation candidates

If you click on "MI" you will get a differently ordered list, as in the next screenshot. This shows some very rare words which almost exclusively occur with "factor" in the BAWE corpus.

| Page | 1 Go | Next | <u>></u> | |
|------------|--------------|------|-------------|--------|
| | | Freq | T-score | M |
| <u>p/n</u> | Darcy | 22 | 4.688 | 10.656 |
| <u>p/n</u> | fibroblast | 6 | 2.448 | 10.618 |
| <u>p/n</u> | Fibroblast | 4 | 1.999 | 10.518 |
| <u>p/n</u> | Va | 4 | 1.999 | 10.518 |
| <u>p/n</u> | abiotic | 6 | 2.447 | 10.255 |
| <u>p/n</u> | Forgetting | 4 | 1.998 | 10.255 |
| <u>p/n</u> | T-box | 4 | 1.998 | 10.255 |
| <u>p/n</u> | endowments | 24 | 4.895 | 10.215 |
| <u>p/n</u> | eRF1 | 4 | 1.998 | 10.033 |
| <u>p/n</u> | gyromagnetic | 5 | 2.234 | 9.992 |
| <u>p/n</u> | proximate | 7 | 2.643 | 9.947 |
| <u>p/n</u> | aetiological | 3 | 1.730 | 9.840 |

Collocation candidates

2.3 Defining the range of collocation

If you are interested in the word that immediately precedes "factor" or "factors", you can change the range to -1 and 0, as in the screenshot below. Typing in 0 to 1 would show the words that immediately follow the key word you have chosen.



This is what you get if you choose a range of -1 to 0.

| | | Freq | T-score | M |
|------------|---------------|------|---------|-------|
| p/n | other | 209 | 14.031 | 5.086 |
| <u>p/n</u> | important | 200 | 13.932 | 6.075 |
| <u>p/n</u> | these | 135 | 11.150 | 4.630 |
| <u>p/n</u> | external | 89 | 9.378 | 7.401 |
| <u>p/n</u> | risk | 88 | 9.281 | 6.549 |
| <u>p/n</u> | key | 77 | 8.665 | 6.314 |
| <u>p/n</u> | friction | 60 | 7.726 | 8.567 |
| <u>p/n</u> | environmental | 60 | 7.661 | 6.512 |
| <u>p/n</u> | transcription | 56 | 7.470 | 9.180 |
| <u>p/n</u> | main | 54 | 7.135 | 5.105 |
| <u>p/n</u> | many | 56 | 7.030 | 4.045 |
| <u>p/n</u> | These | 49 | 6.742 | 4.760 |
| <u>p/n</u> | economic | 49 | 6.736 | 4.728 |
| <u>p/n</u> | social | 49 | 6.506 | 3.824 |
| <u>p/n</u> | power | 44 | 6.260 | 4.150 |

Notice the $\underline{p/n}$ links next to the collocates. If you click on 'n' you will only get the concordance lines for 'factors' and 'factor' where the collocate you have chosen does not precede the key word. ('n' stands for 'negative'.) If you click on 'p' you will get the concordance lines for 'factors' and 'factor' where the key word is preceded by the collocate you have chosen , as in the screenshot below, where 'important' is the chosen collocate. ('p' stands for 'positive'.)

The government reaction to the 1905 uprising was an important factor in why the Tsar was not overthrown. As Christopher Read points had been no perceived need for revolution. Other important factors include that this was the first time that confidence in and deterministic fashion that mortality was the most important factor in shaping the population 'replacing one bald stereotype with phenomenon whilst simultaneously relegating other important factors to mere conditions or circumstances rather than causes of population is accepted that fertility and mortality were both important factors within the early modern period '...and a host of social, cultural even increasing metabolism. not corrode such as metal ones would, which is an important factor to consider when designing an electric drill as they are likely support. However, there were also a number of other important factors which meant the Bolsheviks could carry out a coup - including degree of popular support but there were also other *important* factors such as Lenin's leadership and the unpopularity and mistakes Revolution (London, 1985), p. 41 and the Aborigines was underiably the single most *important* factor . Civilization and Christianity were considered by missionaries was primarily attributable to a number of highly important factors such as the spread of Calvinist writings due to a vigorous The structure of the movement itself was a highly important factor in ensuring the success of Calvinism in the second half of Therefore, in conclusion, there were a number of highly important factors which led to Calvinism becoming the most successful brand of , American Colonies, p. 133 A second highly important factor in determining the ability to create a stable society was the as Britain's first American colony. local Native American tribe was probably the most important factor , because they had initially provided food and provisions for relation to weapons, has long been considered an important factor in contributing to the demise of Native Americans. Axtell even with Natives. Trade was undoubtedly the single most important factor . To be precise, the turning point at which the Natives became transcription. and any associated nipple or skin problems are all *important* factors to determine. Any pain should be investigated e.g. whether

