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Abstract

This thesis deals with tendencies and regularities in the developments of near synonyms over time. It has often been claimed that synonymy is uneconomical, as two different forms expressing one meaning complicate language. It is therefore assumed that near-synonymous words tend to differentiate in various ways over time until they are no longer interchangeable. It is expected that if differentiation does not occur, one of the words ceases to be used and is eventually lost. However, it is also assumed that near-synonymous co-occurrence can in some contexts be sustained, when there are many contexts in which the 'competitors' are distributed complementarily. The thesis is divided into a theoretical and an empirical part. The theoretical part provides background information on language change in general, semantic change in particular and synonymy. The empirical part uses the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) as a main tool to test the hypotheses. The study investigates two nominal, two verbal and two adjectival instances of synonymy. The words are analysed according to their overall frequencies in the COHA (from 1810 to 2009), their occurrences in different genres provided by the COHA and their syntactic and semantic behaviour. All of the six examples considered in this study more or less differ from each other. They show some similarities, like, for example, a correlation of complementarity of usage and frequency of usage. However, there are also cases that are excluded from these regularities.

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List of Abbreviations:

COHA	Corpus of Historical American English
/m	per million words

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1. Introduction

Almost every language contains words that overlap in meaning and are therefore often seen as equivalents or synonyms. Complete or absolute synonymy is, however, a rare phenomenon, its existence being even doubted by many linguists. It can be defined as sameness of meaning of two or more words from the same language differing in form (Murphy 2003: 134). This implies not only that one could find an exact same definition of those particular words in a dictionary, but also that they would be substitutable in every context and syntactic environment. Complete synonyms would neither differ in style, nor would they evoke different associations in a reader or listener. This phenomenon seems to be uneconomical, as there is no logical reason for using two different words for one concept in one language. Nevertheless, there are words that do not exhibit major differences in meaning at first glance. Near synonyms, as these words can be called, are the subjects of analysis of many recent studies in linguistics (e.g. Butler 2008, Gries & Otani 2010, Liu & Espino 2012, etc). The investigation even of fine-grained differences between words became possible with the help of text corpora. They can easily shed light on variances in collocations between words, different syntactic constructions words are likely to be used with, as well as genres they are likely to occur in.

The aim of this thesis is to take the analysis of near synonyms from the synchronic to a diachronic perspective. Differences between near-synonymous words will not only become visible but the focus will rather be on the development of these differences over time. Attention will centre on phenomena, dynamics or regularities that might be identified when synonyms are observed over a longer period of time. It is assumed that near-synonymous words tend to differentiate in various ways over time (semantically, with regard to genre and to syntactic environment) until they are no longer interchangeable. This tendency is regarded as a result of the principle of “one form – one meaning” which proposes that synonymy is uneconomical (Bloomfield 1933: 145). It is expected that if differentiation of meaning does not occur, one of the words ceases to be used and is eventually lost. However, it is also assumed that near-synonymous co-occurrence can in some contexts be sustained, when there are many contexts in which the ‘competitors’ are distributed complementarily (i.e. one or the other occurs). The main tool to test these hypotheses will be the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA).

The thesis will be divided into a theoretical part, providing background information on the topics involved, and an empirical part, presenting the methodology, results and analysis of the study.

At first, an overview of the causes for language change and mechanisms that are at work in the development of languages will be provided in order to place the subject of investigation in a larger context. Different types of language change will be introduced before focusing on the area of semantic change, which is most relevant for the diachronic analysis of near-synonymous relations. Various approaches to the study of semantic change will be outlined in this section. This chapter will include an overview of classifications of types of semantic change as well as factors leading to and motivations for this type of language change. Having established this background setting, the concept of synonymy will be the centre of attention. A thorough analysis of this semantic relation will be provided starting with the introduction to various different attempts of defining synonymy. Also factors that generally lead to the emergence of synonyms will be introduced. Subsequently, the role of synonymy in the English language will be discussed, including an overview of historical events that are assumed to have been promoting the emergence of English synonyms. Eventually, an overview of current research and methods in the field of synonymy will be presented.

In the following, the data source and methodology used to test the hypotheses of the study at hand will be described in detail. The use of the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) as well as methods of visualisation of data are explained. Afterwards, the results are presented and analysed. A discussion will follow that links the findings to the assumptions presented in the theoretical part of the study. Eventually also the impact and limitations of the study will be addressed.

2. Semantic Change

In the study of language one can either take the approach of analysing a phenomenon at a specific point in time, i. e. take up a synchronic perspective, or of considering its development and history, which means taking up a diachronic perspective. Language change in general is naturally a part of diachronic linguistics. (McMahon 1994: 9)

It is, however, important to note that synchronic and diachronic linguistics do not necessarily have to be viewed as two distinct approaches that are not linked in any way. McMahon (1994: 9) points out that the two perspectives have often been perceived as opposed viewpoints. Especially diachronic work has often been regarded as “secondary” and as “an unnecessary extra”, because most language users “perceive their language only in its synchronic state, and generally have no access to its history”. Here she refers to Saussure, who saw synchronic and diachronic linguistics as two separate approaches. However, she argues that the synchronic and the diachronic perspective do in fact depend on each other when it comes to creating a “fuller account” of language. Considering past events can create a clearer picture of the present situation: “understanding language change means understanding language better” (McMahon 1994: 10).

When it comes to the study of synonyms, the diachronic perspective has also often been neglected. There are numerous synchronic studies on synonyms (e.g. Butler 2008, Gries & Otani 2010, Liu & Espino 2012, etc), many of them taking their data from synchronic corpora, which can help to analyse the present usage of particular words. These studies shed light on the nature of synonyms by presenting the differences and similarities in present usage of synonymous words. They can provide evidence for the existence of near-synonyms, for the non-existence of absolute synonyms and for various fine-grained differences in meaning between words that are often not visible at first sight. What they cannot do is answer questions like which factors trigger the occurrence of synonyms in a language, why it is possible that words with very similar meanings coexist over a long time even though there is no obvious need for all of them, what happens to words that are too similar in meaning and why some words cease and their synonyms continue to exist. It is, however, necessary to address questions like these if the aim is to gain a more complete picture of the phenomenon of synonymy as a whole.

In order to gain a better understanding of the mechanisms that are at work in the development of synonyms over time, one has to deal with language change, and especially with semantic change first. A question that arises immediately when talking about language change is why languages do change at all and in what ways.

2.1. Causes and types of language change

All languages change in various ways over time. Language change occurs at all linguistic levels: there are phonological, syntactic, semantic and morphological changes. It is widely accepted by most linguists that language change is “universal, continuous and to a very considerable degree, regular” (Lyons 1981: 179). According to Schendl (2001: 3), language change can be abrupt but in most cases it happens rather gradual: Two forms “may coexist in the same speech community for some time, but may be used by different sub-groups or on different occasions. [...] [S]uch variants may begin to compete, and finally one will dominate and the other decline.”

Lyons (1981: 207) points out that there is no generally accepted answer to the question of why languages change, but rather many theories none of which “covers all the facts”. According to Schendl (2001: 67), language changes because “everything changes in human affairs” and it would be more interesting to ask why specific changes occur. Many attempts have been made to explain different types of language change, like for example climate or geography, anatomy of the speech organs or laziness of speakers (Schendl 2001: 67).

Aitchison ([2013]: 143-174) explains that the causes of language change can be divided into two broad categories: external sociolinguistic and internal psycholinguistic factors. The first category includes changes resulting from foreign influence and borrowing of words, the social needs of the speakers and also of what is considered as fashionable at a specific time. The second category includes changes that are due to restrictions of the speech organs and some natural tendencies of the human mind. The “ease-of-effort” theories, for example, claim that ease of articulation of words is an important factor contributing to change. There are also natural developments in syntax that have been identified to be similar for different languages, like for example object-verb closeness. Another psycholinguistic factor for language change is the phenomenon of iconicity: “[W]hen languages develop plurals, or verb morphology, or words for new objects, their general behaviour follows natural preferences which shadow

behaviour in the real world.” (Aitchison [2013]: 173-174). Additionally to these two broad categories of sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic factors, Aitchison ([2013]) also describes so-called therapeutic changes and chain reaction changes. Schendl (2001) includes these types of changes in a third category which he calls functional explanations of language change. They “focus on language as an abstract system in which system-internal forces operate and lead to change” (Schendl 2001: 67). Therapeutic change means that languages tend to become “more symmetrical and balanced, and therefore simpler”. This can be observed, for example, in sound change. Aitchison ([2013]: 176) and Schendl (2001: 68) both mention the example of the general tendency of languages to match voiceless sounds with voiced sounds, which could also be observed in the history of English. Another phenomenon that is a form of therapeutic change is called analogy: “the tendency of items that are similar in meaning to become similar in form” (Aitchison ([2013]: 183). An example for analogy is the development of English plurals. In Old English many different plural forms existed next to each other. Over the time they “were gradually whittled down” and nowadays (apart from some exceptions) -s is the most common plural form (Aitchison [2013]: 183). So-called chain reaction changes happen when a therapeutic change causes a whole chain of changes. Chain reactions can, for example, explain sound shifts such as the ones described in Grimm’s Law (Bammesberger 1992, referred to in Aitchison [2013]: 190). Another theory explaining functional change concerns “the number of functions a particular item has” – its functional load (Aitchison ([2013]: 69). Items that have a high functional load are said to be more resistant to change.

Aitchison and Schendl both point out that language change is a very complex phenomenon and that the explanations they present are only “tendencies or probabilities of occurrence rather than strict rules” (Schendl 2001: 76). Furthermore, they both explain that a particular change in language cannot always be linked to one specific cause. Rather there is “a multiplicity of factors involved” and “sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic factors are likely to be inextricably entwined” (Aitchison [2013]: 202). Also Farrar & Jones (2002: 8) address the complexity of language change and claim that this should be reflected in explanations for language change: “A full explanation for a change is therefore unlikely to involve citing one motivating factor but, rather, will invoke a large number of interacting factors, the relationship between which we may only be able to guess at, at least for the time being.”

Having introduced some of the most common explanations for language change, the focus now turns to semantic change and the mechanisms that are at work in this type of language change.

2.2. Reasons for semantic change

Stern (1931 [1965]: 163) defines semantic change

as the habitual modification, among a comparatively large number of speakers, of the traditional semantic range of the word, which results from the use of the word (1) to denote one or more referents which it has not previously denoted, or (2) to express a novel manner of apprehending one or more of its referents.

In his definition Stern states that there are different types of semantic change: One possibility is that a word starts to stand for one or more meanings that were not ascribed to it before the change. Another one is that the way the word describes something changes. Stern, like many other linguists, also describes different sub-categories of semantic change. In fact, it has been found that words cannot only gain but also lose meanings and that there are several different kinds of semantic change. The various types of semantic change are dealt with in section 2.3. as results of semantic change. Furthermore, Stern emphasises in his definition that semantic change only occurs when a large number of speakers use a word repeatedly with its new sense. Reasons for why people start to use words in different ways than they have been used before are explored in the following.

Of all the different kinds of linguistic change, semantic change is especially difficult to predict and there is again no generally accepted theory of the reasons for semantic change. Nevertheless linguists explain semantic change as “a mix of mechanisms, [...] necessary (but not sufficient) conditions, [...] and actual causes” (Blank 1999: 70).

McMahon (1994: 176) identifies three main conditions that “allow semantic change to occur”. The first one is the polysemy of words. The fact that most words have several meanings and can be used in different contexts by different speakers gives them a certain “elasticity”. This elasticity makes possible that words can gain and lose meanings easily. She refers to Bloomfield (1933) and Paul Hermann, who both claimed that words have central and peripheral meanings and “that semantic change occurs when speakers stop using the central meaning and reinterpret a marginal sense as the central one” (McMahon 1994: 176). This happens, for example, when a word ousts another word with the same central meaning. Then

often the original word is no longer used to denote its previously central meaning but a peripheral one. It could also happen that the original word becomes completely obsolete. McMahon (1994: 176) mentions examples of loanwords that replaced the central meanings of native words. In consequence some native words either became obsolete, were used with a peripheral sense, or simply lost status, like “steorfan ‘die’ → starve” or “wamb ‘stomach’ → womb”.

A second reason for why words can change their meaning is that “language is transmitted discontinuously” (McMahon 1994: 177). Children learn language incompletely and imperfectly, because they create language for themselves based on the input they receive from their parents. This could have been the cause for the change in meaning of the Old English word *(ge)bēd* (‘prayer’) to the Modern English word *bead* (‘ball on a string’): “the adult intends to convey that she is saying her prayers, but the child sees only the accompanying concrete action involving the movement of the little spheres which make up the rosary” (McMahon 1994: 177).

As a third important condition for semantic change, McMahon (1994: 177) mentions “the arbitrariness of the linguistic sign” which was introduced by Saussure. Saussure stated that signifier (a word) and signified (a concept) are linked arbitrarily. Signifier and signified are “essentially independent; either may therefore change with time” (McMahon (1994: 177). The only exceptions are onomatopoeia, which “tend to resist both sound change and semantic change”, because there is a link between signifier and signified.

When it comes to causes of semantic change, Ullmann ([1957]) provides a detailed analysis. However, he also points out that semantic change, just like language change in general, often results from many different factors (Ullmann [1957]: 186). Ullmann lists six causes of semantic change. He takes over three of Meillet’s (1905 [1965]) causes, namely linguistic, historical, and social causes. To these three causes he adds psychological causes, foreign influences and the need for new names (Ullmann 1962: 197-210):

1. Linguistic causes: (Latin) *passus* “step” > (French) *ne . . . pas* “not”.
2. Historical causes: (Old French) *cardinal humours* “four chief fluids of the body” > (English) *humour*.
3. Social causes: (Latin) *ponere* “to place” (an ordinary verb) > (French) *pondre* “to lay eggs” (a word of the farm-land)

4. Psychological causes: (jocular metaphors) *clothes-horse*, *horse-fish*, *horse-tail*, *horse-play*, *horse-sense*.

5. Foreign influences: (Latin) *Ursa* > (French) *Ourse*, (Italian) *Orsa*, (Spanish) *Osa*, (German) *Bär*, (Hungarian) *Medve* “two constellations, the Great and the Lesser bear.”

6. The need for new names: (Latin) *satelles*, *satellitis* “attendant, life-guard” > English *satellite* “a smaller planet revolving round a larger one”

(Ullmann 1962: 197-210 referred to in Shindo 2009: 14)

Blank (1999: 66) acknowledges Ullmann’s approach by pointing out that it “has been for decades the most popular and important theory in this domain”. Nevertheless, he also strongly criticises this theory. He argues that “Ullmann’s list lacks both a cognitive and an empirical background and is merely an eclectic collection of motivations, necessary conditions and accessory elements” (Blank 1999: 66). In Blank’s opinion only two of Ullmann’s causes are unproblematic, namely the social and the psychological causes. Furthermore, he argues that Ullmann’s historical causes and need for a new name belong to the same type, because in both of them there are new concepts involved. Regarding the linguistic causes, Blank (1999: 68) takes Ullmann’s example of French *ne* and *pas* and argues that the collocation of those two words is not the cause of but only a condition for the semantic change *pas* has undergone: “If it was the motivation, all collocations (and complex lexemes in general) would necessarily become elliptic, which is clearly not the case.” (Blank 1999: 68)

Moreover, Blank (1999: 70-89) presents his own approach to the motivations for semantic change. His approach is an empirical one as he compiled a corpus of more than 600 particular semantic changes and analysed them (Blank 1997). On the basis of his analysis he created six main categories:

The first category concerns new concepts. New names are needed when the world or people’s ways of conceiving it change. An example is the change of meaning of the word *mouse*. *Mouse* no longer only denotes an animal but also a “small, hand-guided electronic device for executing commands in computer programs” (Blank 1999:71).

The second category is called “abstract concepts, distant and usually invisible referents”. Abstract concepts often become verbalised metaphorically, like the Italian word *capire* (=to understand) which derives from Latin *capere* (=to catch).

Another cause of semantic change is sociocultural change, because it leads to a different conception of the world and therefore concepts often shift or new ones are introduced. (Blank 1999: 72).

Blank (1999: 74) further lists “close conceptual or factual relation” as a motivation for semantic change: “Close links between concepts make name transfers possible and, when they are considered to be efficient, they might become lexicalised, and the word that has undergone semantic change becomes polysemous”.

Next, Blank (1999:77) addresses semantic change that occurs due to “complexity and irregularity in the lexicon”. He explains that speakers unconsciously try to reduce irregularities and complexity in the lexicon.

Finally Blank (1999: 80) also lists emotionally marked concepts as motivations for semantic change. People tend to use euphemistic expressions for certain conceptual domains, either because they are taboo topics or because they want to exaggerate. However, euphemistic and expressive words tend to get weaker, “the expressivity or the euphemistic character totally wears away and new euphemisms or expressive words have to be created” (Blank 1999: 82).

Blank (1999: 83) summarises his six categories as deriving “either from our perception of the world and our way of structuring our concepts or from the structure and form of one language’s lexicon”.

He furthermore states

There is, on one side, a particular, situative motivation for an individual to risk a semantic innovation; on the other side, innovation is generally motivated by the wish to communicate as efficiently as possible, i. e. to influence the interlocutor in the desired manner and to do this at the least possible expense.

(Blank 1999: 83)

Grzega (2004) has yet a slightly different approach. He identifies 24 forces of semantic change, also based on corpus analysis. These 24 forces can further be assigned to different motivations that are at work in language change: fuzziness, salience, lexical motivation and cultural motivation. Grzega (2004: 265) points out that each of the 24 particular forces can be assigned to more than one of these four aspects.

The ways of classifying the different causes of semantic change have continuously evolved over time. Especially, with the rise of corpus linguistics new methods have become available to analyse this aspect of semantic change. Furthermore, even though there seems to be disagreement among linguists over what actually counts as a cause, a general agreement over the fact that semantic change is especially difficult to predict can be observed. Most linguists agree that there are multiple factors involved in the change of meaning of a language and that often not only one, but several of these factors contribute to a particular change. What these changes look like and how they can be classified will be explored in the following.

2.3. Results of semantic change

Ullmann (1962: 211) states that, no matter what the causes are, there always has to be a connection in the form of an association between an old and a new meaning. In the course of time, different linguists have tried to classify semantic change according to these underlying associations. Bréal (1897) is often mentioned as the first influential linguist who studied semantics in general and also semantic change. His aim was to find general laws that are at work in languages. He identified some types of semantic change, like for example restriction and expansion of meaning. Also other linguists like, for example, Bloomfield (1933), Stern (1931) and Ullmann (1957, 1962) tried to classify semantic change and set up their own typologies. It would go beyond the scope of this thesis to describe all of these typologies in detail. Furthermore, Aitchison ([2013]: 128-129) points out that the different classifications of semantic change all propose a great variety of changes and claims that “if words can slip-slide in all directions, [...] such classifications are unhelpful: it’s a bit like trying to chart the directions in which an ice skater can glide, and then ending up by saying ‘Every which way’.”

Geeraerts (2010), in describing historical-philological semantics, provides a different approach. He does not merely want to list all the different classifications that have been established. Instead he presents “the classificatory efforts in three steps, each time adding a level of complexity” (Geeraerts 2010: 25).

First of all, he introduces the most common elements that appear in classifications of semantic change. Here he differentiates between different categories of factors. He distinguishes between semasiological and onomasiological mechanisms:

Semasiological mechanisms involve the creation of new readings within the range of application of an existing lexical item. Onomasiological [...] mechanisms, conversely, involve changes through which a concept, regardless of whether or not it has previously been lexicalized, comes to be expressed by a new or alternative lexical item.

(Geeraerts 2010: 26)

Semasiological mechanisms are then further divided into changes of denotational and of connotational meaning. Changes of denotational meaning are in turn “divided into analogical changes and non-analogical changes, according to whether the new meaning does or does not copy the semantics of another, related expression” (Geeraerts 2010: 26). These distinctions lead to the establishment of four categories:

1. According to Geeraerts (2010: 26), “non-analogical changes of denotational meaning” form the “core” of most classifications of semantic change. The mechanisms that belong to this category are specialisation, generalisation, metonymy and metaphor. Specialisation and generalisation, which can also be referred to as narrowing and broadening of meaning involve a “subordination [specialisation] or superordination [generalisation] to the older meaning” (Geeraerts 2010:26). Metonymy “is a semantic link between two readings of a lexical item that is based on a relationship of contiguity between the referents of the expression in each of those readings” (Geeraerts 2010: 27). Geeraerts (2010: 27) provides the example of “one drinks a whole bottle”. In this phrase the word bottle refers to the content that is consumed. In contrast to metonymy metaphor is not based on contiguity but on “figurative similarity” of meaning (Geeraerts 2010: 28).

2. The second group of mechanisms of semantic change is the category of “non-denotational meaning changes” (Geeraerts 2010: 28). Geeraerts states that this group mainly involves emotive meanings. In most classifications pejorative change and ameliorative change are the major types of emotive change in meaning. Pejorative change refers to “a shift towards a (more) negative emotive meaning” and ameliorative change describes “a shift towards a (more) positive emotive meaning”.

3. “Analogical changes” are changes due to the copying of meanings of another word. Meanings can be copied either within a language or from foreign words. In the latter case, semantic borrowing occurs, “the process by means of which a word x in language A that translates the primary meaning of word y in language B copies a secondary meaning of y”

(Geeraerts 2010: 29). Analogical changes within a language can be observed on the basis of semantic associations “when a semasiological extension in one element of a lexical field is imitated by other items in the same field” (Geeraerts 2010: 30). An example provided by Geeraerts (2010: 30) is the Dutch use of colour terms. The Dutch word *zwart* (‘black’), which is often used to describe something illegal caused other colour terms to gain additional meanings as well, like ‘white’ in *Geld witwassen* (‘to make money white by washing’) or *grijs* (‘grey’), which can describe an activity which is not fully illegal.

4. The fourth category concerns changes that are due to onomasiological mechanisms. However, Geeraerts (2010: 30) points out that it is not possible to draw a clear line between semasiological and onomasiological mechanisms, because the study of onomasiological changes encompasses semasiological changes: “semasiological extension of the range of mechanisms of an existing word is itself one of the major mechanisms of onomasiological change – one of the mechanisms, that is, through which a concept to be expressed gets linked to a lexical expression”. Geeraerts (2010: 30-31) lists the following “lexicogenetic mechanisms”: the formation of new words by application of “morphological rules for derivation and composition”, the formation of words by “the transformation of the sound shape of existing words” (e.g. through clipping or blending), borrowing of expressions from other languages, and the creation of words “out of the blue” (e.g. onomatopoeia or brand names).

Besides presenting “a panorama of some of the most common elements” (Geeraerts 2010: 25) of classifications of semantic change, Geeraerts (2010: 31-35) also investigates why there are differences in classifications of semantic change. Firstly, he states that the different classifications vary in the “amount of attention” they pay to the four groups that have been distinguished. Secondly, there are different opinions regarding the definitions of particular elements and thirdly, there is also variation in the “classificatory depth of the schemas”.

In a last step Geeraerts (2010: 41) points out that by the 1930s, which mark the endpoint of the historical-philological tradition, “a wealth of materials, both conceptually and descriptively” had been gathered to describe and exemplify various classes of semantic change. In his opinion, however, this wealth of materials “goes hand in hand with the tendency to over-classify”.

2.4. Different linguistic approaches to semantic change

According to Geeraerts (2010: 1), the historical-philological approach to semantics dominated from around 1830 to 1930. The output of this period is a variety of classifications of semantic change as described above. Around 1930, however, the structuralist approach became dominant and language was regarded “as a system, and not just as a loose bag of words” (Geeraerts 2010: 48). As already mentioned above, Saussure, one of the founders of linguistic structuralism, advocated a strict division between the synchronic and the diachronic perspective of language. According to McMahon (1994: 9), Saussure argued that “a language should be primarily described from the point of view of its current speakers; these know, or perceive their language only in its synchronic state, and generally have no access to its history”. Furthermore, he claimed that “[c]hange emphasizes the arbitrariness of language because individual signs are the result of individual changes over time [...]” (Traugott & Dasher 2002: 60). In his view language change is always arbitrary and there are no general laws that can predict changes in a language. Interest in diachronic semantics therefore generally declined during the structuralist dominated period. However, it was also during that period, that the concept of lexical or semantic fields was established. Trier’s (1931) study of terms for “intellect” is seen as the starting point of studies on semantic fields (Traugott & Dasher 2002: 65). Grygiel (2012: 26) summarises Trier’s approach as follows:

[I]n his theory words make part of lexical fields which in turn cover conceptual fields. The meaning of a word depends on which area of a field it covers and on relation [sic] it has with its neighbours or – in other words – it depends on commutable delimitation. If a word changes its meaning, this will necessarily result in modifications to the whole system affecting the meanings of words in the same field. Therefore, in investigations of semantic change, the object of study should be lexical fields and not words in isolation.

Geeraerts (2010: 55) asks, “Should we be surprised by the fact that the first major achievement of the new approach to semantics belongs to the domain of diachronic linguistics? Was it not one of the tenets of structuralism that synchronic analysis should precede a diachronic analysis?” There are two arguments for the approach Trier took in his study. Firstly, “the contrastive method of the field approach may allow a better grip on the historical data”, especially when dealing with abstract concepts and, secondly,

[h]istorical case studies are well suited to establish one of the quintessential principles of structuralist semantics, i.e. that vocabularies do not change purely through the semantic shift of individual words, but that they change

as structures. Trier's study demonstrated precisely that, to be sure: by analysing the synchronic stages of the language separately, he is able to reveal that the vocabulary undergoes *structural* changes from one period to the other.

(Geeraerts 2010: 56)

Also during the period when generativist approaches dominated in linguistics, not much attention was paid to semantic change. Another, more contemporary approach that deals with semantic change is cognitive semantics. According to Geeraerts (2010: 229-230), "its emphasis on the flexibility of meaning, its broadly encyclopedic conception of meaning, and its cognitive orientation as such constitute an implicit return to the interests of prestructuralist types of semantics". He defines cognitive semantics as an "attempt to integrate rather than separate meaning and cognition, and similarly, to integrate rather than separate semantics and pragmatics" (Geeraerts 2010: 275). An influential linguist working with a cognitive, usage-based approach to semantic change is Elizabeth Traugott. Her *Invited Inferencing Theory of Semantic Change* describes how meanings change as a result of interaction between speakers/writers and listeners/readers. Traugott & Dasher (2002) take a pragmatic aspect into account by claiming that a speaker/writer invites a listener/reader to make certain inferences from an expression. These negotiated inferences "may lead to semantic change if they are invoked repeatedly until they become conventionalized for the entire speech community" (Jucker 2007: 265). Traugott & Dasher (2002: 36) provide the example of the development of the phrase "as/so long as" in English. In Old and Middle English only the spatial and temporal meaning of the phrase existed next to each other. However, the temporal meaning invites the inference of "provided that". The phrase therefore allows a conditional reading. Over time, the conditional reading gradually became more dominant, first coexisting with the temporal reading and by the mid-19th century being "the only possible meaning" (Traugott & Dasher 2002: 36-37). Jucker (2007: 266) summarises the process as follows:

In Traugott & Dasher's model, a speaker/writer innovatively exploits a coded meaning to invite a particular inference. In the course of time, these utterance-token meanings may be conventionalized to utterance-type meanings (generalized invited inferences) and, finally, semanticized into a new coded meaning, creating polysemy in the language because the affected lexeme may now have both its original and its new meaning. It is then possible for this new meaning to be the starting point of yet another cycle of invited inferences, ultimately giving rise to yet another new coded meaning.

To sum up the development of linguistic approaches to semantic change, there was a strong interest in the topic throughout the 19th century until the 1930s, when structuralism developed. Even though also structuralism did contribute to the modern understanding of semantic change, there was generally less interest in the topic during this period. Also generativist linguists did not have a primary interest in semantic change. Since the end of the 20th century the topic of semantic change has regained importance through cognitive approaches to linguistics. Cognitive semantics, furthermore, also addresses the possibility of regularity in semantic change.

2.5. Regularity in semantic change

Throughout the history of historical semantics different opinions as to whether regularity in semantic change does exist have been put forward. Bréal (1897 [1964]) with his intellectual laws of language, for example, was clearly of the opinion that semantic change is somehow predictable. Also Ullmann (1957, 1962) saw specific tendencies in meaning changes. On the other hand, there were also linguists, like Saussure, who claimed that there is no regularity in semantic change at all.

With the cognitive approach to semantic change questions like the following regained importance: “Are there any constraints or tendencies on the evolution of word meanings? Specifically, is there any directionality in semantic change, in the sense that certain kinds of meaning would naturally evolve towards another kind, but not the other way round?” (Geeraerts 2010: 235)

Work on metaphor and diachronic prototype semantics developed. It could, for example, be shown that there are cross-linguistic tendencies of metaphorising certain concepts in similar ways. Sweester (1990 referred to in Traugott & Dasher 2002: 77), for example, could show that verbs of seeing and grasping tend to be metaphorised as verbs of understanding. Regarding diachronic prototype semantics, Geeraerts (1997), suggested that there is a phenomenon, which he calls “semantic polygenesis”. He assumes that some semantic changes are more salient than others: There are “peripheral meanings that do not survive for very long next to more important meanings that subsist through time” (Geeraerts 1997: 24). Semantic polygenesis then describes the following phenomenon: “a particular reading of a lexical item may come into existence at several occasions in the history of the word, each occurrence being

genetically independent of the others” (Geeraerts 1997: 62). He concludes that “the more salient readings are among those that are conventionally handed down from generation to generation, while other readings may at any moment be creatively and independently based on those transmitted meanings” (Geeraerts 1997: 68).

Traugott & Dasher (2002) also claim that there are tendencies in semantic change. One process that seems to show a certain regularity is subjectification. Subjectification, as the term suggests, is a development towards a more subjective meaning. Traugott (1999: 179) describes subjectification as follows:

If the meaning of a lexical item or construction is grounded in the socio-physical world of reference, it is likely that over time, speakers will develop polysemies grounded in the speakers’ world, whether reasoning, belief, or extra-textual attitudes to the discourse. Subjectification, then, is the semasiological development of meanings associated with a form such that it comes to mark subjectivity.

Traugott & Dasher (2002: 2) present the ambiguous use of the English word *must* as an example for subjectification. The sentence “They *must* be married.” can be interpreted either as an obligation (deontic meaning) or as a conclusion (epistemic meaning). Interpreting the sentence epistemically means that the speakers’ subjective conclusion is predominant. Today both interpretations are equally frequent. However, this has not always been the case. In Old English the epistemic reading “is very rare [...] and does not develop fully till c. 1300.” (Traugott & Dasher 2002: 121).

Another proven regularity in semantic change is the phenomenon of grammaticalisation. It describes basically “the development of lexemes into grammatical items” and the original concept is attributed to Meillet (1912 [1958]) by Traugott & Dasher (2002: 81). An example is the phrase *be going to* which originally only had a motion sense and no temporal sense (Traugott & Dasher 2002: 83). According to Traugott & Dasher (2002: 86), the change in *be going to* could semantically be seen as an instance of generalisation, because the original meaning is extended to another meaning. However,

it was not generalization that made grammaticalization a focal point of interest for researchers in semantic change. What has been a catalyst is the substantial cross-linguistic evidence from studies of grammaticalization for the regularity of such shifts as SPACE > TIME, permission to exhortation, described world to speech world, less to more subjective, not vice versa;

crucial too has been the focus of grammaticalization research on discourse contexts for change.

(Traugott & Dasher 2002: 86)

Traugott & Dasher (2002: 1) also point out that these changes “are possible, indeed probable, tendencies, not changes that are replicated across every possible meaning item at a specific point in time in a specific language”.

As described above, the state of the art in diachronic semantics is a cognitive approach which claims that regularity and unidirectionality can to some degree be detected in semantic change. Phenomena like metaphorisation, semantic polygenesis, subjectification and grammaticalisation all confirm this assumption. As it is the ultimate goal of this thesis to gain insights into the regularities that are at work in the development of synonyms over time, some thoughts on synonymy and semantic change are outlined in the following section before turning to a thorough investigation of the phenomenon of synonymy in general and specifically also to research on the development of synonyms over time.

2.6. Synonymy and semantic change

Some explanations for the occurrence and development of synonyms can already be inferred from what has been said about language change and semantic change in the previous sections. As mentioned before, it is widely acknowledged that mostly there cannot be identified one single cause for a specific semantic development. It is rather an interaction of different factors that can explain different aspects of a development.

Regarding the occurrence of synonyms, external sociolinguistic causes like borrowing from foreign languages and also different varieties within a language seem to be a plausible explanation. Also emotionally marked expressions can lead to the occurrence of words denoting the same concept, differing only in connotation.

