



English prepositions: Corpus linguistic methods and pedagogy for Nigerian students

Review article

Published in Nairobi, Kenya by Royallite Global in the **Research Journal in Modern Languages and Literatures**

Volume 1, Issue 2, 2020

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Article Information

Submitted: 25th April 2020

Accepted: 30th June 2020

Published: 15th July 2020

Conflict of Interest: No conflict of interest was reported by the authors

Funding: None

Additional information is available at the end of the article



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e-ISSN: 2709-4324

p-ISSN: 2709-4316



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Abstract

This paper investigated five most frequently used prepositions in Nigerian English as presented in the ICE-Nigeria (International Corpus of English, Nigeria) database – *of*, *in*, *for*, *on* and *at*. Prepositions are a delicate linguistic category whose complex nature can be difficult for an L2 user of English partly because of their polysemous nature and the general lack of one-on-one equivalents or renditions in indigenous languages. Evidence from the analyses in this paper reveals that English prepositions when translated into Nigerian languages (Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo) are rendered as prepositions, adverbials, particles and sometimes a null category. Teachers of English language and communication experts are saddled with the responsibility of being linguistic models who must make deliberate efforts to master the appropriate use of prepositions. An eclectic approach of using strategies and methods in Corpus Linguistics (maximising concordance and collocation patterns), Cognitive Linguistic theory (using pictures, proto-type approach), has been suggested for ameliorating the enigma of mastering and explaining prepositions in an English as Second Language or Foreign language learning context.



How to Cite:

Ochika, A. E. (2020). English prepositions: Corpus linguistic methods and pedagogy for Nigerian students. *Research Journal in Modern Languages and Literatures*, 1(2). Retrieved from <https://royalliteglobal.com/languages-and-literatures/article/view/91>



Introduction

- He requested for/Ø an adjournment of the meeting.
- We say 'lie in/on bed' and 'lie in/on the couch'.

Little words but sufficient enough to ruin a reputation or a life – Prepositions.

This article discusses how prepositions or spatial particles are encoded in some Nigerian languages. The aim here is to provide some additional evidence to discussions by scholars (Bukhari M, and Hussain S) (Jibril) (Delija Shpresa and Koruti Ogerta) that the difficulty in learning and using prepositions stem from mother-tongue interference. This challenge for 'second language learners' or L2 users of English language is evident in the incorrect usage of prepositions, using additional (most times unnecessary) prepositions and deleting necessary prepositions. (Grubic 4). The word *preposition* was derived from Latin **prae** meaning 'before' and **ponere** meaning 'to place'. It means invariably 'to pre-pend'; 'to place before'; literally 'to put in front of'. Generally speaking, it is a word class which expresses the relations between entities. These relations include:

- Relations of time – For example in, at, by
- Relations of location – For example in, to
- Relations of direction – For example on, to
- Relations of position and place – For example under, before, after
- Degrees of mental and emotional attitudes for example:
 - Possession: 'of' in *a friend **of** mine*
 - Purpose: 'for' in *the operation was done **for** the best of reasons*
 - The way something is done (manner): 'by' in *I went to Jos **by** car*

Prepositions are a delicate *Part-of-Speech* or linguistic category that challenge or 'threaten' the goal of many L2 users of English to achieve linguistic competence. Most times, prepositions portend structural ambiguity; and their polysemous nature makes them somewhat disturbing for English teachers (and native speakers alike) to understand their semantic and grammatical values. It is extremely challenging to learn all the nuances of prepositions (that is, mastering how to use and explain a preposition without being confused at some point).

Methodology

The methodology used for this investigation is somewhat eclectic. Five most frequently used prepositions in the ICE-Nigeria database have been selected using the **word list** and **Concordance Hit** tools in the Corpus-based Analysis Software AntConc 3.4.4w.