Lesson 3 **Attributes**

3.1 View options: Information about word class

In the 'View options' menu, you can also choose to see the word class for the search word or all the words in the concordance output. To do this, you need to tick the 'tag' box, under 'Attributes'.



When you do this for 'factor', the concordance output is like this:

The code 'NN1' is used for common nouns in the singular, and 'NN2' for common nouns in the plural. You can see the complete set of codes for word class at: http://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/claws7tags.html

3.2 View options: Information about other attributes

The remaining 'Attribute' options are:

- lemma
- lempos •
- sem
- textpart

If you choose 'lemma' from the menu, next to the search word you will see the form of the word that you would find in a dictionary entry (ie, the lemma):

In order to further their argument, the authors take /take a great and careless leap beyond their use of the cor ify their use of ethnicity (which, again, may be taken /take as interchangeable in the book)? Only a paragraph s easier for the personnel to make sure no theft takes /take place. Classical music sounds throughout the store; t or a while (pretending to look for books), and took /take books from the shelf she was looking at, she did not

patriotic, nationalist fighters for the country. seen that a varied combination of changing social and political factors /NN2 led to the development of feminism in Japan. Through increased responsibility of the Americans may thus have been the deciding factor INNI in the eventual communisation of the countries in Eastern Europe proposed that '[t]o separate, by scientific abstraction, these two factors /NN2 of form and content which are in reality inseparably united

If you choose 'lempos', you will see the same information with the addition of the word class ('lemma' + 'Part-Of-Speech'):

In order to further their argument, the authors take /take - V a great and careless leap beyond their use of the con tify their use of ethnicity (which, again, may be taken /take - V as interchangeable in the book)? Only a paragraph s easier for the personnel to make sure no theft takes /take - V place. Classical music sounds throughout the store; n or a while (pretending to look for books), and took /take - V books from the shelf she was looking at, she did not

If you choose 'sem', you will see a semantic code appear after the search word. These codes group words according to their meaning in the manner of a thesaurus. A full list of the semantic codes (tags) is provided on the first query page and at: <u>http://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/usas/USASSemanticTagset.pdf</u>

In the following example, the word 'film(s)' is coded as Q4.3 which stands for the category 'The Media: TV, Radio and Cinema'.

politanism. By the late thirties, fifty such films /Q4.3 were produced a year, also serving as a characts of the Brazilian national identity. The film /Q4.3 genre of the chanchada came hereby to play : nal symbol. The production of Brazilian films /Q4.3 brought a major contribution in the transforms

The 'textpart' code shows whether the word occurs in any of the following parts of the assignment:

- Abstract
- Front
- Bibliography
- Heading
- List
- EpigraphFigure
- Note

- Quote
- Running text
- Table
- Title

The majority of concordance lines will come from the 'running text' part which is the main body of the assignment.

| using a look up table that uses empirical | formulae /running-text | and calibrates the required values. $<\!\!/p\!\!>\! \mathrm{EXPE}$ |
|---|------------------------|--|
| id define any parameters you use in your | formula /heading | and in the construction of your model. $\mathbf C$ is the ι |
| and benefits of using these tools. Within | Formula /abstract | One CAD and Computational Fluid Dynamics : |
| he rear wing is a crucial component on a | Formula /abstract | One car and its' design can greatly affect the pe |
|) ionship must comply to. $<\!\!/p\!><\!\!p\!>$ The | Formula /running-text | One World Championship is one such series th: |
| chnical regulations which are supplied to | Formula /running-text | One teams showing the FIA rules regarding rea |
| he rear wing is a crucial component on a | Formula /running-text | One car and its' design can greatly affect the pe |
| gs that were used during the 2004-2005 | Formula /running-text | One season. These illustrate clearly the various |
| > (as accessed 17/01/2006) | Formula /bibliography | One 2006 Technical Regulations $<\!\!/p\!\!> <\!\!p\!\!> 2$ |
| | | |

Lesson 4 Corpus Query Types

So far, you have made queries by typing words into the 'Query' box. In this lesson, you will find out about other ways to make queries: 'lemma', 'phrase' and 'word form'.

