

Theron Muller

MA TEFL

In, On, and Paper: How do they behave together?

Module 6 Essay

CL/03/01:

Take a small number of words or phrases (between 2 and 5) and do a corpus study to show how they are used in similar or different ways. Choose words/phrases which are interesting in some way e.g. your students often confuse them; they cause problems for translators working with a specific language; you yourself have difficulty deciding when to use one or the other. Examples of words/phrases which have been studied in the past include: between and through; immense, enormous, and massive; reason to and reason for; on the other hand and on the contrary. (You should not repeat these studies, which are mentioned as examples, but should choose different sets or words. You may choose words from a language other than English, if you have an available corpus, but make sure that a monolingual English speaker can understand your argument.)

Approx.3,900 words
34 pages

Table of Contents

	Introduction
1	Literature Review
1.1	Upheaval in Linguistics
1.2	Reemergence of a new kind of corpus
1.3	Corpuses Today
1.3.1	Corpus as Raw Data
1.3.2	Indexed Corpuses
1.4	Corpus shortcomings
1.5	Corpus Advantages
1.6	Grammar vs. Lexis
1.7	Corpora in the Future
2	<i>in, on, and paper</i>
2.1	An analysis of <i>in, on, and paper</i>
2.1.1	Analysis of <i>in</i> , DTP, <i>paper</i>
2.1.2	Analysis of <i>on</i> , DTP, <i>paper</i>
2.2	Conclusions of the Analysis

Introduction

This paper originated from a student question, who asked me whether *on one's paper* or *in one's paper* was correct, then went on to ask about other situations, such as faxes, e-mails, and reports. Due to time and space constraints, this paper concentrates on the differences between *in one's paper* and *on one's paper*, on the assumption that *paper* is a superordinate of the other words in my student's list, and thus the related words may share similar grammatical patterns.

The first section presents a literature review including the history of corpus studies, their current applications, and possible future innovations. The second section considers the current definitions of *in*, *on*, and *paper* as they appear in the Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner's Dictionary on CD-ROM (Cobuild CD-ROM) (Sinclair 2003) and analyzes the collocations of *in* and *on*, a determiner phrase, and *paper* as they appear in the Bank of English Corpus (BOE). The last section considers the pedagogical implications of similar micro-studies of Corpora.

1 Literature Review

Corpus analysis is concerned with the collection and interpretation of large amounts of authentic language data stored on computer (Leech 1991:10). Historically, there are corpus analyses that pre-date computers, from as early as the 1920s, though it is arguable that these early analyses are completely different from modern corpora (Leech 1991:8). Previously, linguists were generally concerned with finding and analyzing the smallest units of speech (Leech 1991:13), much as physics was preoccupied with finding and analyzing the smallest units of matter. These speech phonemes and morphemes were few enough in number that researchers assumed it would be possible to compile a comprehensive list of all the possible units of analysis (Leech 1991:13).

1.1 Upheaval in Linguistics

Despite evidence of pre-computer corpus studies, Chomsky redirected the focus of linguistics in the 1960s, arguing that comprehensive lists of significant grammars were impossible and irrelevant (Leech 1991:13). He argued that instead of lists of language in use, native speaker intuition should provide the keys to language, and help define categories of grammaticality and ungrammaticality (Kennedy 1998:270).

1.2 Reemergence of a new kind of corpus

Chomsky's views were particularly compatible with L1 learning, and were concerned with basic grammar that is often learned in early childhood (Long 1990:259). While important in determining how language is coded in the brain itself and academically stimulating, Chomsky's approach failed to address two issues which came to the foreground as English gained increasing world-wide prominence.

The first issue is that Chomsky's language model considered language in use irrelevant (Chomsky 1962:159). Chomsky's argument was that before language in practice can be analyzed, first it had to be understood as it exists in the mind, and language in use is divergent from this ideal form because speakers adapt their language to circumstances (Chomsky 1962:159). Since language in the mind isn't explicitly observable, indirect observation relies on the intuition of native speakers (Leech 1991:8). Such reliance on intuition has been questioned by Sinclair (1991), among others.

The second shortcoming of Chomsky's method was that it concerned itself with first language learning, arguing that the mind's language learning facilities are most active at young ages and less active after puberty (Long 1991). While Chomsky's assertion is generally accepted, world affairs demand increasing proficiency in students learning English as an L2 or L3. Thus, asserting that a student is too old is unproductive.

In the 1960s and 70s, English teaching evolved from Audiolingual, or Behaviorist Approaches where students were seen as units to be trained to be proficient, to an emphasis on the communicative aspects of speech, where discourse was seen as a negotiated interaction between interlocutors (Shortall 1996:31).

Today the learner is considered a language researcher, making and testing hypotheses regarding language and creating a working, or meta-grammar that is in a constant state of flux. Learners encounter new examples of language and adjust their language system to account for discrepancies (Brown 2000:72). In light of learner-as-researcher methodologies, understanding the grammar and composition of language has regained importance (Shortall 1996).

If the learner is a researcher, a course should provide appropriate input and learners should be exposed to the most frequently occurring words in English. These requirements have demanded increasing corpus data regarding lexical frequency (Sinclair and Renouf 1988).

Thus, corpora have regained importance in the fields of language research and teaching by offering a means of analyzing how language is used. This is of immediate importance to language learners in particular, while how language is organized within the brain is of less immediate importance to them. This is especially true if language learning follows natural processes, where learning can be facilitated but the specifics of what will be learned can't be predicted (Skehan 1996:18).

1.3 Corpora Today

Corpora today serve a number of disparate needs, range across many disciplines (Chafe, Du Bois, and Thompson 1991:65), and can consist of several types, including specialized, general, comparable, parallel, learner, pedagogic, and historical or diachronic corpora (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:80).

A brief explanation of the different types of corpora follows:

- Specialized: “Used to investigate a particular type of language” (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:80), often collected by researchers independently, and attempts to represent a type of text, such as editorials, a type of textbook, academic articles from a particular subject, etc. (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:80)
- General: Tries to include as many examples of different types of language as possible. Not representative, though generally large and consisting of several sub-corpora. Usually built using convenience samples of language (what happens to be available) (Hunston and Laviosa 2000). The BOE is considered a general corpus.
- Comparable: Two or more corpora from different languages which have been designed similarly, so that language can be compared across languages (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:81)
- Parallel: Two or more corpora that represent a text and its various translations, allows for comparison of expressions across languages (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:81)

- Learner: Collection of learner-produced language which is comparable to a general corpus and can indicate discrepancies between learner language and native speaker language (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:81)
- Pedagogic: A corpus of the texts a learner encounters, for example, a textbook series (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:81)
- Historical or diachronic corpora: Texts from different periods of time; allows researchers to explore how language changes over time (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:81)

At the technical end of corpus research, researchers include computer speech recognition programmers, who require highly analyzed phonetic data, as well as designers of software for automatically labeling texts at various levels of analysis, from phonetic to grammatical (Leech 1991:22). Because of the level of technical expertise required in labeling, these corpora are currently rather small when compared to general corpora. As Chafe, Du Bois, and Thompson (1991:70) noted in describing the creation of a corpus of general spoken American English, they estimated six person-hours of transcribing were required for every minute of spoken conversation in their corpus.

Another demand on corpus research comes from ESL researchers, who are trying to better demonstrate how language is used. These analyses often demand large amounts of data, and the researchers can be divided into two different schools of thought, word-form based corpora and category based corpora (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:92).

1.3.1 Word-Form Based

Word-form based corpora are based on the assumption that corpus data should be labeled and tagged minimally and automatically by machines (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:92). Thus the emphasis of research with such corpora is the lexical behavior of words and the relationship between the words in the corpus, or their collocations (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:99). Research based on word-based corpora include a number of anti-intuitive research findings, such as those by Willis (1990), which seem to indicate that, with pre-labeled corpus data, researchers could confuse the actual language data because of researchers' presumptions regarding how the language should function. As Hunston and Laviosa said, "A word-based approach, however, is essentially

revolutionary. It tends to challenge rather than confirm our existing views about language...” (2000:104). The BOE corpus is considered a word-form based corpus.