When it comes to the further development of synonymous terms, it could be assumed that functional changes are at work. Therapeutic changes, which result from the tendency of language to become more balanced and simpler would suggest a natural avoidance of synonymy. The phenomenon of analogy, for example, which describes a “tendency of items that are similar in meaning to become similar in form” (Aitchison ([2013]: 183) would counteract synonymy because synonyms, differing in form and resembling each other in

meaning, do not contribute to simplicity of a language. Also Blank's (1999: 77) claim that speakers unconsciously try to reduce irregularities and complexity in the lexicon leads to the assumption that the semantic relation of synonymy, regarded from a diachronic perspective, is not a stable phenomenon.

It could therefore be assumed that several of the previously mentioned mechanisms of semantic change, like, for example, generalisation or narrowing could be observed when analysing the development of synonyms over a longer period of time. However, in order to be able to make meaningful assumptions, some aspects of the concept of synonymy have to be dealt with at first. The following chapter therefore provides insights into research on synonymy.

3. Synonymy

Synonymy is a paradigmatic relation between lexical units. In contrast to syntagmatic relations, which are relations of lexical units within a sentence, in a paradigmatic relation a “set of words forms some sort of paradigm, such as a semantic paradigm that contains members of the same grammatical category that share the same semantic characteristics, but fail to share others” (Murphy 2003:8). In other words, a person can, for example, choose between different words to use for a specific part of a sentence, like, for example, in: *Today the weather is sunny/rainy/windy*. The words sunny, rainy and windy are related paradigmatically because they belong to the same category and are therefore interchangeable. Next to synonymy, other paradigmatic relations are, for example, antonymy, homonymy and hyponymy.

The lexical relation of synonymy “parallels identity in the membership of two classes” (Cruse 1986: 88), or as Glynn (2012: 208) puts it, “is formal variation of a concept-function”. The study of synonymy belongs therefore to the broader lexicological field of onomasiology. Onomasiology is concerned with different ways to express one concept. According to Geeraerts (1997: 17), the approach can be summarised in the question, “Given concept x, what lexical items can it be expressed with?” in contrast to semasiology, which asks, “Given lexical item y, what meanings does it express?”.

Being a “relation between our conceptualizations of words, rather than between their lexical entries”, synonymy can be identified as a metalexicological relation (Murphy 2003: 134), which means it describes knowledge about the language rather than of the language (Murphy 2013: 279). Murphy also points out that, regardless of this fact, the term is not only used by linguists but also by laypeople. In a study she found that most laypeople use the word synonym as “intentional similarity among expressions within a language” (2013: 301). This already implies that even laypeople using the term mostly do not talk about exact sameness of meaning. She reports that in a study of hers only 13% of people looking for synonyms were doing so because they did not want to repeat themselves but the majority was looking for expressions with a different denotation, connotation or register. (Murphy 2013: 302)

3.1. Definitions of synonymy

The question therefore arises how the term synonym can actually be defined. There is no short answer to this question as linguists have proposed different definitions of synonymy. The following sections present several approaches to defining synonymy.

3.1.1. Dictionary definitions of synonymy

Various dictionaries differ in length and detail of their definitions but most of them have in common that they describe synonyms as words having a shared meaning. Moser (2014: 4-7) presents different dictionary entries for the term synonym/synonymy and elaborates on the differences and similarities of these definitions. He contrasts two definitions from monolingual dictionaries (Collins English Dictionary/CED and Oxford Online Dictionary/OOD) with a definition taken from a linguistic dictionary (Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics [2nd ed.]/CODL) and one from the Oxford English Dictionary (OED). The dictionary definitions were retrieved online:

- (1) a word that means the same or nearly the same as another word, such as *bucket* and *pail*. (CED)
- (2) A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language, for example *shut* is a synonym of *close*. (OOD)
- (3) The relation between two lexical units with a shared meaning. 'Absolute' synonyms, if they exist, have meanings identical in all respects and in all contexts. 'Partial' synonyms have meanings identical in some contexts, or identical only e.g. in that replacing one with the other does not change the truth conditions of a sentence. Thus *paper* is a partial though not an absolute synonym of *article*: compare *I got my paper published*, *I got my article published*. (CODL)
- (4) Strictly, a word having the same sense as another (in the same language); but more usually, either or any of two or more words (in the same language) having the same general sense, but possessing each of them meanings which are not shared by the other or others, or having different shades of meaning or implications appropriate to different contexts: e.g. *serpent*, *snake*; *ship*, *vessel*; *compassion*, *fellow-feeling*, *sympathy*; *enormous*, *excessive*, *immense*; *glad*, *happy*, *joyful*, *joyous*; *to kill*, *slay*, *slaughter*; *to grieve*, *mourn*, *lament*, *sorrow*. (OED)

(Moser 2014: 4)

Moser (2014: 5) points out that not surprisingly the definitions of the OOD and the CED do not provide as much detail as the definitions from the two more detailed dictionaries because they are written for laypeople and not for linguists. Another aspect striking him is that only two of the four dictionaries, namely the OOD and the OED, contain the information that sameness of language is necessary for words to be called synonyms. Here he refers to Murphy (2013: 282), who states that some linguists also use the term synonym in a “language-blind” way, but mostly sameness of language is implied, even if not mentioned explicitly (Moser 2014: 5). Moser (2014: 6) also notices that all four dictionary entries mention “a certain element of gradedness” of synonymy as part of their definitions. Nevertheless, even though generally most dictionaries include this aspect in their definition, not every dictionary does so. To explain the omission of this aspect in many dictionaries, Moser refers to Bergenholtz and Gouws (2012: 310) who claim that non-linguists generally use the term to refer to exact sameness of meaning between words and that monolingual dictionaries mostly support this interpretation. However, this assumption does not accord with Murphy’s (2013) above mentioned study, which proves great awareness of the aspect of gradedness of synonymy also in laypeople. Moser also mentions that the linguistic dictionaries contain additional metalinguistic information as they are more concerned with linguistic research (Moser 2014: 7). Nonetheless, they only provide a short overview of what is commonly understood by synonymy in linguistics. For a more thorough investigation of the meaning of synonymy in linguistics the following section gives insight into research in this area.

3.1.2. The linguistic perspective

Synonymy can be described as a very controversial topic in linguistics as there have always been debates about different perceptions and hypotheses. As early as in the 17th and 18th centuries linguists have already extensively dealt with synonymy (Brekke 1972: 88). An example is Eberhard and his 1795 “theory of synonymics” (referred to in Nerlich 1992: 40). Later, in the 19th century, Reisig spoke about a study of “synonymology” (1890: 25-26). He already distinguished between “complete or quasi-synonyms” (Nerlich 1992: 40).

Also in current research linguists usually differentiate between absolute/complete synonymy, which can generally be defined as sameness of meaning of two or more words and near-/partial synonymy, which refers to a relation of strong similarity in meaning between words.

Most linguists agree that absolute synonymy is a rare phenomenon. Absolute synonyms would be substitutable in every context “with no change to truth value, communicative effect, or ‘meaning’” (Edmonds and Hirst 2002: 107). However, there is not so much agreement over the question whether cases of absolute synonymy actually exist or not. Cruse (1986: 270), for example, states that “languages abhor absolute synonyms such as nature abhors vacuum” and Harris (1973: 12-13) even claims that “If we believe there are instances where two expressions cannot be differentiated in respect of meaning, we must be deceiving ourselves.” Nevertheless, there are linguists who propose examples of absolute synonymy. Ullmann (1962: 141-142) claims that synonyms can often be found in scientific language like, for example “spirants - fricatives” or “caecitis - typhlitis”. Murphy (2003: 163-164), however, argues that even in these cases social differences like “currency in recent developments in the field, regional preferences, or expert versus amateur” are implied by choosing one or the other word. She also points out that several linguists have taken “*-one* and *-body* pronouns”, like *somebody* and *someone* as examples for absolute synonymy. In her opinion this is not a case of absolute synonymy, because the *-body* and *-one* words only seem to be synonymous in their use as pronouns. In the nominal use they are no longer synonymous: “I want to be a somebody (#someone), not a nobody (#no one).” (Murphy 2003: 164) Kastovsky (1981: 124) points out that popular examples for absolute synonymy are “adult/grown-up, oculist/eye-doctor, close/shut, commence/begin”. However, he claims that they all differ in connotation and are therefore not absolute synonyms. As becomes clear from these examples there seems to be no single case of absolute synonymy which is completely indisputable.

DiMarco et al. (1993: 120) state that “While absolute synonymy [...] is rare at best, it is common to find pairs or sets of words [...] that are synonymous to the extent that they have the same denotation, while differing in other aspects of their usage.” Lyons (1968: 446) refers to the difference between absolute and near synonyms simply as “a stricter and a looser sense of ‘synonymy’”. Cruse (1986), on the other hand, establishes a “scale of synonymy” and even differentiates between different kinds of what is often combined into the category of near-synonyms. He claims that the fact that some synonyms are “more synonymous” than others indicates that there must be “something like a scale of synonymy” (Cruse 1986: 265). One end-point of this scale is absolute synonymy and the other is non-synonymy. Within this scale

Cruse places cognitive/propositional synonyms¹ and plesionyms. Cognitive synonymy can be defined as follows:

X is a cognitive synonym of Y if (i) X and Y are syntactically identical, and (ii) any grammatical declarative sentence S containing X has equivalent truth-conditions to another sentence S¹, which is identical to S except that X is replaced by Y.

(Cruse 1986: 88)

In other words, cognitive/propositional synonyms can be substituted in a sentence without changing the truth value of that sentence, like in: “John bought a violin.” and “John bought a fiddle.” (Cruse [2011]: 143). The differences in meaning between propositional synonyms are therefore “non-descriptive” and include, according to Cruse ([2011]: 143), “(i) differences in expressive meaning, differences of stylistic level (on the colloquial-formal dimension), and (iii) differences of presupposed field of discourse”.

In contrast, plesionyms² do not mutually entail each other. If substituted for each other, the truth-conditions of the sentences they occur in might be different because there is either “unilateral” or no entailment at all (Cruse 1986: 285). The following examples for plesionyms are provided by Cruse (1986: 285): “He is by no means fearless, but he’s extremely brave.”, “He was not murdered, he was legally executed.”.

Cruse ([2011]: 144) also notes that the boundaries between his categories might not be easy to recognise in every case, but should at least be clear in principle. Nevertheless, he admits that the boundary between plesionymy and non-synonymy is especially difficult to identify. Therefore the question arises what it is that makes people distinguish (near-) synonyms from non-synonyms. In general, it can be said that “synonyms must not only manifest a high degree of semantic overlap, they must also have a low degree of implicit contrastiveness” (Cruse 1986: 266). Cruse ([2011]: 145) lists some of the “minor differences” that “do not destroy synonymy”:

- (i) adjacent position on scale of ‘degree’: *fog:mist, laugh:chuckle, hot:scorching, big:huge, disaster:catastrophe, pull:heave, weep:sob*, etc.
- (ii) certain adverbial specializations of verbs: *amble:stroll, chuckle:giggle, drink:quaff*

¹ Cruse uses both terms for the same concept; in *Lexical Semantics* (1986) he uses the term “cognitive synonyms” and in *Meaning in Language* (2011) he speaks about “propositional synonyms”

² In *Meaning in Language* (2011) Cruse uses “near synonymy” instead of plesionymy

(iii) aspectual distinctions: *calm:pacid* (state vs. disposition)

(iv) difference of prototype centre: *brave* (prototypically physical):
courageous (prototypically involves intellectual and moral factors)

(Cruse [2011]: 145)

Murphy (2003: 137) also addresses this issue and asks, “How close do two words have to be in meaning in order to be similar enough to be synonyms?”. According to Murphy (2003: 137), the degree of similarity between words can depend on the number of attributes the words share or on the closeness of any one match of these attributes. Furthermore, whether words are perceived as similar, also depends on the context. Murphy points out that “the salience of an item’s attributes is affected by the item it is being compared with” (2003: 137) as well as by the “direction of comparison” (2003: 138).

Murphy (2003: 140) does not only address the question of what is “similar enough” but especially also the question of what is “different enough” to fall under the category of synonymy. Her approach towards semantic relations is called “Relation by Contrast” (RC) and states that “the members of a relational set have all the same contextually relevant properties but one” (Murphy 2003: 134). Her definition of synonymy looks therefore as follows:

Relation by Contrast – Synonymy (RC-S)

A synonym set includes only word-concepts that have all the same contextually relevant properties, but differ in form.

(Murphy 2003: 134)

She would, for example, not consider the words “end” and “ending” synonymous in a neutral context, because most people would allocate them to the same word family. However, she acknowledges that in some contexts, like for example when talking to a child, it would be appropriate to count these words as synonyms. (Murphy 2003: 140) Murphy also points out that most other definitions of synonymy focus on similarity rather than difference and therefore, according to many (imprecise) definitions, examples like “cat=cat” would count as synonyms, because the definitions do not specify that different words have to be involved. (Murphy 2003: 141)

From Murphy’s perspective synonymy could be described as a pragmatic rather than a semantic phenomenon, because RC-S derives “**context-dependent synonyms**, rather than **logical synonyms**, and it is able to do so by specifying the way in which a set of synonyms must

be different, but relying on context to determine how they must be the same” (Murphy 2003: 143). Murphy states that even words with different denotation but similar connotations, register, grammatical category etc. can in some contexts be counted as synonyms, because RC-S does not require denotation to be the same (Murphy 2003: 142). She provides the following example:

A: I’m so sick of that Kay and her stupid little doggy that she’s always calling her “little baby-waby” ...

B: Little Baby-Waby is a kitty, not a doggy.

A: *Doggy, kitty*, whatever. It’s all the same to me. It’s a stupid little spoiled beast with a stupid little spoiled mistress.

(Murphy 2003: 142)

Furthermore, according to Murphy’s definition, synonymy is a relation between words rather than between meanings. She explains that the difference lies in *having* or *being* the same/a similar sense. When two meanings are the same “there is no relation to be observed” (Murphy 2003: 144).

When it comes to denotative meaning, Murphy also differentiates between different subtypes of synonymy. Full synonyms, being “identical in every sense”, and sense synonyms, sharing at least one sense but differing in others, make up the category of logical synonyms (Murphy 2003: 147). She defines logical synonyms as words with the same lexical or semantic representation, that are therefore “used in the same ways”. Words that share only similar senses belong to the category of context-dependent synonyms. This term has already been used by Lyons (1968: 452). He claims that synonymy is more context-dependent than any other sense relation. For Murphy, near synonymy belongs to this category. Near synonyms are defined as words sharing at least one similar sense but not having any one identical sense. Murphy notes that there is no name for words that are similar (not identical) in all of their senses, if such words exist at all.

Table 1: Murphy's classification of synonyms

	IDENTICAL SENSES (logical synonyms)	SIMILAR SENSES (context-dependent synonyms)
ALL SENSES	full synonyms	?
ONE(+)SENSES	sense synonyms	near-synonyms (plesionyms)

(Source: Murphy 2003: 146)

Lyons (1981: 148-150) has yet another approach and differentiates between complete, absolute descriptive and near-synonymy. According to Lyons, complete synonyms are identical in descriptive, expressive and social meaning in a range of contexts. Absolute synonyms have the same distribution and are identical in meaning in every context. Lyons also introduces the term descriptive synonymy for words that do not have the same expressive or social meaning (Lyons 1981: 150).

From the different taxonomies of synonymy that have been dealt with, it becomes clear that, so far, no uniform classification has been established. Nevertheless, some major similarities between all of the different approaches can be identified. First of all, most linguists agree that absolute synonymy is a rare phenomenon if it exists at all. Examples are often taken from the area of specialised or technical terms and their equivalents in everyday language. Nevertheless, even in these cases it soon becomes evident that connotations can vary from word to word. Most synonyms are therefore only near synonyms. There seems to be agreement also over the fact that some synonyms are more similar than others. Furthermore, many linguists admit that it is difficult to draw a clear line between near- and non-synonymy. Nevertheless, there are some approaches defining which differences in words can be accepted in order for them to be still recognised as synonyms. The numerous ways in which synonyms can differ can also be seen as the reason for the various different technical terms that exist to describe synonyms. In the following, an overview of the ways in which near synonyms may differ will be presented.

DiMarco et al. (1993) conducted to analyse the ways in which differences between words were explained in two English dictionaries. They found out that there are some dimensions of differentiation that were used more often as explanations than others, such as denotative and

connotative differences. They found altogether 26 dimensions for denotation and 12 for connotation. Examples of these features can be seen below.

Table 2: Dimensions of differentiation of synonyms

DENOTATIONAL DIMENSIONS	
Intentional/accidental:	
She { <i>stared at</i> <i>glimpsed</i> } him through the window.	
Continuous/intermittent:	
Wine { <i>seeped</i> <i>dripped</i> } from the barrel.	
Immediate/iterative:	
She { <i>struck</i> <i>beat</i> } the drum.	
Sudden/gradual:	
The boy { <i>shot</i> <i>edged</i> } across the road.	
Terminative/non-terminative:	
Elle { <i>fripa</i> <i>chiffona</i> } la chemise.	
She { <i>crumpled up</i> <i>crumpled</i> } the note.	
Emotional/non-emotional:	
Their { <i>relationship</i> <i>acquaintance</i> } has lasted for many years.	
Degree:	
We often have { <i>mist</i> <i>fog</i> } along the coast.	
CONNOTATIVE DIMENSIONS	
Formal/informal:	
He was { <i>inebriated</i> <i>drunk</i> }.	
Abstract/concrete:	
The { <i>error</i> <i>blunder</i> } cost him dearly.	
Pejorative/favorable:	
That suit makes you look { <i>skinny</i> <i>slim</i> }.	
Forceful/weak:	
The building was completely { <i>destroyed</i> <i>ruined</i> } by the bomb.	
Emphasis:	
I { <i>arranged</i> <i>organized</i> } a meeting of the committee.	
He { <i>cried</i> <i>wept</i> } in pain.	
They had been { <i>enemies</i> <i>foes</i> } for many years.	

(Source: DiMarco et al. 1993: 123)

Edmonds and Hirst (2002: 109) state that the “classic opposition of *denotation* and *connotation*” is not precise enough for them because especially the concept of connotation is too broad and ambiguous. They list the following aspects of meaning in which synonyms can differ:

- denotational variations
- stylistic variations
- expressive variations
- structural variation

According to Edmonds and Hirst (2002: 109-111), denotational variations include propositional, fuzzy, and other peripheral aspects; stylistic variations include dialect and register; expressive variations include emotive and attitudinal aspects and structural variations include collocational, selectional, and syntactic variations.

They also provide examples of synonyms for the four categories which are shown in the following table:

Table 3: Examples of near-synonymic variation

Examples of near-synonymic variation.

Type of variation	Example
Abstract dimension	<i>seep : drip</i>
Emphasis	<i>enemy : foe</i>
Denotational, indirect	<i>error : mistake</i>
Denotational, fuzzy	<i>woods : forest</i>
Stylistic, formality	<i>pissed : drunk : inebriated</i>
Stylistic, force	<i>ruin : annihilate</i>
Expressed attitude	<i>skinny : thin : slim, slender</i>
Emotive	<i>daddy : dad : father</i>
Collocational	<i>task : job</i>
Selectional	<i>pass away : die</i>
Subcategorization	<i>give : donate</i>

(Source: Edmonds & Hirst 2002: 109)

Moreover, they introduce the idea of granularity of meaning. Granularity is defined as “the level of detail used to describe or present the meanings of a word”. They claim that definitions that do not take granularity into account are “insufficient”, because “it is the fine granularity of the representations of their meanings that enables one to distinguish one near-synonym from another”. (Edmonds & Hirst 2002: 116) They argue that at coarse grain of representation words may seem to be the same but the more fine-grained an analysis of synonyms is the more differences between the words will become evident. What fine-grained analyses of near synonyms can look like will be discussed in section 3.5.

3.2. Reasons for the avoidance of synonyms

As already mentioned in section 3.1.2. absolute synonyms are doubted to exist by many linguists and evidence for them is not easy to be found. This section deals with the question of why absolute synonymy is such a rare or even non-existent phenomenon and why many linguists claim that synonyms always tend to differentiate in meaning and mostly do not co-exist next to each other over a long time.

Already in the 19th century Trench (1851 [1892]: 146-147) argued that synonymy is redundant in a language and therefore tends to be avoided:

Men feel, and rightly, that with a boundless world lying around them and demanding to be catalogued and named, and which they only make truly their own in the measure and to the extent that they do name it, with infinite shades and varieties of thought and feeling subsisting in their own minds, and claiming to find utterance in words, it is a wanton extravagance to expend two or more signs on that which could adequately be set forth by

one – an extravagance in one part of their expenditure, which will be almost sure to issue in, and to be punished by, a corresponding scantiness and straitness in another. Some thought or feeling or fact will wholly want one adequate sign, because another has two. Hereupon that which has been called the process of desynonymising begins – that is, of gradually discriminating in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed. [...] This may seem at first sight only as a better regulation of old territory; for all practical purposes it is the acquisition of new.

From these lines it becomes clear that Trench perceives synonymy as a waste of resources, specifically of words to name things or concepts. A logical consequence for him is therefore the tendency of differentiation of those words, which he calls “desynonymising”. From the quote above it also becomes clear that for him “desynonymising” involves the acquisition of new aspects of meaning. Michel Bréal in his famous *Essai de Sémantique* (1897) formulated this very phenomenon as a law, namely the “law of differentiation”. Bréal (1964 [1897]: 27) defines differentiation “as the intentional, ordered process by which words, apparently synonymous, and once synonyms, have nevertheless taken different meanings, and can no longer be used indiscriminately”. Moreover, he points out that either this process of differentiation takes place or “one of the two terms ceases to exist” (Bréal 1964 [1897]: 28). Likewise, also Sturtevant (1942 [1917]: 99) claims that “[u]nless synonyms come to be differentiated in meaning, one of them is usually lost”.

The question therefore arises why synonyms cannot exist next to each other in a stable way over a longer period of time. One reason for the avoidance of synonymy might be the natural association of one form with one meaning. Bloomfield (1933: 145) supposed “that there are no actual synonyms”, because “each linguistic form has a constant and specific meaning”. The principle of identifying one form with one meaning “counteracts absolute synonymy” (Minkova & Stockwell 2009: 166). Also Clark (1987: 1) argues with his principle of contrast that “wherever there is a difference in *form* in a language, there is a difference in *meaning*”. Moreover, he explains that when children acquire language they naturally tend to reject synonyms, because they always assume that there must be a new meaning in a new word – “they assign contrasting meanings to contrasting forms at the level of words, word-formational patterns, and multi-word constructions” (Clark 1987: 10).

Apart from the argument that synonymy is uneconomical, Murphy (2003: 162) proposes another explanation. She argues that economy is probably not the only reason why synonyms tend to differentiate, because if it were, the most common scenario would be that one word ceases to be used by the speakers of a language. However, it seems to her that giving new aspects of meaning to a word is just as, or possibly even more, likely than abandoning one of the words. She explains the avoidance of synonymy in terms of Grice's Cooperative Principle (1975). According to the principle, "we assume that people use language in rational ways that aid others' understanding of their intentions" (Murphy 2003: 162). The Cooperative Principle describes how people communicate with each other. It is divided into four maxims and states that "people try to give a sufficient amount of information (maxim of Quantity), that does not misrepresent what the speaker knows (maxim of Quality) in a concise form that eschews obscure turns of phrase (maxim of Manner) and that stays relevant to issues at hand (maxim of Relation)" (Murphy 2003:162). Murphy claims that because of this principle a listener always assumes that there is a reason for the speaker's choice of one word rather than another. She explains that this reason is a difference in meaning and not in form, because "rational language users generally choose their words for their meanings (rather than their sounds)". People therefore tend to read differences into words, even if they were not consciously chosen by the speaker/writer to present a specific aspect of meaning that a similar word would not present. Moreover, Murphy (2003: 166) points out that "the more near-synonyms a language has, the more meanings it expresses lexically, and the more nuances it can communicate concisely". She sees this as another motivation for the differentiation of synonyms instead of the extinction of one word of a synonymous pair. Murphy (2003: 166) also points to the opposite phenomenon called *sense contagion*. It describes a process by which words that are similar in one sense become more alike also in other senses. However, there is little evidence for this phenomenon.

To summarise what has been said so far by linguists about the avoidance of synonymy, there is strong agreement over the fact that synonyms tend to differentiate over time. There are two possible ways of differentiation. One way is a differentiation in frequency of usage and the other a differentiation in meaning. The latter is thought of as more likely by some linguists. The most obvious reason for the avoidance of synonymy is that it counteracts the principle of one form – one meaning and can therefore be seen as uneconomical. Another factor that is at work in the differentiation of synonyms is related to people's expectations about other

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people's use of language and intentionality. They assume that there is always a reason behind the choice of one word instead of another. This reason is a difference in meaning as meaning is normally the most crucial aspect in choosing a word. Therefore people have a strong tendency of interpreting differences in meaning into (near-) synonymous words. To put it in a nutshell, synonyms do not coexist next to each other over a long time. Unless they start to differentiate in meaning, one of the words usually drops out of use.

Nerlich & Clark (1992: 209) address the question what it is, that makes one word "continue to thrive" and another stop being used. They argue that, according to the principle of "maximization of polysemy" (Geeraerts 1985), the most polysemous word is selected by the speakers: "that synonym is selected most frequently by the speakers which can be adapted most easily to most semantic (and referential) environments". Thus, if the mechanisms that seem to prevail in the differentiation of synonyms are seen as a negotiation of meanings between words, the more meanings a word has the better are the chances for this word to survive.

Saussure (1916 [1959]: 116) said that "[w]ithin the same language, all words used to express related ideas limit each other reciprocally". According to this statement, words are always "determined by their relation to each other" (Murphy 2003: 160). Saussure claims that if one word did not exist, "all its content would go to its competitors". He also acknowledges that synonyms "have value only through their opposition". It could therefore be assumed that there has to be a clear-cut "opposition" between words in order for them to be able to exist next to each other. It could be possible that near-synonymous co-occurrence can in some contexts be sustained, when there are many contexts in which the 'competitors' are distributed complementarily (i.e. one or the other occurs). Whether these phenomena can be observed in reality will be tested in the empirical part of this thesis.

3.3. Why synonyms emerge in language

Having explored the possible reasons for the avoidance of synonymy, the question arises why synonyms do emerge at all. Sparck Jones (1986: 131) states that she does not agree with those who say that synonyms are redundant and therefore not necessary for a language to work. She argues "that it would be surprising if such a pervasive feature of so many languages had no connection with the way in which language works, or did not contribute to the structure of

a natural language vocabulary". She points out that without synonyms language would be "inadequate and unrepresentative" (Sprack Jones 1986: 136). According to her theory different Word-Uses can be "grouped together under one sign because the extra-linguistic situations which they represent are similar". In these groups only some similar features are taken into account and others are disregarded. Therefore, a Word-Use can belong to different groups where likeness depends on different features. Word-Uses of different signs can overlap. Sprack Jones (1986: 133) points out that "alternative classifications of situations (or Word-Uses)" are essential for a language, because otherwise the language would be inadequate. "[I]f we allow only one group for each reference, we will find that there are references with common features in different groups, with nothing in the language to show that they are similar". (Sprack Jones 1986: 134)

Nevertheless, it seems as though Sprack Jones is mainly concerned with near synonyms as she does not mention words that are equivalent in every aspect. Following her argumentation, near synonyms seem to be a natural part of all languages. There are several different factors that lead to the emergence of synonyms. Rayevska (1979: 196-197, quoted in Kleparski & Borkowska 2007: 131]) groups them into five categories:

1. Clusters of synonymic expressions which originate solely from the native element, mostly denoting different shades of denotational meaning, e.g. *fast/speedy/swift*, *handsome/pretty/lovely*, *bold/manful/steadfast*.
2. Clusters of synonyms the elements of which are to be sought in dialectal usage, e.g. *child/bairn* (Scot.), *long ago/langsyne* (Scot.), *mother/minny* (Scot.).
3. Clusters of synonyms the elements of which owe their origin to foreign lexical sources through crossing with other languages, such as *begin/commence* (Fr.), *heaven/sky* (Old N.).
4. Synonymic clusters the elements of which stem from the non-literal figurative use of words in pictorial language, e.g. *walk of life/occupation*, *star-gazer/dreamer*, *pins and needles/the creeps*.
5. Synonymic clusters the elements of which originate in euphemistic and vulgar use employed for stylistic purposes, such as *drunk/elevated*, *die/to pass away/to kick the bucket*, *steal/shoop*.

3.4. Synonyms in English

The English language has a large amount of synonyms. Regarding the five categories above, it could be assumed that English does not differ significantly from most other languages in its use of synonyms that have their origins in category 1, 4 and 5. As regards category 2, it could be argued that English because of its wide range of speakers worldwide has consequently a high variety of dialects, which also results in many synonyms. Category 3 (synonyms that have their origins in other languages), however, is certainly the most discriminating group of synonyms because English, as opposed to other languages, contains a relatively high number of borrowed words. This large amount of loanwords in English could be seen as a main source of many English synonyms.

Haspelmath & Tadmor (2009: 55) conducted a Loanword Typology project in which they examined the vocabulary of several different languages with regard to how much percent of the vocabulary can be linked back to foreign languages. An average borrowing rate of 24.2% could be determined. English has a borrowing rate of 41.0% (Haspelath & Tadmor 2009: 56). The reason for this considerably higher-than-average rate is that English, throughout its history, had a lot of contact with other languages from which it started to borrow words. (see Pichler 2014: 4)

Lexical borrowing can be defined as a “process by which a language (or variety) takes new linguistic material from another language (or variety), usually called the donor” (Durkin 2009: 132). Two different ways for words to enter a recipient language are borrowing because of need and borrowing because of prestige (Durkin 2009: 142). Borrowing because of need occurs when “a new thing or concept is encountered which already has a name in the donor language but not in the borrowing language or at least not one known to the borrower” (Durkin 2009: 142). Borrowing because of prestige, on the other hand, means that speakers start to use words from another language “in order to be associated with the prestige of the donor language”. Borrowing because of prestige therefore is likely to result in “loanwords that duplicate or replace existing native words” (Haspelmath & Tadmor 2009: 48). As a consequence, synonyms can begin to emerge. (see Pichler 2014: 3-4)

According to Saussure, who pointed out that words related in meaning always limit each other (see section 3.2.), a consequence could be that the meaning of the word(s) that had already been there before is affected.

Adding a new word may disturb the equilibrium of the words already in the language, causing semantic narrowing, for example. The new, borrowed word may take over part or most – but not all – of the meaning of the original word, and the original word may survive with a restricted meaning.

(Katamba 2005: 149)

In English, many examples for borrowing because of prestige can be found. Three large groups of words English has borrowed from throughout its history are Scandinavian, French and Latin. While Scandinavian loanwords are mostly “homely expressions for things and actions of everyday importance” (Jespersen 1930: 74), there still seems to adhere a higher status to Latin and French loanwords in English. An example many linguists present in this context is different words for the same animals, depending on whether they are still alive or used as food: “while the names of several animals in their lifetime are English (*ox, cow, calf, sheep, swine, boar, deer*) they appear on the table with French names (*beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, brawn, venison*)” (Jespersen 1930: 82). The reason for the higher status of French and also Latin can be found in the history of English.

In the Old English period vocabulary was rather homogenous and many Old English words came from Indo-European or Germanic languages (Minkova & Stockwell 2009: 25-36). However, the Norman Conquest of Britain in 1066, which marked the transition to Middle English, had a large impact on the language. The Normans became the new aristocracy and clergy in England and North French and Latin became the “dominant written languages” (Haspelmath & Tadmor 2009: 365). The percentage of loanwords in English changed from about 3% (mostly Latin) in Old English to about 25% in Middle English (Minkova & Stockwell 2009: 43). (see Pichler 2014: 5-6)

During the Renaissance the number of French words that were borrowed decreased, while Latin and Greek loanwords significantly increased (Minkova & Stockwell 2009: 48). Also later and up to now Latin, besides other languages, has still had a large impact on English. A study from Durkin (2006) which is based on the Oxford English dictionary, gives percentages of sources of borrowing for different periods. (see Pichler 2014: 6-7)

Table 4: Origins of borrowed words from 1775-1999

1775-1799	1875-1899	1975-1999
French (33%)	Latin (40.5%)	Latin (20%)
Latin (30%)	German (18%)	French (16.5%)
German (5%)	French (15.5%)	Japanese (8.5%)
Sanskrit (5%)	Italian (4%)	Spanish (8.5%)
Italian (3%)	Japanese (3%)	German (7%)
Malay (2.5%)	Spanish (3%)	Russian (3.5%)
Urdu (2.5%)	Greek (2%)	Hindi (3.5%)
Hindi (2%)	Yiddish (1.5%)	Italian (3.5%)
SAfr. Dutch (1.5%)	Hawaiian (1%)	Zulu (3.5%)
Spanish (1.5%)	Swedish (1%)	Greek (2.5%)

(Source: Durkin 2006: 29)

As most of the borrowings can be explained in terms of prestige, they were not terms for new concepts, but in many cases “duplicated” the existing native word (Haspelmath & Tadmor 2009: 48). (see Pichler 2014: 21). However, as pointed out by Katamba (2005: 149), the “duplicated” words are often no longer (or have never been) absolute synonyms of the words which had already existed before. The reason can be found in the fact that synonyms “limit each other reciprocally” (Saussure 1959: 116). In consequence, differences of various kinds can be detected between the two words. Often these differences are only fine-grained. Jespersen (1930: 125), referring to Latin/Greek loanwords and their Anglo-Saxon equivalents pointed out “that it is not always easy to draw a line or to determine exactly the different shades of meaning attached to each word”. However, since the time Jespersen had carried out his research, some useful techniques and tools have been developed to study synonyms and their often fine-grained differences in meaning.