4.1 Basic query types

Click on 'Query Type' on the first query page:

| Simple query: | Query types Context Text types |
|---------------|--|
| You can choos | e between various types of query: |
| Simple query: | Make Concordance |
| | Query types Context Text types |
| Query type | 💿 simple 🔘 lemma 🔘 phrase 🔘 word 🔘 character 🔘 CQL |

If you choose the 'lemma' option, and type in an uninflected form of a word, all the inflected forms of the word will appear in the concordance lines.

I will now look at why racism still persists in this aspect, and as Hindess points out "they cannot be taken as a ... reliable account" (Hindess, 1973). The term reliability n the end. Cicourel also supports this idea; however he takes it one step further by saying that these decisions are influenced ample the University of Edinburgh, and prevented from taking exams that would gain them a place on the Medical Register

The 'phrase' option enables you to search for a sequence of words:

(London, 1984), p. 106. In this essay I am going to argue from a standpoint assuming that a gap between the theoryIley Cibber's 'Love's Last Shift'. Firstly however, I am going to discuss each of the styles and establish the clear differenceof beginning with an analysis of the unity of mind I am going to proceed by attempting to apply the ordinary, unanalyzed conceptionnee the beginning of the 20 th century. After that, I am going to question these academic concepts most agreed in the past byred to endure in the future contexts. In this paper, I am going to discuss the crucial elements of literacy development and exploreeracy teaching. In the following part of my paper, I am going to link up drama with literacy learning on the basis of the conclusionstputs are other states of the organism. <math>

The 'word' option enables you to limit the search to a particular sequence of letters, for example if you want 'take' but not 'takes', 'taking', 'taken' or 'took'. If you tick the 'match case' box, this will restrict the search to words which use upper and lower case in exactly the same way as in the search word. For example, 'Lines' will find 'Lines' but not 'lines', or 'LINES'.

| Simple query: | Make Concordance |
|---------------|--|
| | Query types Context Text types |
| Query type | 🔘 simple 🔘 lemma 🔘 phrase 💿 word 🔘 character 🔘 CQL |
| Lemma: | PoS: unspecified 💌 |
| Phrase: | |
| Word Form: | Lines 🛛 🖉 match case |

Below the 'Word Form' box, there is another called 'CQL'. This stands for Corpus Query Language and you will learn about this in Lesson 6.

Simple query: position Query types Context Text types Query type 💿 simple 🔘 lemma 🔘 phrase 🔘 word 🔘 character Lemma: Phrase: Word Form: Lines Character: CQL: Context Lemma filter Window: left 3 tokens. all Lemma(s): take of these items.

4.2 Using 'Context'

as John Hatfield in 1803 took minutes to position the rope around his neck, believing that position. In addition to take the ortho position the electrophile would encounter significant logical positivists being forced to take the position that philosophical work surrounding ethics before each reading was *taken* the necessary positions of the driver and detector were calculated organizations, and for managers to take a position as strategists, as argued by Drucker and government, which failed to *take* a decisive **position** on the issue. Le Pen openly criticized ncompetent, how did Andersen staff move to take positions in Freddie's Investment Divisions, especially into what things are without *taking* any position that things are. The psychological reduction began to dramatically increase and to take a position as a prevalent type of inter-state economic intensity was being recorded. Care was *taken* to **position** the detector in the place which yielded further education (FE) must *take* a prominent **position** in peoples' lives to assist in the process company's foundation. He takes a prominent position at the head of the company making the kind technique forces the reader to *take* the **position** of the Anishinabe people, and consequently general, Taylor and Francis takes a good position in this field. both governments will soon take a stronger position on climate change (The White House, 2007 programme was finished, I have *taken* up a **position** of an architectural assistant at White that: "Regression involves taking the position of a child in some problematic situation and would therefore have to *take* his class **position** . Overall it could be argued thatthat Catullus considers *taking* a feminine **position** in man to man relationship to be as serious in emotions of the listeners. He **took** the **position** of defending Helen, simply because he wanted Broglie - Bohm Theory has not *taken* pole position . According to James T. Cushing, historical hetaira but later on in her career *took* up the position of a pallake. Some may have been free alien Four readings shall be *taken* at different positions along the beam and averages calculated. therefore when the readings were *taken*, the **position** of the IRT was constantly changing and

If you want to see how two or three words co-occur within a short span of text, you can use the 'Context' option. If you type a word or a phrase in the box, you can then specify a lemma that must appear before or after this word or phrase, using the lemma filter. In the example below, we have chosen 'position', preceded by the lemma 'take', which must occur one, two or three words (tokens) before 'position'. The results of this search look like this:

D

You can do the same kind of search specifying a lemma to occur to the right of the search word. A third possibility is to specify lemmas to the left and to the right. This might enable you to find phrases which have some variability.