Table 1

Preposition	Concordance Hits
Of	28508
In	17598
For	8990
On	6139
At	3921

ICE-Nigeria was released in 2013 as Nigeria's contribution (Nigerian variety of English) to the ICE project inspired by Sidney Greenbaum in 1990. Nigeria is one of the over twenty countries where English is the first or official language. Jowitt reveals that:

The plan was that the total corpus would be made up of twenty national components representing 'L1' or 'L2' varieties of English around the world, each in turn made up of 500 texts arranged under a number of different 'written' and 'spoken' categories; and each would altogether contain approximately one million words. (Jowitt 5)

One of the hypotheses of this work is that mother-tongue interference is one of the leading causes of inappropriate or incorrect use of English prepositions amongst Nigerians. Hence, the tenets of Cognitive Linguistics (CL) have been adopted as the theoretical framework. CL seeks to understand how we subconsciously think of language and how to subscribe or align our thought patterns in a particular language. For example, each preposition has a central meaning which branches out into a polysemic or semantic network of other prepositions and meanings. CL can also provide explanations for mismatch problems of prepositions between languages. Evans and Tyler observe that 'the way a culture views a scene will determine the way it is expressed in the language ...if two cultures or languages see a scene from different angles, they will use different prepositions' (3). The model of analysis used for this work is qualitative as the discussions therein highlight inferences from published works based on empirical data. The translation of English phrases and sentence into the three main Nigerian languages adopted is as supplied by <https://translate.google.com> (a useful online translation application).

Orientation and Cognition

Orientation is fundamental to 'our perception of the world and to our thinking' (O'Dowd 55). Thus, the world is seen regarding forms whose size, shape, function, and significance are defined about us or one other. Human beings experience events as changes of state made visible in improved relationships between forms around them. Psathas G. (1989: 150) cited in O'Dowd opines that 'orientation requires skills and knowledge about what are relevant

objects and places in one's social world, how these may be identified, and what the spatial relationships of various types of objects and places are' (56). Language is what humans use to refer to objects, events, and situations; we represent our subjective understanding of how things are related to one and the other. This means that meaning in language is constructed 'inter-subjectively'. O'Dowd emphatically states that 'words, phrases, and grammatical structures have meanings only to the extent that interlocutors agree on those definitions ...conversational discourse becomes an exercise in the cooperative construction, or negotiation, of meaning' (56). Negotiating meaning in discourse requires some orientation; it is goal-oriented or purposefully directed. Orientation includes knowing and understanding contextual information about the discourse.

In each discourse, it is hoped that interlocutors come to the realisation of the worldview expressed in the language used. Therefore, people only relate to things they understand, and every meaningful conversation relies on the linguistic, social and cognitive orientation of the parties involved. Consequently, the linguistic choices interlocutors make in discourse are influenced by the objects and places relevant in the physical world of their orientation. Again, relevance is a relative term which can vary according to the present position of the interlocutors, the discourse, and the immediate goal. For example, the expression '*there is a wasp on your head*' can generate different reactions depending on the physical proximity of the speaker and the recipient. The relevance and urgency of this sentence based on the physical context and the orientation the recipient has about 'wasp' will determine the spontaneity of his/her response. If this statement was made over a telephone conversation, the urgency or relevance might be low. In the previous context (where the speaker is physically present), if the statement was '*a wasp is hovering over the cap on your head*', the degree of the urgency of the recipient's response might not be the same as when he hears '*there is a wasp on your head*'. Hence the position of the 'wasp', expressed by a preposition determines the reaction or relevance of the statements - '*there is a wasp on your head*' or '*a wasp is hovering over the cap on your head*'.

English Prepositions Rendered In Nigerian Languages

Table 2

English	1. Just a matter of time	2. some form of identification	3. The truth of the matter	4. Irrespective of how I voted
Hausa	kawai wani al'amari lokaci	wasu nau'i na ganewa	da gaskiyar al'amarin	tare da la'akari da yadda za i zabe
Igbo	dị nnọọ a okwu nke oge	ụdị ụfọdụ nke njirimara	eziokwu nke okwu	irrespective nke otú m tozuru oke
Yoruba	O kan ọrọ kan ti akoko.	diẹ ninu awọn fọọmu ti idanimọ.	otitọ ti ọrọ naa.	laifi ti bi mo ti dibo.

The renditions of 'of' in Igbo and Yoruba are stable from our data above – 'nke' and 'ti' respectively. In Hausa, it seems the preposition is embedded in the sense conveyed by the noun or noun phrase after the preposition.