1.3.2 Category Based

Category-based corpora rely on the idea that corpora should be thoroughly labeled before research is performed on them. As Kennedy notes, “A learner who looks at tokens of *if* to see how conditionals are formed and used may miss entirely all the other ways by which conditionality is expressed through juxtaposition, or marking by *unless, and, or, etc.*” (1998:294). However, the standards of proper labeling are far from set (Leech 1991:24). Grammarians themselves disagree on labeling standards for corpora, and Leech (1991:24) argues that the annotation standards for corpora are currently behind the pace of corpus development, and more research time and effort should be put into the methods and means of processing raw data into a labeled form.

Rather than seeing the two different approaches to corpus design and research as conflicting, it is perhaps more productive to view them as complimentary. As Hunston and Laviosa wrote,

Perhaps the fairest thing to say about the category-based approach and the word-form based approach is that each one can be used to answer particular questions. If you want to ask, for example, what proportion of the verbs in a particular specialized corpus are passive, it’s much easier to find the answer in a corpus that has been annotated for active and passive verbs. On the other hand, if you want to ask what meanings or connotations a word has, or how one word differs in its usage from another, raw concordance lines will be your best help. (2000:103)

1.4 Corpus shortcomings

As Kennedy noted, concordancing “is not a language teaching methodology nor a panacea but one among many techniques or aids which may be used to facilitate learning for some learners” (1998:293-4). Like any tool, it is necessary to understand the strengths and shortcomings of corpora before they can be put to good use.

While corpora provide detailed listings of language in its natural state, as it was used for communication, their shortcomings include the following:

- a. Corpora are not representative of the whole language (Leech 1991:13)

Leech (1991:27) notes that in the future statistical methods may be developed that would make it possible to claim a given corpus is statistically representative of a given type of language, though this is limited to a certain extent by the fact that the amount of total language production is unknown, as is the total amount of language in existence.

- b. Language as it appears within a corpus is not necessarily ‘correct’

While corpora represent language in context, the context itself may place certain demands on the original author that render the text incorrect in some way. Thus, if the text was an e-mail message sent by cell phone, it could be vastly abbreviated to the point where the corpus software is unable to correlate the abbreviations with the full written version of the word. Also, a corpus listing is restricted to the variables the user entered. Thus, a search for all the instances of ‘if’ wouldn’t represent a comprehensive list of conditional clauses (Kennedy 1998:294).

- c. Especially with computer-tagged corpora, the software makes mistakes (Leech 1991:15)

In 1991 automatic grammar tagging software had about a 96-97% accuracy rate, which means that 3-4% of the tags in an auto-tagged corpus were incorrect (Leech 1991:15). By contrast, a human-tagged corpus is often much smaller in proportion to computer-tagged corpora, and even in cases of human tagging, there are discrepancies in analysis that have yet to be resolved, “...ultimately, there is no such thing as a consensus analysis: all schemes are likely to be biased in some way or another...” (Leech 1991:24).

- d. Written language is vastly overrepresented in corpora, and spoken language is underrepresented (Leech 1991:22)

Thanks to innovations in automated text-scanning, the creation of extensive written corpora has been possible. By contrast, written language still needs to be dictated by hand and cross-checked.

1.5 Corpus Advantages

While it is important to remember the limitations of corpora, they do offer several powerful advantages. While Chomsky argued that a descriptively adequate grammar could be possible through reliance solely on human intuition, corpus studies have shown that intuition sometimes proves false when checked against corpora (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:108). Where intuition proves unreliable, corpora offer advantages. These advantages include:

a. Quick retrieval of language and its larger context

This gives researchers the ability to overcome the unreliability of intuition in the following areas: judgments about collocations and frequency, semantic prosody and pragmatic meaning, and details of phraseology (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:110). Collocation represents how words tend to occur together, such as *acutely aware* (Granger 1998). Frequency concerns the relative frequency of lexical and grammatical items, which is intuitively difficult and even sometimes intuitively objectionable (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:110)

If amount and quality of language input are important for language acquisition, then corpora are an excellent tool for providing a large amount of output in an easily scanned format. However Kennedy (1998:294) cautions that it is important to ensure that corpus output provided to learners is properly filtered or the large number of new and/or unusual lexical items may confuse and discourage learners rather than encourage them.

b. Careful researchers can overcome the complications of incorrectly coded corpora.

Leech (1991:15) emphasizes how corpora represent a symbiosis between humans and machines, so researchers need to balance the amount of machine work and human work to ensure that the data they consider is relevant to their research question and to the language represented in their corpus. Innovations toward understanding language in use and language teaching are still dependent on human will and effort (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:32).

- c. Reveal patterns of language previously unknown or assumed to be wrong

Willis (1990) spends a significant amount of time demonstrating how many of the previous assumptions about intuition-based language models are incorrect when compared to language as represented in computer corpora. Other researchers, such as George's (1963) study of verb-form frequencies, have demonstrated how intuitively based grammars can concentrate on forms of language that are quite rare in actual use.

- d. Offer a means for learners to be language detectives, researching and testing hypotheses regarding English

Corpora allow learners to analyze large amounts of linguistic data in an easy-to-read format, and make their own assumptions about language. Which, as Johns (1991:5) demonstrated, are often more interesting and insightful for students than the conclusions of professional ESL teachers and researchers.

1.6 Grammar vs. Lexis

A major area where corpora have impacted understanding of language is in the traditional distinction between grammar and vocabulary, which has a long tradition in course books and analyses of language (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:113). Corpus studies have blurred this distinction by showing that words are dependent on the contexts in which they appear, and that when words have several potential meanings, the intended meaning is indicated through grammar (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:113). The opposite is also true; particular grammatical constructs tend to attract certain words and not others (Hunston and Laviosa 2000:114).

Thus, whereas grammar was traditionally thought to represent general rules regarding language, and lexis to represent particular words, Sinclair argues the opposite, that "grammatical generalizations do not rest on a rigid foundation, but are the accumulation of the patterns of hundreds of individual words and phrases" (1991:100).

1.7 Corpora in the Future

Leech (1991) anticipates that corpora of the future will increase to several orders of magnitude larger than today's corpora, that corpora based on spoken language will become more and more prevalent, and that statistical methods which can determine whether or not a given corpus is representative may evolve.

There is also a general call for more advanced corpus indexing systems, though this is a point of contention between the school of researchers who consider indexing a necessary part of corpus analysis and those who are partial to raw, minimally labeled data (Leech 1991:29).

2 *in, on, and paper*

This research began as a response to a student question. The lesson was at a Japanese subsidiary of a German company in the South part of Nagano City, Japan. The staff is almost 100% Japanese, but is required to communicate in English with their German mother company, their customers and sister companies throughout Asia, which includes a recently opened branch in China. The staff are under intense pressure to improve their English language skills so they can communicate accurately and effectively with customers and colleagues.

The manager of the company, referring to a fax he had written and brought to class for correction, asked whether *in one's paper* or *on one's paper* was more correct, and I replied that I thought it depended on the situation, but would check and get back to him. When teaching, this kind of interaction is common for me—a student asking whether one alternative or another is appropriate, and a type of interaction I assume is common for most language teachers. In fact, Hunston and Laviosa note that “an important concept in most descriptions of language is that of ‘what can (and cannot) be said’” (2000:108)

2.1 An analysis of *in, on, and paper*

When I arrived home that evening I referred to my Cobuild CD-ROM (2003), to check the definitions for *paper, in* and *on*. The complete definitions are included in Appendix 1. The aspects of each definition relevant to my student's question are included below:

pa*per

1 **Paper** is a material that you write on or wrap things with. The pages of this book are made of paper.

He wrote his name down on a piece of paper for me...

She sat at the table with pen and paper.

...a sheet of pretty wrapping paper.

...a paper bag.

N-UNCOUNT

7 A **paper** is an essay written by a student. (mainly AM)

...the ten common errors that appear most frequently in student papers.

N-COUNT

12 If you put your thoughts down **on paper**, you write them down.

It is important to get something down on paper...

PHRASE: PHR after v

in INCLUSION OR INVOLVEMENT

1 If something is **in** a book, film, play, or picture, you can read it or see it there.

Don't stick too precisely to what it says in the book.

PREP

on

14 If there is something **on** a piece of paper, it has been written or printed there.

The writing on the back of the card was cramped but scrupulously neat...

The numbers she put on the chart were 98.4, 64, and 105...