4.3 Using 'Text Types'

If you want to limit your query to a subsection of the corpus, you can use 'Text Types'.

For example, in the screenshot below, we have chosen to look for 'factor' within Physical Sciences (PS) at level 4 (Masters Level of study).

| Query Type: | Simple 💌 | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Query: | factor | | | | |
| Text Types | | | | | |
| | | Subcorp | ous: | | |
| text.discg | roup | text.grade | text.level | text.sex | text.studentage |
| 🗆 AH | | D | □ 1 | 🗆 f | D 25- |
| 🗆 LS | | □м | □ 2 | 🗆 m | □ 26+ |
| I PS | | 🗆 unknown | □ 3 | Select All | 🗆 unknown |
| 🗆 ss | | Select All | ☑ 4 | | Select All |
| Select | All | | 🗆 unknown | | |
| | | | Select All | | |

You can also search for a specific discipline, genre and/or contributor first language. If you type the first few letters of the category, the available options will appear. You can see the full range of genre categories on the "Corpus Holdings page" at <u>www.coventry.ac.uk/bawe</u>.

| text.discipline | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--|
| text.genre | | |
| Methodology recount | type in the | |
| sp | letters | |

In the open version of Sketch Engine you have the option of using a subcorpus of texts produced only by speakers of English as a first language.

| Subcorpus: | English | 💌 info |
|------------|---------|--------|
| | | |

In the subscription version you can create your own subcorpora from any of the text type options.

Lesson 5 Examining Frequency

5.1 Comparing frequency

Sketch Engine provides ways to find information about the relative frequency of lexical items. We can compare frequencies of words across disciplinary groupings, disciplines, genres or levels, for example. In the example below, we can see that the word 'entropy' only occurs in the Life Sciences and the Physical Sciences.

| Corpu Hittes: | us: British Academic Written English Corpus (BAWE) 13 |
|------------------|---|
| LS | 4.1868 J/cal = -18.34 J K -1 mol -1. So, . 7. Entropy determination According to the previous steps, |
| LS | approximately, or 340.15 K in absolute temperature. |
| LS | the pressure is held constant. $\langle p \rangle \langle p \rangle$ The change of entropy is -1183.2 J K -1 mol -1. This is a measure of the |
| PS | are for Gibbs Free Energy (which also includes an entropy term). However they provide a qualitative comparison |
| PS | nitrogen and carbon dioxide was used to calculate the entropy of vapourisation of both these substances. |
| PS | for expt. 3 (Carbon Dioxode) Conclusions The entropy of vapourisation of carbon dioxide was found to be |
| PS | are in agreement with Trouton's rule that states the entropy of vapourisation of most substances is approximately |
| PS | radiation that strikes it's surface) That is; the entropy or the disorder of a closed system must always increase |
| PS | it enables us to work out things such as how much entropy there is within black holes. It has also brought |
| PS | thermodynamics of black holes, specifically black hole entropy . > It is theorised that at extremely high energies |
| PS | it provides only a very limited explanation of the entropy of black holes; there are currently five different |
| PS | the same idea of a system that lies between a state entropy and order. This system can subsequently be used to |
| PS | PRNG. The use of PRNG and ASCII mapping reduces the entropy and therefore instead of 2 40 we have got only 2 |

< Concordance Sample Filter Frequency Node tags Node forms Doc IDs Text Types If we choose 'Text Types' from the 'Frequency' menu, we can see that 'entropy' is only used in four disciplines: Physics, Chemistry, Biological Sciences and Computer Science.

It is most frequent in Physics.

| | text.discipline | <u>Freq</u> | <u>Ret</u> [%] |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <u>p</u> /n_Physics | | 5 | 233.6 |
| <u>p</u> /n Chemistry | | 4 | 142.8 |
| <u>p</u> /n_Biological Sciences | | 3 | 56.4 |
| <u>p</u> /n Computer Science | | 1 | 36.5 |

The figures in the 'Rel' column indicate the relative frequency of the word. Relative frequency takes into account the number of texts in each category, so that if there are more texts in one category than in another this difference doesn't distort the frequency ranking.