3.5. Previous empirical research on synonymy

Empirical research on synonyms inevitably involves the analysis of large amounts of data. Nowadays such large amounts of data are provided by text corpora which offer insights into the contexts in which words are used. Corpora are large text collections that allow numerous different searches. It is, for example, possible to find out about which words most often co-occur with each other. Looking at the collocations of a word, one can also get an idea of its connotations and the contexts the word is used in most likely. Most dictionaries, in contrast, cannot provide information like that, but only shortly describe the denotation of a word.

Furthermore, with some corpora it is also possible to compare words according to text types, genres (and therefore also register) or time periods they occur in.

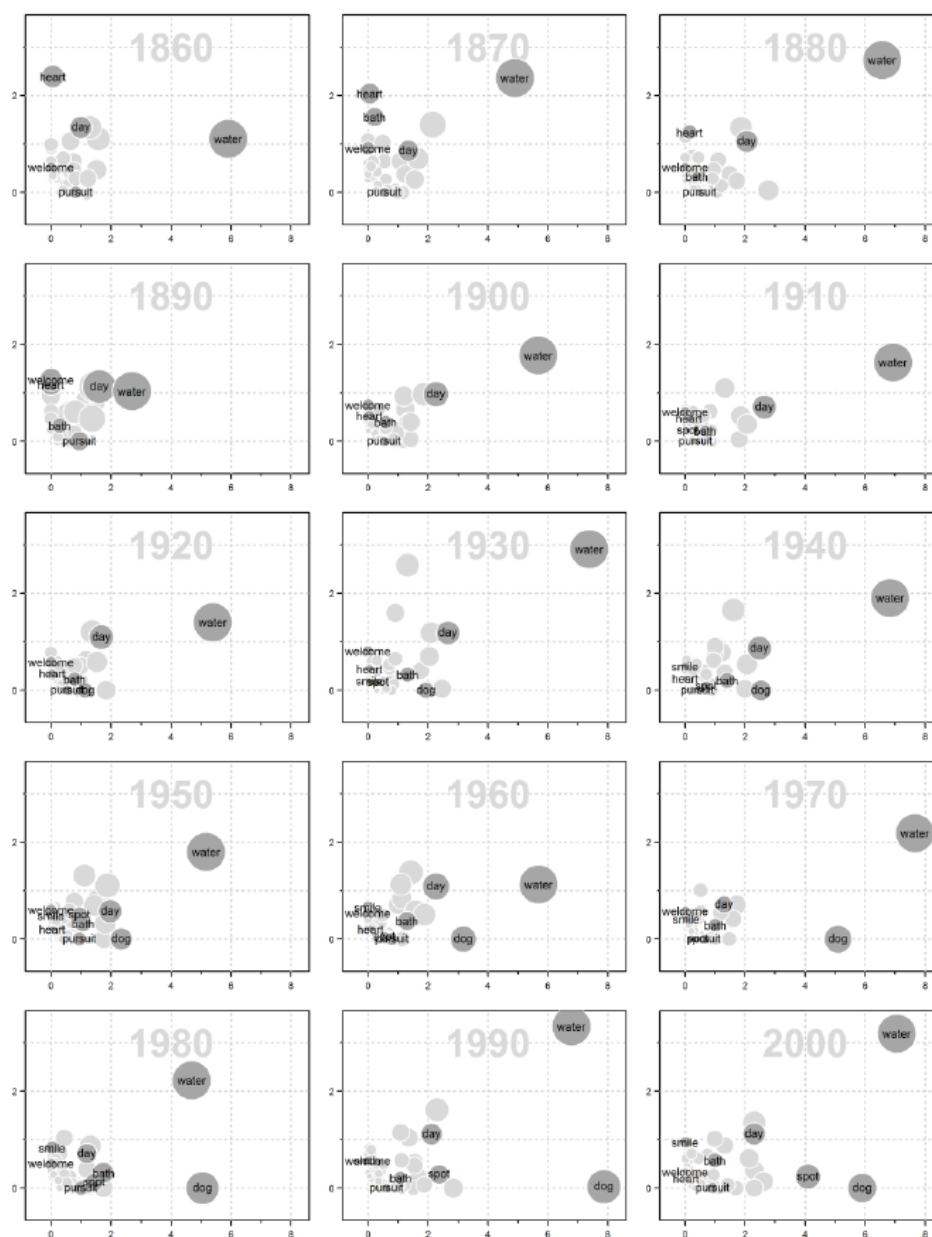
According to Gries & Otani (2010: 121), lexical semantics is the field of linguistics which has been studied most with the use of corpora. Numerous corpus studies on synonymous words have been carried out during the last decades. Most corpus studies on synonymous words, however, only use synchronic corpora, i.e. they deal with differences between synonyms at one specific point in time. Examples for synonyms studied with the use of synchronic corpora are adjectives of size, like in Gries & Otani (2010), adverbial synonyms like *basically*, *essentially* and *fundamentally* like in Butler (2008) or *actually*, *genuinely*, *really* and *truly* like in Liu & Espino (2012) and many more. Most recent synchronic studies of synonyms use the technique of creating so-called behavioural profiles of words in order to compare them in almost any possible aspect. Gries (2010: 324) points out that traditionally corpus-based synonymy studies either focused on collocations (i.e. comparing words with regard to other words they are likely to co-occur with) or colligations (i.e. on grammatical associations). Gries criticises the traditional approaches for three different aspects (Gries 2010: 324-325). Firstly, they only use a limited range of words and often do not include different inflectional forms of the words. Secondly, many studies only take either collocations or colligations into account and thirdly, they do not relate their findings to a theoretical background. According to Gries (2010: 325), the Behavioral Profile Approach takes all of these aspects into account. It includes larger sets of words and their different forms and co-occurrence information of different kinds. Moreover, it uses statistical analyses to help interpret the data.

When it comes to diachronic research on synonyms, only a small number of corpus studies have been carried out so far. Hilpert & Gries (2014: 20) point out that “it is early days for diachronic corpus linguistics” and many methods are still in a developmental stage. They also point to the fact that “data sparseness [...] is one of the natural limits of endeavour in historical semantics” (Hilpert & Gries 2014: 20). Nevertheless, diachronic research on synonymy can reveal a lot about the historical paths of individual words, since “a gap in the history of one word may be filled in on the basis of evidence from others” (Stern 1931: 12-13).

One recently developed method that can be used to investigate diachronic change in synonyms comes from Hilpert (2011). Hilpert developed a way of visualising language change

dynamically. He uses so-called motion charts (Gesmann & De Castillo 2011) that were originally applied in international socio-economic statistics. They provide a way of depicting bivariate and multivariate data from diachronic corpora in order to make complex developments visible at a glance. These motion charts can be described as “series of diachronically ordered scatterplots that can be viewed in sequence” (Hilpert 2011: 435). They “reveal which of the linguistic units under analysis stay constant in their usage and which ones change, how the latter ones change, and whether the overall configuration of units undergoes only a minor adjustment or a major internal structuring” (Hilpert 2011: 437). Hilpert provides two examples of case studies, one that visualises change in ambicategorical nouns and verbs (Hilpert 2011: 444-448) and the other one showing change in English complement-taking predicates (Hilpert 2011: 450-456). Moreover, he mentions that his technique lends itself to be applied to investigate various different kinds of language change. Amongst other areas he also suggests the area of lexical near-synonyms to be studied with the use of motion charts. Primahadi-Wijaya-R. & Rajeg (2014) take up Hilpert’s method and use motion charts to visualise diachronic change in the collocations of two near-synonymous English temperature adjectives, namely *hot* and *warm*. They focus on the “distribution of different nominal collocates with respect to their co-occurrence ratios with *hot* and *warm*, and the way this pattern may or may not have changed across time” (Primahadi-Wijaya-R. & Rajeg 2014: 248). They use data from the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) and create the following graphs:

Figure 1: Collocates of *hot* and *warm* from the 1860s – the 2000s



(Source: Primahadi-Whijaya-R. & Rajeg 2014: 253)

Changes in usage of specific collocates could be observed as well as some instances of “univerbation”, like *hotdog* and *hotspot* which became compound words through frequent co-occurrence. Also inter-synonym shifts could be detected where collocates changed their preference for one of the synonyms towards the other (Primahadi-Whijaya-R. & Rajeg 2014: 253-255).

However, motion charts can only provide information on collocational behaviour of words. Another diachronic corpus study on synonyms was carried out by Akimoto (2008). He investigates the functional development of the near-synonymous “verbs of wanting” desire, hope, want and wish from late Middle English to present-day English. Akimoto (2008: 117) shows that the “differences among rival forms [...] bring about change in the system as a whole, with the implication that rivalry always exists at the peril of the system into which lexical or phrasal items enter”. He also refers to Trier (1931: 1-26) who was the first to claim that there are semantic fields in which “emphasis is placed on the organisation and interrelation of words” (Akimoto 2008: 118).

The aim of this thesis is to combine both ways of comparing synonyms, to analyse collocational changes as well as changes in syntactic behaviour of the words in order to be able to gain insight into possible regularities in the development of synonyms over time. The research methods used for this study are introduced in the following section.

4. Hypotheses, data source and methodology

From the theoretical part of this thesis three major hypotheses can be deduced:

1. Near-synonymous words tend to differentiate over time until they are no longer interchangeable (Bréal 1964 [1897]: 27). They can differentiate semantically, syntactically or with regard to genre.
2. If near synonyms do not come to be differentiated, one of them is lost (Sturtevant 1942 [1917]: 99). In consequence, some contents of the ousted word go to its former competitor/s (Saussure [1959]: 116).
3. Near-synonymous co-occurrence can in some contexts be sustained, when there are many contexts in which the 'competitors' are distributed complementarily (i.e. either one or the other occurs).

In order to test these hypotheses, first of all, specific instances of near synonymy have to be selected for analysis. The study investigates two nominal, two verbal and two adjectival instances of near synonymy, three of which are pairs, two triplets and one a quartet of words:

Table 5: List of adjectival, verbal and nominal synonyms under investigation

Adjectives	Verbs	Nouns
aware – conscious	attempt – try	anger – rage – wrath (– ire)
quick – rapid – speedy – swift – (fast)	begin – start – commence	couch – sofa

Needless to mention, the selected words cannot be seen as a representation of all synonyms in English and their developments over time. However, regarding the temporal and spatial restrictions of this thesis, the selected number of words seems to be reasonable, as a thorough analysis of each instance of synonymy will be possible. The aim of this thesis is, therefore, not to make definite predictions of how all synonyms develop over time. It is rather to empirically show tendencies in the development of synonymous words that have been repeatedly proposed in theory. An important criterion for the selection of words to be investigated was that they can actually be regarded as near synonyms. Evidence for the synonymy of words

can be found in dictionary definitions. As soon as two words cannot be distinguished on the basis of their dictionary entries or are even defined in terms of each other they could be regarded as synonymous with regard to their denotational meaning. This applies to all of the synonyms listed in table 1; only words that could not be distinguished by means of their dictionary entries were taken into account. Furthermore, for each pair or group of synonyms also some example sentences will be provided in order to show the degree of substitutability of the words. Before, however, the method and structure of analysis is outlined in detail, a short introduction to the main tool used for the acquisition of information about the selected words is presented in the following.

4.1. The Corpus of Historical American English (COHA)

Drawing on a corpus study, this thesis applies a usage-based approach to language. It provides evidence for how people have used language at different points in time. Corpora offer large amounts of data that can be retrieved quickly and that serve as the basis for the analysis of many different linguistic phenomena.

'Corpus semantics' refers to an approach to studying language in which observational data from large text collections are used as the main evidence for the uses and meanings of words and phrases.

(Stubbs 2001: 20)

In contrast to most dictionaries, the information corpora provide go well beyond the denotational meaning of words. Through searching a corpus for collocations of words, different genres or syntactic constructions words are likely to occur with, one can gain insight into fine-grained differences between them

The main data source for this study is the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) which was released in 2010 by Mark Davies from Brigham Young University. The corpus was chosen because it offers a number of advantages in comparison to other historical English corpora. First of all, it covers the period from 1810 to 2009 and therefore only contains Modern English texts. Language from the beginning of the 19th century is still easily understandable and analysable today. Moreover, a time span of nearly 200 years seems to be sufficient to observe a number of changes. Furthermore, with over 400 million words, the COHA is the largest diachronic corpus of Modern English. Another important aspect is that it can be searched by

genre. It provides four different genres, namely fiction, magazine, newspaper (only from the 1860 onwards) and non-fiction books, and the balance of genres is the same for each decade. Also the balance of sub-genres, like history or religion for the non-fiction book category or prose, poetry and drama for fiction, stays nearly the same throughout the decades (Davies 2012: 124). Davies (2012: 124) claims that “ [T]his balance across genres and subgenres allows researchers to be reasonably certain that they are examining ‘real world’ changes, and that any change they observe is not an artefact of differences in genre balance”. The following table shows the sources for each genre in the COHA.

Table 6: Sources for genres in the COHA

Genre	Sources
Fiction	Project Gutenberg (1810–1930), Making of America (1810–1900), scanned books (1930–1990), movie and play scripts, COCA (1990–2010).
Magazine	Making of America (1810–1900), scanned and PDF (1900–1990), COCA (1990–2010) – In each decade, the magazines are balanced across at least ten magazines (with equivalent sub-genres in each decade of the 1900s).
Newspaper	PDF > TXT of at least five newspapers (1850–1980), COCA, <i>etc.</i> (1990–2010).
Non-fiction	Project Gutenberg (1810–1900), www.archive.org (1810–1900), scanned books (1900–1990), COCA (1990–2010) – In each decade, the non-fiction is balanced across the Library of Congress classification system.

(Source: Davies 2012: 125)

However, it also has to be mentioned that even though the genre balance is constant throughout the decades, the COHA does not contain an equally balanced amount of words from each genre. The fiction genre accounts for 48-55% of the total number of words in each decade (Davies 2010), the second largest amount of words comes from magazines, followed by non-fiction books and newspapers.

Additionally, the corpus is carefully tagged for part of speech, which allows the user to search for specific categories of words. Last but not least, another advantage of COHA is that it is freely accessible online.

4.2. Method of data analysis

As already mentioned in section 3.5., many corpus-based studies focus either on collocations (words that co-occur with each other) or on colligations (grammatical associations) to analyse synonyms (Gries 2010: 324). Like the Behavioural Profile Approach, this study aims at combining both ways of analysis. The Behavioural Profile Approach, however, does not lend itself to be applied for the diachronic analysis of synonyms, as it involves a very detailed analysis of many different aspects of the words. All of these aspects would have to be analysed for each of the 19 decades and each of the 16 words involved in this study which would clearly go beyond the scope of this thesis. Nevertheless, collocational changes as well as changes in syntactic behaviour of the words are considered in order to be able to gain insight into possible regularities in the development of synonyms over time. Furthermore, also the frequency of occurrence of the words in different genres is taken into account.

First of all, the dictionary definition of each word is presented and compared to the definition(s) of its synonym(s). From the dictionary definitions the denotational meanings of the words can be inferred. The online version of the Collins English Dictionary is used for this purpose. The amount of information it provides is not as elaborate as, for example, the entries of the Oxford English Dictionary. However, it is short and compact and precise enough to compare the meanings of synonymous words accurately. Additionally, the Online Etymology Dictionary, a large compilation of several print etymological dictionaries, is consulted to gain insights into possibilities of when and why the words became synonymous. Furthermore some example sentences are provided in order to illustrate the synonymy of the words.

Subsequently, the COHA is searched for several different aspects of the words under consideration. At first the overall frequencies for each word are retrieved for each decade in order to be able to compare the overall usage of the synonymous words across time. Also, the frequencies for different genres are collected for each word and decade. For each word also its use as part of another word class is examined. *Aware* and *conscious*, for example, are not only searched for in their use as adjectives but also as nouns (*awareness*, *consciousness*) and as adverbs (*-*, *consciously*). Additionally, the words are also studied according to the words they are surrounded by. For these searches the *part of speech* (POS) function is used. Depending on the word class the words belong to, several additional searches are carried out. For adjectives, for example, instances of attributive and of predicative usage are retrieved.

The verbs, for example, are examined according to how frequently they are followed by an infinitive or a gerund. Finally, collocations, which can be seen as an indicator for the meaning of a word, are compared to each other using the *compare* function of the COHA.

All of these aspects are supposed to shed light on the (different) developments of synonyms over time. The following tables present the various searches that are carried out in the COHA as well as the exact queries that are entered into the query form:

Table 7: Corpus queries for *aware* – *conscious*

WORD/PHRASE	CORPUS QUERY
aware, conscious	←
aware/conscious in different genres	aware/conscious [fiction / magazine/ newspaper / non-fiction books]
awareness, consciousness	←
aware, consciously	(aware.[r*]), consciously
...-aware/conscious	*-aware/conscious
unaware, unconscious	←
aware/conscious + preposition	aware/conscious [i*]
attributive/predicative use of aware/conscious	aware/conscious [n*]; [n*] [be] aware
nominal collocates of aware/conscious within 4 words (min. freq.: 5)	aware/conscious [n*] 4 4

Table 8: Corpus queries for quick – rapid – speedy – swift (– fast)

WORD/PHRASE	CORPUS QUERY
quick, rapid, speedy, swift, (fast)	←
quick/rapid/speedy/swift in different genres	quick/rapid/speedy/swift [fiction / magazine/ newspaper / non-fiction books]
quickness, rapidity, speed, swiftness	←
quickly, rapidly, speedily, swiftly	←
quick/rapid/speedy/swift + preposition	quick/rapid/speedy/swift [i*]
adverb + quick/rapid/speedy/swift	[r*] quick/rapid/speedy/swift
attributive/predicative use of quick/rapid/speedy/swift	quick/rapid/speedy/swift [n*]; [n*] [be] quick/rapid/speedy/swift
nominal collocates of quick/rapid/speedy/swift within 2 words (min. freq.: 5)	quick/rapid/speedy/swift [nn*] 2 2

Table 9: Corpus queries for *begin – start – commence*

WORD/PHRASE	CORPUS QUERY
begin, start, commence	[begin], [start.[v*]], [commence]
begin, start commence in different genres	[begin], [start.[v*]], [commence] [fiction / magazine / newspaper / non-fiction books]
Beginning/start/commencement	beginning.[n*], start.[n*], commencement
begin/start/commence + preposition	[begin], [start.[v*]], [commence] [i*]
begin/start/commence + gerund/infinite	[begin]/[start.[v*]]/[commence] [v?g*] / to [v?i*]
begin/start/commence + noun	[begin], [start.[v*]], [commence] [n*]
noun + begin/start/commence	[n*] [begin], [start.[v*]], [commence]
nominal collocates of begin/start within 4 words (min. freq.: 5)	[begin]/[start.[v*]]/[commence] [nn*] 4 4

Table 10: Corpus queries for *attempt – try*

WORD/PHRASE	CORPUS QUERY
attempt, try (V)	[attempt.[v*]], [try.[v*]]
attempt, try (V) in different genres	[attempt.[v*]], [try.[v*]] [fiction / magazine / newspaper / non-fiction books]
attempt, try (N)	attempt.[n*], try.[n*]
attempt/try (V) + preposition	[attempt.[v*]], [try.[v*]] [i*]
attempt/try (V) + gerund/infinite	[attempt.[v*]], [try.[v*]] [v?g*] / to [v?i*]
noun + attempt/try (V)	[n*] [attempt.[v*]], [try.[v*]]
attempt/try (V) + noun	[attempt.[v*]], [try.[v*]] [n*]
attempt/try (V) + adverb	[attempt.[v*]], [try.[v*]] [r*]
adverb + attempt/try (V)	[r*] [attempt.[v*]], [try.[v*]]
nominal collocates following attempt/try (V) within 2 words (min. freq.: 5)	[attempt.[v*]], [try.[v*]] [nn*] 0 2

Table 11: Corpus queries for *anger - rage*

WORD/PHRASE	CORPUS QUERY
anger(N), rage(N), wrath, (ire)	anger.[n*], rage.[n*], wrath, ire
anger/rage/wrath in different genres	anger.[n*]/rage.[n*]/wrath [fiction / magazine/ newspaper / non-fiction books]
anger, rage (V)	anger.[v*], rage.[v*]

angry, raging	angry, raging.[j*]
angrily, ragingly	←
anger(N)/rage(N)/wrath + preposition	anger.[n*]/rage.[n*]/wrath [i*]
preposition + anger/rage (N)	[i*] anger.[n*]/rage.[n*]
verb + anger(N)/rage(N)/wrath	[v*] anger.[n*]/rage.[n*]/wrath
adjectival collocates of rage/wrath within 4 words (min. freq.: 5)	anger.[n*]/rage.[n*]/wrath [j*] 4 4

Table 12: Corpus queries for *couch* – *sofa*

WORD/PHRASE	CORPUS QUERY
couch, sofa (N)	couch.[n*], sofa
couch, sofa in different genres	couch.[n*], sofa [fiction / magazine/ newspaper / non-fiction books]
preposition + couch/sofa	[i*] * couch.[n*], sofa
couch/sofa + noun	couch.[n*], sofa [n*]
verb + couch/sofa	[v*] couch.[n*], sofa
adjectival collocates of couch/sofa within 4 words (min. freq.: 5)	[j*] 4 4 couch.[n*], sofa

The *chart* function of the COHA presents the results for all decades as normalised values next to their raw frequencies. This function is useful as the amount of words the corpus contains increases decade by decade and changes cannot be observed simply by looking at the raw frequencies of occurrence of a particular word. Those results that come in the form of raw frequencies (e.g. when using the *compare* function) are normalised manually.

Furthermore, results also have to be normalised when, for example, the occurrence of adverbs before *aware* and *conscious* are compared. In order to see how the two words differ with regard to their use in combination with a preceding adverb, the results have to be normalised according to the overall occurrence of the words in the corpus. Otherwise the results would not only reflect the tendencies of the words to be preceded by an adverb but also the overall frequencies of the words. All results except the frequencies of occurrence in different genres and the frequencies of different forms of the words are normalised according to the overall frequencies of the words.

4.3. Method of data visualisation

The results from the COHA are presented with the help of different visualisation techniques. Mostly, the frequencies for the different decades are presented in the form of line charts, which have the advantage of making frequency changes over time visible at one glance.

The visualisation technique that is used to compare collocational changes of two words is the creation of so-called motion charts. Motion charts were originally applied in international socio-economic statistics (Gesmann & De Castillo 2011) and were adapted by Hilpert (2011) to show phenomena in historical linguistics (also see section 3.5.). The data that are used to create the motion charts are retrieved by searching the COHA for collocations of two synonyms with the *compare* function. Unfortunately, motion charts can only help to compare two words, as there are only two axes in one graph. For the triplets and quartet of words that are examined in this study, an overall comparison with motion charts is therefore not possible. Nevertheless, in all of these cases motion charts will still be used to visualise the developments of the two words that seem to be competing the most according to their frequency. The output of this query is a table including the frequencies of each collocate for both words. The search is repeated for each decade and the data are copied into the spreadsheet software *Microsoft Excel* to be post-processed. Table 8 shows a part of the data that are collected in *Microsoft Excel* to create a motion chart. The complete table includes all the data for each decade up to the 2000s.

Table 13: Example for the input used to create a motion chart

	A	B	C	D	E
1	DECADE	WORD	AWARE	CONSCIOUS	FREQUENCY
2	1820	CIRCUMSTANCE	8,66	0,00	8,66
3	1820	DANGER	23,10	4,33	27,43
4	1820	EXISTENCE	4,33	8,66	12,99
5	1820	FEELING	0,00	10,11	10,11
6	1820	GUILT	0,00	14,44	14,44
7	1820	NECESSITY	7,22	0,00	7,22
8	1820	POWER	1,44	8,66	10,11
9	1820	PRESENCE	11,55	8,66	20,21
10	1820	PRIDE	0,00	11,55	11,55

Motion charts are created with the programming language and statistical software “R” (R Core Team 2014), using the package “googlevis”. The output is an animated graph that dynamically presents changes in collocations of the two words and allows a direct comparison of their

semantic developments. The x- and y-axis of the graph show the frequencies of the collocates. The collocates are represented by bubbles that move across the graph as the time proceeds. The size of each bubble is determined by the combined frequencies of the collocate with each of the two words. In order to present the graphs on paper, so-called bubble charts are created with “R” which show static pictures, one for each decade. Hilpert (2011: 446), points out that “[a] series of still graphs on a page [...] has the disadvantage that the viewer cannot trace the movements of unlabeled elements”. However, the most frequent collocates of each word will be highlighted in order to gain a clear picture of the most important changes the synonyms undergo.

5. Analysis of results

As already mentioned in section 4, two adjectival, two verbal and two nominal instances of synonymy are analysed in this study. Many of the selected words do not only belong to one word class, but rather their word stems can be found in other word classes as well. This will be considered in the analysis.

This chapter is supposed to present and analyse the findings of the corpus searches with the help of visualisation techniques. Furthermore, each example will also be discussed with regard to whether it supports the three hypotheses. Whether overall tendencies can be detected in the results is discussed in section 6 (Discussion of results).

5.1. Aware – conscious

The Collins English Dictionary defines the word *aware* as “having knowledge; cognizant” and “informed of current developments”. The word derives from Old English *gewær* and from Proto-Germanic *ga-waraz* (“from **ga-*, intensive prefix, + *waraz* ‘wary, cautious’”) (Online Etymology Dictionary).

According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the word *conscious* derives from classical Latin *consciū* (“knowing, aware”) and first occurred in English around 1600. The Collins English Dictionary lists several shades of meanings that the word can express nowadays:

- 1) alert and awake; not sleeping or comatose; aware of one's surroundings, one's own thoughts and motivations, etc
- 2) aware of and giving value or emphasis to a particular fact or phenomenon; (*in combination*) ⇒ clothes-conscious
- 3) done with full awareness; deliberate
- 4) denoting or relating to a part of the human mind that is aware of a person's self, environment, and mental activity and that to a certain extent determines his choices of action

As can be seen from these definitions the words differ with regard to the following aspects: *Aware* has existed in English since the Old English period, while *conscious* stems from Latin and entered the English language around 1600. Since then the word has developed different shades of meaning. In contrast to *aware*, *conscious* is also often related to knowing about one's own mental activities as well as what is happening around oneself. The words are not completely synonymous as they cannot be substituted in every context. In order to further

illustrate the degree of synonymy of *aware* and *conscious*, some example sentences are provided.

When used in the sense of “having knowledge of” or “knowing” the words can mostly be used interchangeably, like in the following sentences:

We're all **aware/*conscious** of the fact that things are always changing around us. (COHA, 2001³)

Suddenly **conscious/*aware** of his unkempt state he begins straightening his clothes. (COHA, 2001⁴)

The two sentences above are both about knowledge of a certain situation. In the first sentence an author chose the word *aware* to express the state of people having knowledge of a fact and in the second sentence another author chose the word *conscious* to express the same concept. In both sentences the meanings do not change if *aware* and *conscious* are substituted with each other.

However, this is not always the case. There are also some contexts in which only one of the two words can be used:

My first **conscious/aware** memory, I must have been three or so, I looked at myself in the mirror in my mother's bedroom, and I said, "How tall I am!" (COHA, 2000⁵)

[...] they served to help him crystallize his own feelings, to make what was often unconscious **conscious/aware**. (COHA, 2002⁶)

In the first sentence the word *conscious* describes a memory that can be remembered because the person was aware of his- or herself and his or her own mental activity during the action. The second sentence is about someone trying to actively experience feelings that were not accessible to his or her mind before. In both sentences above the word *conscious* describes situations that do not only include simple knowledge but an active experience of one's own thoughts or feelings. The word *aware* could not be used in these sentences because it does not express this meaning.

³ “Chains of Junkdom”, Omtatah, Okoiti

⁴ ebd.

⁵ “Sag Harbor is: a literary celebration”, Calendrille, Maryann; Szoka, Kathryn

⁶ “Star Trek: nemesis” Dillard, J. M.; Gaines, Boyd; Logan, John; Berman, Rick; Spiner, Brent

Furthermore, the word *conscious*, in contrast to *aware*, also describes a state of being mentally awake:

Was Matthew **conscious/aware** when Russ tied him up? (COHA, 2000⁷)

In this sentence the word *conscious* is used to express the opposite of comatose or sleeping (*unconscious*). The words *unaware* and *unconscious* differ insofar as the first simply describes a state of not knowing and the latter a state of not feeling, thinking or experiencing. Using *aware* instead of *conscious* in the sentence above, would therefore change the meaning of the sentence.

Finally, also the words *self-aware* and *self-conscious* have different connotations although they are also often used synonymously. While *self-awareness* is a state of knowing who I am and that I exist, *self-consciousness* is a state of reflecting on my own thoughts, feelings and appearance, sometimes related to low self-esteem:

Yet the fetus is not a sentient, **self-aware/*self-conscious** organism at this point. (COHA, 2005⁸)

In the sentence above it makes more sense to use *self-aware* because, according to the definition above, *self-awareness* is required first in order to be able to become *self-conscious*.

Nevertheless, both words are defined in terms of “knowing something”. For *conscious* it even seems as if a thorough dictionary definition is impossible without paraphrasing it with *aware*. It is concluded that the denotational meaning of the words is very similar and that they can therefore be referred to as near synonyms.

Searching the COHA in order to gain insights into the developments of these near synonymous words, several different findings are made. The overall frequencies of the adjectives *aware* and *conscious* in the COHA are presented in figure 2.

⁷ “The Laramie Project”, Kaufman, Moisés

⁸ “The ethical brain”, Gazzaniga, Michael S.

Figure 2: Overall frequencies of *aware* and *conscious*

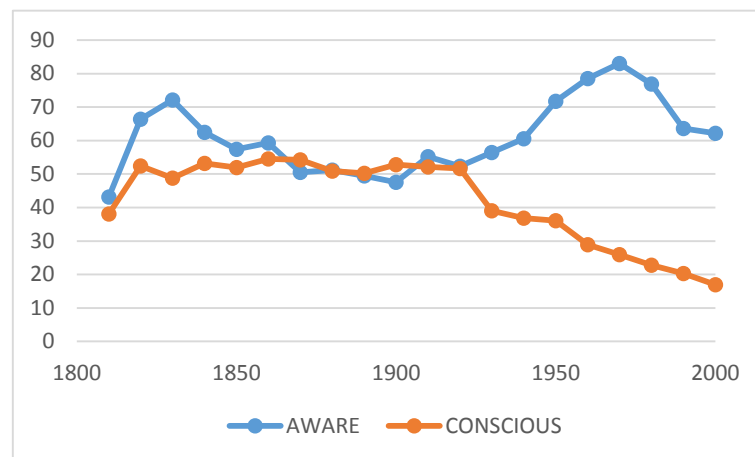


Figure 2 shows that in the 1810s *aware* is used only slightly more often than *conscious*. Both words are used around 40 times per one million words at that time. The frequency of *aware* then rises higher than the frequency of *conscious* until it shows a little peak of over 70 usages/m in the 1830s. After that peak, the frequency of *aware* decreases again until the 1870s. *Conscious* shows a small but steady increase in usage from the 1810s until the 1870s. From the 1870s until the 1920s both words have a constant and approximately the same frequency of around 50 usages/m. From the 1930s onwards the frequency of usage of *aware* and *conscious* differentiates. While *conscious* steadily decreases in usage until the 2000s, where it only counts below 20 usages/m, the frequency of *aware* rises until it peaks in the 1970s with over 80 usages/m. *Aware* then decreases again until it reaches slightly over 60 usages/m in the 2000s. In the 2000s *conscious* only has a frequency of about one third of the frequency of *aware*.

The developments of *aware* and *conscious* in different genres are presented in figure 3.