PREP

16 Books, discussions, or ideas **on** a particular subject are concerned with that subject.

They offer a free counselling service which can offer help and advice on legal matters...

He declined to give any information on the Presidential election...

PREP

I wanted to give my student as complete an answer as possible, and was wary of the drawbacks of intuition, so first I studied how *in* collocates with *paper* as a piece of writing, such as an essay, rather than assuming that *in one's paper* is typical. Hunston and Laviosa noted that “meaning is dependent on grammar” (200:114), so I decided that if *in one's paper* emerged as a pattern when paper represents a piece of writing then I would have a basis from which to continue with further investigations. I consulted the BOE corpus for the search string “in+0,6paper@/NOUN”, and 1755 results were generated, from which I selected 100 random lines. The original random 100 lines are included in Appendix 2. Since my inquiry regarded *paper* as a piece of writing, the lines referring to paper as substance and newspaper were removed, along with irrelevant lines such as combinations separated by sentence-boundaries. The following lines represent the lines relevant to my inquiry:

2 than any given title, in this paper students described the essential
 12 primary care was set out in the White Paper "Working for Patients" which
 21 ASTEROIDS AS BIG AS MARS In a paper just published by astronomer Dr
 30 <p> IN THE wake of the recent White Paper on ways to prevent another Maxwell
 34 Northern Ireland, published a paper in the academic journal <f> Nature
 35 <f> In the preparation of this paper I am indebted to the following
 36 in the Act. In a 1986 working paper, Crimes Against the State, the law
 41 of the nation. In a recent white paper entitled "A Time to Serve," a group
 44 In 1991, it issued a green discussion paper and sought submissions on how to
 52 to setting out its terms in a White Paper before the conference gets under
 53 guidelines in the mod's July 20 Hawk paper. <p> Mr Major had become foreign
 54 also, its third competitiveness White Paper. Consultative conferences on the
 55 largely stable in the UK, Britain's paper emphasises the importance of wage
 56 away line in the middle of the green paper but for me it's probably the most
 62 is in October. We will be taking a paper which looks at some alternative
 65 what you are talking about in this paper. That <tc text=pause> er <ZF1> it
 77 in the February operation in secret papers received by Mr Cook's private

From the lines above, it seems to be followed by the following: *a* (lines 21, 34, 36, 41, 44, 52, 62),
 possessive (lines 53-55), *the* (lines 12, 30, 56), *this* (lines 2, 35, 65), and an adjective (line 77).
 Thus, it becomes evident that the possessive form isn't more common than *a*, *the*, and *this*, so rather
 than search for *in*, possessive, *paper*, it would be more representative of the data to search for *in*,
 determiner phrase, *paper*, which should include *a*, *the*, and *this* in the search parameters.

2.1.1 Analysis of *in*, DTP, *paper*

Next I started my query on "in+0,3DTP+0,3paper@/NOUN", which returns 103 matching lines,
 from which all 103 lines were selected and are included in Appendix 3. The lines irrelevant to my
 search, as in 2.1, were removed, leaving the following lines:

1 I have found some comments in your paper depressing when people argue that
 8 Stewart waltzed in, picked up her paper and said, "I got an A, Bill. What"
 42 For, as is evident in his influential paper on religious evolution, Bellah (
 48 Government in its unemployment White Paper. <p> So, where will a Howard-led
 53 disappear all the time. <p> In his paper, Professor Hawking argues that the
 56 countries. <p> In its 1994 White Paper on the future of the BBC the
 57 if it was heading east. <p> In his paper, entitled "A new theory on the
 58 also, its third competitiveness White Paper. Consultative conferences on the
 61 labour market. <p> In its White Paper on Labour published last year, for
 62 The researchers note in their recent paper in IEEE Transactions on Robotics
 68 as opposed to scientific ones in your paper from the Royal Society erm er
 69 Well we made some comments in our paper <ZGY> It was the paper <ZGY> this

70<M01> Yeah. <M02> in <ZF1> m <ZF0> my paper with MX <ZGY> lots of errors <ZGY>
71the er things that you quoted in your paper there that er <tc text=pause> <ZF1>
75 on one of the questions in your papers today. <p> <p> <h> 2 Development
88 to define it in their books and papers on the subject. Now I think I know
96 out that in several of your erm papers that you have this very interesting
98plant ecology and my first published papers were in fact rather descriptive
99 by a phrase in your erm briefing papers about models as truth generators.
100 argued in fact in one of our early papers er when we discussed some glacial
102 I was interested th in some of your papers I've read <ZGY> using a range of

Thus, from a total of 103 lines of output, 21, or 20% represent the construct *in one's paper*, where paper means a piece of writing. Particularly, someone's paper or papers are referenced using in, a part of the paper appears to be under consideration, and the phrase *in DTP paper* is preceded or followed by verbs such as “say”, “quote”, “note”, etc, a definition missing from the Collins Cobuild Corpus (2003). The Random House Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition (Flexner and Hauck 1993:1404), offers two pertinent definitions for paper that help to clarify its usage above:

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. a written or printed document or the like7. an essay, article, or dissertation on a particular topic |
|--|

Yet, for a student of English a problem with these two definitions is that they don't mention a possible collocation with in, nor do they note that this usage of paper is used as a N-COUNT, as it can refer to a single paper, or a collection of papers on a single topic.

2.1.2 Analysis of *on*, DTP, *paper*

Next a search was run using the string “on+0,6paper@/NOUN”, which returns 1166 lines, from which 100 were randomly selected and edited as in 2.1 and 2.1.1 to include only instances of paper as a piece of writing. The original lines are included in Appendix 4, and after editing they yield only one ambiguous reference to *on* collating with the definition of paper in question.

29of the people that had worked on the paper and these people were on that list.

Yet, intuitively, the idea of *giving a talk on one's paper*, or *working on one's paper* seem viable, though they may represent a stronger association between the verbs and *on* than with *on* and *paper*.

To double-check my intuitions, I performed a search for “on+0,3DTP+0,3paper”, which returned 53 results. The original 53 lines are included in Appendix 5, and were edited as above.

22 He blamed it partly on his own paper for attempting more than could be
37 She got a B on her first paper--a how-to theme on soup-based
53 but <ZGY> reviews that I get on my papers or on my proposals <ZGY> <M03>

So there are instances of on, DTP, and paper occurring together, though it is arguable that in the above instances on is at least as closely associated with the verbs (*blame* and *get*) as it is with *paper*.

2.2 Conclusions of the Analysis

Thus I can inform my student that, according to my reference materials and the BOE, *in one's paper* occurs more frequently than *on one's paper*. Yet the relative frequency of the two different constructs isn't a reflection of their relative correctness, especially since it is impossible to determine the representativeness of the BOE corpus to general English in use. Therefore, it is necessary, instead, to offer a more complete explanation.

Thus, in answer to my student's question, I could answer that *in one's paper* is the more common of the two possibilities, and can be *said*, *noted*, or *quoted*. However, when the paper as a whole is in question, as when you're getting a grade, or when you're giving a talk on it, or blaming something on it, then *on one's paper* would be appropriate.

In reference to the Cobuild Dictionary, it may be appropriate to expand the definition of *paper* to include instances of its collocation with *in*, such as:

- 15 If something is *in one's paper*, then it has been included in a written report or publication.
 In its position paper last year, the commission said
 Check all sentences in your paper to see if they are fragments, but
 In its paper objecting to the new Anglican
 N-COUNT

Conclusion

This paper, as have many before it, such as Johns (1991), has analyzed corpus language to answer a student question. In so doing, I have tried to make generalizations regarding English usage of *in*, *on*,

and *paper* in the hopes that such revelations will help to improve students' understanding of language in broader contexts than just my classroom and my teaching context.

Unfortunately, in reading the literature, there appears to be a number of insights into how English is used that have yet to be disseminated to an audience beyond corpus research specialists. As I have shared many revelations from my studies with colleagues, even colleagues who have completed MA programs in ESL/EFL, I have been surprised to discover that I wasn't the only one who had previously been in the dark regarding several of the findings referenced in this paper, even George's (1963) research which, over the last 40 years, seems to have reached a very narrow audience, and appears to have had minimum impact on current textbook design. As Skehan laments, "Levels of attainment in conventional foreign language learning are poor, and students commonly leave school with very little in the way of usable language" (Skehan 1996:18). This may be due, in part, to the lack of influence that corpus studies have had on textbook development and design. Currently, the textbooks I use daily, such as the *New Interchange Series* (Richards 2000), seem to rely on the traditional assumption that lexis and grammar are somehow independent, an assumption that seems to have been proved false. Yet independently incorporating the innovations of corpus linguistics into my classroom is a difficult undertaking, which is complicated by the fact that many teaching institutions and students require teachers to use textbooks. Thus, before the innovations of corpus linguistics can impact classrooms at large, they may have to impact textbook design and implementation.