In the frequency below, we can see the relative frequency of the word 'liable' across disciplines and across genres. 'Liable' is overwhelmingly more frequent in Law and in Problem Questions.

| | text.discipline | Freq | <u>Rel [%]</u> |
|-------------------|---|------|----------------|
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | Law | 94 | 805.1 |
| <u>₽</u> /n | Business | 19 | 149.4 |
| <mark>e</mark> ∕n | Engineering | 10 | 48.2 |
| <mark>e</mark> ∕n | Philosophy | 6 | 65.0 |
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | History | 4 | 47.8 |
| <mark>e</mark> ∕n | Psychology | 2 | 24.2 |
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | English | 2 | 21.7 |
| <mark>p</mark> /n | Computer Science | 2 | 26.4 |
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | Comparative American Studies | 2 | 31.0 |
| <mark>e</mark> ∕n | Agriculture | 2 | 17.1 |
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | other | 1 | 19.1 |
| <mark>e</mark> ∕n | Politics | 1 | 10.4 |
| <mark>e</mark> ∕n | Physics | 1 | 16.9 |
| <mark>e</mark> ∕n | Hospitality, Leisure & Tourism Management | 1 | 12.3 |
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | Health | 1 | 14.2 |
| <mark>e</mark> ∕n | Classics | 1 | 14.0 |
| | text.genre | Freq | <u>Ret [%]</u> |
| <mark>e</mark> /n | Problem question | 69 | 3005.1 |
| <mark>e</mark> ∕n | Essay | 48 | 64.0 |
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | Critique | 22 | 114.7 |
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | Explanation | 4 | 34.8 |
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | Case study | 2 | 17.1 |
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | Research report | 1 | 26.4 |
| <mark>p</mark> /n | Narrative recount | 1 | 26.4 |
| <mark>₽</mark> /n | Methodology recount | 1 | 5.0 |
| p/n | Empathy writing | 1 | 57.6 |

We can get more frequency information by doing a concordance search for 'liable', and then getting collocation information in the range 0 to 1 (see Lesson 2, section 2.1).

| Collocation candidates | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------|-------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Freq | T-score | M | <u>logDice</u> | | | | | |
| p/n for | 57 | 7.420 | 5.862 | 5.086 | | | | | |
| <u>p/n</u> to | 42 | 5.960 | 3.639 | 2.866 | | | | | |
| <u>p/n</u> . | 14 | 2.244 | 1.321 | 0.548 | | | | | |
| <u>p/n</u> if | 8 | 2.778 | 5.807 | 5.009 | | | | | |
| <u>p/n</u> in | 5 | 1.134 | 1.020 | 0.247 | | | | | |
| <u>p/n</u> on | 3 | 1.332 | 2.115 | 1.337 | | | | | |
| $\underline{p}/\underline{n}$ under | 3 | 1.700 | 5.764 | 4.925 | | | | | |

This shows us that 'for' and 'to' are the most frequent right collocates of 'liable'.

5.2 Word lists

We can create a word list by using the 'Word list' tool. Click on the 'Word list' link in the main menu. You can choose to create frequency lists by 'word', 'tag', 'lemma', 'lempos', 'semantic tag' or 'textpart' (for explanations of these, see 3.2).

| Subcorpus: | None (whole corpus) | ▼ <u>info</u> |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Search attribute: | word | • |
| | 🔲 use n-grams. Value o | of n: 2 🔻 |

In the following screenshot, we have created a simple word list of the most frequent words in the corpus. You can see that these are all punctuation marks or function words; content words will come lower down the list.

| word | Freq |
|------|---------------|
| the | 429343 |
| , | <u>391643</u> |
| | <u>313580</u> |
| of | <u>270136</u> |
| and | <u>207623</u> |
| to | <u>188666</u> |
| in | <u>137911</u> |
| a | <u>125736</u> |
| is | <u>110721</u> |
|) | <u>91843</u> |
| (| <u>90538</u> |
| that | <u>78781</u> |
| 1 | <u>72584</u> |
| The | <u>62638</u> |
| as | <u>62128</u> |
| be | <u>58053</u> |
| for | 54827 |