Table 3

English	1. I live in Jos.	2. Man, in the society...	3. It was in the news.	4. Eight years in office
Hausa	Ina zama a garin Jos.	Maza a cikin al'umma	shi ne a cikin labarai	shekaru takwas a ofishin
Igbo	Ebim na Jos.	nwoke na otu	ọ bụ na ozi ọma	afọ asatọ na office
Yoruba	Mon gbe ni ilu Jos.	eniyan ni awujo	o si wà ninu awọn iroyin	ọdún mejọ ni ọfiisi

The renditions of 'in' in Igbo and Yoruba and Hausa are stable from our data above – 'na', 'ni' and 'a' respectively. English language speakers regularly use the spatial particle or prepositions *in* to code the concept of containment linguistically. For example, *I awoke in my bedroom; I live in Jos*. These sentences express explicit spatio-physical relations between physical trajectory [TR] (I) and physical containment or landmark [LM] (my bedroom or Jos). *In* is also used to show non-spatio-physical containments, for example – *it was in the news; Joshua is in love*. The relation between an idea and a text is conveyed by *in* in the first sentence and a person and an emotional state in the second. When an entity is in a spatial configuration with another entity, there are significant consequences for participating entities. In a non-spatio-physical relationship, TR is not physically surrounded by the LM, but we have a situation where the LM represents a pervasive influence on the TR. Tyler and Evans (27) observe that 'English speakers extend *in* from its use to express TR-LM relations involving physical containment to express relationships involving concepts which are conceptualised as exerting

a pervasive influence'. In Igbo, **na** is used to express *in*, and **n'ime** means 'inside' which is used as an adverbial. In Yoruba, **ni** is the word for *in*.

Table 4

English	1. We will be back for our discussions.	2. Thank you for that beautiful presentation	3. Let us pray for the president	4. Thank God for today
Hausa	za mu dawo domin mu tattaunawa	Na gode da wannan kyakkyawan gabatarwa	Bari mu yi addu'a ga shugaban kasar	Godiya ga Allah da a yau
Igbo	Anyị ga-azụ n'ihī na anyị na mkparịta ụka.	Daalụ maka na mara mma ngosi	Ka anyị kpee ekpere maka president	Ekele Chineke maka taa
Yoruba	A yoo jẹ pada fun wa awọn ijiroro.	Dúpe lówọ ọlọrun fun oni.	Jẹ ki a gbadura fun awọn Aare.	O ẹun fun awọn ti o lẹwa igbejade.

The rendition of 'for' in Yoruba 'fun' and Igbo 'maka' appears to be more stable than Hausa 'ga/domin/da'.

Table 5

English	1. Place the book on the table.	2. They are mounted on the rock.	3. Focus on God	4. My mind is not on the game.
Hausa	Saa litafin akan karaga.	Suna saka a kan dutse.	Mayar da hankali a kan Allah	Hankalina ba a wasan.
Igbo	Debe akwukwo na tebul.	Ha na-n'elu oké nkume.	Elekwasi anya na Chineke	Uche m bụ bughị egwuregwu.
Yoruba	Fi iwe na si ori tabili.	Wọn ti wa ni agesin lori apata.	Fojusi lori Ọlọrun	Mi loka ni ko lori awọn ere.

The spatial scene coded linguistically in *the cup is on the table* is constructed conceptually when it is understood that there is a direct contact between the cup and the table. Thus, the *table* functionally supports the *cup*. This knowledge is derived from the basic human understanding of gravity, the knowledge that certain surfaces can prevent an item e.g. *cup/book* from falling to the ground and an understanding of the physical properties of the entities involved e.g. *cup/book* are smaller or light-weightier than *the table*. The concept of support, which is derived from spatio-physical experience, can be systematically extended to non-physical domains. For example – *I count on your vote*; *You can rely on me*. Here, *on* is used

to express the notion of support without being related to gravity or spatio-physical experience in any way. It is natural to regularly extend the understanding of spatio-physical relations and entities to non-physical domains. They are an integral part of our linguistic systems. Tyler and Evans reveal that:

...the meanings associated with words that are instantiated in semantic memory, not regarding linguistic or semantic features, nor as abstract prepositions, but rather meaning prompted for by symbols such as words, morphemes and grammatical constructions constitutes as re-description of perceptual information, at some level related to external sensorimotor experience. (30)

In Igbo **na** conveys the meaning of *on* as evident in the translated sentence – *Place the book on the table*. The *Igbo-English Dictionary* (Ọkọwa Okwu) presents *on* in Igbo as *di n'elu ihe* (*at the upper surface*). The adverbial used to express a position on a platform shows how challenging it can be to express in one word the English idea of *on* in Igbo. In Yoruba, **ori** is the equivalent for *head/on*. As evident in the translated sentence *ori* conveys the appropriate English essence for the preposition *on* which shows the idea of support provided by the *table*. In Hausa, the word **akàn** is used to express the English preposition *on*. This means that a in *akàn* is an appendage to help express the notion of *on*. Like the Igala equivalent '**nòji**', *akàn* (*on top of*) is an adverbial showing place.