Figure 3: Frequencies of *aware* and *conscious* in different genres

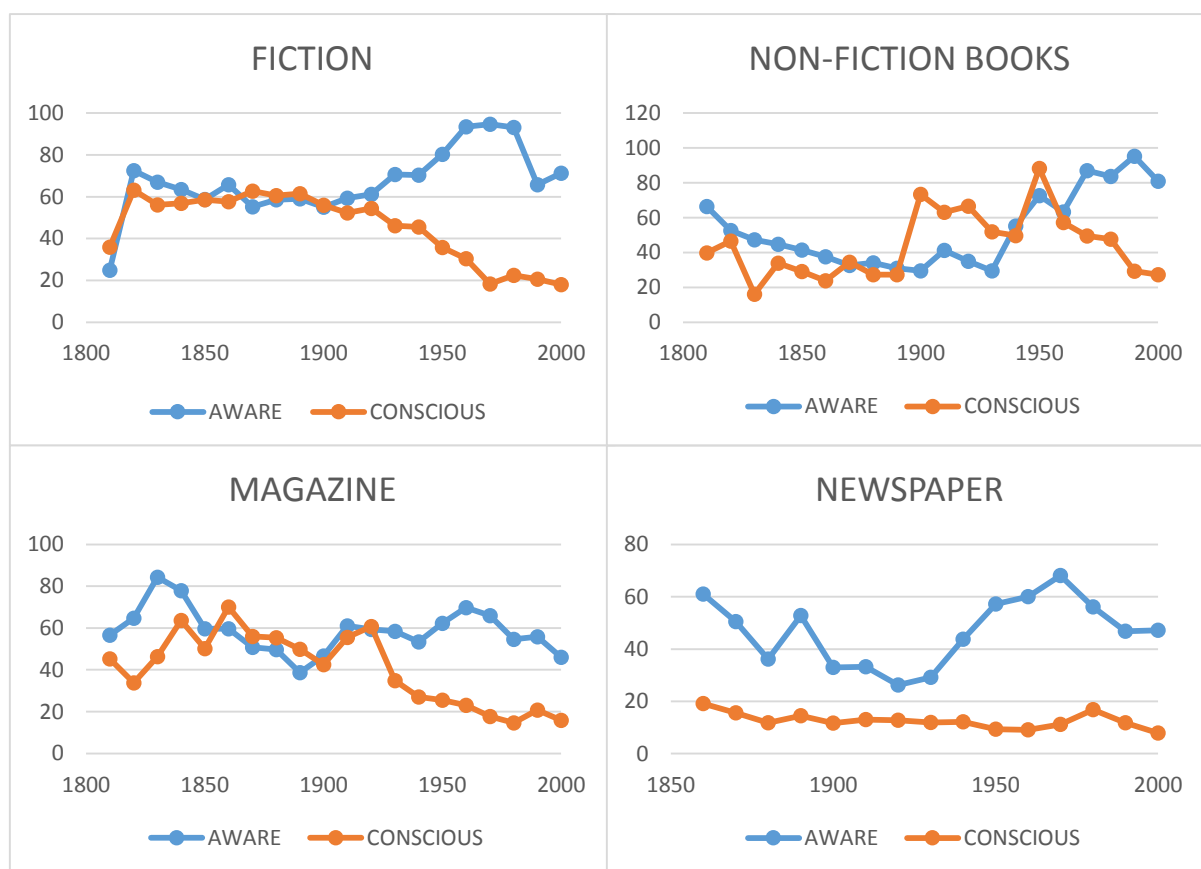


Figure 3 shows that the development of the frequencies of *aware* and *conscious* varies across the different genres that are included in the COHA. The fiction genre shows a very similar development to the overall frequencies of the words. A reason for this strong similarity is that for each decade around 50% of all texts included in the COHA come from the fiction genre. The other genres, however, show different developments. In the non-fiction books genre the two words are similar in frequency until the 1960s. Only then *aware* starts to be used more frequently than *conscious*. In the magazine genre both words are used almost equally often until the 1920s. Then they start to differentiate. However, in contrast to the other genres, *aware* starts to decrease in frequency of usage in the 1960s. The newspaper genre differs significantly from the other genres. In this genre the frequency of *conscious* stays low throughout the decades with usages not rising over 20/m. The development of *aware* in this genre is similar to the development of the overall frequency of this word.

There are also some other words that are built from the same word stems as *aware* and *conscious*. The frequencies of these words are considered and presented in figure 4.

Figure 4: Frequencies of nominal, negated, adverbial and compound uses of *aware* and *conscious*

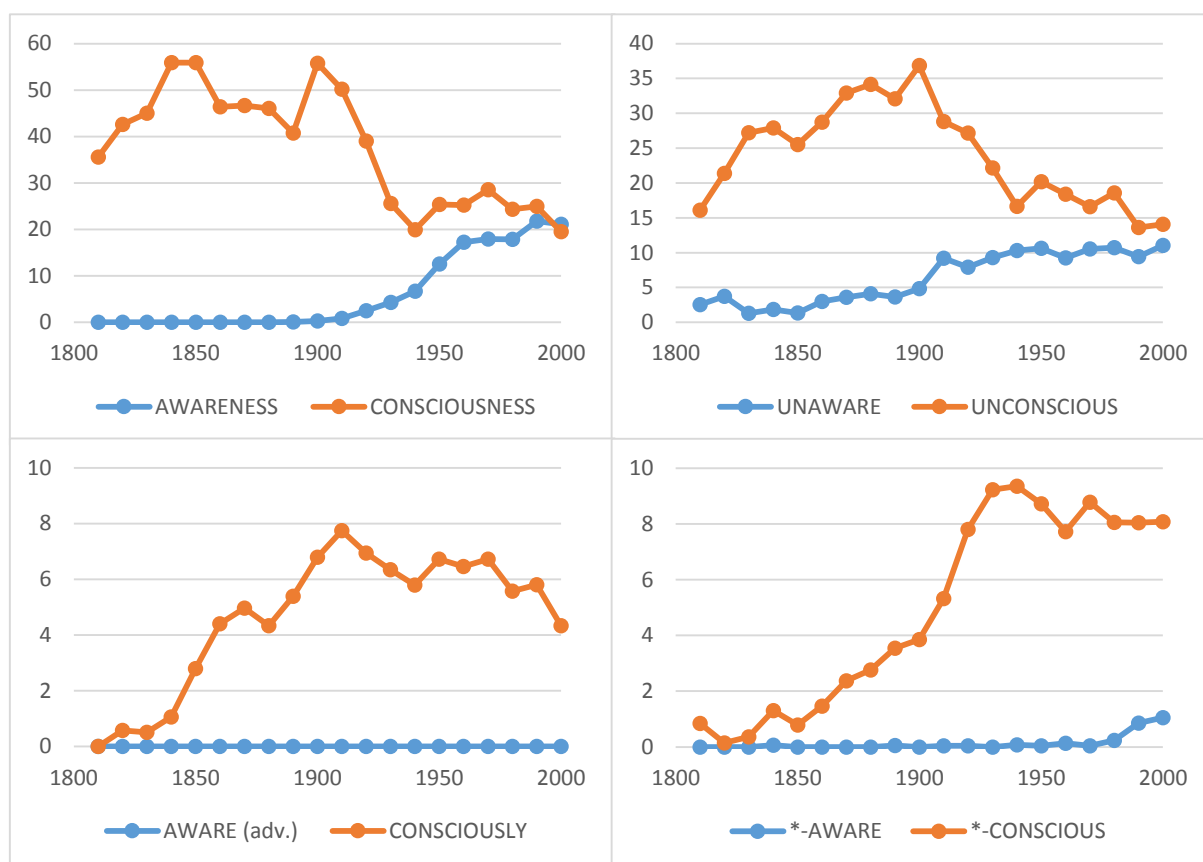


Figure 4 shows that in all of the other words that contain the words *aware* and *conscious*, the latter is far more commonly used throughout the decades. However, in all but the adverbial case *aware* rises in frequency. The most drastic change can be observed in the nominal use of *aware* and *conscious*. The COHA does not contain one single entry of the word *awareness* from before the 1880s. From that time onwards the frequency of *awareness* rises significantly, while at the same time the frequency of *consciousness* decreases. In the 2000s the word *awareness* is finally used slightly more frequently than *consciousness*. The words *unaware* and *unconscious* show a similar development. The word *unaware* increases steadily since the 1810s, while *unconscious* decreases from the 1900s onwards. In the 2000s *unaware* almost reaches the same frequency as *unconscious*. Regarding the adverbial use, the word *aware* does not exist as an adverb. The word *consciously* rises until the 1910s and then decreases in frequency until the 2000s. As part of a compound word *conscious* increases in frequency until the 1940s. Until the 2000s its frequency fluctuates a bit but does not decrease significantly. From the 1980s onwards more and more instances of *aware* as part of a compound word can be found in the COHA.

Regarding the prepositions that follow *aware* and *conscious*, only minor differences can be observed. The following graphs show the developments of *aware* and *conscious* with their top five prepositions in the COHA.

Figure 5: Top five prepositions following *aware* and *conscious*

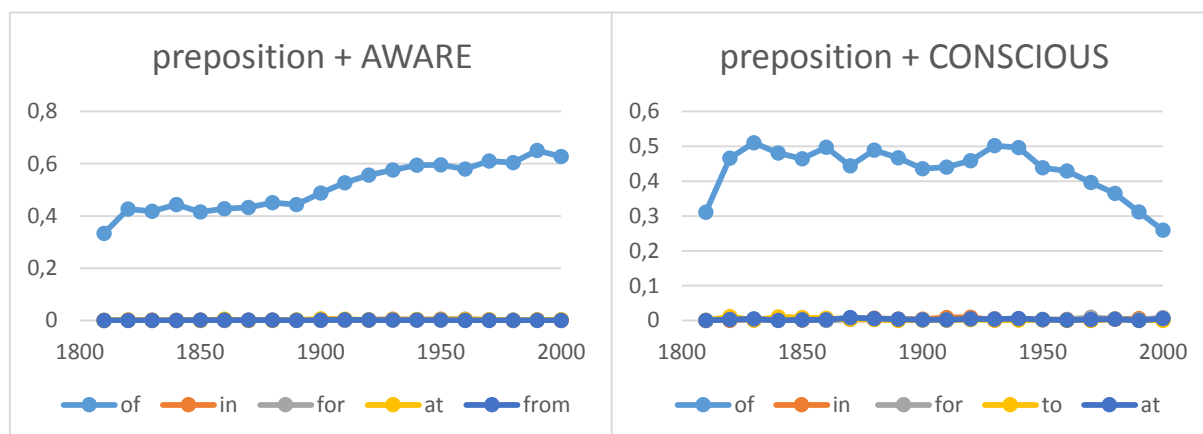


Figure 5 shows that *of* is the preposition that follows both words much more frequently than any other preposition. Furthermore, both words show a similar composition of the top five prepositions they are followed by. In order to gain a clearer picture of the development of the preposition *of* in combination with *aware* and *conscious*, figure 6 presents the frequencies of *aware of* and *conscious of* normalised according to the overall frequencies of the words in the corpus.

Figure 6: Frequencies of *aware of* and *conscious of*

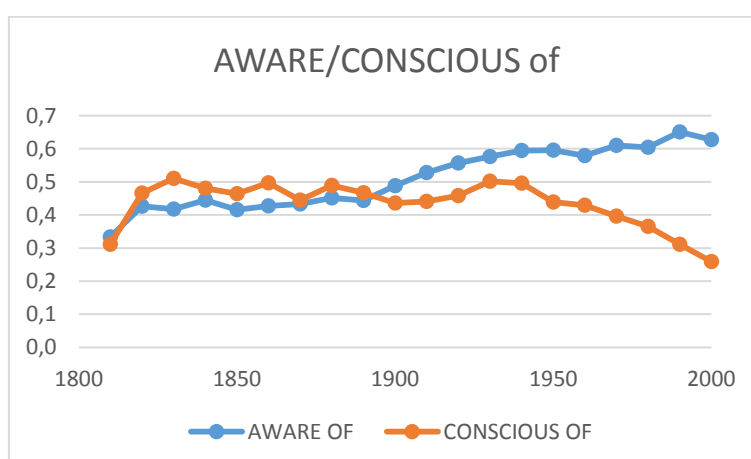
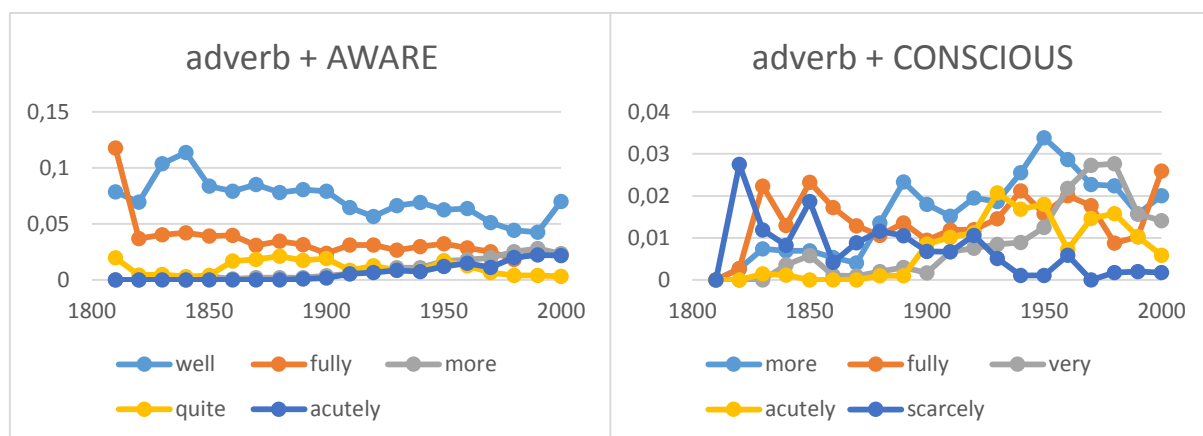


Figure 6 still shows that before the beginning of the 19th century both words show a similar tendency to be used with the preposition *of*. The phrase *conscious of* then decreases in frequency from the 1930s onwards, while *aware of* steadily increases since the 1890s.

Another aspect of the two words that is compared is the development of different adverbs that modify *aware* and *conscious*. Figure 7 illustrates the development of the top five preceding adverbs.

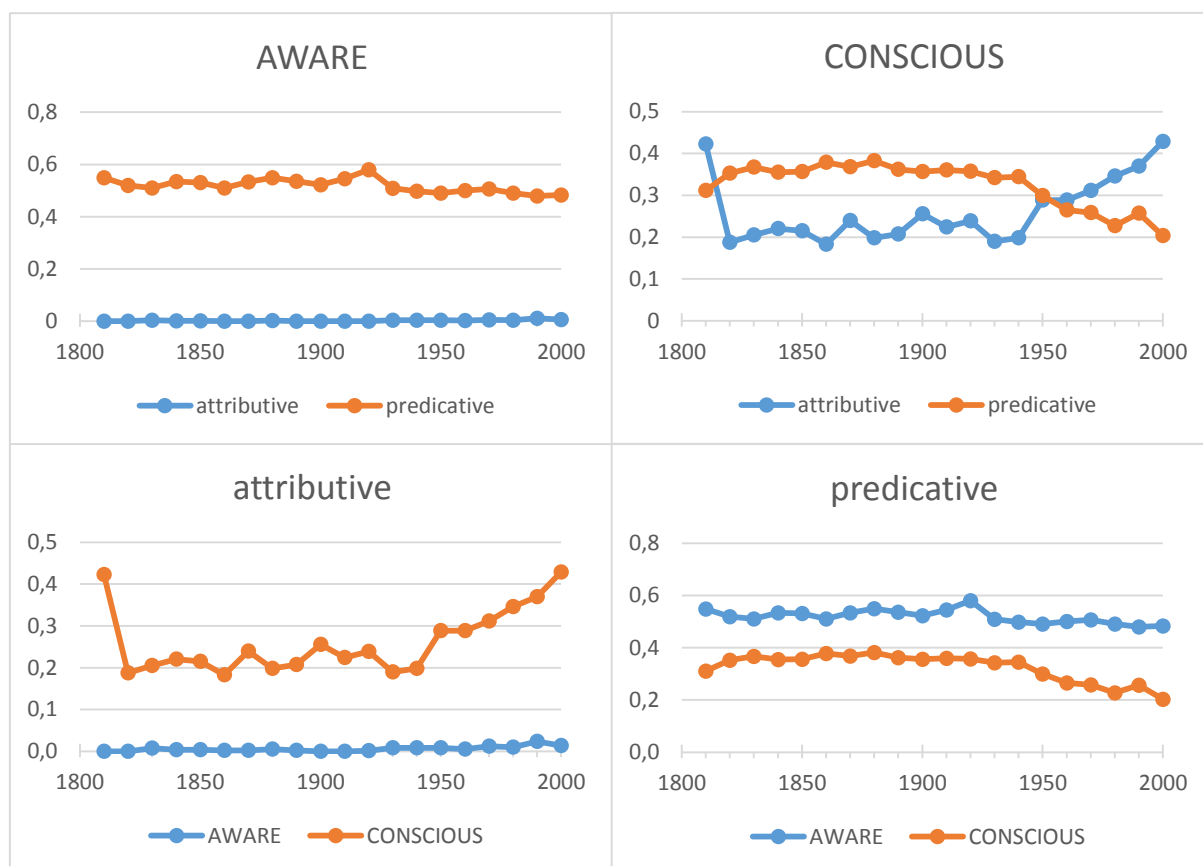
Figure 7: Top five adverbs preceding *aware* and *conscious*



Again both words show a great similarity with regard to the adverbs they are modified by. The adverbs *more*, *fully* and *acutely* occur in the top five adverbs of both words. The word *aware* is also often modified by the adverbs *well* and *quite*, while *conscious* is more frequently modified by *very* and *scarcely*.

Figure 8 illustrates the developments of *aware* and *conscious* according to whether they are used directly before a noun, i.e. attributively, or describe the noun with the help of a linking verb, i.e. predicatively.

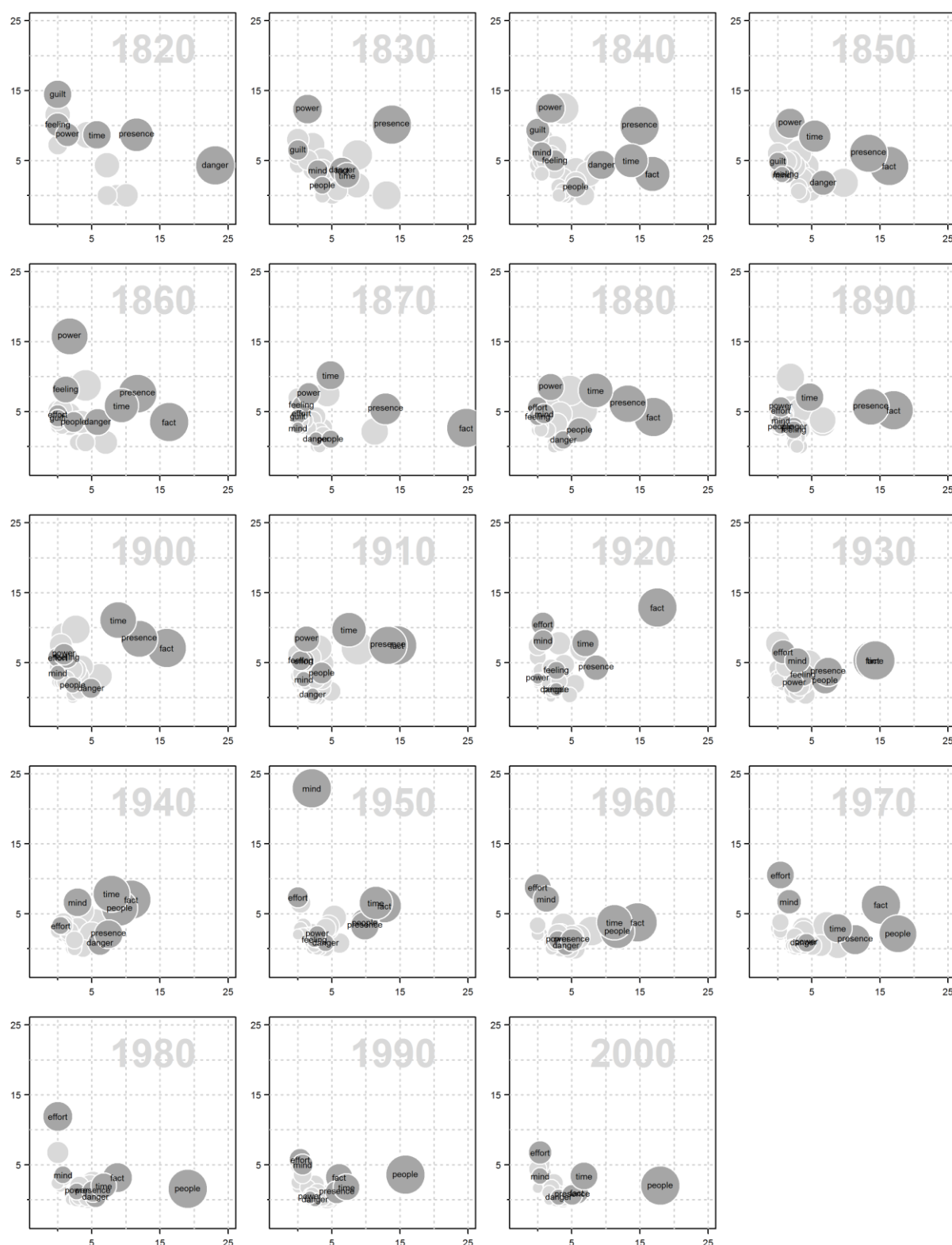
Figure 8: Attributive and predicative use of *aware* and *conscious*



The two upper graphs in figure 8 show that from the 1810s onwards both words are used more frequently after the noun they modify than before the noun. Until the 2000s *aware* is seldom used in an attributive constellation. However, a small rise in frequency of attributive usages of *aware* since the 1930s can be observed. Until the 1940s *conscious* is also used more often in a predicative constellation, but then starts to be used slightly more often in an attributive constellation. The two lower graphs show the predicative and attributive frequencies of both words normalised according to their overall occurrences in the COHA. Throughout the decades *conscious* is more often used in an attributive constellation than its near synonym *aware* and *aware* is more often used in a predicative constellation than *conscious*.

In order to gain insight into possible changes in meanings of the two words, the following chart presents the nominal collocations for each decade and each word. The top hundred collocations within a range of four words were considered.

Figure 9: Nominal collocates of *aware* and *conscious* within four words from the 1820s - the 2000s



The graphs in figure 9 show changes in collocational behaviour of *aware* (x-axis) and *conscious* (y-axis) from the 1820s until the 2000s. Data from before 1820 could not be included as a minimum frequency of 5 was set as cut off value in the COHA in order to exclude insignificant

results. Figure 9 shows that some of the collocates are used frequently with both words while others seem to have a clear preference for one of the words.

The collocate *guilt*, for example is used very frequently and almost exclusively with *conscious* in the 1820s. Until the 1840s it is still only used with *conscious* but decreases in frequency. At the beginning of the 19th century *guilt* also shows a few occurrences with *aware* until it does no longer appear among the top collocates of any of the two words from the 1980s onwards. Throughout the 19th century another frequent collocate of *conscious* is *power*. However, this collocate also decreases in frequency until by the 1960s it is used slightly more frequently with *aware*. A similar change can be observed with the collocate *feeling* which is used much more frequently with *conscious* until the beginning of the 19th century but then decreases and starts to be used slightly more often with *aware*. Another collocation that shows significant changes in combination with *conscious* is *mind*. From 1840 onwards it increases steadily for about a hundred years. It reaches its highest frequency with *conscious* in the 1950s and then decreases again. From the 1950s onwards *effort* becomes the most frequent collocate of *conscious*.

In the 1820s the most frequent collocate of *aware* is *danger*. It is not exclusively used with *aware* but also occurs with *conscious* a few times. However, the collocate decreases in frequency over the centuries until it shows much fewer occurrences with *aware* and no occurrences at all with *conscious* since the second half of the 20th century. Also the word *fact* is used more frequently as a collocate of *aware* throughout the decades. Its highest frequency with *aware* can be observed in the 1840s. It then slowly decreases in usage with *aware* and slightly increases its frequency with *conscious* until the 1950s. However, it is still used more often as a collocate of *aware*. From the 1950s onwards it then decreases in usage until the 2000s where it is only used a few times with *aware* and much rarer with *conscious*. The opposite development can be observed with the word *people*, which from the 1830s onwards rises in frequency. It first increases in usage with both words, however, from the 1950s onwards is used much more often with *aware*. From the 1970s onwards it is the most frequent collocate of *aware*.

Collocates that show high frequencies with both words throughout the centuries are *presence* and *time*. In the 1820s *time* is used slightly more frequently with *conscious* while *presence* is used slightly more often with *aware*. Until the 1850s both words increase in frequency with

aware. Not much change can be observed between the 1850s and the 1950s. From the 1950s onwards, however, *presence* and *time* start to decrease with both words.

To sum up what has been found so far about the developments of *aware* and *conscious*, there is, first of all, a clear divergence in frequency of overall usage of the two words since the 1930s. A divergence can be observed in all genres except the newspaper genre, where the frequency of *conscious* is constantly lower throughout the decades. According to the dictionary definitions, *conscious* is used in more specific contexts than *aware*. Furthermore, it shows a higher frequency in the nominal, adverbial, negated and compound uses than *aware* throughout the decades. However, the situation changes as *aware* slowly starts to be used in nominal, negated and compound forms as well. Both words are similar with regard to the prepositions they are followed by. However, since the beginning of the 19th century *aware of* increases, while *conscious of* decreases in frequency. Another difference between the words can be found in their frequency of occurrence as attributive and predicative adjectives. While *conscious* is more often used attributively, *aware* shows a higher frequency of predicative uses throughout the decades. From the motion chart it becomes clear that several collocations change from higher frequencies with *conscious* towards being used more often with *aware*. This change corresponds to the overall increase in usage of *aware*.

Regarding the hypotheses formulated in this study, not all of them can be confirmed by the case of *aware* and *conscious*. Firstly, it has been claimed that near-synonymous words tend to differentiate over time (semantically, syntactically, with regard to genre) until they are no longer interchangeable (Bréal 1964 [1897]: 27). The two near synonyms *aware* and *conscious*, however, do not show any differentiation until they diverge in frequency. Divergences in frequency in the different genres can be observed, however, they go hand in hand with a divergence in overall frequency and therefore do not point to any differentiation with regard to usage in specific genres or registers. Regarding differentiation of syntactic properties, *conscious* significantly decreases in its tendency to be followed by *of*, while *aware* is increasingly used with *of* from around 1900 onwards. However, this is the only divergence in syntactic properties that can be observed. Regarding the nominal, negated and compound uses of the words, there can even be observed a convergence. Also when it comes to the meaning of the two words, no differentiation can be observed. There are even some

collocates, like *guilt*, *power* and *fact*, that, being frequent with one word, begin to show higher frequencies with the other as well.

Secondly, it has also been assumed that synonyms, if they do not come to be differentiated in any way, start to diverge in frequency until one of the words gets lost (Sturtevant 1942 [1917]: 99) and that consequently, some contents of the ousted word go to its former competitor (Saussure [1959]: 116). This hypothesis can partly be confirmed by the case of *aware* and *conscious*. The two words show a divergence in frequency of usage after 1920. It could be assumed that they were too similar and consequently one of the words, *conscious*, decreased in usage as there is no logical reason for the existence of two words expressing one concept in the same/a similar way in one language. However, *conscious* does not become lost. Still, it is possible that it will eventually become lost in the future. Also Saussure's claim that words adopt contents of their ousted synonyms can partly be confirmed by *aware* and *conscious*. The word *aware* as it rises in frequency, shows increasing usages in aspects that were previously more common with *conscious*: In the early 20th century its nominal use (*awareness*) starts to rise in frequency and it also shows a higher tendency to be used with the preposition *of* than *conscious*. Furthermore, it starts to be frequently used with several collocations that were used more frequently with *conscious* before. After 1960 *aware* also starts to be used more often than *conscious* in the non-fiction book genre. As the register in the non-fiction book genre could be assumed to be more formal, than, for example, in the fiction genre, this development could be interpreted as a change in register of *aware* to being more and more acceptable in formal contexts. Moreover, in the late 20th century *aware* also starts to be used as a compound (e.g. *self-aware*, *ad-aware*). The adoption of all of these aspects of usage of *aware* goes hand in hand with the decrease in usage of *conscious*. It could therefore be assumed that while *aware* becomes more and more similar to *conscious*, *conscious*, as a consequence becomes more and more redundant. It is possible that the adoptions of some aspects of *conscious* work as a trigger for a divergence in frequency because the words become too similar as a result of the adoptions.

Thirdly, it has been claimed that near-synonymous co-occurrence can in some contexts be sustained, when there are many contexts in which the 'competitors' are distributed complementarily. The development of *aware* and *conscious* shows that the divergence in frequency goes along with *aware* adopting some aspects of *conscious*. It shows that, either

conscious ceases to be used because *aware* has become too similar in many aspects or that *aware* adopts aspects of usage of *conscious* because *conscious* decreases so much that there is a need for a new word to express the meanings that were previously expressed by *conscious*. In both cases the assumption that the more similar two words are the more they diverge in frequency of usage, can be confirmed.

It is likely that *aware* has undergone a broadening of meaning from being related to the specific domain of danger to general knowledge of a situation. As can be seen from the etymology dictionary definition above, the word originally meant “weary” or “cautious”. The motion chart shows that in 1820 *danger* was still the most frequent collocate of *aware*. It then continuously decreased until it did no longer appear on the chart from the mid-20th century onwards. It is possible that this broadening of meaning caused the overlapping in meaning with *conscious*.

5.2. Quick – rapid – speedy – swift (– fast)

The Collins English Dictionary lists several different definitions for quick:

- 1) (of an action, movement, etc) performed or occurring during a comparatively short time
- 2) lasting a comparatively short time; brief
- 3) accomplishing something in a time that is shorter than normal
- 4) characterized by rapidity of movement; swift or fast
- 5) immediate or prompt
- 6) (postpositive) eager or ready to perform (an action)
- 7) responsive to stimulation; perceptive or alert; lively
- 8) eager or enthusiastic for learning
- 9) easily excited or aroused
- 10) skilfully swift or nimble in one's movements or actions; deft
- 11) (archaic) a. alive; living; (as noun) living people (esp in the phrase the quick and the dead)
- 12) (archaic (or dialect) lively or eager
- 13) (of a fire) burning briskly
- 14) composed of living plants
- 15) (dialect) (of sand) lacking firmness through being wet

According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the word already existed in Old English (“*cwic*”) and comes from Proto-Germanic “*kwikwaz*” (“cognates: Old Saxon and Old Frisian *quik*, Old Norse *kvikr* ‘living, alive’, Dutch *kwik* ‘lively, bright, sprightly’, Old High German *quec* ‘lively’, German *keck* ‘bold’”), Furthermore, the meaning of ‘lively, swift’ had developed by the late 12th century (Online Etymological Dictionary).

The word *rapid* is defined by the Collins English Dictionary as “performed or occurring during a short interval of time; quick”, “characterized by high speed” and “acting or moving quickly; fast”. It first appeared in English in the 17th century and comes from French *rapide* and Latin *rapidus* (“hasty, swift, rapid; snatching; fierce, impetuous”) (Online Etymology Dictionary).

The modern meaning of *speedy* is defined by the Collins English Dictionary as “characterized by speed of motion” and “done or decided without delay; quick”. According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the word existed in Old English (“*spedig*”) and originally meant “prosperous, wealthy”. It started to appear with its modern meaning in the 14th century.

The Collins English Dictionary defines the adjective *swift* as “moving or able to move quickly; fast”, “occurring or performed quickly or suddenly; instant” and “prompt to act or respond”.

The word has also existed since the Old English period. It derives from the Proto-Germanic root *swip-* (Online Etymology Dictionary).

The adjective *fast* has several different shades of meaning that are listed by the Collins English Dictionary as follows:

- 1) acting or moving or capable of acting or moving quickly; swift
- 2) accomplished in or lasting a short time
- 3) (prenominal) adapted to or facilitating rapid movement
- 4) requiring rapidity of action or movement
- 5) (of a clock, etc) indicating a time in advance of the correct time
- 6) given to an active dissipated life
- 7) of or characteristic of such activity
- 8) not easily moved; firmly fixed; secure
- 9) firmly fastened, secured, or shut
- 10) steadfast; constant (esp in the phrase fast friends)
- 11) (sport) (of a playing surface, running track, etc) conducive to rapid speed, as of a ball used on it or of competitors playing or racing on it
- 12) that will not fade or change colour readily
- 13) proof against fading; (in combination)
- 14) (photography) requiring a relatively short time of exposure to produce a given density; permitting a short exposure time
- 15) (cricket) (of a bowler) characteristically delivering the ball rapidly
- 16) (informal) glib or unreliable; deceptive
- 17) (archaic) sound; deep
- 18) (informal) a deceptive or unscrupulous trick (esp in the phrase pull a fast one)

The word existed in Old English as “*fæst*” and, according to the Online Etymology Dictionary, originally only meant “firmly fixed, steadfast, constant; secure; enclosed, watertight; strong,

fortified". According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, it probably comes from Proto-Germanic "*fastu-*" meaning "firm, fast" ("cognates: Old Frisian *fest*, Old Norse *fastr*, Dutch *vast*, German *fest*"). The meaning "rapid, quick" is from the 16th century and comes from the adverb *fast* which had the meaning "quickly, swiftly, rapidly" "perhaps in Old English, certainly by c. 1200" (Online Etymology Dictionary).