Reference

- Aijmer, K. and B. Altenberg (1991) *English Corpus Linguistics*. New York: Pearson Education.
- Brown, H. (2000) *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching*. White Plains: Longman Press.
- Brown, H. (2001) *Teaching by Principles*. White Plains: Longman Press.
- Chafe, W., J. Du Bois, and S. Thompson (1991) "Towards a New Corpus of Spoken American English". In K. Aijmer & B. Altenberg (1991), *English Corpus Linguistics*, pp. 64-82.
- Chomsky (1962) Paper given at the University of Texas 1958, 3rd Texas Conference on Problems of Linguistic Analysis in English, Austin, University of Texas, p. 159. In Leech (1991:8)
- Flexner, S. and L. Hauck (eds.) (1993) *Random House Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition*. New York: Random House.
- George, H. (1963) *A Verb-Form Frequency Count: Application to Course Design*. Monograph 2, Hyderabad: Central Institute of English. In Kennedy (1998) p. 283.
- Granger (1998) "Prefabricated Patterns in Advanced EFL Writing: Collocations and Formulae". In Cowie (ed.) (1998) *Phraseology: Theory, Analysis, and Applications*. Oxford: Clarendon Press. In Hunston and Laviosa (2000) p. 110.
- Hunston, S. and S. Laviosa (2000) *Corpus Linguistics*. Birmingham: Centre for English Language Studies, The University of Birmingham.
- Johns, T. (1991) "Should you be Persuaded: Two Samples of Data-Driven Learning Materials". *English Language Research Journal* Vol. 4, pp. 1-16.
- Kennedy, G. (1998) *An Introduction to Corpus Linguistics*. Essex: Pearson Education Limited.
- Leech, G. (1991) "The State of the Art in Corpus Linguistics". In K. Aijmer and B. Altenberg (eds.) *English Corpus Linguistics* (1991) pp. 8-29.
- Long, M. H. (1990) 'Maturational Constraints on Language Development'. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition* 12(3): 251-85.
- Richards, J. (2000) *New Interchange*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Shortall, T. (1996) "What Learners Know and What they Need to Learn". In J. Willis and D. Willis (eds.) *Challenge and Change in Language Teaching* (1996) pp. 31-41.
- Sinclair, J. (1991) *Corpus, Concordance, Collocation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Sinclair, J. (ed.) (2003) *Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner's English Dictionary on CD-ROM*. Glasgow: HarperCollins Publishers.
- Sinclair, J., & A. Renouf (1988). "A lexical syllabus for language learning". In R. Carter & M. McCarthy (Eds.), *Vocabulary and Language Teaching* (pp. 140-158). Harlow: Longman.

Skehan, P. (1996) "Second Language Acquisition Research and Task-Based Instruction" in J. Willis and D. Willis (eds.) *Challenge and Change in Language Teaching*. Oxford: MacMillan. pp17-30.

Willis, D. (1990) *The Lexical Syllabus: A New Approach to Language Teaching*. Collins COBUILD.

Willis, J. and D. Willis (1996) *Challenge and Change in Language Teaching*. Oxford: MacMillan Heinemann English Language Teaching.

**Appendix 1: Definitions of *paper, in, and on* from the Collins Cobuild Advanced Learner's
Dictionary on CD ROM (2003)**

pa*per

paper papers papering papered

- 1** **Paper** is a material that you write on or wrap things with. The pages of this book are made of paper.
He wrote his name down on a piece of paper for me...
She sat at the table with pen and paper.
...a sheet of pretty wrapping paper.
...a paper bag.

N-UNCOUNT

- 2** A **paper** is a newspaper.
I'll cook and you read the paper.

N-COUNT

- 3** You can refer to newspapers in general as **the paper** or **the papers**.
You can't believe everything you read in the paper...

N-COUNT: *the* N

- 4** Your **papers** are sheets of paper with writing or information on them, which you might keep in a safe place at home.

Her papers included unpublished articles and correspondence.

N-PLURAL: usu with poss

- 5** Your **papers** are official documents, for example your passport or identity card, which prove who you are or which give you official permission to do something.

They have arrested four people who were trying to leave the country with forged papers.

N-PLURAL: usu poss N

= identification

- 6** A **paper** is a long, formal piece of writing about an academic subject.
He just published a paper in the journal Nature analyzing the fires.

N-COUNT

- 7** A **paper** is an essay written by a student. (mainly AM)
...the ten common errors that appear most frequently in student papers.

N-COUNT

see also term paper

- 8** A **paper** is a part of a written examination in which you answer a number of questions in a particular period of time.

We sat each paper in the Hall...

N-COUNT

- 9** A **paper** prepared by a government or a committee is a report on a question they have been considering or a set of proposals for changes in the law.

...a new government paper on European policy.

N-COUNT

see also Green Paper, White Paper

- 10** **Paper** agreements, qualifications, or profits are ones that are stated by official documents to exist, although they may not really be effective or useful.

We're looking for people who have experience rather than paper qualifications.

ADJ: ADJ n

- 11** If you **paper** a wall, you put wallpaper on it.
We papered all four bedrooms...
The room was strange, the walls half papered, half painted.

VERB: V n, V-ed

12 If you put your thoughts down **on paper**, you write them down.

It is important to get something down on paper...

PHRASE: PHR after v

13 If something seems to be the case **on paper**, it seems to be the case from what you read or hear about it, but it may not really be the case.

On paper, their country is a multi-party democracy...

PHRASE

14 If you say that a promise, an agreement, or a guarantee **is not worth the paper it's written on**, you mean that although it has been written down and seems to be official, it is in fact worthless because what has been promised will not be done.

PHRASE: Vs inflect disapproval

in INCLUSION OR INVOLVEMENT

in

1 If something is **in** a book, film, play, or picture, you can read it or see it there.

Don't stick too precisely to what it says in the book.

PREP

2 If you are **in** something such as a play or a race, you are one of the people taking part.

Alf offered her a part in the play he was directing...

More than fifteen thousand people took part in the memorial service.

PREP

3 Something that is **in** a group or collection is a member of it or part of it.

The New England team are the worst in the league.

PREP

4 You use **in** to specify a general subject or field of activity.

...those working in the defence industry.

...future developments in medicine.

PREP

on

on

In addition to the uses shown below, **on** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives in order to introduce extra information. **On** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'keep on', 'cotton on', and 'sign on'.

1 If someone or something is **on** a surface or object, the surface or object is immediately below them and is supporting their weight.

He is sitting beside her on the sofa...

On top of the cupboards are vast straw baskets which Pat uses for dried flower arrangements...

On the table were dishes piled high with sweets...

PREP

2 If something is **on** a surface or object, it is stuck to it or attached to it.

I admired the peeling paint on the ceiling...

The clock on the wall showed one minute to twelve...

There was a smear of gravy on his chin.

PREP

On is also an adverb.

I know how to darn, and how to sew a button on.

ADV: ADV after v

3 If you put, throw, or drop something **on** a surface, you move it or drop it so that it is then supported by the surface.

*He got his winter jacket from the closet and dropped it on the sofa...
He threw a folded dollar on the counter.*

PREP

= onto

4 You use **on** to say what part of your body is supporting your weight.

He continued to lie on his back and look at clouds...

He raised himself on his elbows, squinting into the sun...

She was on her hands and knees in the bathroom.

PREP

5 You use **on** to say that someone or something touches a part of a person's body.

He leaned down and kissed her lightly on the mouth...

His jaw was broken after he was hit on the head.

PREP

6 If someone has a particular expression **on** their face, their face has that expression.

The maid looked at him, a nervous smile on her face...

She looked at him with a hurt expression on her face.

PREP: n PREP n

7 When you put a piece of clothing **on**, you place it over part of your body in order to wear it. If you have it **on**, you are wearing it.