Table 6

English	1. Meet me here at 5pm.	2. Look at this bird	3. Stop making people stay at home.	4. He spoke at the meeting.
Hausa	Same ni anan a karfe biyar na yanma.	dubi wannan tsuntsu	daina yin mutane zauna a gida	Ya yi magana a cikin taron.
Igbo	Bia hum na eba n'elekere nke ise	anya na nke a na nnunu	akwụsị na-eme ndị mmadụ inọ n'ụlọ	O kwuru ná nzukọ.
Yoruba	Pade mi ni ibiyi ni ago marun irọṣe.	wo ni yi eye	da یشه awon eniyan duro ni ile	O si so ni ipade.

In the English language, the concept of 'the exactness of time' is expressed using the preposition – *at*. The renditions of 'at' in the three languages are consistent.

Table 7

Summary of Translated Prepositions into Nigerian languages

English	OF	IN	FOR	ON-	AT
Igbo	nke	na	maka	na	n'/na
Yoruba	ti	ni	fun	ori	ni
Hausa	na	a	Domin/da/ga	akàn	a

Discussion and Conclusion

In summary, the Hausa word **a** appears to be constantly used to show the placement of things performing the function of a preposition. As evident in table 6, Hausa and Yoruba use **a** to refer to 'at' and 'in', and **ni** is used to refer to 'at' and 'in' respectively as presented in the data above. It is also used in the prepositional phrase **akàn** (on top of) to show the spatial relationship between an object and a flat surface as shown in the use of *on* and *up*. The use of prepositions in Igbo language is quite polysemous as **na** or the contraction **n'** (as in *n'azu* (behind), *n'ime*, *n'ulo*, *n'elu* (on top of)) is used to mean different prepositions. Hence, it can be hypothesised that in Nigerian indigenous languages prepositions have polysemous attributes which consequently may affect the Nigerian L2 user of English language.

The null or covert feature of some prepositions or particle in some expressions in Hausa (Table 1; 1,3,4. Table 4;4. Table 5;2.) and Igbo (Table 3;1.) might be the case in some other Nigerian languages. If this is true, it means the function and structure of prepositions in the English language is remarkably different from prepositions in Nigerian languages (by extension Nigerian thought patterns). As Jibril observes, 'many African languages do not have prepositions which correspond to the English ones. Instead, they make do with a few general-purpose particles which are less specific in their reference to temporal and spatial relations than the English ones' (525). However, from the analysis above, Yoruba tends to have distinctive words that match the English prepositions presented.

A corpus of Nigerian languages will help make an attempt made in this paper more quantitative. Corpora (pl. of the corpus) are databases of naturally-produced or authentic texts attested by linguists as a credible sample of linguistic evidence of how a language is used at a time by a linguistic community. The use of Corpus linguistics methods in classroom teaching of lexis and structure of English in a multilingual environment like Nigeria will improve the quality of the learning experience. For example, a quick query into the ICE-Nigeria database on the most frequently used prepositions by Nigerian users of English produced the five prepositions discussed in this paper. This information will help a language teacher prepare for a lesson or a lecture that involves the learning of prepositions and their practical usage (sometimes erroneous). The teacher will also be properly equipped to help the students learn the vocabulary (in this case prepositions) by exploring extended collocations, discovering new or creative patterns of usage and compare writings against model texts. The students will not only learn prepositions but will know how to use them in different contexts. For example, the

collocation patterns of prepositions used with the word *result* can be extracted from the corpora (online or application-based) to show multiple ways in which the word *result* can be utilised with prepositions – say ‘of’ and ‘in’. Grammatically correct usage of *result of* occurs when it is followed by a noun = *result of crisis, result of hunger, result of a test*. While *result in* occurs when a verb follows it = *result in killing, result in stealing, result in testing*. The analyses show that the three main Nigerian languages (especially Yoruba) have lexical equivalents of the five prepositions discussed. This means that the earlier hypothesis that the lack of lexical equivalents in indigenous languages could be the reason for the difficulty L2 users of English language have with prepositions is fallacious.