To sum up what has been found from the dictionary definitions of the words, *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy*, *swift* and *fast* are all defined similarly. Their origins, on the other hand, are quite different. The word *rapid* only entered the English language in the 17th century and was borrowed from French. All the other words are Germanic in origin and have already existed in Old English. Only the words *quick* and *speedy* have undergone major changes in meaning before they started to be used in their modern senses.

The definitions above show a lot of similarities between the words. Nevertheless they are not completely synonymous as they cannot be substituted with each other in every context. In the following, some examples are provided in order to illustrate the substitutability of the five adjectives.

According to the dictionary definitions above, the five words can, for example, all express high speed and are often used to describe movements that occur in a comparatively short time:

He had a **rapid/*quick/*speedy/*swift/*fast** way of walking with hardly any wasted motion. (COHA, 2009⁹)

There came a **quick/*rapid/*speedy/*swift/*fast** movement from out of the bushes, then three men jumped him. (COHA, 2004¹⁰)

In the sentences above the five adjectives are interchangeable. In both cases the words could be substituted with each other and still the meaning of the sentence would not change.

Furthermore, some of the words can express that something lasts only for a short time:

Luis picks up the dice. He looks at Pepe, says a **quick/rapid/speedy/swift/*fast** prayer and throws it. (COHA, 2002¹¹)

⁹ "The way through doors", Ball, Jesse

¹⁰ "London bridges", Patterson, James; Fernandez, Peter Jay; O'Hare, Denis P

¹¹ "Boxcar", Gonzalez-S., Silvia

In the sentence above a prayer is described as quick, which means that it can be said in a short time. The speed of speaking is not necessarily quick. The words *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift* are normally not used to express that something is lasting a short time. *Fast* on the other hand could also be used instead of *quick* in the sentence above.

Another meaning that occurs in some of the dictionary definitions of the words is that something happens immediately or promptly:

I hope you weren't expecting a **quick/rapid/*speedy/*swift/fast** reply. (COHA, 1996¹²)

The words *quick*, *speedy* and *swift* can all express promptness or immediacy of an action and could therefore also be used instead of *quick* in the sentence above. The words *rapid* and *fast*, in contrast, do not express this meaning.

Another context in which the five adjectives are not interchangeable is shown by the following example:

She saw that he inherited her own **quick/rapid/speedy/swift/fast** temper; and so she helped him to control himself. (COHA, 2007¹³)

In the sentence above *quick* is used to describe the temper of a person who is easily aroused. In this context, the word *quick* is still related to the concept of promptness or immediacy, because a quick tempered person does not take a long time to plan his or her (re-)actions. Nevertheless, only the word *quick* is used to express that someone is easily aroused and it cannot be substituted with the other four adjectives.

In the following sentence also only one of the five adjectives is appropriate, namely *fast*:

They had one hard and **fast/quick/rapid/speedy/swift** rule: no boys in the house when we're not home. (COHA, 2000¹⁴)

The word *fast* is ambiguous and is also used to express that something is firm, secured or constant. The other four adjectives do clearly not express this meaning and *fast* can therefore not be substituted with them in this sentence.

¹² „Buried treasure“, Beattie, Ann

¹³ Child Life: Jan/Feb 2007: Vol. 86, Iss. 1; pg. 21 “A GREAT GENERAL AND HIS MOTHER”, Faulkner, Georgene

¹⁴ “One rainy night”, Laymon, Richard

Even though some differences between the five adjective become apparent when trying to substitute them in different contexts, the words still show a lot of similarities in usage. Moreover, they are mostly defined in terms of each other. Therefore, the assumption that they are near synonyms can be affirmed. The word *fast* with its additional meaning of firm, which is not related to the meanings of the other words, is not included in the COHA searches as searches cannot be done for specific meanings of words. Only the overall frequency of the word *fast* is included in order to get a picture of the possible dimensions of its occurrence.

Figure 10 presents the overall frequencies of the five adjectives normalised per million words.

Figure 10: Overall frequencies of *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy*, *swift* and *fast*

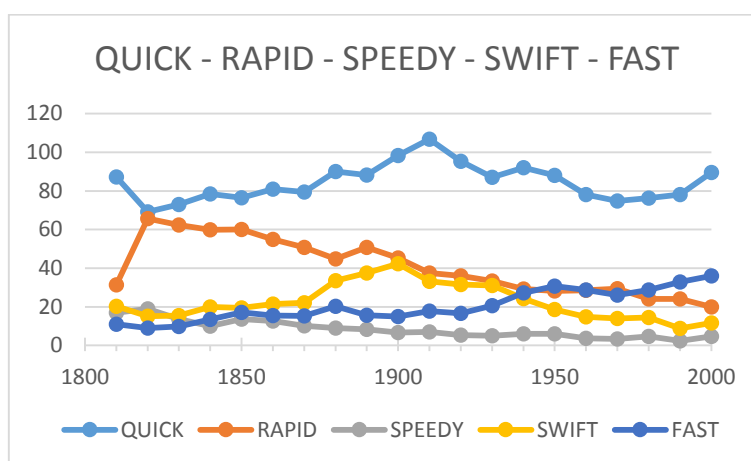


Figure 11 shows that *quick* is the most frequently used out of all five adjectives throughout the decades. It peaks in the 1910s with over 100 uses per million words. The word *rapid* steadily decreases in frequency from the 1820s, when it is used over 60 times/m, to the 2000s when it is only used around 20 times/m. Also *speedy* decreases in usage from the 1810s onwards, however, it stays below 20 usages/m throughout the decades. *Swift* rises in frequency from the 1810s to the 1900s, when it reaches 40 usages/m. It decreases again from the 1900s onwards and is used below 20 times/m throughout the second half of the 20th century. The word *fast* increases constantly from the 1810s onwards and doubles in frequency of usage from around 20 to almost 40 usages/m in the 2000s. However, it has to be considered that the results for this word also include its usage in the sense of “firm”.

The developments of *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift* in different genres are presented in figure 11.

Figure 11: Frequencies of *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy*, and *swift* in different genres

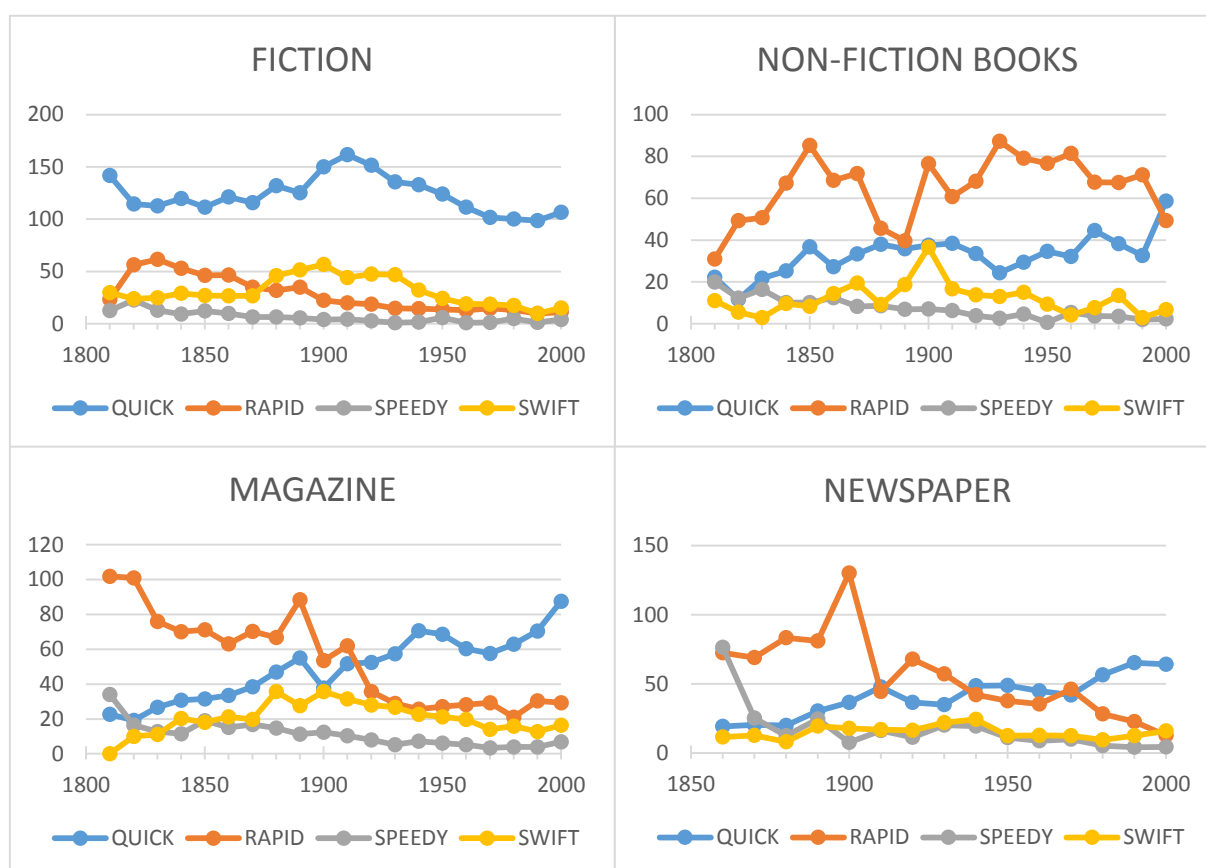


Figure 11 shows that the developments of the four adjectives differ greatly with regard to genre. While *quick* is used significantly more often than the other words in the fiction genre, it is far less frequent in all the other genres the COHA provides. Throughout the decades *rapid* is the most frequent out of all four in the non-fiction books genre, followed by *quick*. However, by the 2000s *quick* reaches slightly more uses than *rapid*. In the magazine genre *rapid* is the most frequent out of all four adjectives until the beginning of the 20th century. *Quick* also increases in frequency in the magazine genre. In the newspaper genre *rapid* peaks in the 1900s, when it is used significantly more often than the other five adjectives. The frequency of usage of *rapid* then decreases until the 2000s, when it is used similarly often as *speedy* and *swift*. *Quick* increases in frequency until the 2000s. The words *speedy* and *swift* show a low frequency of usage throughout all genres and decades provided by the COHA. However, a peak in frequency of usage of *swift* can be observed in the non-fiction books genre in the 1900s. Also in the fiction genre *swift* is used relatively often from around 1880 to 1940.

The word stems of some of the four adjectives can also be found in other word classes, namely in nouns and adverbs. Figure 12 presents the frequencies of these words.

Figure 12: Frequencies of nominal and adverbial uses of *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift*

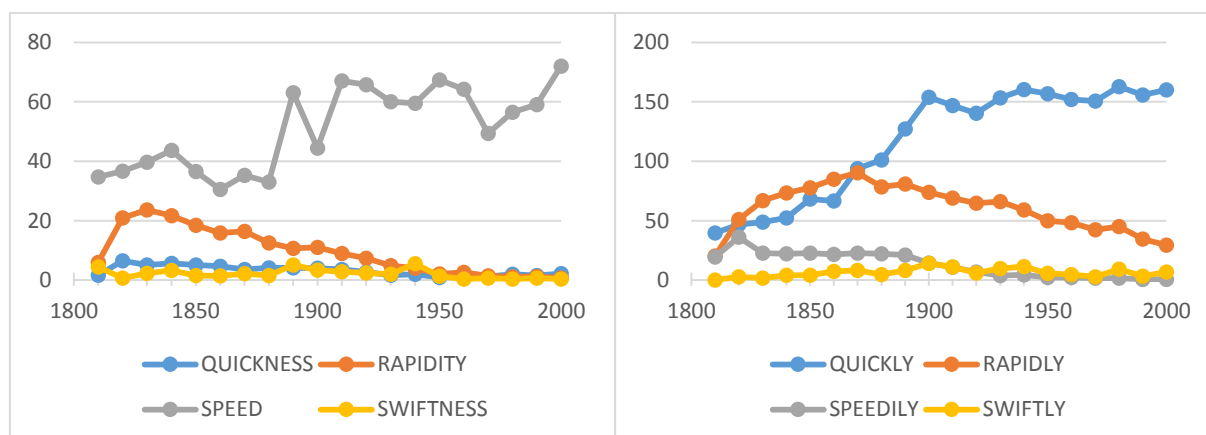


Figure 12 shows that *speed* is the most frequent out of all nominal uses of the adjectives. It increases in frequency from the 1810s to the 2000s. *Rapidity* is used relatively often at the beginning of the 19th century but then steadily decreases in frequency of usage until the 2000s. The words *quickness* and *swiftness* are used below 10 times/m throughout the centuries but still show a slight decrease towards the second half of the 20th century. Regarding the adverbial usages, *quickly* shows a drastic increase from the 1810s, when it is used below 50 times/m to the 1900s, when it is used around 150 times/m. Its frequency of usage then stays relatively constant until the 2000s. *Rapidly*, on the other hand, only increases until 1870, when it is used 90 times/m and decreases again from that time onwards until the 2000s, being used only around 30 times/m. The adverb *speedily* peaks in the 1820s with almost 40 usages/m and then decreases to under 10 usages/m from the 1930s onwards. *Swiftly* is used below 15 times/m throughout the decades.

Next, the use of *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift* followed by a preposition is presented. Figure 13 illustrates frequencies of occurrence of each of the words followed by a preposition. The results are normalised according to the overall occurrences of the words in the corpus.

Figure 13: Frequencies of *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift* + preposition

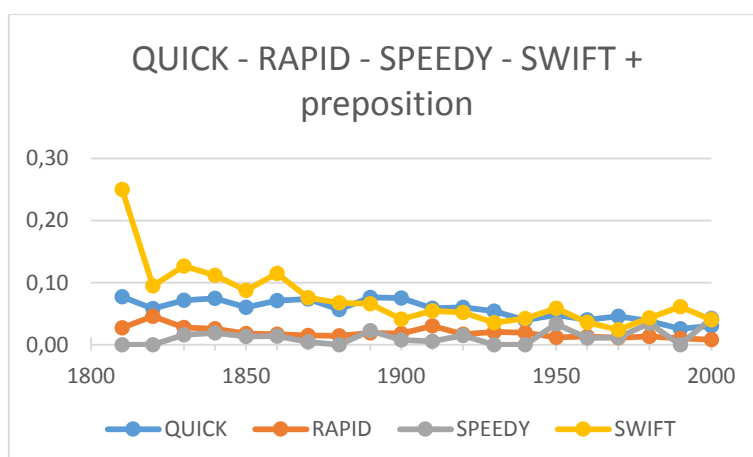


Figure 13 shows that *swift* tends to be used with prepositions more strongly than the other adjectives from the 1810s to the 1880s. However, it decreases in usage with prepositions throughout the centuries. Also *quick* decreases slightly from around 1900 to 2000, but still shows a higher tendency to be used with a preposition than *rapid* and *speedy*. The latter do not show major changes and are followed relatively infrequently by prepositions throughout the centuries. The developments of the top five prepositions following each of the four adjectives are presented in figure 14.

Figure 14: Top five prepositions following *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift*

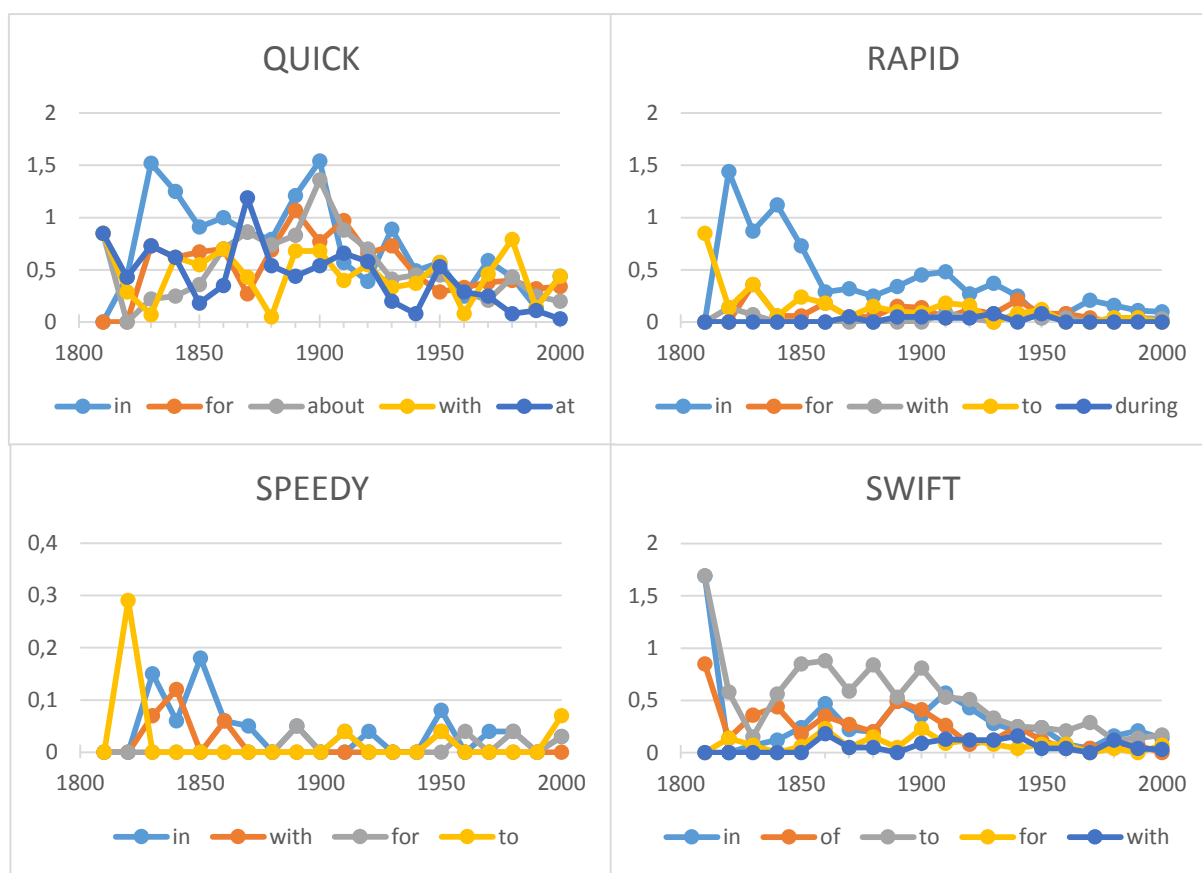


Figure 14 shows that all four adjectives are very similar according to the prepositions they are followed by. The prepositions *in*, *for* and *with* are included in the top five prepositions of each of the words. *Rapid*, *speedy* and *swift* are also often followed by the preposition *to*. Quick also has *about* and *at* among its top five following prepositions, while *rapid* is often followed by *during* and *swift* by *of*.

Figure 15 shows the developments of the adjectives according to whether they are preceded by an adverb. Again the results are normalised according to overall frequencies of the words in the COHA.

Figure 15: Frequencies of adverb + *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift*

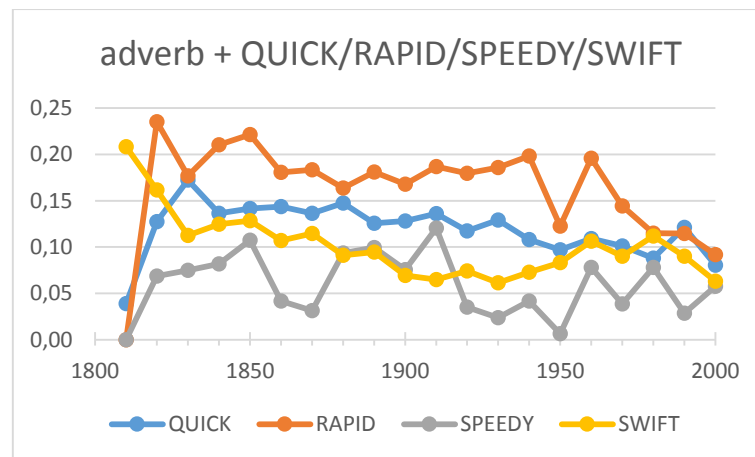


Figure 15 illustrates that *rapid* tends to be directly preceded and modified by an adverb more strongly than the other words from the 1820s to the 1980s. The frequency of *quick* with a preceding adverb increases from the 1810s until the 1830s and then steadily decreases until 2000. *Swift* decreases in frequency of usage with a preceding adverb from the 1810s to the 1930s. It shows a peak in the 1980s and then again decreases until the 2000s. The frequency of usage of *speedy* preceded by an adverb fluctuates strongly throughout the centuries, but mostly stays below the others.

Another aspect that allows comparison between the words is their use as attributive or predicative adjectives. As all the words occur far more often in attributive than in predicative use, separate graphs for each word are omitted and figure 16 only presents their normalised frequencies in two graphs, one for attributive and one for predicative usage.

Figure 16: Attributive and predicative use of *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift*

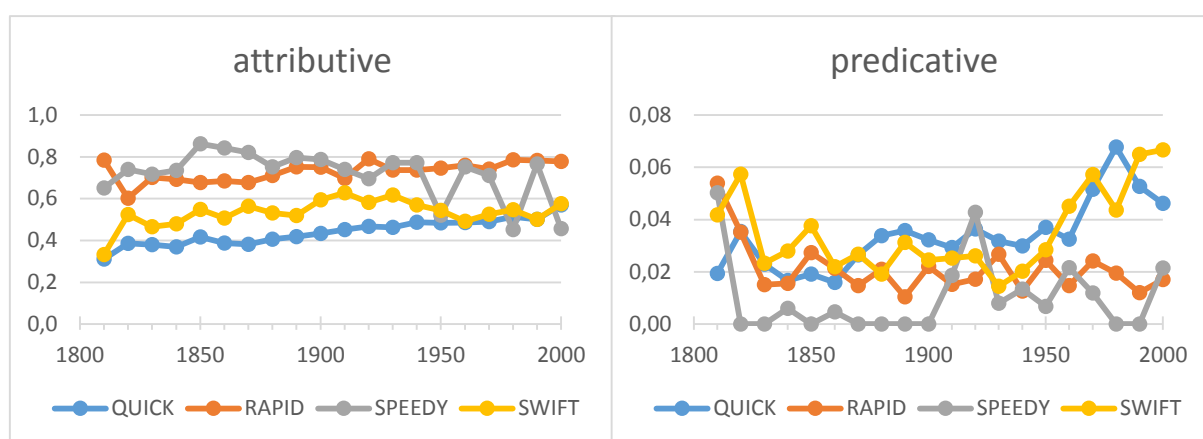
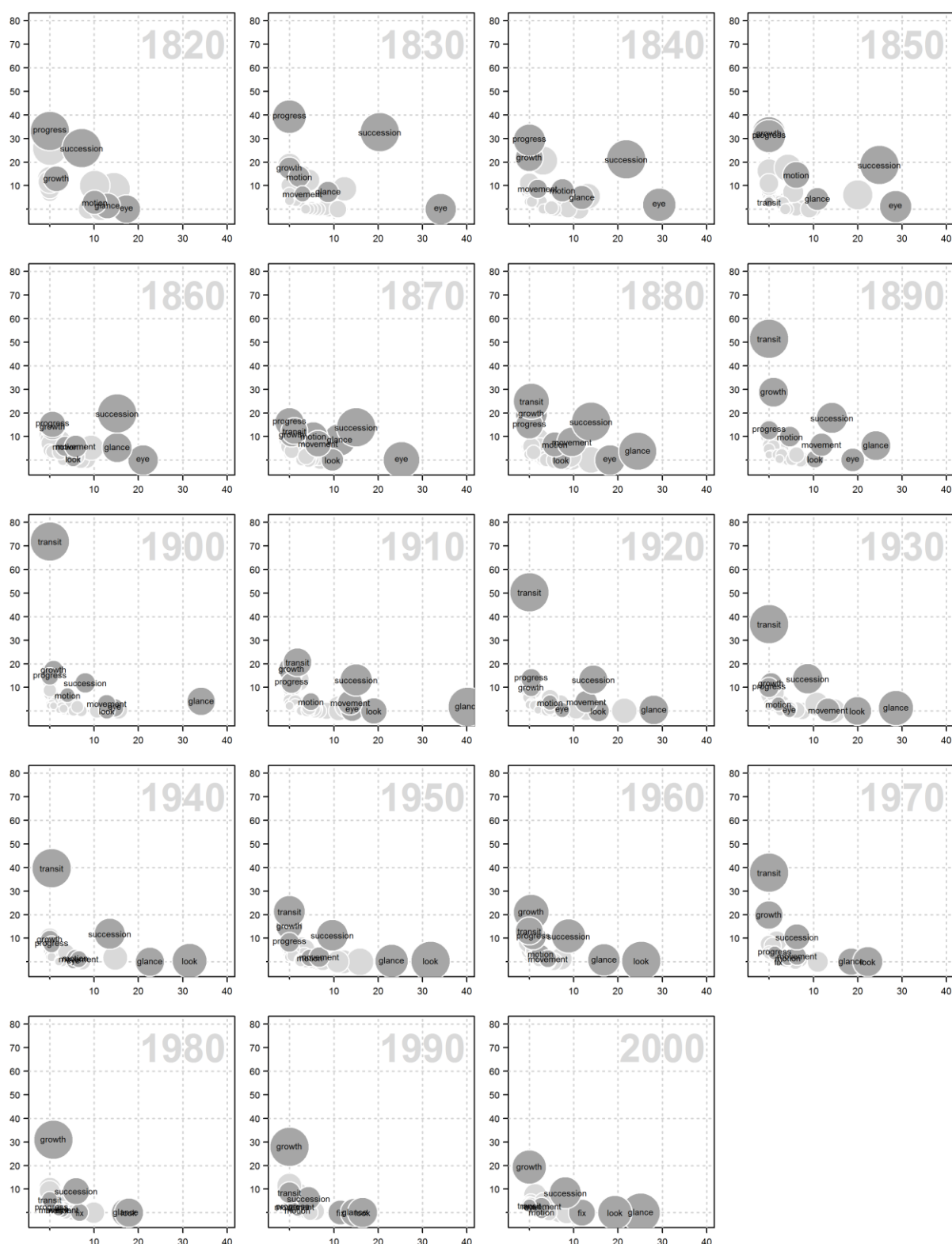


Figure 16 shows that all four adjectives are used more often attributively than predicatively. Considering its low overall frequencies, *speedy* occurs relatively frequently as an attributive adjective until 1940 but then starts to fluctuate until the 2000a. Also *swift* occurs comparatively frequently in the attributive uses of the words. During the second half of the 20th century *rapid*, out of all four words, shows the strongest tendency to be used attributively. *Quick* is used comparatively infrequently as an attributive adjective until the second half of the 20th century. However, it shows a high tendency to be used predicatively from the 1880s onwards. Until the 1950s *rapid* and *swift* do not show major differences regarding their tendencies to be used predicatively. The predicative uses of *swift* then increase until 2000. *Speedy* is used comparatively infrequently as predicative adjective throughout the 19th century. From the 1960s onwards *quick* and *swift* show higher tendencies to be used predicatively than *rapid* and *speedy*.

In order to gain insight into possible changes in meanings of the two most frequent adjectives denoting the characteristics of happening in a short time or with high speed, the following chart presents the nominal collocations of *quick* and *rapid* for each decade. The top hundred collocations within a range of four words were considered.

Figure 17: Nominal collocates of *quick* and *rapid* within two words from the 1820s - the 2000s



The graphs in figure 17 show changes in collocational behaviour of *quick* (x-axis) and *rapid* (y-axis) from the 1820s until the 2000s. Data from before 1820 could not be included as a minimum frequency of 5 was set as cut off value in the COHA in order to exclude insignificant

results. Figure 17 shows that only a few collocates are used frequently with both words while most collocates seem to have a clear preference for one of the words.

The word *progress*, for example, is used very frequently together with *rapid* during the 19th century. It decreases throughout the centuries but is almost exclusively used with *rapid*. Also the word *growth* is used frequently as collocate of *rapid*. Its frequency with *rapid* fluctuates but it stays among its most frequent collocates throughout the centuries. The COHA shows only very few occurrences of the word together with *quick*. The word *transit* rises in frequency as collocate of *rapid* from the 1820s onwards until it reaches a peak in the 1900s. From 1980 onwards it is then used much less frequent with *rapid* than before. This word also occurs only very few times as collocate of *quick* in the COHA.

Throughout the 19th century a very frequent collocate of *quick* is *eye*. However, it decreases in usage with *quick* and is no longer used as frequently during the 20th century. The word *glance* rises in its frequency together with *quick* until it peaks in the 1910s. It is the most frequent collocate of *quick* until the 1940s, when *look* becomes used more frequently with *quick*. However, in the 2000s it is again the most frequent collocate of *quick*. The word *look* constantly rises in frequency together with *quick* and peaks in the 1950s. From that time onwards it decreases but is still used as one of the most frequent collocates of *quick*. From the 1970s onwards the word *fix* increases in usage as collocate of *quick* and is among the top three most frequently used collocates of *quick* from the 1980s onwards. The words, *eye*, *glance*, *look* and *fix* are used much more frequently with *quick* throughout the centuries.

The word *succession*, on the other hand, shows frequent occurrences with both *quick* and *rapid*. In the 1820s *succession* is used more frequently with *rapid* but rises in frequency with *quick* until it is used almost equally often with both words in the 1940s. From that time onwards it decreases in usage but stays approximately equal in frequency with both words. Also the words *motion* and *movements* are frequent collocates of both words. The word *movement* is used slightly more frequently with *rapid* from the 1820s to around 1870, where it is used equally often with *quick*. It then decreases in frequency with *rapid* and increases as collocate of *quick* until the 1930s. From the 1930s onwards it decreases again in usage with *quick* and slightly increases with *rapid* until it is again equally often used with both words in the 2000s. The word *motion* fluctuates in usage with both words until it constantly decreases as a collocation of both words during the 20th century.

To sum up the findings that have been presented so far, firstly, *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift* are defined quite similarly. The only exception is *fast*, which has an additional meaning of “firm” and is therefore excluded from most searches. *Quick* is used most frequently throughout the decades, followed by *rapid*. While *quick* steadily increases, *rapid* decreases in frequency of usage. In all but the fiction genre, *rapid* is used more frequently than *quick* until the beginning of the 20th century. In the non-fiction books genre it is even used more frequently than *quick* until the 1990s. The words *speedy* and *swift* are used comparatively infrequently in all genres. Nevertheless, the noun *speed* is much more frequent than the nominal uses of the other adjectives throughout the decades. Regarding the adverbial usage, *quickly* and *rapidly* are again the most frequent out of all four words. However, they diverge in frequency from the 1870s onwards. *Quickly* shows a steady increase, while *rapidly* decreases in frequency of usage. Regarding the usage of the adjectives with prepositions, *swift* most strongly tends to be used with prepositions until the 1870s but then decreases. Throughout the 20th century no major differences between the words can be observed with regard to prepositions they are followed by. *Rapid*, out of all four adjectives, most strongly tends to be directly preceded by an adverb throughout the decades, followed by *quick*. However, by the 2000s the frequencies converge. All four words are used more often as predicative adjectives. Until the 1940s, *speedy* and *rapid* most strongly tend to be used attributively. However, from that time onwards *speedy* starts to fluctuate. *Quick* and *swift* increase in their tendency to be used as predicative adjectives throughout the centuries and diverge from *rapid* and *speedy* from the 1950s onwards. The motion chart shows that the near synonyms *quick* and *rapid* differ in collocates they are used with. Both words have many collocates that are almost never used with the respective other word. Moreover, the chart illustrates that *quick* tends to be used more often with everyday words, like *eye*, *glance*, *look* and *fix*, while *rapid* shows a clear preference for words that could be related to economy, like *progress*, *growth* or *transit*. This observation correlates with the finding that *rapid* is more frequent in the non-fiction books, magazine and newspaper genre than in the fiction genre as the domain of economy is more likely included in these genres. The collocates *succession*, *movement* and *motion*, which cannot be ascribed to a certain genre, decrease in usage with both words during the 20th century.

Regarding the hypotheses formulated in this study, not all of them can be confirmed by the case of *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift*.