He put his coat on while she opened the front door...

I had a hat on.

ADV: ADV after v

8 You can say that you have something **on** you if you are carrying it in your pocket or in a bag.

I didn't have any money on me...

PREP: PREP pron

9 If someone's eyes are **on** you, they are looking or staring at you.

Everyone's eyes were fixed on him...

It's as if all eyes are focused on me...

PREP

10 If you hurt yourself **on** something, you accidentally hit a part of your body against it and that thing causes damage to you.

Mr Pendle hit his head on a wall as he fell...

PREP

11 If you are **on** an area of land, you are there.

You lived on the farm until you came back to America?

...a tall tree on a mountain.

PREP

12 If something is situated **on** a place such as a road or coast, it forms part of it or is by the side of it.

Bergdorf Goodman has opened a men's store on Fifth Avenue...

The hotel is on the coast...

He visited relatives at their summer house on the river.

PREP

13 If you get **on** a bus, train, or plane, you go into it in order to travel somewhere. If you are **on** it, you are travelling in it.

We waited till twelve and we finally got on the plane...

I never go on the bus into the town...

PREP

On is also an adverb.

He showed his ticket to the conductor and got on.

ADV: ADV after v

14 If there is something **on** a piece of paper, it has been written or printed there.

The writing on the back of the card was cramped but scrupulously neat...

The numbers she put on the chart were 98.4, 64, and 105...

PREP

15 If something is **on** a list, it is included in it.

The Queen now doesn't even appear on the list of the 40 richest people in Britain.

...the range of topics on the agenda for their talks.

PREP

16 Books, discussions, or ideas **on** a particular subject are concerned with that subject.

They offer a free counselling service which can offer help and advice on legal matters...

He declined to give any information on the Presidential election...

PREP

17 You use **on** to introduce the method, principle, or system which is used to do something.

...a television that we bought on credit two months ago.

...a levelling system which acts on the same principle as a spirit level...

They want all groups to be treated on an equal basis.

PREP

18 If something is done **on** an instrument or a machine, it is done using that instrument or machine.

...songs that I could just sit down and play on the piano...

I could do all my work on the computer...

PREP

19 If information is, for example, **on** tape or **on** computer, that is the way that it is stored.

'I thought it was a load of rubbish.'`Right we've got that on tape.'...*

Descriptions of the pieces have been logged on computer by the Art Loss Register...

PREP

20 If something is being broadcast, you can say that it is **on** the radio or television.

Every sporting event on television and satellite over the next seven days is listed...

Here, listen, they're talking about it on Radio-Paris right now.

PREP

On is also an adjective.

...teenagers complaining there's nothing good on.

ADJ: v-link ADJ

21 When an activity is taking place, you can say that it is **on**.

There's a marvellous match on at Wimbledon at the moment...

We in Berlin hardly knew a war was on during the early part of 1941.

ADJ: v-link ADJ

22 You use **on** in expressions such as **'have a lot on'** and **'not have very much on'** to indicate how busy someone is. (SPOKEN)

I have a lot on in the next week.

ADV: ADV after v, amount ADV

23 You use **on** to introduce an activity that someone is doing, particularly travelling.

I've always wanted to go on a cruise...

Students on the full-time course of study are usually sponsored...

PREP

24 When something such as a machine or an electric light is **on**, it is functioning or in use. When you switch it **on**, it starts functioning.

The central heating's been turned off. I've turned it on again...

The light had been left on...

He didn't bother to switch on the light.

ADV: *be* ADV, ADV after v

* off

25 If you are **on** a committee or council, you are a member of it.

Claire and Beryl were on the organizing committee...

He was on the Council of Foreign Relations.

PREP

26 You can indicate when something happens by saying that it happens **on** a particular day or date.

This year's event will take place on June 19th, a week earlier than usual...

She travels to Korea on Monday...

I was born on Christmas day...

Dr. Keen arrived about seven on Sunday morning.

PREP

27 You use **on** when mentioning an event that was followed by another one.

She waited in her hotel to welcome her children on their arrival from London...

On reaching Dubai the evacuees are taken straight to Dubai international airport.

PREP: PREP n/-ing

28 You use **on** to say that someone is continuing to do something.

They walked on in silence for a while...

If the examination shows your company enjoys basically good health, read on...

He happened to be in England when the war broke out and he just stayed on.

ADV: ADV after v

29 If you say that someone goes **on at** you, you mean that they continually criticize you, complain to you, or ask you to do something.

She's been on at me for weeks to show her round the stables...

He used to keep on at me about the need to win...

ADV: *be* ADV, ADV after v, usu ADV at n

30 You use **on** in expressions such as **from now on** and **from then on** to indicate that something starts to happen at the time mentioned and continues to happen afterwards.

Perhaps it would be best not to see much of you from now on...

We can expect trouble from this moment on...

ADV: *from* n ADV

31 You often use **on** after the adverbs 'early', 'late', 'far', and their comparative forms, especially at the beginning or end of a sentence, or before a preposition.

The market square is a riot of colour and animation from early on in the morning...

Later on I learned how to read music...

The pub where I had arranged to meet Nobby was a good five minutes walk further on.

ADV: adv ADV

32 Someone who is **on** a drug takes it regularly.

She was on antibiotics for an eye infection that wouldn't go away...

Many of the elderly are on medication.

PREP

33 If you live **on** a particular kind of food, you eat it. If a machine runs **on** a particular kind of power or fuel, it uses it in order to function.

The caterpillars feed on a wide range of trees, shrubs and plants...

He lived on a diet of water and tinned fish...

...making and selling vehicles that run on batteries or fuel-cells.

PREP: v PREP n

= off

34 If you are **on** a particular income, that is the income that you have.

He's on three hundred a week...

You won't be rich as an MP, but you'll have enough to live on.

PREP

- 35** Taxes or profits that are obtained from something are referred to as taxes or profits **on** it.
...a general strike to protest a tax on food and medicine last week...
The Church was to receive a cut of the profits on every record sold...

PREP: n PREP n

- 36** When you buy something or pay for something, you spend money **on** it.
I resolved not to waste money on a hotel...
He spent more on feeding the dog than he spent on feeding himself...
More money should be spent on education and housing.

PREP: PREP n/-ing

- 37** When you spend time or energy **on** a particular activity, you spend time or energy doing it.
People complain about how children spend so much time on computer games...
...the opportunity to concentrate more time and energy on America's domestic agenda.

PREP: PREP n/-ing

- 38** If you say that something is **not on** or is **just not on**, you mean that it is unacceptable or impossible.
(mainly BRIT INFORMAL)

We shouldn't use the police in that way. It's just not on.

PHRASE: v-link PHR

- 39** If you say that something happens **on and on**, you mean that it continues to happen for a very long time.

*...designers, builders, fitters*the list goes on and on...*

Lobell drove on and on through the dense and blowing snow.

...a desert of ice stretching on and on.

PHRASE: usu PHR after v

- 40** If you ask someone **what they are on about** or **what they are going on about**, you are puzzled because you cannot understand what they are talking about. (BRIT INFORMAL)

What on earth are you going on about?...

Honest, Kate, I don't know what you're on about.

PHRASE: V inflects

- 41** If you say that someone **knows what they are on about**, you are confident that what they are saying is true or makes sense, for example because they are an expert. (BRIT INFORMAL)

It looks like he knows what he's on about.

PHRASE: Vs inflect

- 42** If someone **has** something **on** you, they have evidence that you have done something wrong or bad. If they **have** nothing **on** you, they cannot prove that you have done anything wrong or bad. (INFORMAL)

He may have something on her. He may have supplied her with drugs, and then threatened to tell if she didn't do this...

You've got nothing on me and you know it. Your theory would never stand up in a court of law.