In conclusion, an ESL situation requires a combination of many strategies to effectively master the learning and teaching of English language. The use of the proto-type approach involves teaching words in an explanatory manner. It emphasizes the spatial (physical) meaning of prepositions as the prototype of the other meanings of the polysemous non-prototypical prepositions (metaphorical extensions); for example, ...*in the field of play* (referring to football field (prototypical)) ... *in the field of linguistics* (field means ‘academic discipline’). The use of tools and methods of corpus linguistics and cognitive linguistic theory in the pedagogy of prepositions will surely contribute to ameliorating the lack of good performance in English examinations which is widely attributed to the misuse of prepositions.

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Appendix

AntConc 3.4.4w (Windows) 2014

File Global Settings Tool Preferences Help

Corpus Files

bdis_01.txt

bdis_02.txt

bdis_03.txt

bdis_04.txt

bdis_05.txt

bdis_06.txt

bdis_07.txt

bdis_08.txt

bdis_09.txt

bdis_10.txt

bdis_11.txt

bdis_12.txt

bdis_13.txt

bdis_14.txt

bdis_15.txt

bdis_16.txt

bdis_17.txt

bdis_18.txt

bdis_19.txt

bdis_20.txt

bdis_21.txt

bdis_22.txt

bdis_23.txt

bdis_24.txt

bdis_25.txt

bdis_26.txt

bint_01.txt

bint_02.txt

bint_03.txt

bint_04.txt

bint_05.txt

bint_06.txt

bint_07.txt

hint_01.txt

Total No.
902

Files Processed

Concordance Hits 3921

Hit

KWIC

File

68

nscription 1 can we have some Transcription 2 at a particular time Transcription 2 there are

con_31.txt

69

he casually mentioned meeting some girls at a party to Babby in some

nov_09.txt

70

governing the state came to me at a period of brewing social malaise

bta_26.txt

71

stand for 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 120 min. at a pH 7.5 and a temperature of 29.0

ATec_03.txt

72

Transcription 1 erm you don't stand at a place to watch a masquerade

ph_04.txt

73

of the agreements amicably reached will, at a point, damn the consequences thrown

bl_16.txt

74

did travel to the U S at a point in time Transcription 1 and

con_38.txt

75

Nigeria you know they were planning at a point in time they were

unsp_01.txt

76

Zulu and that they got desperate at a point in the execution of

Pr_17.txt

77

broad range of lavender so that at a point one may have a

ess_05.txt

78

from orange to lavender so that at a point one may have a

ess_05.txt

79

discovered that his erm shirt because at a point the place was hot

leg_02.txt

80

ption 2 erm Transcription 2 I think middlemen at a point they will come to

con_28.txt

81

mhm Transcription 1 really Transcription 2 at a point Transcription 1 I've never

con_16.txt

82

nscription 6 we must stop him Transcription 6 at a point Transcription 6 that is the

parl_01.txt

83

of standard Nigerian English in fact at a point we tried Bolinger's

unsp_03.txt

84

Investment Bank Plutarchos Sakellaris said this at a press conference in Abuja said

bnew_16.txt

85

Nigerian child the minister said this at a press conference preceding this year'

bnew_21.txt

86

, last week unveiled the CyberPower Inverter at a press conference held in Lagos.