The four near synonymous words are quite similar in many aspects, especially in their denotational meaning. Following the arguments presented in section 3.2. (avoidance of synonymy), it seems that using four different words to express one meaning is uneconomical. This avoidance of synonymy is, on the one hand, reflected in the different frequencies of the four words. Throughout the whole timespan *speedy* and *swift* are used relatively infrequently. *Quick* and *rapid* are used much more frequently. Moreover, *quick* and *rapid* diverge in their overall frequency as the use of *rapid* decreases over the centuries. This would suggest that hypothesis 2 can partly be confirmed. It has been assumed that if near synonyms do not come to be differentiated, one of them gets lost (Sturtevant 1942 [1917]: 99). None of the four words gets lost during the time span covered by the COHA, but *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift* show much lower frequencies of usage in 2000 than *quick* and it is still possible that one or more of them get lost in the future.

As the four words show a divergence in frequency, it could, according to hypothesis 2, be assumed that a differentiation of syntactic or semantic properties or a differentiation with regard to genre did not occur. However, since the divergence in frequency occurred relatively early during the timespan provided by the COHA, there is not enough data to confirm hypothesis 1.

Furthermore, all words also seem to have specific aspects of usage the other words do not have. However, similarly to the development that can be observed with *aware* and *conscious* (see section 5.1.), the word *quick* seems to overtake *rapid* in some aspects of its usage. While *rapid* is used more often than *quick* in all three non-fiction genres at first, *quick* increases in frequency in all these genres throughout the 20th century and in 2000 it is eventually more frequent than *rapid* in all genres. Also from 1870 onwards the adverb *quickly* starts to be used more frequently than *rapidly*. These developments go hand in hand with a decrease in usage of *rapid*. It can therefore be assumed that out of all four words, *quick* is the one that was established as the most common word to express that something is happening in a short time or with high speed. Nevertheless, because of their specific syntactic, stylistic or semantic properties, the other words are also still in use. Therefore, hypothesis 3, which claims that near-synonymous co-occurrence can in some contexts be sustained when there are many contexts in which the words show differences in usage, can be confirmed.

5.3. Begin – start – commence

The Collins English Dictionary defines the word *begin* as follows:

- 1) to start or cause to start (something or to do something)
- 2) to bring or come into being for the first time; arise or originate
- 3) to start to say or speak
- 4) (*used with a negative*) to have the least capacity (to do something) ⇒ he couldn't begin to compete with her

The word comes from Old English *beginnan*, which meant “to begin, attempt, undertake” (Online Etymology Dictionary).

According to the Collins English Dictionary, the word *start* has several different shades of meaning:

- 1) to begin or cause to begin (something or to do something); come or cause to come into being, operation, etc
- 2) *when intr*, sometimes foll by *on* to make or cause to make a beginning of (a process, series of actions, etc)
- 3) (sometimes followed by *up*) to set or be set in motion
- 4) (*intransitive*) to make a sudden involuntary movement of one's body, from or as if from fright; jump
- 5) (*intransitive*; sometimes followed by *up*, *away*, etc) to spring or jump suddenly from a position or place
- 6) to establish or be established; set up
- 7) (*transitive*) to support (someone) in the first part of a venture, career, etc
- 8) to work or cause to work loose
- 9) to enter or be entered in a race
- 10) (*intransitive*) to flow violently from a source
- 11) (*transitive*) to rouse (game) from a hiding place, lair, etc
- 12) (*intransitive*) (esp of eyes) to bulge; pop
- 13) *an archaic word for* startle
- 14) (*intransitive*) (*British, informal*) to commence quarrelling or causing a disturbance

According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the word comes from Old English *steortian* and *stiertan* which are Kentish variants of *styrtan* meaning “to leap up”.

The word *commence* is defined by the Collins English Dictionary as “to start or begin; come or cause to come into being, operation, etc”. According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the word entered the English language around 1300 and comes from Old French *comencier* “to begin, start”.

In order to show examples of synonymous and non-synonymous uses of the three verbs, some sentences from the COHA are provided.

The following three sentences are examples of usages of *begin*, *start* and *commence*:

Later, we **started/*began/*commenced** to confide in each other. (COHA, 2000¹⁵)

I **commenced/*began/*started** my explorations. (COHA, 2001¹⁶)

Tomorrow morning, ten o'clock. We'll **begin/*start/*commence** work. (COHA, 2007¹⁷)

In all three sentences, the words could be substituted with each other without causing a change in meaning.

However, there are also some contexts in which one word is normally preferred over the other two. The word *start*, in contrast to the other words, can be used to describe the action of setting something into motion:

After **starting/beginning/commencing** the machine, I'll go up those stairs and get inside it. (COHA, 2003¹⁸)

As the words *begin* and *commence* are not used to describe an action of setting something into motion, they are not interchangeable with *starting* in this sentence.

Furthermore, there are also some rather fixed phrases in which only one of the words is used:

I also knew that they could not **begin/*start/*commence** to imagine my convent existence. (COHA, 2004¹⁹)

They **started/began/commenced** away from the Germans as fast as they could go. (COHA, 2009²⁰)

The meaning of the first sentence does not change if *begin* is substituted with *start* or *commence*. However, the phrase “can/could not begin to” is commonly used to express that someone is incapable of something. Regarding the second sentence, the verb *start* is often

¹⁵ “The perfect Elizabeth: a tale of two sisters”, Schmais, Libby

¹⁶ “The Cat's Pajamas”, Morrow, James

¹⁷ “Mademoiselle Victorine”, Finerman, Debra

¹⁸ “The Only Known Jump Accross Time”, Mirabelli, Eugene

¹⁹ “The spiral staircase: my climb out of darkness”, Armstrong, Karen

²⁰ “Give me back my legions!”, Turtledove, Harry

used in combination with several different prepositions like, for example, away, to express the initiation of a specific movement. The words *began* and *commence* could only be used with an additional verb in this sentence (e.g. They began to run away from the Germans.)

From the dictionary definitions of the three verbs and from the examples it becomes evident that they are very similar in meaning and there are only minor differences in usage between them. *Commence* has the shortest definition of all three words. *Start*, on the other hand, seems to have a number of additional specific meanings and also *begin* can sometimes denote shades of meanings that would not be denoted by the other two words, if substituted. Furthermore, all three verbs are defined in terms of the respective other words. They can therefore be regarded as near synonyms. Regarding the origins of the words, *begin* and *start* have already existed in Old English, while *commence* was borrowed from French around 1300.

The frequencies of the words in the COHA are presented in figure 18. The COHA was searched for all forms of the verbs.

Figure 18: Overall frequencies of *begin*, *start* and *commence*

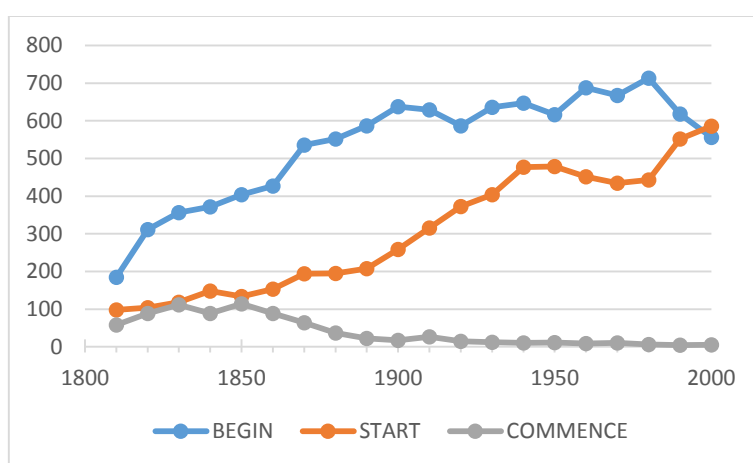
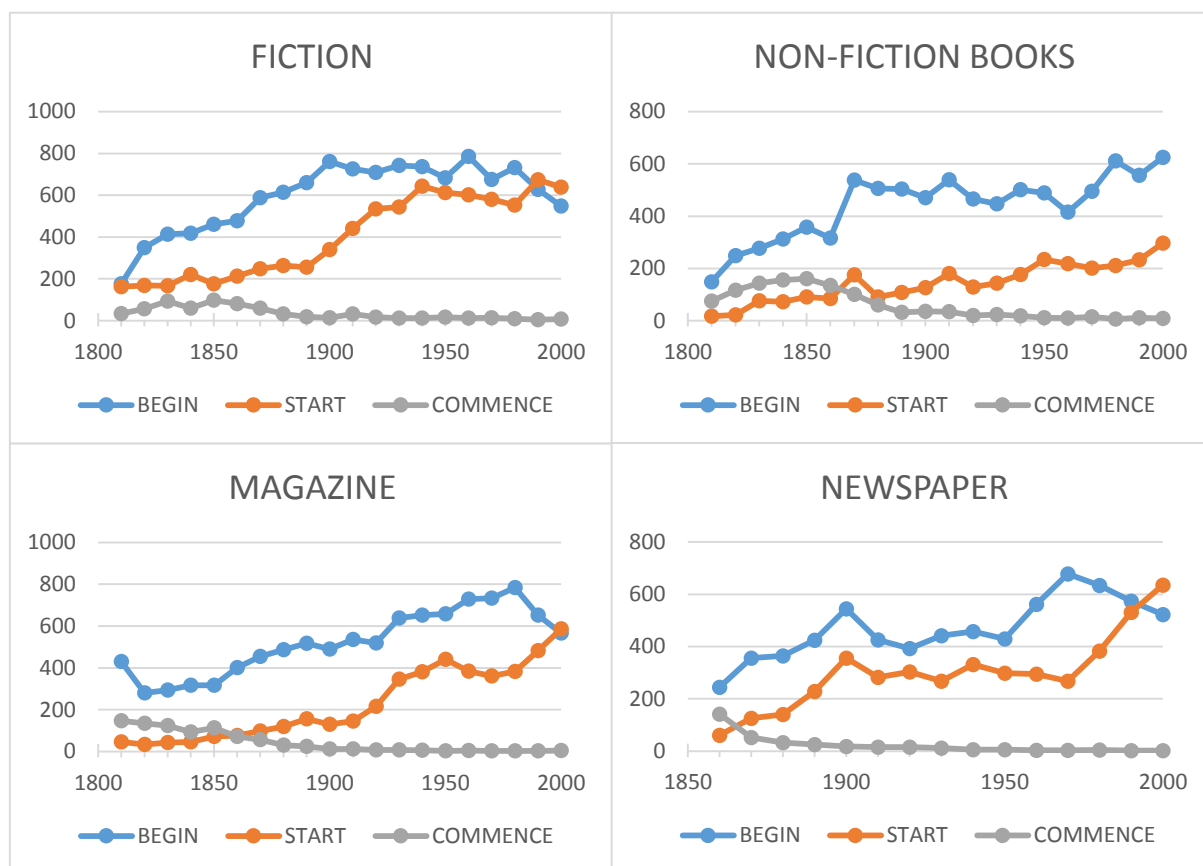


Figure 18 shows that in the 1810s *begin*, with slightly under 200 usages per million words, is used almost twice as often as *start*, with around 100 usages/m. The word *commence* is used even less frequently than *start*. *Commence* increases in frequency until it reaches slightly over 100 usages/m in the 1850s. After that time it steadily decreases in usage until the 2000s, when it is only used around 5 times/m. *Begin* and *start* both constantly increase in frequency throughout the centuries. Until the 1980s *begin* is still used much more frequently than *start*. However, from that time onwards *begin* decreases in frequency and by the 2000s *start* is used more frequently than *begin*.

Looking at the developments in the different genres, as illustrated by figure 19, minor differences in comparison to the overall occurrences of the words become evident.

Figure 19: Frequencies of *begin*, *start* and *commence* in different genres



The developments in the fiction genre strongly resemble the overall developments of the words with the exception that in the 1810s *start* is used equally often as *begin*. In the non-fiction books genre *commence* is used more frequently than *start* until the 1860s. Furthermore, *begin* is still used much more frequently than *commence* in the 2000s. Also in the magazine genre *commence* is used more frequently than *start* at first. From the 1860s onwards, however, *start* is used more frequently. The word *commence* decreases from the 1810s onwards in the magazine and in the newspaper genre. Moreover, in the newspaper genre the differences in frequency of usage of *begin* and *start* do not differ as strongly as in the other genres until the second half of the 20th century.

The stems of all three words are also used in the nouns, *beginning*, *start* and *commencement*. The developments of the nominal uses of the words is presented in figure 20.

Figure 20: Frequencies of nominal uses of *begin*, *start* and *commence*

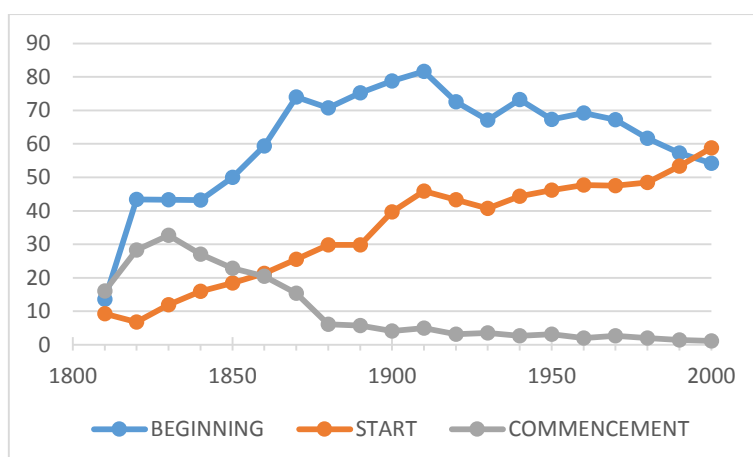


Figure 20 illustrates that the developments of the nouns *beginning* and *start* strongly resemble the developments of the verbs *begin* and *start*. However, in the 1810s *commencement* is used slightly more frequently than the other words. Already in the 1820s *beginning* is then used more frequently than *commencement*. *Commencement* is used more frequently than *start* until the 1860s. From that time onwards *commencement* decreases and *beginning* and *start* increase. Until the 1990s *beginning* is used more frequently than *start*. By the 2000s *start* is the most frequently used out of all three nouns.

Next, the use of *begin*, *start* and *commence* followed by a preposition is presented. Figure 21 shows frequencies of occurrence of each of the words followed by a preposition. The results are normalised according to the overall occurrences of the words in the corpus.

Figure 21: Frequencies of *begin*, *start* and *commence* + preposition

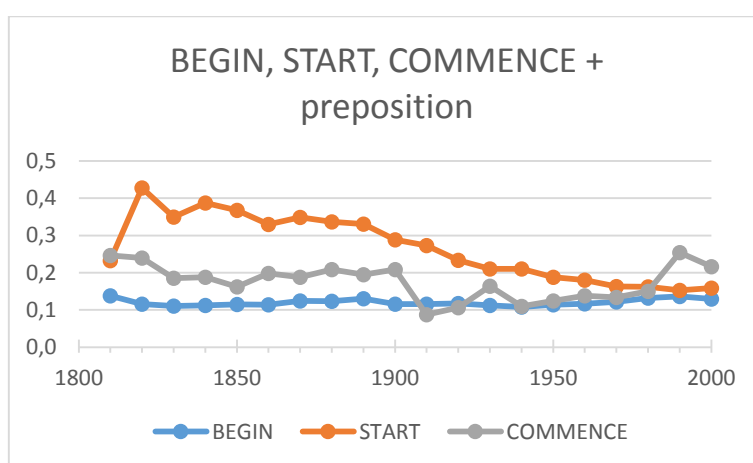


Figure 21 shows that from the 1820s until the 1980s, out of all three words, *start* most strongly tends to be followed by a preposition. The tendency of *commence* to be used before a

preposition fluctuates but is generally higher than that of *begin*. *Begin* stays constant throughout the centuries in figure 21. As *start* steadily decreases in its tendency to be followed by a preposition, *commence*, out of all three words, is the verb most likely followed by a preposition in 1990 and 2000.

Figure 22 presents the developments of the top five prepositions following each of the three verbs.

Figure 22: Top five prepositions following *begin*, *start* and *commence*

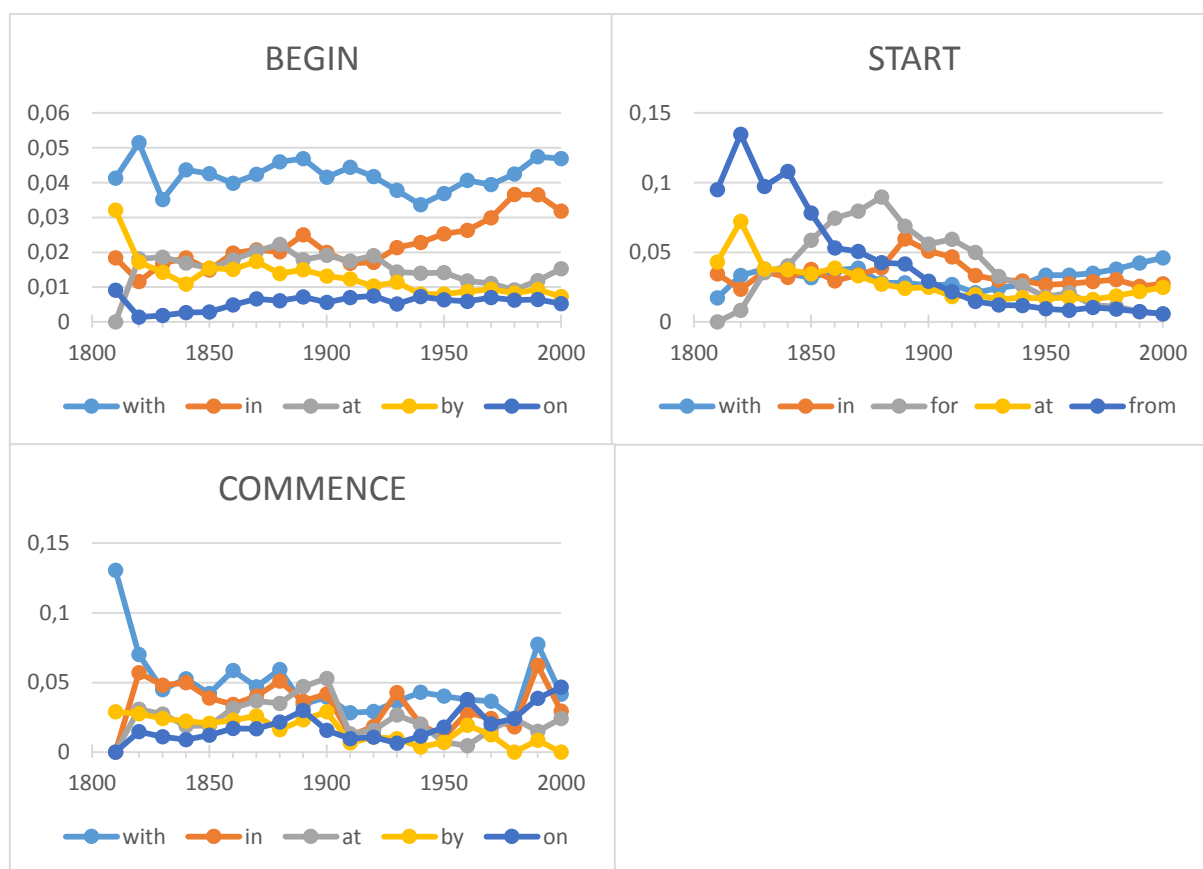


Figure 22 shows that the three verbs are very similar with regard to the prepositions they are followed by. *Begin* and *commence* even show the exact same order of top five prepositions. The prepositions *with*, *in* and *at* occur in the top five prepositions of all three words, *with* being the most frequent and *in* the second most frequent preposition for all three. The word *start* is also often followed by the prepositions *for* and *from*.

In the following the three verbs are analysed according to whether they are followed more likely by a gerund or by an infinitive.

Figure 23: Frequencies of gerund/infinitive uses following *begin*, *start* and *commence*

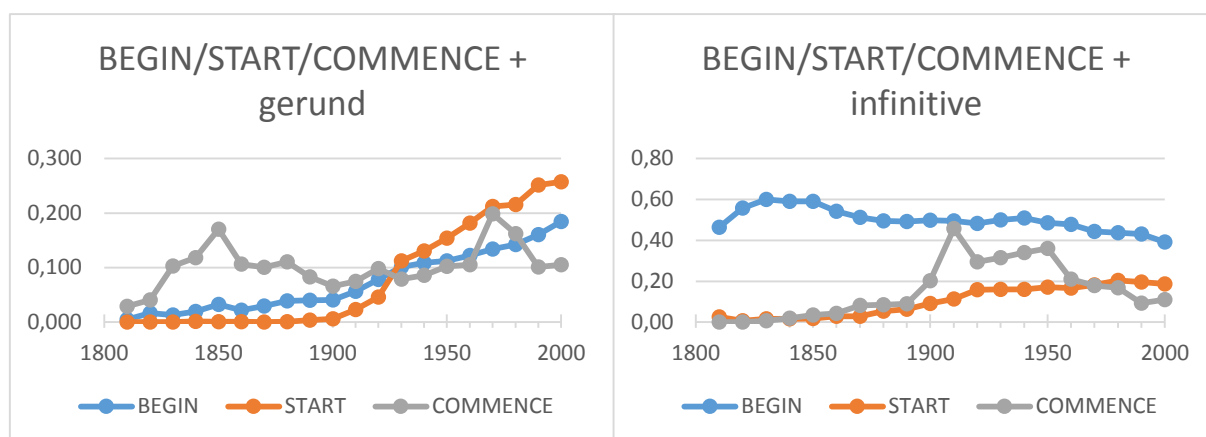
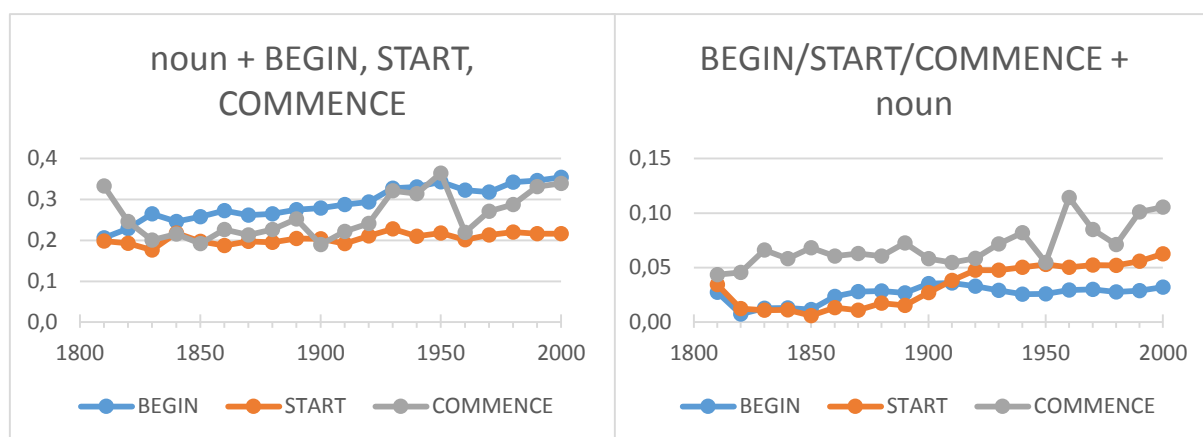


Figure 23 illustrates the tendencies of the three verbs to be followed by a gerund or an infinitive. The word *start* does not show any occurrences before a gerund throughout the 19th century. However, throughout the 20th century its tendency to be followed by a gerund increases significantly. From the 1940s onwards it has the strongest tendency of all three verbs to be followed by a gerund and from the 1980s onwards it is used more often before a gerund than before an infinitive. The word *begin* increases in its tendency to be followed by a gerund from the 1810s onwards. However, it shows a much stronger tendency to be used before an infinitive. From the 1830s to the 1850s *begin* shows its highest tendency to be used with an infinitive and then slowly decreases in this tendency until the 2000s. However, in the 2000s *begin* is still used twice as often with an infinitive than with a gerund. The word *commence* fluctuates in its tendency to be used with a gerund. It is increasingly used with infinitives until the 1910s and shows a relatively high tendency to be used with infinitives throughout the first half of the 20th century. However, this tendency then decreases and from 1970 onwards *commence* is used almost equally often with infinitives as with gerunds.

Furthermore, the words are compared with regard to their tendencies to be preceded or followed by a noun.

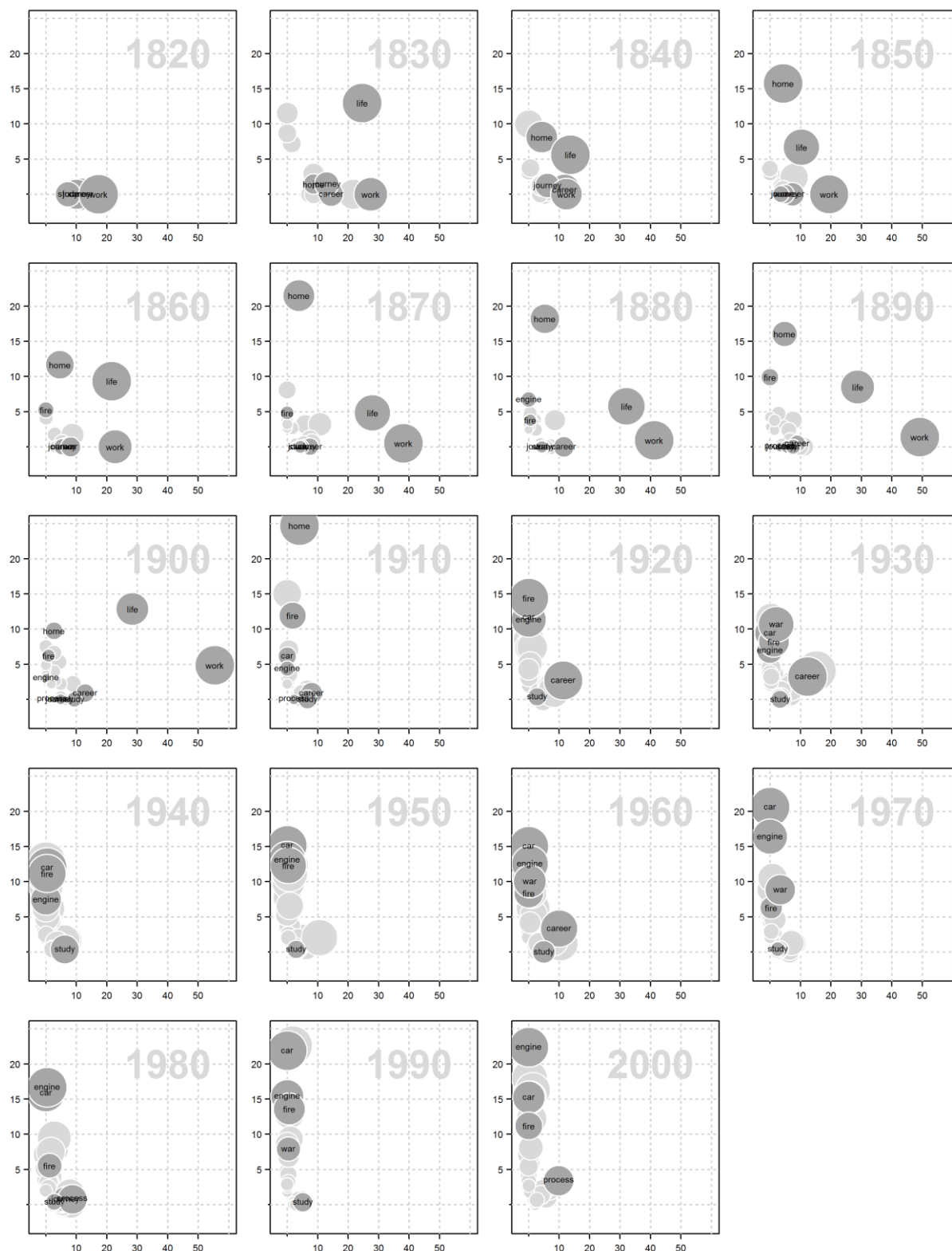
Figure 24: Frequencies of *begin*, *start* and *commence* followed or preceded by nouns



The graphs in figure 24 show that all three verbs are more often directly preceded by a noun, like in the phrase “war began”, than directly followed by a noun, like in the phrase “start work”. The word *begin* increases in its tendency to be preceded by a noun throughout the decades. *Start* shows the least tendency of all three words to be directly preceded by a noun and stays constant in this tendency. *Commence* fluctuates and stays between *begin* and *commence*. Of all three words *commence* shows the highest tendency to be directly followed by a noun. *Begin* and *start* are approximately equally often used directly before a noun throughout the 19th century. During the 20th century *start* has a higher tendency to be directly followed by a noun. Furthermore, it has to be mentioned that all three verbs are more often directly followed by another verb than by a noun (see figure 23).

In order to gain insight into possible changes in meanings, the following chart presents the nominal collocations of *begin* and *start* for each decade. As motion charts can only show the developments of two words, *commence*, as the least frequent of the three verbs is not included in the motion chart analysis. The top hundred collocations within a range of four words were considered.

Figure 25: Nominal collocates of *begin*, *start* and *commence* within four words from the 1820s – the 2000s



The graphs in figure 25 show changes in collocational behaviour of *begin* (x-axis) and *start* (y-axis) from the 1820s until the 2000s. Data from before 1820 could not be included as a

minimum frequency of 5 was set as cut off value in the COHA in order to exclude insignificant results.

The word *career*, for example, is used very frequently as collocate of *begin*. However, during the first half of the 20th century it occurs also a few times with *start* until it disappears from the top 100 collocates of both words in the 1950s. The word *work* is also used frequently with *begin* during the 19th century. Towards the end of the 19th century it strongly increases in frequency with *begin* and is also used a few times with *start*. From the 1900s onwards it no longer appears among the top collocates of either of the two words. The word *journey* is almost exclusively used with *begin* from the 1820s to the 1980s, when it disappears from the top collocations. From the 1820s to the 1990s also the word *study* is used much more often with *begin* than with *start*. The word *process* is used frequently with *begin* from the 1890s onwards and constantly increases as a collocation of *begin*. During the second half of the 19th century it also increases in frequency as collocate of *start*.

The word *Washington* is used very frequently with *start* from the 1830s onwards. However, it decreases in frequency until it is no longer included in the top 100 collocates of either of the two words after the 1910s. The word *home*, which is initially used more often with *begin*, shows high frequencies with *start* from the 1840s onwards and much fewer occurrences with *begin*. However, it is also no longer included in the top 100 collocates of either of the two words after the 1910s. From the 1860s to the 2000s the word *fire* is also a frequent collocate of *start*. The words *car* and *engine* show high frequencies with *start* from the 1880s onwards. Both words increase in frequency with *start* up to the 2000s.

The word *war* tends to be used much more often with *begin* than with *start* from the 1850s to the 1900s. However, from 1900 it steadily increases in frequency with *start* and decreases in frequency with *begin*. In the 20th century it is used much more often with *start* than with *begin*. The word *life* also shows high frequencies as collocate of both words from the 1830s to the 1900s. Still, it is used around twice as often with *begin* as with *start* during this time. After the 1900s it is no longer included in the top 100 collocates of either of the two words.

The results that have been analysed so far show, firstly, that from the 19th century onwards *begin* and *start* increase in frequency, while *commence* decreases in frequency. By the end of the 20th century *commence* occurs only very infrequently in the COHA and does no longer seem to be a commonly used word. While *start* increases in frequency until 2000, *begin*

decreases from the 1980s onwards and is used slightly less frequently than *start* by the 2000s. The genre analysis does not show major differences from the overall results. Still, deviations from the overall results can be found in the non-fiction books genre where *begin* is still used more frequently than *start* in 2000. Furthermore, *commence* is used more frequently in the non-fiction genres than in the fiction genre during the 19th century. Regarding the prepositions they are followed by, the three words strongly resemble each other. *Begin* and *commence* even show the same top five prepositions in the same order. Moreover, the three words approximate in their frequencies of occurrence before a preposition during the 20th century. Regarding the use of gerunds after the three verbs, *commence* is most commonly used with a gerund during the 19th century. During the 20th century *start*, which is not used with gerunds during the 19th century, shows the strongest tendency to be used with gerunds of all three words. Throughout the centuries *begin* most strongly tends to be followed by an infinitive. Furthermore, all three words rather tend to be directly followed by verbs (of any form) than by nouns. However, out of all three words *commence* most strongly tends to be directly followed by a noun. The words do not differ significantly with regard to their usage directly after a noun. The motion chart shows that the near synonyms *begin* and *start* differ in collocates they are used with. Both words have many collocates that are used much less frequently with the respective other word. Moreover, the chart illustrates that *start* tends to be used more often with nouns that refer to specific things or places, while *begin* more frequently collocates with abstract nouns throughout the whole time span. However, the motion chart also shows that *start* is more and more frequently used with collocates that were much more often used with *begin* before.

The results presented for *begin*, *start* and *commence* could be interpreted as depicting a competition.