PHRASE: V inflects

43

on behalf of: see behalf

on and off: see off

and so on: see so

on top of: see top

**Appendix 2: 100 random lines of output for “in+0,6paper@/NOUN” from the BOE Corpus
(2003)**

1 Living boy In New Cross" in brown paper bags because of the cartoon condom
2 than any given title, in this paper students described the essential
3Head of a Boy drawn in crayon on pink paper and Nude Standing in Profile, and
4 in SM sex in the pages of your paper. This had been particularly
5 or some other tough, lightproof paper or black plastic when they are
6the mountain, he found himself in the paper. On New Year's Eve 1992, Cosby
was
7 Powell as a prophet in this f ing paper! Wonder if his new MTV pals like
81.5 million. <p> A poll in a Spanish paper also revealed where Madrid fans
lay
9<h> J. On-the-Move Six-in-One Rotary Paper Punch </h> <p> Punch up some on-
the-
10be drawings in 'plan' form on tracing paper which make discussions about the
11 in this section of the ballot paper. <p> Individual members also have
12primary care was set out in the White Paper `Working for Patients" which
13not negotiated in good faith with the paper's union, who have been without a
14 Street was buried at that time in paper, unable to deal with paper stock
15 on in the papers. In my paper, the paper I work for, it's in a very close
16 in the reform process. He said the paper was fairly apprehensive about Mr
17 in central Sofia. <h> SOLDIERS PAPER GUNS </h> The Ministry of Defence
18 opportunities in France, but the paper asks why the take-over of the
19makes the lead in THE OBSERVER. The paper says Mr Heath is hoping to return
20 in a multi-million dollar pulp and paper-producing project. <h> INDONESIA
21 ASTEROIDS AS BIG AS MARS In a paper just published by astronomer Dr
22 on the basis of what is in this paper. It articulates a Sinn Fein wish-
23 when a story appears in the paper accusing her of being a menace to
24s Sun, Token 3 will be in tomorrow's paper. Applications without three tokens
25mcinnes columns in the local evening paper? MASTER STROKE HERE'S a question
of
26 the lanky 26-year-old in a green paper hat looking about as jolly as the
27 seats. Token 3 will be in Friday's paper and Token 4 in the weekend's
28 numbers on the card in today's paper against tonight's Lotto draw.
Match
29 scribbled in pencil on a scrap of paper recording radio signals - has been
30 <p> IN THE wake of the recent White Paper on ways to prevent another Maxwell
31was busy placing adverts in the local paper offering husband Jess's beloved
32 5,000 each week with our great in-paper Wheel of Fortune game. <p> If any
33 in particular. Then you come to the paper to see our files on the man and
the
34 Northern Ireland, published a paper in the academic journal <f> Nature
35 <f> In the preparation of this paper I am indebted to the following
36 in the Act. In a 1986 working paper, Crimes Against the State, the law
37 off; but then in disgust flung the paper down saying something disobliging
38 in black ink on inexpensive typing paper. <p> My Grandson," it began. `I
39 elements in a kind of Rock-Scissors-Paper game, which contained the mystery
40 out, about the dead kid in the paper and Spider saying he trusted him
41 of the nation. In a recent white paper entitled `A Time to Serve," a

group

42 the averages were published in the paper, and mine came out at the very
43 to read about the UFO sighting in the paper next morning but seemingly, no-
one

44 In 1991, it issued a green discussion paper and sought submissions on how to
45 structures in which they had huge paper investment were collapsing, once
46 19 ONE gets tired of reading in your paper how the Broncos were robbed in
47 the \$10,000 cash in the brown paper bag, when the drug shipment is
48 in Hello! magazine or, indeed, in any paper at all, I cannot imagine, unless
49 he advertised in vain in the local paper for the dog's return. A handsome
50 columns in white with plastic ivy and paper leaves spiralling upwards.

51 the editorial stories in each paper allowing Internet readers to
cross-

52 to setting out its terms in a White Paper before the conference gets under
53 guidelines in the mod's July 20 Hawk paper. <p> Mr Major had become foreign
54 also, its third competitiveness White Paper. Consultative conferences on the
55 largely stable in the UK, Britain's paper emphasises the importance of wage
56 away line in the middle of the green paper but for me it's probably the most
57 Tax. I mean and then you read in the paper where the repossessions of
58 if you look at the picture in the paper you have a <ZF1> look at <ZF0>
look

59 the copy. Copy is what goes in the paper <F01> Yep. Right. <MOX> their
60 <F02> There was erm two flats in the paper I didn't know what to do whether
or

61 <M01> And it was certainly in the paper that this would help dispose of
62 is in October. We will be taking a paper which looks at some alternative
63 now so if ever you see a MX in the paper <F01> <tc text=laughs> <F02>
you'll

64 which are raised as questions in the paper. I just really want to outline an
65 what you are talking about in this paper. That <tc text=pause> er <ZF1> it
66 something <ZGY> <F06> I read in the paper there was this article and <ZF1>
67 was it <F01> No. It was all in the paper anyway. All in the Telegraph.
Can't

68 Cos you remember when I was in t' paper wi' t' Mi on <ZGY> <F01> Oh did
you

69 warm and cosy in bed with the Sunday papers. Soon you won't even listen when
he

70 on one of the questions in your papers today. <p> <p> <h> 2 Development
71 there's a searing column in today's papers by the columnists Evans and Novak.
72 </h> Another story prominent in most papers -- based on a report by unnamed
73 takes up considerable space in the papers. In a special analytical piece,
the

74 also comes under scrutiny in today's papers. THE DAILY EXPRESS says the new
75 in Downing Street. Most of the other papers disagree. The DAILY EXPRESS
76 items surfaced in two different papers, apparently unrelated. In the
77 in the February operation in secret papers received by Mr Cook's private
78 1-0 to USA in 1950, several British papers assumed there had been a printing
79 All I know is what I read in the papers <p> <h> One last hurrah; Football
80 There was NO warning in any of the papers that the game was restricted until
81 prison in the same building), the papers were soon at the Third Special
82 are not supported in his private papers. When the command of the 17th
83 were secured in various national papers. THE municipal ELECTIONS of May

84 evening, `and a wind blows in and papers fly everywhere, and my hair's all
85 journalist in attendance, `Hats, papers, handkerchiefs, etc. were thrown
86 those wicked people put in the papers about Daddy? I honestly think they
87 Cabinet in charge of shuffling the papers. <p> Naturally, in the run-up to
88 Dramatic new evidence found in papers untouched for 250 years at last
89<p> <h> Share Tips;In Today's Other Papers </h> <p> The Mail on
90 Chrysalis payouts;In Today's Other Papers </h> <p> MEDIA group
91 for a replacement in all the local papers <p> Explaining why she herself is
92<p> <h> Gay priests;In today's other papers </h> <p> The Church of
93 still enjoying in Friday morning's papers. The Tory press was muted,
94 in <ZF0> in one of the national papers <ZF1> and <ZF0> and <ZF1> the
<ZF0>
95 in fact I think nearly all the papers are leading on the Kurdish
96this one. <ZGY> Is this in today's papers or was it on the news tonight?
97 Big story this morning in the papers. Er Britain on the brink of a heat
98 a <ZF0> about you in one of the papers. <ZF1> Y <ZF0> your publisher's
99 a wharf I've got the ads in <ZGY> papers there and the passage is twenty-
100 and you may have seen ads in the papers. Erm and that again is running

**Appendix 3: 103 lines of output for “in+0,3DTP+0,3paper@/NOUN” from the BOE Corpus
(2003)**

1 I have found some comments in your paper depressing when people argue that
2 in magazines, your local paper or Yellow Pages. <p> Prepare in
3 <p> The regular whingeing in your paper (and the NME) about the lack of new
4with a great deal of interest in your paper that the Organisation of African
5 in SM sex in the pages of your paper. This had been particularly
6tired of all the f-ing Yanks in your paper, wittering on about politics and
7 of the clap-trap of late in your paper. Do your journalists listen to the
8 Stewart waltzed in, picked up her paper and said, `I got an A, Bill. What'
9what's going on in the papers. In my paper, the paper I work for, it's in a
10 on in the papers. In my paper, the paper I work for, it's in a very close
11naught in her political lifetime. The paper concludes that the not-for-
turning
12may be implicated in his killing. The paper says the full report by Scotland
13 s speech. In its editorial the paper calls it all talk, but little
14 the economy. In its editorial, the paper describes Mr Kinnock's speech as a
15 baton in his rucksack. The paper says the parliamentary
Conservative
16 baton in his rucksack. The paper says the parliamentary
Conservative
17 baton in his rucksack. The paper says the parliamentary
Conservative
18of the poems in his new collection, `Paper Boats Before talking to Sue
WalDRAM
19 ear, for the reason printed in your paper, I would have thanked him. C A
20 put a death notice in their local paper on the eve of the event and
21 ago, even put an ad in his local paper, the St Petersburg Times. It read:
,
22through a column in her local weekly paper. They slept together after their
23 star was pictured in our sister paper the News of the World kissing a
24 a touching advert in their local paper, has lost her fight for life. And
25 to place this advert in their local paper, the Oxford Mail: `Kids and dog
for
26 by putting an advert in their local paper for some `new friends <p> Lionel
27 translating what's in my head on to paper is a complicated process. <p>
When
28 are more RICH numbers in our sister paper the News Of The World tomorrow.
29lonely hearts ad Pat put in her local paper in Crawley, west Sussex, in
30avoid <p> Then a story in their local paper made them feel uneasy. It claimed
31 <p> So if you read in your local paper that a road may be built straight
32I am doing to be recorded in my local paper?" It's a good yardstick. If only
33 yesterday. <p> One, in her local paper in Salcombe, Devon, said: `Red-
34 person, but the picture in your paper of the bullfighter who got a
35 she answered an advert in her local paper to join a band called Cranberry
Saw
36 and invented their own paper storage container which sold
around
37 and astounded to read in your paper of Linda mccartney's intention to
38 You too could be a winner in our in-paper game. If any of the numbers