You can use a form of wild card to identify words with a particular morphology. For this, we use **regular expressions**, which you will learn more about in Lesson 6. We are going to look for words which end with '-ation' in this example. We use a full stop to indicate 'any character', followed by an asterisk which means '1 or more of the previous' which in this case means 'one or more characters' and then 'ation', which gives the following: **.*ation**

| Filter options: | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Filter wordlist by: | RE pattern: | .*ation | |
| | Minimum frequency: | 1 |] |
| | Maximum frequency: | 0 | (0 = no maximum frequency) |

This will result in the following list of words, ending in '-ation'.

| word | Freq |
|----------------|--------------|
| information | 1466.9 |
| situation | <u>792.9</u> |
| population | <u>650.3</u> |
| relation | <u>505.2</u> |
| communication | <u>382.5</u> |
| application | <u>367.5</u> |
| education | <u>358.6</u> |
| consideration | <u>341.2</u> |
| explanation | <u>324.5</u> |
| interpretation | <u>313.8</u> |
| organisation | <u>313.6</u> |
| combination | <u>292.7</u> |
| formation | <u>278.6</u> |
| location | <u>267.0</u> |
| investigation | <u>253.8</u> |
| creation | <u>251.1</u> |
| representation | <u>241.0</u> |

You can also search for n-grams or clusters of words. This search will create a list of 4-grams, clusters of four words which occur together.

| Subcorpus: | None (whole corpus) 💌 info |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Search attribute: | word |
| | 🚺 use n-grams. Value of n: 4 💌 |

The Word Sketch option will provide a full picture of the collocations

| Word Sketch Entry Form ② | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Lemma: | analysis | | | | | | |
| Part of speech: | noun 💌 | | | | | | |
| Advanced options | | | | | | | |
| Show Word Sketch | | | | | | | |

Click on the question mark for more information.

The results of this query are shown below.

| analy | cic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------|---------------|-----------|---------|----------------|-----------|-------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| anaty | 213 | (nou | n) British Ac | adem | ic Writ | tten English C | orpus | (BAWI | E) freq = <u>4608</u> (5 | 52.8 p | per mill | lion) Click on co | ollocat | tes in l |
| modifier | 2268 | 1.9 | pp_of-l | 804 | 2.9 | object_of | 659 | 1.5 | and/or | 574 | 0.9 | subject_of | 350 | 1.6 |
| detailed | 62 | 9.52 | variance | 15 | 8.73 | perform | 53 | 9.42 | interpretation | 16 | 7.69 | reveal | 12 | 7.62 |
| statistical | 55 | 9.44 | data | 34 | 7.1 | conduct | 26 | 8.64 | visualisation | 4 | 7.66 | confirm | 5 | 6.93 |
| swot | <u>49</u> | 9.43 | text | <u>11</u> | 6.89 | undertake | <u>15</u> | 8.34 | testing | <u>7</u> | 7.44 | show | <u>45</u> | 6.52 |
| fe- | 37 | 8.98 | shaft | 4 | 6.69 | carry | 42 | 8.1 | nmr- | 4 | 7.31 | enable | <u>7</u> | 6.36 |
| regression | 37 | 8.64 | category | 5 | 6.19 | complete | 12 | 8.04 | summary | 4 | 7.07 | suggest | <u>15</u> | 6.03 |
| comparative | <u>30</u> | 8.57 | plate | 4 | 6.11 | run | 8 | 6.89 | collection | 5 | 6.9 | assume | 5 | 6.0 |
| discourse | 38 | 8.53 | sample | <u>10</u> | 6.01 | base | 26 | 6.77 | conclusion | <u>9</u> | 6.89 | demonstrate | 5 | 5.86 |
| critical | 34 | 8.31 | nature | <u>11</u> | 5.87 | undergo | 4 | 6.72 | calculation | 6 | 6.82 | prove | 4 | 5.63 |
| finite | 22 | 8.18 | result | <u>18</u> | 5.86 | incorporate | 5 | 6.68 | design | <u>13</u> | 6.71 | focus | 4 | 5.58 |
| far | 36 | 8.17 | ratio | 5 | 5.63 | provide | 35 | 6.55 | description | 6 | 6.59 | look | 5 | 5.58 |
| genetic | 25 | 8.11 | section | <u>6</u> | 5.62 | apply | <u>10</u> | 6.4 | discussion | 6 | 6.54 | follow | <u>7</u> | 5.55 |
| isotope | <u>20</u> | 8.07 | mechanism | 4 | 5.6 | lack | 4 | 6.36 | assessment | 5 | 6.5 | indicate | 5 | 5.32 |
| in-depth | <u>18</u> | 7.97 | demand | <u>6</u> | 5.58 | employ | 5 | 6.28 | comparison | 4 | 5.94 | help | 4 | 5.27 |
| peste | <u>17</u> | 7.92 | evidence | <u>8</u> | 5.4 | present | 2 | 6.26 | result | <u>16</u> | 5.72 | seem | <u>7</u> | 5.27 |
| network | <u>30</u> | 7.87 | reason | <u>6</u> | 5.35 | combine | 4 | 6.21 | review | 4 | 5.64 | require | 8 | 5.13 |
| thorough | <u>17</u> | 7.85 | organisation | 5 | 5.34 | require | <u>16</u> | 6.07 | report | 5 | 5.51 | identify | 4 | 4.98 |
| above | <u>18</u> | 7.71 | structure | <u>10</u> | 5.33 | focus | 6 | 6.01 | test | <u>6</u> | 5.51 | come | 4 | 4.94 |
| financial | <u>25</u> | 7.58 | design | 5 | 5.26 | enable | 6 | 5.99 | action | 4 | 4.72 | determine | 4 | 4.88 |
| empirical | <u>16</u> | 7.55 | situation | <u>5</u> | 5.14 | propose | 4 | 5.94 | data | 6 | 4.64 | provide | <u>8</u> | 4.46 |
| cost-benefit | <u>13</u> | 7.54 | issue | <u>7</u> | 5.12 | use | <u>51</u> | 5.91 | fact | 4 | 4.53 | allow | 5 | 4.41 |
| swot- | <u>13</u> | 7.54 | relation | 5 | 5.1 | limit | 4 | 5.67 | method | 6 | 4.47 | use | <u>17</u> | 4.34 |
| data | <u>54</u> | 7.53 | pattern | 4 | 5.09 | involve | <u>7</u> | 5.52 | evidence | 4 | 4.45 | find | <u>7</u> | 4.31 |
| dimensional | <u>12</u> | 7.37 | performance | 5 | 5.06 | offer | 5 | 5.44 | approach | 4 | 4.29 | take | 7 | 3.99 |
| historical | <u>16</u> | 7.32 | project | 5 | 4.92 | include | 7 | 5.28 | study | 4 | 3.98 | give | <u>5</u> | 3.56 |
| ratio | <u>22</u> | 7.24 | case | <u>7</u> | 4.92 | allow | 2 | 5.2 | factor | 4 | 3.85 | make | 4 | 2.63 |