The word *commence*, with the broadest definition of all three words, decreases in *usage* and is no longer a commonly used word by the late 20th century. It could be assumed that the word became redundant as its meaning could also be expressed by the other two words. The development of *commence* therefore confirms the assumption made in hypothesis 2: If near synonyms do not start to differentiate in any way, one of them gets lost (Sturtevant 1942 [1917]: 99).

The words *begin* and *start*, on the other hand, both rise in frequency until the late 20th century. Only then *begin* slightly decreases in usage and *start* is used more frequently than *begin*. According to hypothesis 3, the co-existence of near synonyms can only occur when there are many contexts in which the two ‘competitors’ are distributed complementarily. Indeed *begin* and *start* do show some differences in usage, especially with regard to semantic properties. It seems as if *begin* is used more likely in combination with abstract terms (e.g. *begin a process*) and *start* is more often related to specific things (e.g. *start the engine*) over the centuries. However, *start* seems to adopt some aspects of usage of *begin*. During the 20th century *start* increases in its usage with gerunds and overtakes *begin* in its tendency to be used with gerunds. Furthermore, *start* is used more and more frequently with several collocates that were used much more often with *begin* before. It could be assumed that because of differences in usage between the two words, like, for example, their preferences for specific collocations, *begin* and *start* are both used frequently for a long time. When *start* adopts some aspects of usage of *begin*, *begin* decreases in usage at the same time. In any case, hypothesis 3 could be confirmed because there seems to be a correlation of complementarity of usage and frequency of usage.

Hypothesis 1 cannot be confirmed by the example of *begin*, *start* and *commence*. It has been claimed that near synonyms tend to differentiate in various ways over time until they are no longer interchangeable (Bréal 1964 [1897]: 27). However, there rather seems to be a convergence between *begin* and *start*. Regarding the word *commence*, the decrease in frequency of usage occurred relatively early during the timespan provided by the COHA and therefore no results about the similarity to the other two words can be taken into account. However, as *commence* is still defined similarly to the other two words today it is assumed that it was too similar to the other two words and instead of differentiating in meaning, or with regard to semantic properties or genre, rather started to decrease.

5.4. Attempt – try

The Collins English Dictionary provides the following definitions for the verb *attempt*:

1. to make an effort (to do something) or to achieve (something); try
2. to try to surmount (an obstacle)
3. to try to climb
4. (*archaic*) to attack
5. (*archaic*) to tempt

According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the verb entered the English language in the late 14th century and came from Old French *attempter* and Latin *attemptare* ("to try").

The verb *try*, on the other hand, is defined by the Collins English Dictionary as having the following meanings:

2. *when tr, may take an infinitive*, sometimes with *to* replaced by *and* to make an effort or attempt
3. *(transitive) often foll by out* to sample, test, or give experimental use to (something) in order to determine its quality, worth, etc
3. *(transitive)* to put strain or stress on
4. *(transitive; often passive)* to give pain, affliction, or vexation to: *I have been sorely tried by those children*
5. to examine and determine the issues involved in (a cause) in a court of law; to hear evidence in order to determine the guilt or innocence of (an accused); to sit as judge at the trial of (an issue or person)
6. *(transitive)* to melt (fat, lard, etc) in order to separate out impurities
7. *(transitive) usually foll by out (obsolete)* to extract (a material) from an ore, mixture, etc, usually by heat; refine

According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the word entered the English language around 1300 in the sense of "examine judiciously, discover by evaluation, test". By the mid-14th century it also had the meaning "sit in judgment of" and "attempt to do". The word comes from Anglo-French *trier*, from Old French *trier* "to pick out, cull" and from Gallo-Roman "**triare*" (Online Etymology Dictionary).

From the definitions of the two words it is obvious that they are very similar in meaning. However, as the two words are not completely synonymous, some examples of their usages in different contexts are provided in the following.

For example, the two words can both be used in the following sentences:

Brenna cleared her throat and **attempted/*tried** to match her voice to the proper note. (COHA, 2000²¹)

I **tried/*attempted** to stop him but he overruled me. (COHA, 2001²²)

²¹ "Tears of the moon", Roberts, Nora

²² "Chains of Junkdom", Omtatah, Okoiti

In the two sentences above, *attempt* and *try* can be substituted with each other because both words can have the meaning of making an effort to do something. The meaning of the sentences stays the same if the words are exchanged.

However, both words also have meanings the other word does not have. In the following sentence only *attempt* can be used:

...obviously it was no longer fit to **attempt/try** the passage of the river. (COHA, 1942²³)

In this sentence *attempt* cannot be substituted with *try* because only *attempt* carries the meaning of trying to overcome an obstacle. Still, the sentence would not be wrong with *try* instead of *attempt*, but the meaning would change. In contrast to *try*, *attempt* carries the additional meaning of trying to overcome something which is difficult to overcome.

There are also some cases in which only *try* can be used:

One blogger even trashed the place without **trying/attempting** the food. (COHA, 2006²⁴)

You're about to **try/attempt** my patience too far. (COHA, 1984²⁵)

When we are **tried/attempted** by God, we remember Him and praise Him for everything. (COHA, 1990²⁶)

My understanding was that we were here to **try/attempt** the case of George Benson, indicted by the grand jury for murder. (COHA, 1975²⁷)

In the sentences above *try* cannot be substituted with *attempt* because *try* carries some meanings *attempt* cannot express. In the first sentence *try* is used in the sense of testing the quality of something. In the second sentence it expresses that someone's patience is strained. In the third sentence it expresses that someone is given pain and in the last sentence *try* refers to holding a trial.

Both words are defined in terms of the respective other word and can therefore be regarded as near synonyms. Nevertheless, there are also some meanings that are more commonly

²³ "Ivory Mischief", Meeker, Arthur

²⁴ San Francisco Chronicle: 060219: CHRONICLE MAGAZINE; DINING OUT; pg. 40, "Fire and Spice; Dosa offers a contemporary, hip taste of South Indian cuisine", Bauer, Michael

²⁵ "Bishop's Heir", Katherine Kurtz

²⁶ History Today: Sep90: Vol. 40 Issue 9, p7, "The bourgeois revolution: A mirage?", Russell, Conrad

²⁷ "Massacre at Fall Creek", West, Jessamyn

expressed by one of the words. The verb *attempt*, for example, is often used when referring to surmounting or climbing an obstacle. The verb *try*, on the other hand, is often used in the sense of “to test” as well as to refer to examining issues in a law court. Both words are borrowed from French and did not exist in Old English. While *try* is already used from 1300 onwards, *attempt* only enters the English language in the late 14th century.

The following graph shows the overall frequencies of all forms of the two verbs from the 1820s to the 2000s.

Figure 26: Overall frequencies of *attempt* and *try*

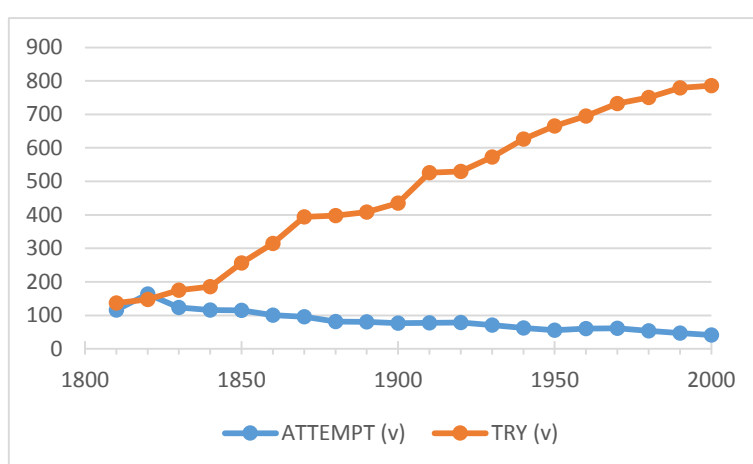
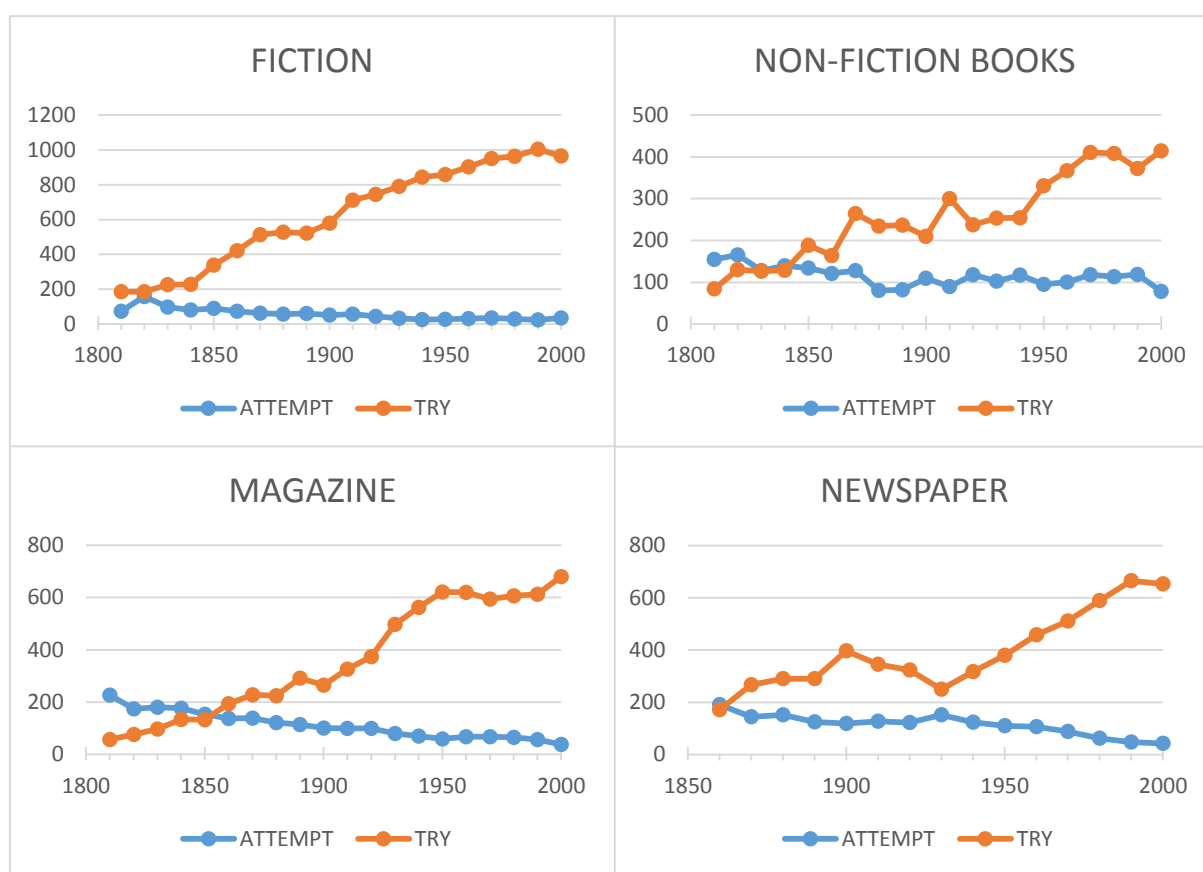


Figure 26 shows that at the beginning of the 19th century both verbs are used approximately equally often, around 100 to 200 times per million words. However, from that time onwards *try* increases significantly in frequency until it reaches almost 800 usages/m. In contrast, the word *attempt* decreases in frequency until 2000, when it only reaches below 50 usages/m.

The developments look slightly different for the different genres provided by the COHA and are illustrated in figure 27.

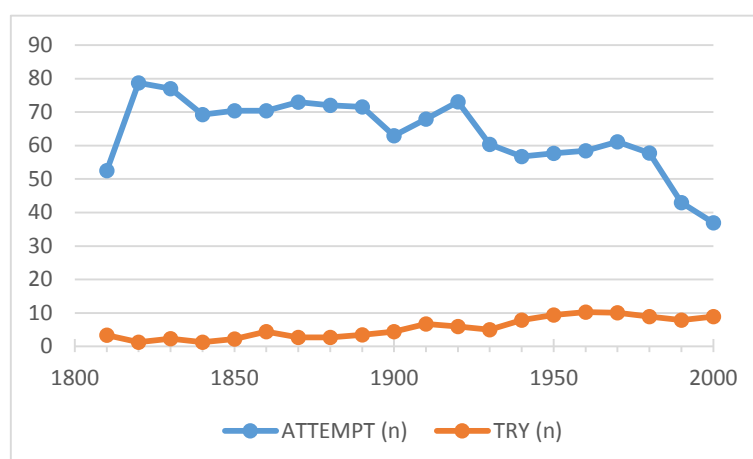
Figure 27: Overall frequencies of *attempt* and *try* in different genres



In the fiction genre the divergence of *attempt* and *try* is most significant with *try* reaching almost 1000 usages/m by the end of the 20th century and *attempt* only around 30 usages/m. In all the other genres provided by the COHA the divergence between the two words is still significant but the numbers do not differ from each other as strongly as in the fiction genre. Furthermore, during the first half of the 19th century *attempt* is used more often than *try* in all three non-fiction genres.

Both words are also used as nouns. The developments of the nominal uses of the words is presented in figure 28.

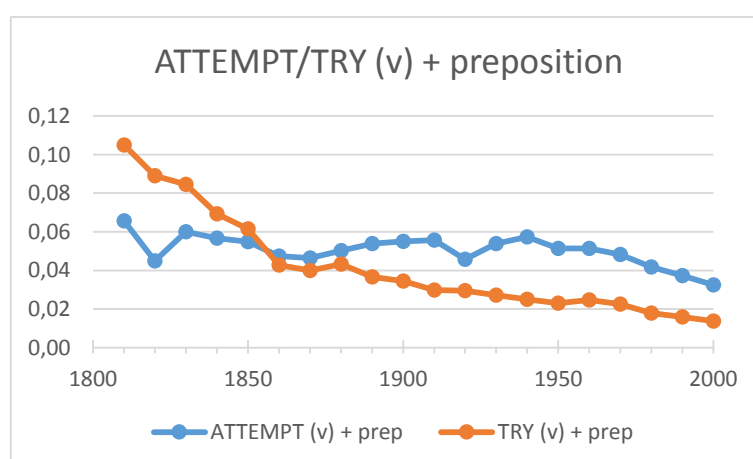
Figure 28: Frequencies of nominal uses of *attempt* and *try*



In their use as nouns, the words develop differently than in their verbal use. Throughout the whole time span the noun *attempt* is used more often than the noun *try*. The noun *try* is used very infrequently throughout the 19th century. However, it rises slightly in frequency until the 2000s, when it reaches almost 10 usages/m. The noun *attempt* is used between 50 and 80 times/m until the end of the 20th century, when it decreases to below 40 usages/m.

Furthermore, the two verbs are examined according to their tendencies to be followed by a preposition. The frequencies of usage with prepositions are presented in figure 28.

Figure 29: Frequencies of *attempt/try* + preposition



While *attempt* stays relatively constant in its tendency to be followed by a preposition and only slightly decreases in this tendency during the second half of the 20th century, *try* significantly decreases in usage with a preposition from 1810 to 2000.

The following graphs present the top five prepositions used after each of the verbs.

Figure 30: Top five prepositions following *attempt* and *try*

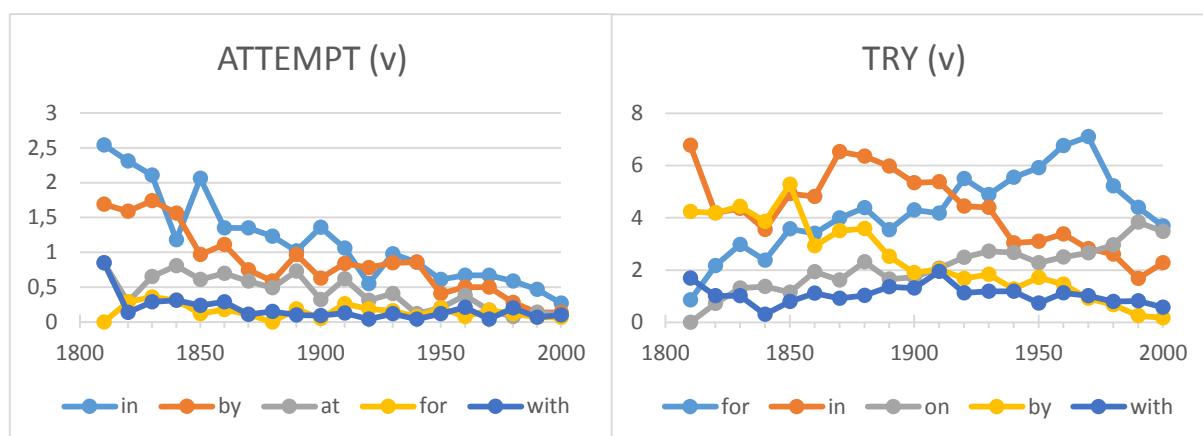


Figure 30 shows that both verbs are very similar with regard to the prepositions they are followed by. The prepositions *in*, *for*, *by* and *with* occur frequently with both verbs. Furthermore, *attempt* is also often followed by the preposition *at* and *try* often occurs before the preposition *by*. Throughout the centuries, *attempt* is most often followed by the preposition *in*. *Try* is most often followed by *in* during the 19th century and by *for* during the 20th century.

In the following the two verbs are analysed according to whether they are followed more likely by a gerund or by an infinitive.

Figure 31: Frequencies of gerund/infinitive uses following *attempt* and *try*

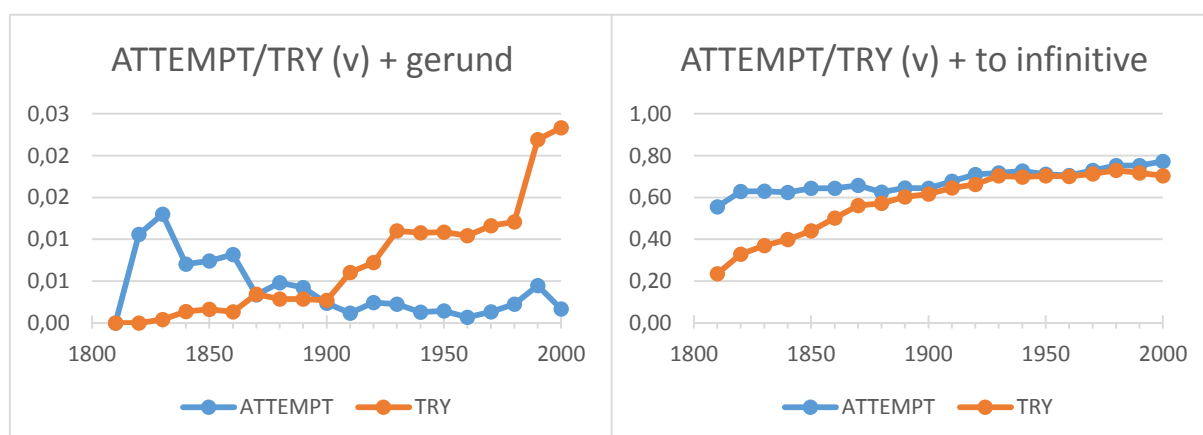
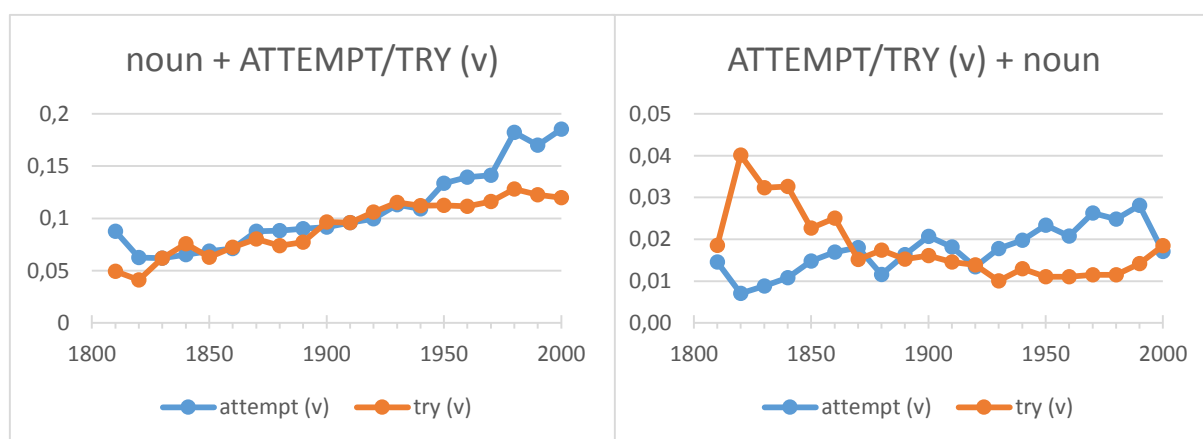


Figure 31 shows that both, *attempt* and *try*, are used much more often with an infinitive than with a gerund. While during the 19th century *attempt* is followed more often by an infinitive than *try*, both words show approximately the same frequencies with infinitives during the 20th century. Regarding the usages with gerunds, *attempt* shows higher frequencies during the 19th century but then decreases in usages with gerunds. *Try*, on the other hand, increases in frequency of usage with gerunds from the 1810s to the 2000s, where it is used much more often with gerunds than *attempt*.

Another aspect of the two words that is compared is the development of their usages directly before a noun.

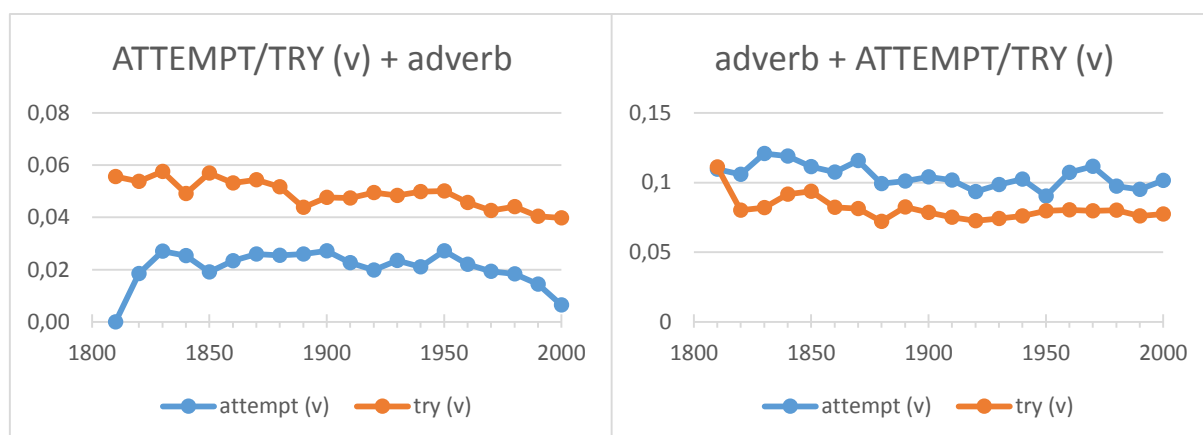
Figure 32: Frequencies of *attempt* and *try* followed by nouns



The graphs in figure 32 show that both verbs are more often directly preceded by a noun than directly followed by a noun. During the second half of the 20th century *attempt* shows a higher tendency to be used directly after a noun than *try*. During the 19th century *try* is used slightly more often directly before a noun like in “trying experiments”. During the 20th century the verb *attempt* is used slightly more often directly before a noun like in “attempt suicide”. In the 2000s both words show approximately the same frequencies of being directly followed by a noun.

Furthermore, the two verbs are also compared with regard to their tendencies to be preceded or followed by adverbs.

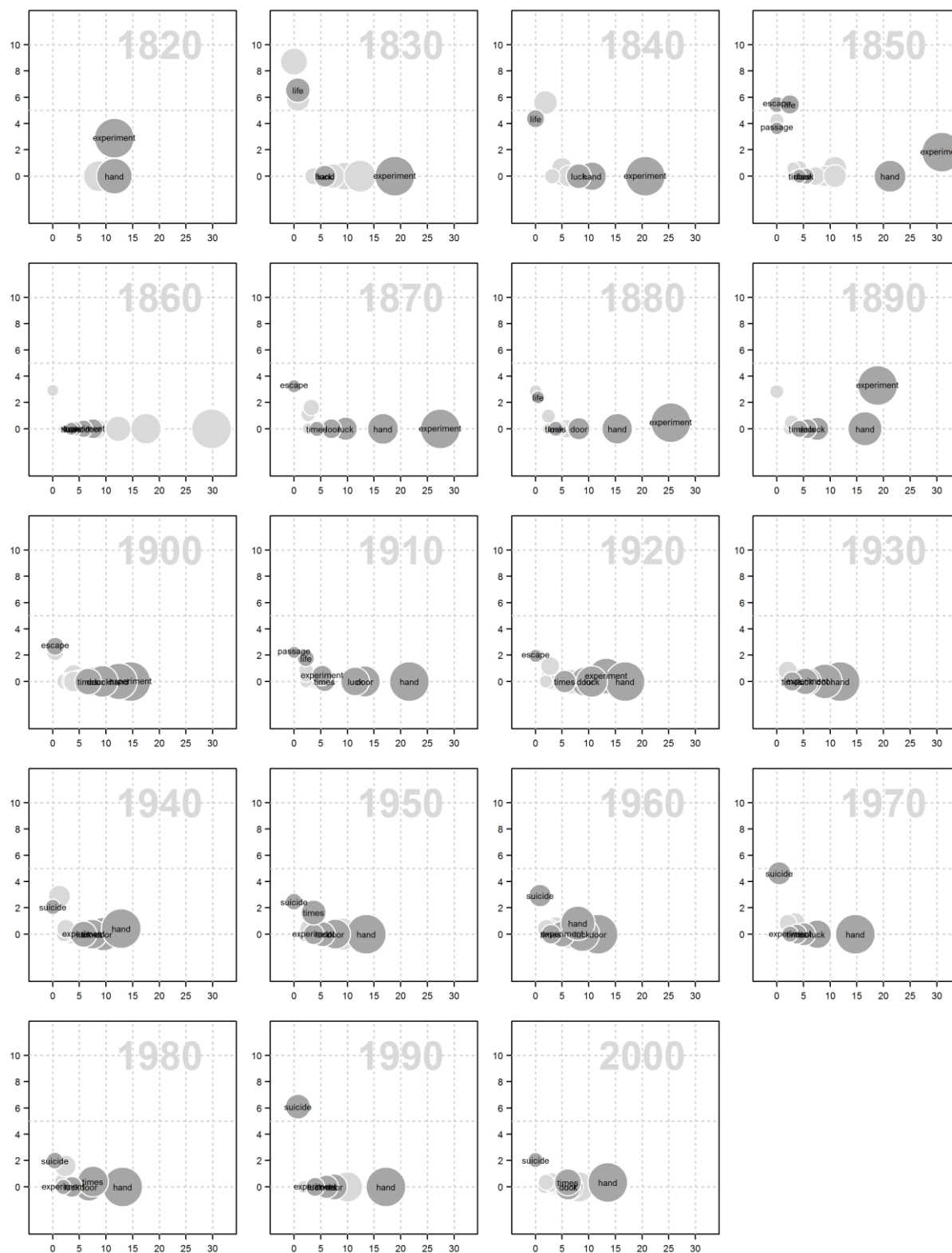
Figure 33: Frequencies of *attempt* and *try* preceded and followed by adverbs



The results in figure 33 show that *try* tends more strongly to be followed by an adverb than *attempt* from the 1810s to the 2000s. In contrast, *attempt* tends more strongly to be preceded by an adverb than *try* throughout the centuries. The situation stays relatively constant for the whole time span provided by the COHA.

The following chart presents the nominal collocations for *attempt* and *try* for each decade in order to gain insight into possible changes in meanings of the two words. The top hundred collocations following the two verbs within a range of two words were considered.

Figure 34: Nominal collocates following *attempt* and *try* within two words from the 1820s – the 2000s



The graphs in figure 34 show changes in collocational behaviour of *try* (x-axis) and *attempt* (y-axis) from the 1820s until the 2000s. Data from before 1820 could not be included as a

minimum frequency of 5 was set as cut off value in the COHA in order to exclude insignificant results. Figure 34 shows that most of the top 100 collocates of each word do not occur frequently with the respective other word. There are almost no nouns that frequently occur with both, *attempt* and *try*.

For example, the word *try* is frequently used with the collocate *experiment*. From the 1870s to the 1900s *experiment* is the most frequent collocate following *try*. During the 20th century its frequency with *try* then decreases. The word shows much fewer uses with *attempt*. Also *hand*, like in the phrase “try one’s hand at” is a very frequent collocate of *try* and shows much fewer occurrences with *attempt*. Throughout the centuries another frequent collocate of *try* is *door*, like in the phrase “to try the door”. It is most frequently used with *try* in the 1910s and does at no point occur in the top 100 collocates of *attempt*. Also the words *luck*, like in the phrase “to try one’s luck”, and the word *times*, like in “to try many times” occur frequently with *try* throughout the centuries. While *times* also shows a few occurrences with *attempt*, *luck* does not occur with *attempt* throughout the whole time span.

During the 19th century a frequent collocate of *attempt* is *escape*. It is most frequently used with *attempt* in the 1860s. The word is at no point included in the top 100 collocates of *try*. During the 19th century other frequent collocates of *attempt* are *life*, like in the phrase “attempt one’s life” and *passage*. From the 1940s onwards the word *suicide* is used frequently as collocate of *attempt*.

The results that have been presented in this section show, firstly, that from the early 19th century onwards the verbs *attempt* and *try* diverge in frequency of usage. While *attempt* constantly *decreases* in usage, *try* significantly increases in usage until the 2000s. This development is found in all four genres provided by the COHA. The strongest divergence between the two verbs can be observed in the fiction genre. For the nominal uses of *attempt* and *try*, the situation is different. The noun *attempt* is used much more often than the noun *try* from the 1810s onwards. However, the noun *attempt* decreases in frequency of usage over the centuries, while the noun *try* slightly increases until the 2000s. Still, in the 2000s the noun *attempt* is used around four times as often as the noun *try*. Both words are rather similar with regard to prepositions they are followed by. When it comes to the usage with gerunds or to-infinitives, both words are used more often with the latter. *Attempt* does not show much

change with either of the two. The verb *try*, on the other hand, increases in usage with both, to-infinitives and gerunds. While during the 19th century *attempt* shows a greater tendency to occur with to-infinitives and gerunds, during the 20th century *try* tends more strongly to be used with gerunds and both words show equal tendencies to be used with to-infinitives. No major changes can be observed with regard to whether the two verbs are preceded or followed by nouns. The analysis of their use with adverbs shows that throughout the centuries *try* more strongly tends to be followed by an adverb than *attempt* and *attempt* more strongly tends to be preceded by an adverb than *try*. The results that are illustrated in the motion chart correspond to what has been found in the Collins English Dictionary. *Attempt* seems to be used more often in the sense of making efforts to overcome something that is not pleasant. *Try*, on the other hand, seems to be used for everyday actions (hand, luck, door) or in the sense of testing something (experiment). The motion chart does not point to major changes in meaning of the two words. However, it has to be mentioned that the search does only yield a few entries for the beginning of the 19th century which is exactly the time when the two verbs began to diverge in frequency.

Hypothesis 1, which described the assumption that near synonyms tend to diverge in various ways over time (Bréal 1964 [1897]: 27) cannot be confirmed by the example of *attempt* and *try*. The two words show several differences in meaning and syntactic constructions. However, these differences can be observed throughout the whole time span provided by the COHA. It cannot be proven whether these differences developed out of a strong similarity in usage of the two words.

Both words continuously diverge in frequency throughout the whole timespan provided by the COHA. From the results it becomes clear that both words, while diverging in frequency, also differ in some aspects of their usage, especially with regard to collocations they are used with. In hypothesis 2 it has been assumed that one word ceases to be used if both words are too similar and differentiation does not occur (Sturtevant 1942 [1917]: 99). The development of *attempt* and *try* seems to refute the hypothesis as the words could be regarded as different enough to co-exist next to each other. However, it is difficult to say what is different enough for two words to co-exist next to each other. Furthermore, *attempt* only very slowly decreases in frequency and is still in use 200 years after the words began to diverge. It could be assumed that because of the differences in meaning and syntactic constructions exhibited by the two

words, *attempt* only decreases slowly and is still needed to express what *try* cannot express as well. It could also be observed that, while *attempt* decreases in frequency, *try* slowly starts to adopt some aspects of usage of *attempt*. It increases in its nominal use as well as with gerunds and to-infinitives. This development confirms the assumption that while one word ceases to be used its near synonym takes over some of its contents.

In hypothesis 3 it has been assumed that near-synonymous co-occurrence can in some contexts be sustained, when there are many contexts in which the 'competitors' are distributed complementarily. The fact that the words show some differences in usage while co-existing over a long time next to each other confirms the hypothesis. Even though there is a significant divergence in frequency of the words, *attempt* is still a commonly used word in English and often has to be used to express what *try* cannot express as well.