printed

39<p> Nine." I fumbled in my purse for paper and pen and scribbled down an

40 If he did it would be in his paper. Old Fritz is an honest man, and a
41there are the cakes nestling in their paper cases, spilling cream. I am
offhand

42For, as is evident in his influential paper on religious evolution, Bellah (

43 Even in its national edition, the paper alluded to the antislavery
heritage

44prohibited. For the first time in his paper, the priest also allowed the
church-

45 Michigan State wrote in his local paper: `A nation is not defined by the
46ten times in the middle of your chart paper and have them do the same on
their

47 sentiments to appear in your paper; but if some Methodists can and do

48Government in its unemployment White Paper . <p> So, where will a Howard-led

49 asserted by it in its briefing paper," Mr Wyvill said. <p>

50 he cherishes a report in his local paper which records that in a horse-

51 Brigitte Bardot article in the your paper"s Style section (Sept 3). <p> The

5219 ONE gets tired of reading in your paper how the Broncos were robbed in

53 disappear all the time. <p> In his paper, Professor Hawking argues that the

54 is sailing down the gutter in his paper boat. As he is being whirled about,

55 which he sought to explain in your paper last week, will give power to

56 countries. <p> In its 1994 White Paper on the future of the BBC the

57 if it was heading east. <p> In his paper, entitled `A new theory on the

58also, its third competitiveness White Paper. Consultative conferences on the

59 boxes in your favourite wrapping paper. It's entirely up to you <p> 2:

60 on the Taiwan question in your paper (March 12 and 19). Taiwan has been

61 labour market. <p> In its White Paper on Labour published last year, for

62The researchers note in their recent paper in IEEE Transactions on Robotics

63erm a holiday advertised in our local paper erm the week before last and they

64Now she's come up the other day in my paper the `Daily Mirror". <M01> Mm.
<M03>

65 er there's an item in our evening paper tonight and it say's there's a

66Why is that? <F01> Well in our local paper the Leicester Mercury erm

67of years later we read in our morning paper which was the biggest circulation

68as opposed to scientific ones in your paper from the Royal Society erm er

69 Well we made some comments in our paper <ZGY> It was the paper <ZGY> this

70<M01> Yeah. <M02> in <ZF1> m <ZF0> my paper with MX <ZGY> lots of errors
<ZGY>

71the er things that you quoted in your paper there that er <tc text=pause>
<ZF1>

72types who sit in their office with a paper and pencil and don't do anything

73 er I come in for <ZF1> my <ZF0> my paper <F01> <ZGY> <F31> <ZGY> want milk

74 I was going to say was in my Sunday paper right Erm you go to Iceland don't

75 on one of the questions in your papers today. <p> <p> <h> 2 Development

76has already handed in his nomination papers. There were many tributes from
Tory

77the Commons as her finest hour. The papers give a detailed chronicle of

78suggest tax problems in his father's papers. Verdict: suicide. <hl> Sun Spot

79 deal in your favourite high-flying papers. <xr> 8047 </xr> <hl> School-row

80 are not supported in his private papers. When the command of the 17th

81 his resources in men than our papers make out. He can't go on after

82 early in 1979, so our Shield papers multiplied. By then, water
supplies
83the strangest items in my collected papers. It was dated 30 August 1979. For
a
84 She'd been called in, with all her papers, to prove she was of good
character
85thought. He must have read it in my papers in the tent. He could have learned
86 probably in the camper truck. His papers were still on the folding table in
87 and no such record is in his papers, it seems unlikely it ever existed.
88 to define it in their books and papers on the subject. Now I think I know
89 off when filling in their ballot papers on July 15. <p> Mr Borbidge said
it
90 wrote in his autobiography, `other papers took it up, and angry strong women
91<p> There was a picture in our Swiss papers of Lucy Partington and there was
92 interventions in his own British papers normally via the letters columns (
93 cancer and power lines. In your papers in the morning, on your television
94 <F05> Yes and if you look in your papers tonight there's been and here on
95 when but it's probably in my papers somewhere he asked me one evening
96 out that in several of your erm papers that you have this very
interesting
97 unfortunately got it in my private papers but there was a memorandum which
98plant ecology and my first published papers were in fact rather descriptive
99 by a phrase in your erm briefing papers about models as truth generators.
100 argued in fact in one of our early papers er when we discussed some glacial
101don't know if you've seen it in your papers particular the English newspapers
102 I was interested th in some of your papers I've read <ZGY> using a range of
103 may read about it in their Sunday papers but they haven't got a cat in
hell'

Appendix 4: 100 lines of output for “on+0,6paper@/NOUN” from the BOE Corpus (2003)

1 on editorial board on ink, the sister paper to Oz, working seven days a week
2 other is a thick letter on onion-skin paper with a return address in Kansas.
3 the comic on full form. <p> The Pink Paper courtesy of Electric Pictures has
4 sticking an empty yogurt pot on to a paper plate or a circle of card. Paint
5 to write on a sheet of memorandum paper headed From the office of the
6 League. <p> That will be my aim. On paper, from an outsider's point of view,
7 The other photographers on the paper were not too enthusiastic about
8 that on this occasion your excellent paper should have adopted the style of
9 from Price's on their tissue wrapping paper, along with candle glue from The
10 waiting for? Get your ideas down on paper and send the best (only one) with
11 would have to go on the top shelf of paper shops; the Sport would carry
12 pushrod 21/2-litre engine, looks on paper to be a car with very desirable
13 </c> <p> Printed on recycled paper with soybean inks. <c> logos </c>
14 8/31/95 <p> Printed on Recyclable Paper/Advertise with Val-Pak®;
15 9/15/95 <p> Printed on Recyclable Paper/Advertise with Val-Pak®;
16 95) Printed in the U.S.A. on recycled paper. <c> picture </c> <h> Starbucks
17 as berries. Put the cookies on waxed paper to cool. <c> picture </c> <p>
18 base for a collection of works on paper that numbers over 70,000 and spans
19 with soy-based inks on 85 recycled paper including 15 post-consumer waste.
20 with soy-based inks on recycled paper, hand-stitched with organic hemp.
21 Belt or Pants with stick on pads Paper tissue, towel - including Bath
22 <p> Electronic publishing on paper, disc, and on-line. <p> <h> We
23 This leaflet is printed on recycled paper. <p> Please dispose of all rubbish
24 it has been passed on to the waste paper merchant, because he is governed
by
25 vary according to project <p> Fit on paper printing option to preview laser
26 Philippa Hunt is currently working on paper conservation at the Tate Gallery
as
27 method with dyes on cotton, silk and paper. Also silk scarves and printed and
28 start writing it down on a piece of paper, it's harder to get to it.
They're
29 of the people that had worked on the paper and these people were on that list.
30 that my--my signature on a piece of paper, the promissory note, should have
31 children of immigrants who have on paper at least the right to Dominican
32 politics, where life is one thing on paper and something quite different in
33 the light is observed on Earth. A paper published in the journal, Physical
34 dispute on wage settlements. The paper also carries an article on a
35 the conflict on their island. The paper says it is clear the Greek
Cypriots
36 That looked a lot more attractive on paper. I had picked up some information
37 ever as simple as that? Gers, on paper, seem to have the more difficult
38 it. JUNE 23: SCOTLAND v MOROCCO ON paper the Scots' easiest game, but they
39 he think we have it printed? It's on paper headed Michael Winner so people
can
40 Gorman scribbling away on a piece of paper during the World Cup it might not
41 peg. He says his fortune is only on paper and means little. <h> Tourists
42 draw Disney characters on restaurant paper tablecloths. <p> But having said
43 door on pension abuse, this White Paper leaves it propped open <p> Glyn
44 someone jots it down on a piece of paper then hands it to a controller.