PTec_03.txt

87

have to board a canoe but at a price this canoe operator says

bnew_38.txt

Search Term ☒ Words ☒ Case ☐ Regex

Search Window Size

at

50

Start Stop Sort

Kwic Sort

☒ Level 1 ☐ 1R ☐ Level 2 ☐ 2R ☐ Level 3 ☐ 3R

Clone Results

AntConc 3.4.4w (Windows) 2014

File Global Settings Tool Preferences Help

Corpus Files

bdis_01.txt

bdis_02.txt

bdis_03.txt

bdis_04.txt

bdis_05.txt

bdis_06.txt

bdis_07.txt

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bdis_25.txt

bdis_26.txt

bint_01.txt

bint_02.txt

bint_03.txt

bint_04.txt

bint_05.txt

bint_06.txt

bint_07.txt

hint_01.txt

Total No.
902

Files Processed

Concordance Hits 8990

Hit

KWIC

File

1

comes to them Transcription 2 that you accepting Transcription 2 to go for a bailout is that you're accepting Transcription 2 that Transcription 2

bdis_01.txt

2

es Transcription 2 on places like Portugal also Transcription 2 don't wait for it Transcription 2 to actually Transcription 2 get Transcription 2 into

bdis_01.txt

3

cannot get Transcription 2 the economic prerequisites that are required for you to sustain that membership of the union Transcription 2 member

bdis_01.txt

4

tion 2 erm you know Transcription 2 erm Transcription 2 erm stability for Transcription 2 not just Ireland but also Portugal and wherever they tl

bdis_01.txt

5

that Transcription 2 there are those who should pay Transcription 2 just for Transcription 2 the issue of having Transcription 2 a rules-based uni

bdis_01.txt

6

anscription 2 there should be some kind of k- sanctions Transcription 2 for people Transcription 2 who go bust deficits Transcription 1 I listene

bdis_01.txt

7

r of time before Transcription 1 Ireland would Transcription 1 erm seek for financial support Transcription 1 as it were Transcription 2 well Tran

bdis_01.txt

8

re Transcription 2 well Transcription 2 when Ireland will as you say seek for financial support is when politicians still think it's okay Transcription 2

bdis_01.txt

9

lem Transcription 2 where it is Transcription 2 is better Transcription 2 for the rest Transcription 2 of the union Transcription 2 erm what that's

bdis_01.txt

10

nounts to reverse logic Transcription 2 it's unacceptable Transcription 2 for the health of the entire union Transcription 2 what they're doing mak

bdis_01.txt

11

anscription 1 erm the creation of substantial contingency capital funding for the banks Transcription 1 what do you see for the banks Transcription 1

bdis_01.txt

12

ontingency capital funding for the banks Transcription 1 what do you see for the banks Transcription 2 and where would that capital funding come

bdis_01.txt

13

nscription 2 now Transcription 2 what are they helping Transcription 2 for the bad economic behaviour of the Irish government and that's it

bdis_01.txt

14

ent has done Transcription 2 in promising Transcription 2 assured help for the Irish economy Transcription 2 that will also promise the same kin

bdis_01.txt

15

omy Transcription 2 that will also promise the same kind of assured help for Portugal Transcription 2 and the rest of the people we believe Transcr

bdis_01.txt

16

e nobody is going to go Transcription 2 die because of the misbehaviour for a single country Transcription 2 really they mean Transcription 2 it's

bdis_01.txt

17

ranscription 1 like the ru- erm okay Transcription 1 a British banks for example Transcription 1 erm like the Royal Bank of Scotland and Loyc

bdis_01.txt

18

don't want to suggest nothing but I think there are models for this issue what happened to the Greeks' banks Transcription 2 that's v

bdis_01.txt

19

work together Transcription 2 it's in nobody's interest Transcription 2 for us to misbehave economically Transcription 2 it's true countries have

bdis_01.txt

20

gation is erm along the corridor Transcription 2 erm Transcription 2 it's for the s- Transcription 2 it's just for sixty per cent of the

bdis_02.txt

Search Term ☒ Words ☒ Case ☐ Regex

Search Window Size

for

100

Start Stop Sort

Kwic Sort

☒ Level 1 ☐ 1R ☐ Level 2 ☐ 2R ☐ Level 3 ☐ 3R

Clone Results

The image displays two screenshots of the AntConc 3.4.4w (Windows) 2014 software interface, showing concordance search results for the word "in" and "of".