Lesson 6 Corpus Query Language

In the last example in Lesson 5, you used a regular expression to find words ending 'ation'. Regular expressions are a part of Corpus Query Language, which is used for the following purposes:

- Specifying word class
- Looking for grammatical patterns, or lexicogrammatical patterns
- Restricting searches to specified sections or categories of text

CQL has its own syntax and you need to make sure that you get the form of a CQL query exactly right. If you make a mistake with this, you will get an error message like the following:

| Query evaluation error: | syntax error Back | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Query Type: | CQL | | | | | |
| CQL: | [tag="NP1] | | | | | |
| Make Concordance Clear All | | | | | | |

In a simple CQL query for a single word, the square brackets enclose the query, and the first part of the query identifies what category you are looking for (the technical term is 'attribute'), followed by an equals sign, and then a code of some sort (the technical term is 'value') and this has to appear within a set of double quotation marks. For example, if you want to look for all singular proper nouns, you select the CQL query type, and then you write:

[tag="NP1"]

In the example shown in the screenshot, the problem was that the second double quotation mark was missing.

| Query evaluation error: | syntax error | Quotation mark |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Query Type: CQL: | CQL [tag="NIP1] | missing |
| Make Concordanc | e Clear, | |

In this example, **tag** is the attribute and **NP1** is the value. The attribute **tag** is used when you want to specify a part of speech.

| attribute cqL: | CQL [tag='NP1"] | value |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Make Concorda | ance Clear A | |

6.1 Using CQL to specify word class

In the example above, CQL was used to find all examples in the corpus of all items belonging to the word class, 'singular proper noun'. The code for this is **NP1**. A full list of word class codes used in the BAWE corpus can be found at:

http://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/claws7tags.html

The codes to identify nouns all begin with N, adjectives with JJ, and verbs with V. Verbs, for example, are further divided as follows:

The verb 'be': VB The verb 'do': VD The verb 'have': VH VM: Modal verbs VV: Lexical verbs

A third letter is placed at the end of any verb code to show:

0: Base form of the verb D: past tense G: -ing' ending I: bare infinitive N: past participle Z: '-s' ending

When you look for a verb, you have to have three characters in the value, but you can substitute the second and/or third character for a full stop if you do not want to restrict your search so precisely (here you are using a regular expression, as you did in 5.2). Here are some examples:

V.G VB. V..