<p>

45 it's easier to love someone on paper because you can express very close
46a temporary one on a piece of scratch paper? <p> I found Spitt at home in his
47paint on to a large sheet of blotting paper and leaving it to stand overnight.
48vaporous today as they were vague on paper when Rosenstein-Rodan defined them.
49 pale, hawk-beaked and intense. On paper, and as he explained it to me
after

50the man's name written on a piece of paper to protect his anonymity), Petro
51 adjacent plot follows on across the paper. The whole four-year diagram is
52the final report. Cardinal Wojtyla's paper disappointed the Latin Americans.
53 to decide exactly what you mean. On paper you can see which kinds of
54gay Cuban refugees. I'm a dyke on <f> paper, <f> Mother. It's a matter of
55 on the new state of affairs to paper. In the fall of 1937, a Commander
56 moment and then put my thoughts on paper. In that little nursing home, my
57 home telephone number on a piece of paper so the men could call if they
58each of the vehicles on construction paper, writing the word (sailboat, car,
59 students write these words on their paper. Under ran, write ran two more
60the word wall words on their scratch paper as the teacher calls them out from
61only write a few words on a sheet of paper with a certain heading, and this
or

62Pink Lady." Pamphlets printed on pink paper linked her voting record to that
of

63 swung on an obscure piece of paper dug out of 100-year-old , " Mr
64 team and be in awe of them. <p> On paper, we couldn't beat them, but we did
65 number two candidate on the ballot paper, or suggest voters tick the Greens
66 not an alien, disconnected thing on paper. <p> It has real effects." Kooemba
67 musically. <p> His lyrics, on paper, read like poetry. <p> He was a
far

68 but what you negotiate <p> On paper, Nice Work: 8 Days a Week (bbc2)
69Koppites weeping into their beer. On paper there were few ways their team
70about her sexual activities. <p> On paper the case against her looked weak,
71speech with a plea `to save on toilet paper which has, due to the current
72jotting name and number on a scrap of paper and letting it flutter to the
floor

73 each side. Drain briefly on kitchen paper. Serve hot, with spring onions,
74three sheets. Unfortunately, to save paper, I put both my wife's details and
75 that don't appear on the test paper. BSM's survey was based on a
sample

76 with the first ones on each paper aimed at pupils with Level 3
77 you got our number on the piece of paper? <FOX> Yeah. <FOX> Shall we put
78t think so. <M11> Well it was on the paper. <tc text=laughs> <M01> Yeah I
79those <FOX> Yeah. <M0X> on a piece of paper but there's er er er <FOX> Not
many

80 role they're in. All of that is on paper all right theoretical er hopefully
81 voting making your mark on a ballot paper <ZF1> what <ZF0> what their
outcome

82some decisions waiting for the White Paper at the end of this month to come
83awful lot that's on the or not on the paper that you do <M01> Yes. Yeah.
<F01>

84 which talks about on a piece of paper. <F02> That's right.
85were drafting out on a blank piece of paper a new idea on a sort of
contenance

86range of activities <ZF1> on <ZF0> on paper. Er analytical skills. They're

87 FX <ZF0> FX dresses up to go on a paper round <tc text=laughs> <FOX> Yeah
88 I've got listed here on my bit of paper and perhaps I'll send you the
89and I wasn't eligible for a grant On paper I was eligible. <ZF1> There was a
90Side B <ZZ0> <F01> it's only on scrap paper which is actually erm <ZGY> and
erm
91s good. Erm now it says on my bit of paper er Are you getting enough help
92on the issue. Reports in the weekend papers said the Prime Minister had
93hands or on a poll, for which voting papers will be issued at the meeting.
<p>
94 is on the front pages of the many papers. The Times reports a PLO man in
95 be told on News At Ten and in the papers. Can you win two Nobel prizes in
96 Strathairn insists on taking his papers with him and their son Roarke is
97 oil is usually coated on cigarette papers and smoked with tobacco. EXTENT OF
98Boyd woman to get their hands on his papers, then the evidence they'd
contained
99 and books on forging identity papers. There is also the chilling Be
Your
100 to have a grip on all the r er papers that had reviews and er a
colleague

**Appendix 5: 53 lines of output for “on+0,3DTP+0,3paper@/NOUN” from the BOE Corpus
(2003)**

1 with the picture layout team on his paper At the Antrim Times photographs
2 tea - as an apprentice on his local paper in Hartlepool. `I had no burning
3that on this occasion your excellent paper should have adopted the style of
4from Price's on their tissue wrapping paper, along with candle glue from The
5see that the car on the cover of your paper with those disco-juicy popsters St
6 grapes on your letters page (Pink Paper 3 Sept). I've travelled to Revenge
7 seated on his throne reading a paper. Sterling silver with French hooks.
8in an IRS-approved manner on your own paper. Just print, sign and you're done!
9 letters and bills on your desk, even paper napkins at the table. This
10 by many of the staff members on his paper. <p> Several young Kuwaitis,
11 dealing with this. Somebody on my paper called Byron Scott <p> Simon: Yeah.
12 top-level talks on its future. The paper suggests that the European
13 the conflict on their island. The paper says it is clear the Greek
cypriots
14 slipped on a doorstep during her paper round. But Horton Hospital had
only
15 on you by playing our fantastic in-paper game. <p> If any of the numbers
16 Wolfe asked. <p> The note was on his paper - one of those small sheets with `
17 drawn up chart, on its costly paper, and the so-skillfully delineated
18 careful sprinkling it on your wet paper to make sure the seeds are not all
19 corresponding places on his or her paper. After joining the dots together
20 at the milk on his pants with little paper napkins, cursing under his breath.
21 her death on her horoscope in the paper, but he still didn't know who
`Jean
22 He blamed it partly on his own paper for attempting more than could be
23 or more corrections on his spelling paper. Teachers' behavior shows a
similar
24 and have children write cat on their paper. Write will at the top of the
other
25 have the children write it on their paper. Have will and hill pronounced and
26the children write the words on their paper, ask someone to spell the word and
27 students write these words on their paper. Under ran, write ran two more
28 students write that word on their paper and under it, have them write any
29 children set up two columns on their paper to match your model: coat vote
Have
30 of and have written on your scratch paper. Tell them you will give them five
31 the word you wrote on your scratch paper and say, `I know you all have the
32 the word wall words on their scratch paper as the teacher calls them out from
33to make words and write them on their paper, let them each tell you one word
34 and have them do the same on their paper. Give them two minutes to make as
35 Have students do the same on their paper. Write some words that will make
36a large Negro got on. Julian kept his paper lowered to watch. It gave him a
37 She got a B on her first paper--a how-to theme on soup-based
38 <p> On the 50th anniversary your paper indicated a strange mindset which
I
39 hungrily sucking on their hated paper sticks. You find them along any
40 the Royal Family on the pages of his paper would send him into a fit of

41 him that he doodled on his tracing paper instead of drawing building plans
42 with FX and about two when I'm on my paper round so that's about it.
43 just sat there carry on reading his paper <ZF1> but <ZF0> <MOX>
44 I've got listed here on my bit of paper and perhaps I'll send you the
45 s good. Erm now it says on my bit of paper er Are you getting enough help
46 Strathairn insists on taking his papers with him and their son Roarke is
47 even than on his last visit." The papers repeatedly referred to the sense
48 of
49 write rhyming words on their papers as you write them on the charts.
50 Have students do the same on their papers. Then tell them that they can make
51 write it under club on their papers. Continue to call out words and
52 board as students write it on their papers. Begin writing the letters--
53 pausing
54 so they scrawled `John" on his papers, and John he was John Saiyetovitz
55 but <ZGY> reviews that I get on my papers or on my proposals <ZGY> <M03>