Top Screenshot (Search Term: in):

- Concordance Hits:** 17598
- Search Term:** in
- Search Window Size:** 50
- Files Processed:** 902
- Search Results:** The results show concordance hits for the word "in" across various files (e.g., bdis_01.txt, bdis_02.txt, bdis_03.txt, bdis_04.txt, bdis_05.txt, bdis_06.txt, bdis_07.txt, bdis_08.txt, bdis_09.txt, bdis_10.txt, bdis_11.txt, bdis_12.txt, bdis_13.txt, bdis_14.txt, bdis_15.txt, bdis_16.txt, bdis_17.txt, bdis_18.txt, bdis_19.txt, bdis_20.txt, bdis_21.txt, bdis_22.txt, bdis_23.txt, bdis_24.txt, bdis_25.txt, bdis_26.txt, bint_01.txt, bint_02.txt, bint_03.txt, bint_04.txt, bint_05.txt, bint_06.txt, bint_07.txt, bint_08.txt). The results are displayed in a table with columns for Hit, KWIC, and File.

Bottom Screenshot (Search Term: of):

- Concordance Hits:** 28508
- Search Term:** of
- Search Window Size:** 100
- Files Processed:** 902
- Search Results:** The results show concordance hits for the word "of" across various files (e.g., bdis_01.txt, bdis_02.txt, bdis_03.txt, bdis_04.txt, bdis_05.txt, bdis_06.txt, bdis_07.txt, bdis_08.txt, bdis_09.txt, bdis_10.txt, bdis_11.txt, bdis_12.txt, bdis_13.txt, bdis_14.txt, bdis_15.txt, bdis_16.txt, bdis_17.txt, bdis_18.txt, bdis_19.txt, bdis_20.txt, bdis_21.txt, bdis_22.txt, bdis_23.txt, bdis_24.txt, bdis_25.txt, bdis_26.txt, bint_01.txt, bint_02.txt, bint_03.txt, bint_04.txt, bint_05.txt, bint_06.txt, bint_07.txt, bint_08.txt). The results are displayed in a table with columns for Hit, KWIC, and File.

AntConc 3.4.4w (Windows) 2014

File Global Settings Tool Preferences Help

Concordance Concordance Plot File View Clusters/N-Grams Collocates Word List Keyword List

Concordance Hits 6139

Hit KWIC

1 good to Transcription 1 have you here on at the programme this erm Friday bdis_01.txt

2 s trouble Transcription 1 erm Transcription 1 on global streets Transcription 2 yes Transcript bdis_01.txt

3 you Transcription 1 up first Transcription 1 on Transcription 1 Ireland the republic of Irela bdis_01.txt

4 help you Transcription 2 we have been on issue of Europe Transcription 2 it's bdis_01.txt

5 the way Transcription 2 Europe has moved on Transcription 2 on Ireland Transcription 2 bdis_01.txt

6 rption 2 Europe has moved on Transcription 2 on Ireland Transcription 2 if you notice Transcr bdis_01.txt

7 emptive Transcription 2 moves Transcription 2 on places like Portugal also Transcription 2 don bdis_01.txt

8 vernment official Transcription 1 erm yesterday on Al Jazeera talking about Ireland's bdis_01.txt

9 rm Irish officials were upfront Transcription 1 on Thursday Irish finance minister Brian Lenihan bdis_01.txt

10 come from Transcription 1 would it go on Transcription 2 it has to come from bdis_01.txt

11 you you are hammering so much on w- Transcription 1 good behaviour Transcri bdis_01.txt

12 ranscription 2 there is a run Transcription 2 on Irish banks Transcription 2 then forget Trans bdis_01.txt

13 ption 2 I think people should Transcription 2 on a multilateral Transcription 2 scale Transcri bdis_01.txt

14 1 we have Transcription 1 you're putting on blue T-shirt now Transcription 1 what bdis_02.txt

15 2 schemes together Transcription 2 erm on this erm Transcription 2 erm BRT light bdis_02.txt

16 physically segregated corridor Transcription 2 on Ikorodu road Transcription 2 from mile twelve bdis_02.txt

17 rption 2 buses Transcription 2 and the buses on this occasion are the Transcription 2 the bdis_02.txt

18 red buses would apply would run on this corridor as well Transcription 2 but bdis_02.txt

19 providing two type of services Transcription 2 on this corridor Transcription 2 one is regular bdis_02.txt

20 ption 3 for sanity to prevail Transcription 3 on the Transcription 3 highways and on the bdis_02.txt

Search Term ☐ Words ☒ Case ☐ Regex Search Window Size 50

Kwic Sort

☒ Level 1 1R ☒ Level 2 2R ☒ Level 3 3R

Total No. 902

Files Processed

Clone Results