To find all the instances of a specified part of speech, use [tag = "X"]. For example [tag = "V.G"] finds all the –ing participles in the corpus, and [tag = "NP.."] finds all the proper nouns.

If you want to specify two or more alternatives for a given slot in the value, you can put the choices inside normal brackets and divide with a pipe character. For example [tag = "VB(D|N)"] captures all instances of the past participle and the past tense of the verb BE.

| Query Type: | CQL |
|-------------|-------------------|
| CQL: | [tag = "VB(D N)"] |

6.2 Using CQL to find grammatical patterns

We can combine a number of searches of the type we have described, using the lemma, tag and/or lempos attributes: Here are some examples:

A search such as [lemma = "impact" & tag = "V.."] will find only the verb forms of the specified lemma (in this case *impact*).

| Query Type: | CQL |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| CQL: | [lemma = "impact" & tag = "V"] |

The query [lemma = "different"] [tag = "I.|R."] finds the prepositions and adverbs following *different*.

The exclamation mark preceding the equals sign means *does not equal*. For example the query [lemma="fast" & tag != "J.."] will find *fast* as a noun, verb and adverb, but <u>not</u> as an adjective:

| Query Type: | CQL | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--|
| CQL: | [lemma="fast" & tag != "J"] | |
| | | |

The query [lemma="talk" & tag = "V.."] [word !="about"] finds the verb *talk* followed by <u>anything but</u> *about*.

The query [tag = "VB(D|M|R|Z)"] [tag = "VVN"] finds *am, are, is, were* or *was* followed by the past participle of a lexical verb, and so will identify passive constructions.

Empty brackets [] allow any one word to come between the two attributes. Adding numbers between curled brackets, e.g. $\{1,3\}$ specifies the range. For example [tag = "VB(D|M|R|Z)"] [] $\{0,4\}$ [tag = "VVN"] finds *am, are, is, were* or *was* followed by the past participle of a lexical verb, with at most four words in between.

| Query Type: | CQL | • | -2 | range of zero to four | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|
| CQL: | [tag = "VE | 3(D M R Z)" |] []{0,4} [tag = | = "VVN"] | |

6.3 Using CQL to restrict searches to specified sections or categories of text

You can use 'within' followed by an equation within angle brackets <XX="XX"/> to look for items within specified files. For example the query [word="he"] within <text 11="English"/> looks for *he* only within those files produced by writers whose first language is English.

| Query Type: | CQL | |
|-------------|---|--|
| CQL: | [word="he"] within <text i1="English"></text> | |

You can also use 'within' to limit your search to items which occur in sections of text which have been annotated as quotations. For example [lemma="think"] within <quote lang="w+" /> looks for *think* within quotations:

| Query Type: | CQL | |
|------------------|---|--|
| CQL: | [lemma="think"] within <quote lang="\w+"></quote> | |
| | | |
| Make Concordance | Clear All | |

A query with 'textpart' will search for items which only occur in a specified part of the text: the main body ('running-text'), the bibliography or the abstract. For example the query [lemma="government" & textpart="running-text"] finds all instances of *government* that only occur in running text.

| Query Type: | CQL | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| CQL: | [lemma="government" & textpart="running-text"] | |
| | | |
| Make Concordance | Clear All | |
| The following querie | es will search for <i>government</i> in hibliographies and abstracts · | |

The following queries will search for *government* in bibliographies and abstracts.: [lemma="government" & textpart="bibliography"] [lemma="government" & textpart="abstract"]

The exclamation mark ! preceding the equals sign can be used to exclude specified files or text parts. For example the query [word="he"] within <text 11!="English"/> looks for *he* only within those files produced by writers whose first language is <u>not</u> English.

| Query Type: | CQL 👤 | note exclamation mark |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| CQL: | [word="he"] within <text i1!="English"></text> | |
| | | |
| Make Concordance | Clear All | |

Similarly [lemma="government" & !textpart="running-text"] finds all uses of 'government' outside the running text.