5.5. Anger – rage – wrath (– ire)

The noun *anger* is defined by the Collins English Dictionary as “a feeling of great annoyance or antagonism as the result of some real or supposed grievance; rage; wrath”. According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, it was used from the mid-13th century onwards and came from Old Norse *angr* (“distress, grief, sorrow, affliction”). At first it meant “distress, suffering; anguish, agony” and “hostile attitude, ill will, surliness”. The sense of “rage, wrath” developed in the early 14th century. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

The Collins English Dictionary defines *rage* as follows:

1. intense anger; fury
2. violent movement or action, esp of the sea, wind, etc
3. great intensity of hunger, sexual desire, or other feelings
4. aggressive behaviour associated with a specified environment or activity
5. a fashion or craze (esp in the phrase *all the rage*)

According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the word entered the English language around 1300 and originally was used in the sense of “madness, insanity; fit of frenzy; anger, wrath; fierceness in battle; violence of storm, fire, etc.” It came from Old French *rage*, *raige* meaning “spirit, passion, rage, fury, madness”, from Medieval Latin *rabia* and from Latin *rabies* “madness, rage, fury”. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

The word *wrath* is defined by the Collins English dictionary as “angry, violent, or stern indignation” and “divine vengeance or retribution”. Its meaning of “a fit of anger or an act

resulting from anger” is archaic. According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the word comes from Old English *wræððu* meaning "anger" from *wrað* "angry".

The Collins English Dictionary defines the word *ire* as “(literary) anger; wrath”. According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, it entered the English language around 1300 and came from Old French *ire* "anger, wrath, violence" and from Latin *ira* "anger, wrath, rage, passion".

In the following, some example sentences are provided to illustrate the similarities and differences of the four nouns.

As can be seen from the dictionary definitions, all four words can be used to describe a feeling of great annoyance or indignation:

Rather than feel fear, I chose **anger/*rage/*wrath/*ire**, and it swept through me like fire. (COHA, 2000²⁸)

Let's stop right there at those frightening generational gaps that **rage/*anger/*wrath/*ire** between us. (COHA, 2002²⁹)

Now, do you run off, terrified of my **wrath/*anger/*rage/*ire**, or linger to offer your condolences? (COHA, 2000³⁰)

Ire/*anger/*rage/*wrath tinged her cheeks with a hint of color. (COHA, 2006³¹)

In the sentences above, the four nouns can be used more or less interchangeably. All four sentences make sense with all four words. However, there are slight differences in meaning as the words *rage* and *wrath*, in contrast to *anger* and *ire*, convey a more intense or violent atmosphere. In the following sentences this becomes even more obvious:

The problems being considered should not raise the **ire/*anger/*rage/*wrath** of administrators, school boards, or the community. (COHA, 2002³²)

He felt a small tug of **anger/*rage/*wrath/*ire**, but he would not say anything of it [...]. (COHA, 2002³³)

²⁸ “Bone hunter”, Andrews, Sarah

²⁹ “The Mercy Seat”, LaBute, Neil

³⁰ “Come near me”, Michaels, Kasey

³¹ “Priceless”, Stewart, Mariah

³² “Challenging Students with the Tools of Critical Thinking”, Wright, Ian

³³ “The last full measure”, Shaara, Jeff

It is still possible to substitute *anger* and *ire* in the sentences above with the other words. However, in the first sentence it is very unlikely that school administrators would show intense anger or aggressive behaviour. The second sentence also illustrates that *rage* and *wrath*, in contrast to *anger* and *ire*, are normally not used to describe feelings that one feels only a little. It is therefore much more common to use anger or ire in the sentences above.

The following two examples show contexts in which the words *rage* and *wrath* are more likely to occur:

[...] she understood how one person could injure another in the red haze of **rage/*anger/*wrath/*ire**. (COHA, 2000³⁴)

The **wrath/*anger/*rage/*ire** of God has come upon you as you deserved. (COHA, 1983³⁵)

Also in the sentences above the four words can be used interchangeably. However, in the first sentence the word *rage* and also *wrath* fit best as both words describe an intense or violent form of anger. In the second sentence the word *wrath* fits best as, in contrast to the other words, it conveys a feeling of “divine vengeance or retribution” (Collins English Dictionary).

To sum up, what has been found so far, the four nouns *anger*, *rage*, *wrath* and *ire* are defined similarly in the Collins English dictionary. It seems like the words *rage*, *wrath* and *ire* can only be defined in terms of *anger* and also *anger* is defined in terms of *rage* and *wrath*. *Ire*, on the other hand, is defined as being synonymous with *anger* and *wrath* and as being used in literary contexts. Furthermore, they are also interchangeable in many contexts. It could therefore be assumed that the words are near synonyms. However, they are not completely synonymous as the words *rage* and *wrath* are ascribed some additional specific meanings. Both words are described as conveying a sense of violence. Furthermore, *rage* is defined as having the additional meaning of great intensity of feelings other than anger (hunger, sexual desire) and as describing a fashion craze. *Wrath*, on the other hand, can also be related to divine indignation.

In the following the overall frequencies of occurrence in the COHA from the 1810s to the 2000s are presented.

³⁴ “Our husband”, Bond, Stephanie

³⁵ National Geographic: 1983: October: 418-462, “The World of Luther”, Severy, Merle

Figure 35: Overall frequencies of *anger*, *rage*, *wrath* and *ire* in the COHA

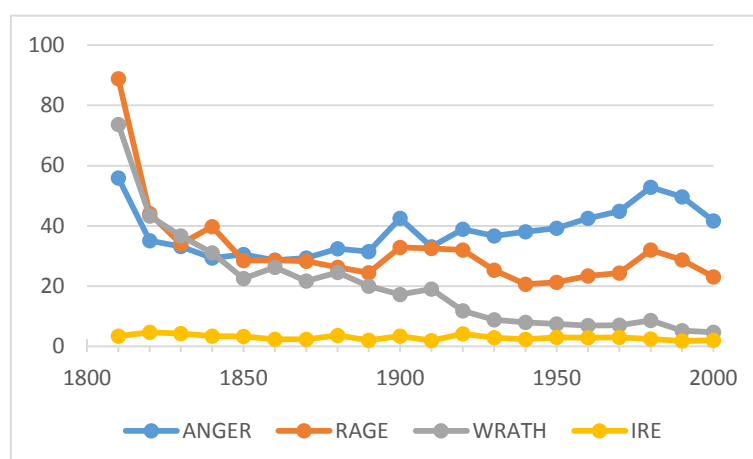
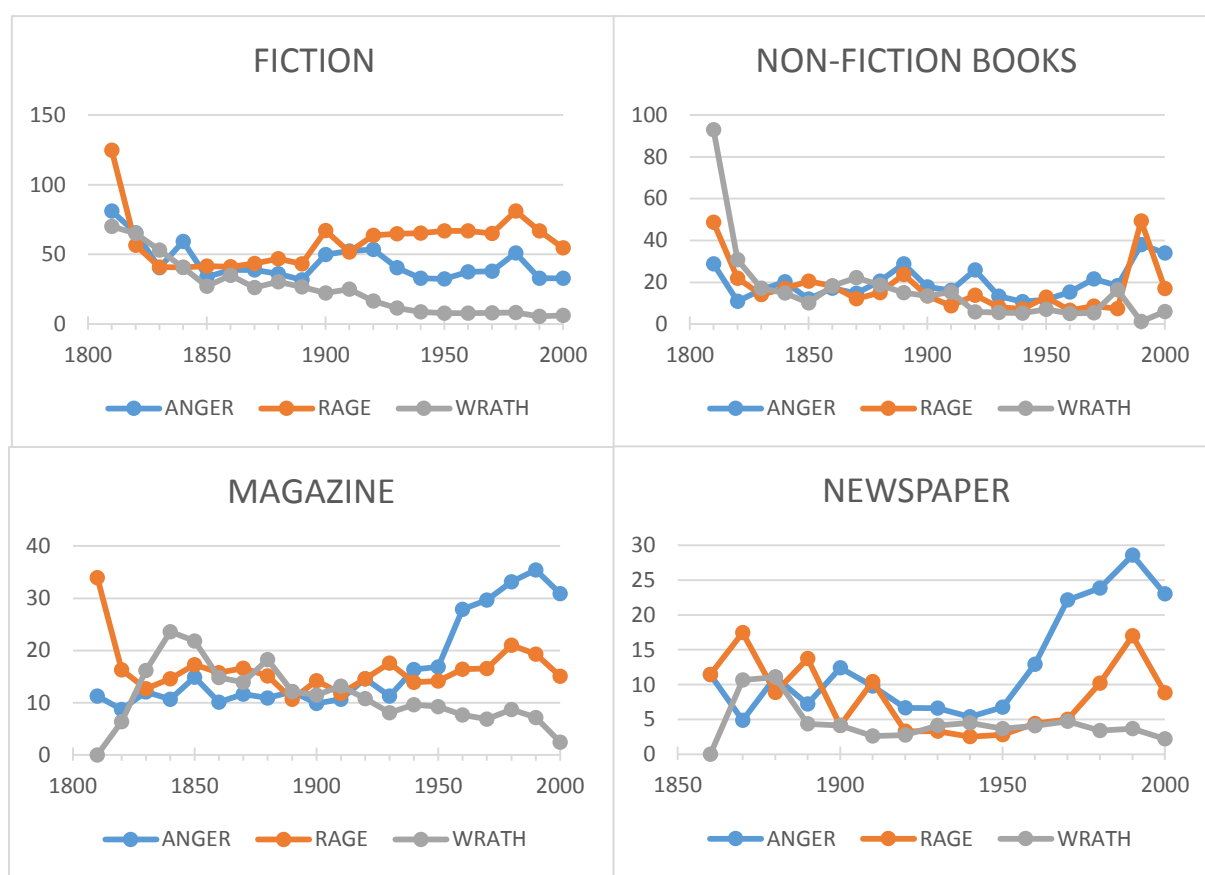


Figure 35 shows that the words *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* are used approximately equally often until the end of the 19th century. The three words show frequencies of 20 to 40 usages per million words. From that time onwards a divergence in frequency of usage of the three words can be observed. For *anger* frequencies of around 40 to 50 usages/m can be observed during the 20th century. The word *rage* is used between 20 and 30 times/m during the 20th century and *wrath* decreases to below 10 usages/m. The word *ire* constantly stays below 5 usages/m from the 1810s to the 2000s. Because of its very infrequent usage throughout the whole timespan provided by the COHA, the word *ire* is not included in further searches.

The frequencies of *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* in different genres are presented below.

Figure 36: Frequencies of *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* in different genres



The development in the four genres provided by the COHA slightly differ from each other. In the three non-fiction genres the divergence in frequency between the three words occurs much later than in the fiction genre. In the magazine and newspaper genres a great divergence can be observed from the 1960s onwards. In the non-fiction books genre a divergence can only be observed at the end of the 20th century.

There are other words that are built from the same word stems as *anger* and *rage*. The frequencies of these words are considered and presented in figure 36

Figure 37: Frequencies of verbal, adjectival and adverbial uses of *anger* and *rage*

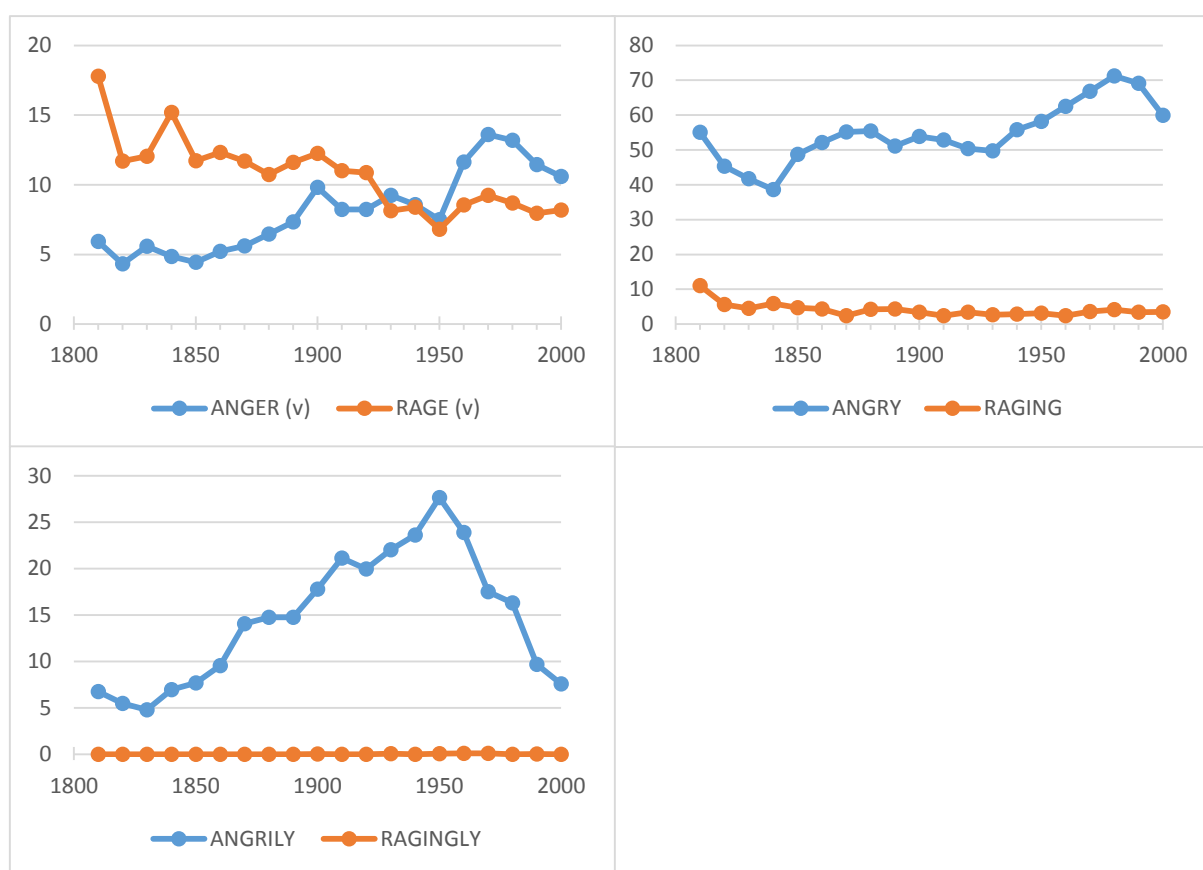


Figure 37 shows that the verb *rage* is used much more often than the verb *anger* during the 19th century. However, the verb *rage* decreases in frequency and the verb *anger* increases in frequency of usage throughout the centuries. From the 1950s onwards the verb *anger* is used more often than the verb *rage*. In contrast, the adjective *raging* shows only few occurrences in comparison to the adjective *angry* throughout the centuries. The adverb *ragingly* only occurs a few times in the whole corpus. *Angrily*, on the other hand, steadily increases in frequency until it reaches almost 30 usages/m in the 1950s. However, from that time onwards it decreases again in frequency to below 10 usages/m in the 2000s.

Next, the use of the nouns *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* followed and preceded by a preposition is presented. Figure 38 shows frequencies of occurrence of each of the words followed and preceded by a preposition. The results are normalised according to the overall occurrences of the words in the corpus.

Figure 38: Frequencies of anger, rage and *wrath* followed and preceded by a preposition

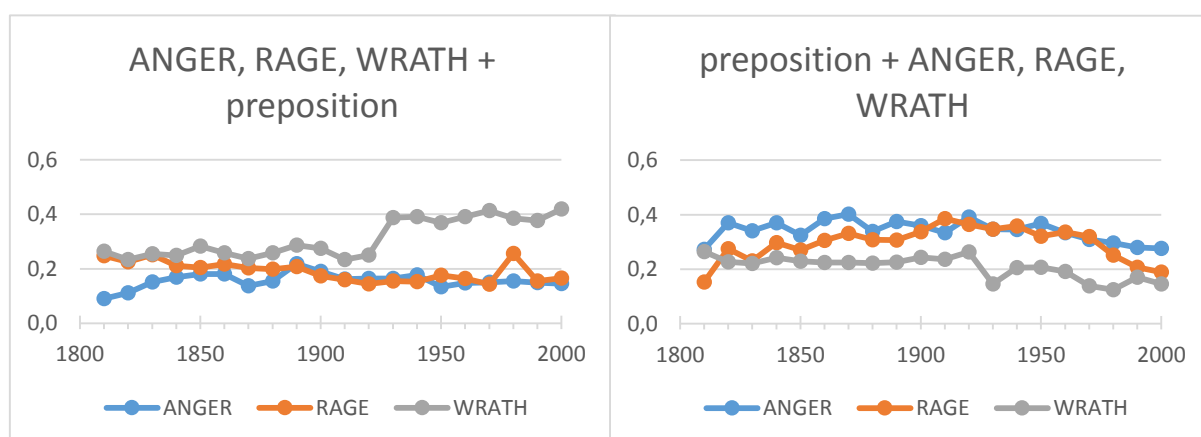
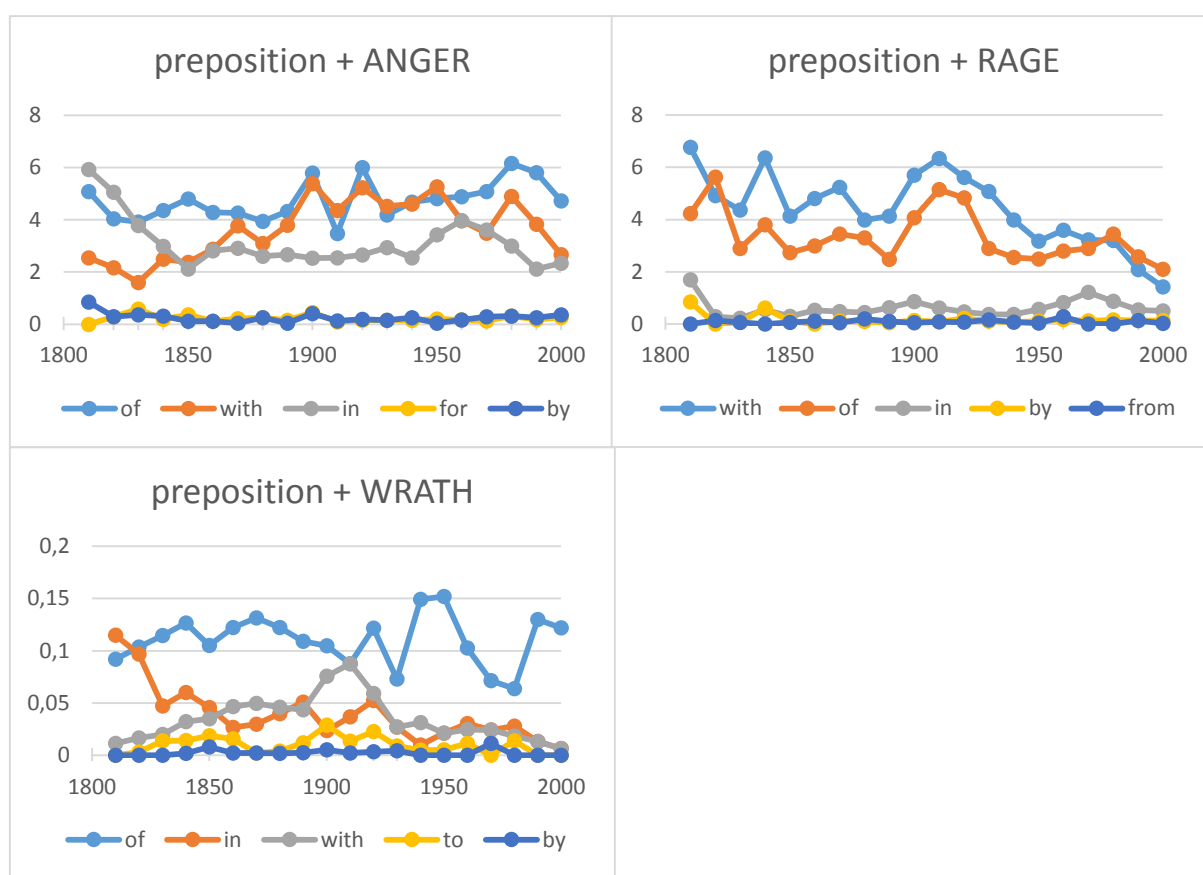


Figure 38 shows that *wrath*, out of all three nouns most strongly tends to be followed by a preposition from the 1810s onwards. At the beginning of the 20th century it even increases further in its tendency to be followed by a preposition. During the 19th century *anger* is used slightly less often before a preposition than the other two words. From 1890 onwards *anger* and *rage* show approximately the same tendencies to be followed by prepositions. In contrast, *wrath* shows the least tendency to be preceded by a preposition throughout the centuries. During the 19th century *anger*, out of all three nouns, is the one most likely to be followed by a preposition. Until the 1970s *anger* and *rage* then show very similar frequencies. From the 1980s to the 2000s *anger* shows the highest tendency to be preceded by a preposition.

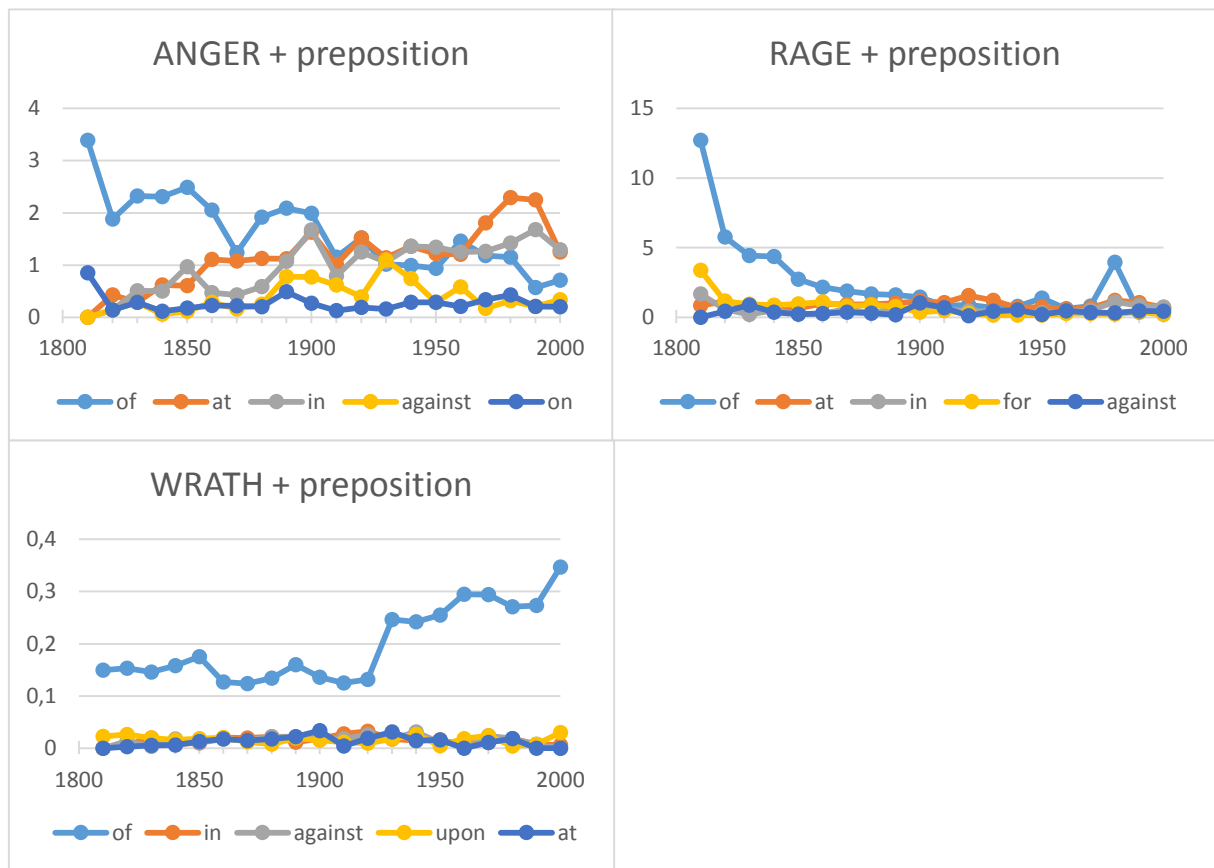
The developments of the top five prepositions preceding and following each noun are presented in figure 39 and figure 40.

Figure 39: Frequencies of top five prepositions preceding *anger*, *rage* and *wrath*



The three nouns are very similar with regard to the prepositions they are preceded by most frequently. The prepositions *of*, *with*, *in*, and *by* occur in the top five prepositions of all three nouns. Throughout the centuries *anger* and *wrath* are most likely preceded by the preposition *of*. *Rage* is most likely preceded by the preposition *with* until the 1980s. From the 1980s onwards *of* is also the most frequent preposition preceding *rage*. Furthermore, *anger* is also often preceded by the preposition *for*, *rage* by *from* and *wrath* by *to*.

Figure 40: Frequencies of top five prepositions following *anger*, *rage* and *wrath*



The graphs in figure 40 show that the preposition *of* frequently follows *anger*, *rage* and *wrath*. During the 19th century *anger* and *rage* are both most frequently followed by the preposition *of*. However, their tendency to be followed by *of* decreases and is much lower during the 20th century. *Wrath* is most likely followed by the preposition *of* throughout the centuries and even increases further in this tendency throughout the 19th century. All three words are also often followed by the prepositions *at*, *in* and *against*. *Anger* is also often followed by the preposition *on*, *rage* by *for* and *wrath* by *upon*.

Furthermore, the three nouns are also compared according to the verbs they occur with. The following graphs show the developments of *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* with their five most frequent verbal collocates. Only verbs preceding the nouns within four words were considered.

Figure 41: Frequencies of top five verbal collocates preceding *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* within four words

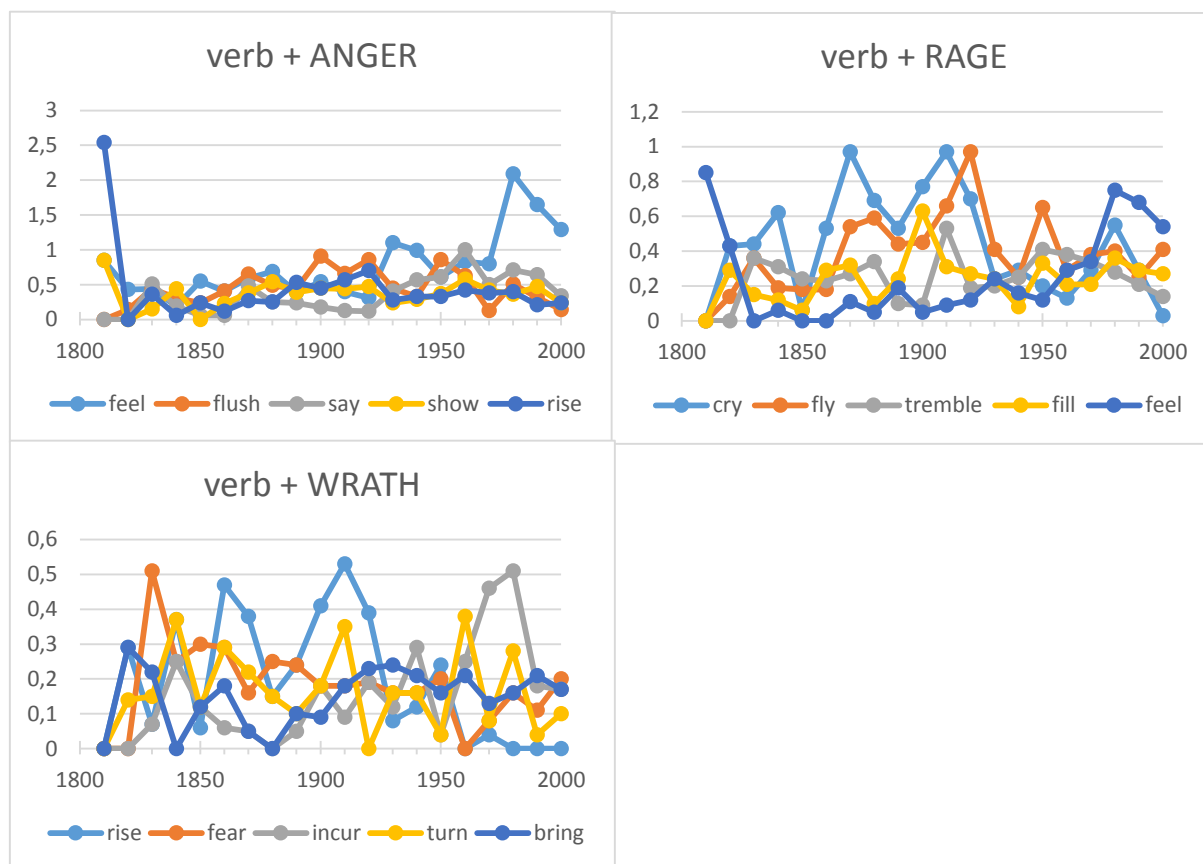
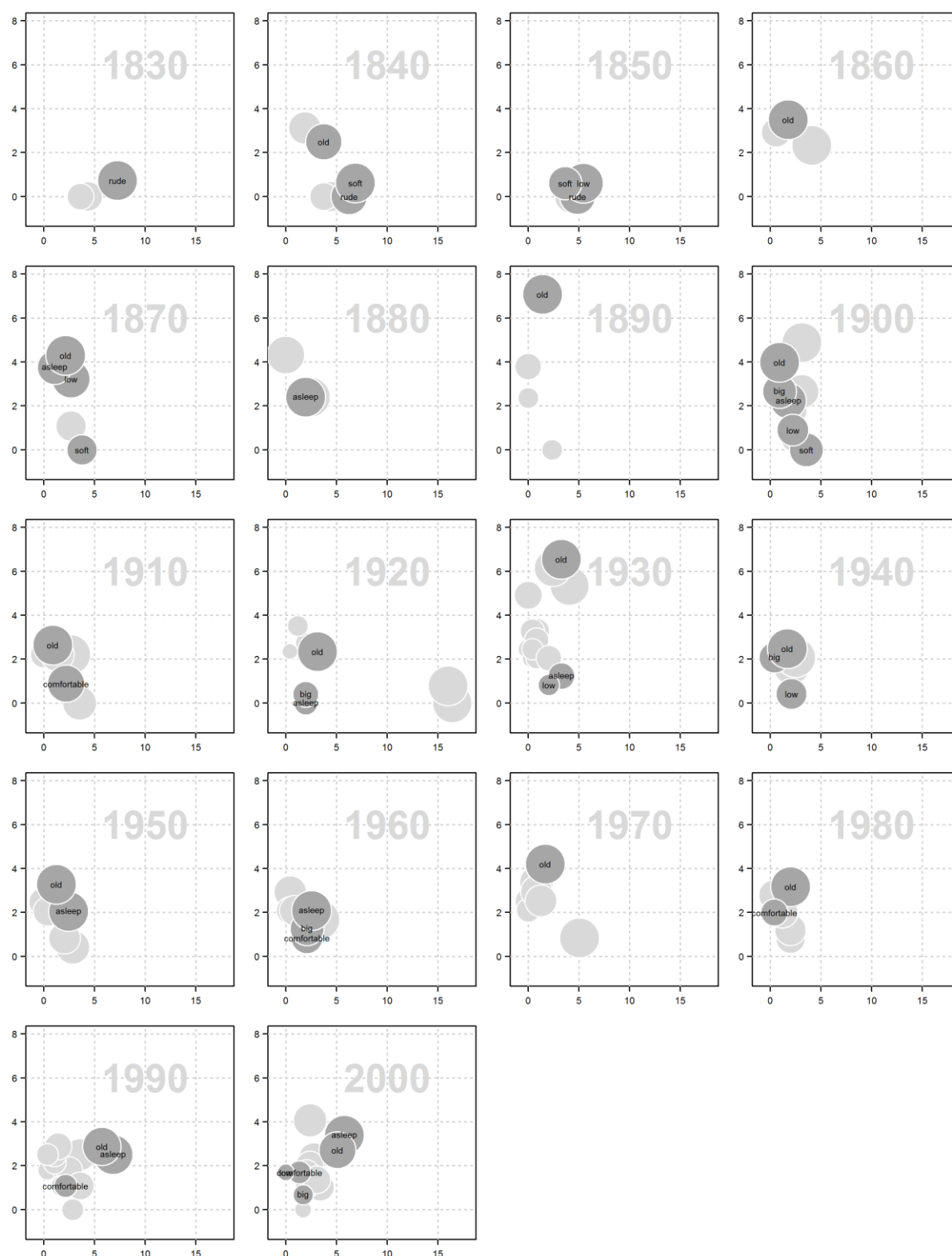


Figure 41 shows that *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* differ with regard to their five most frequent verbal collocates in the COHA. However, *anger* and *rage* are both very often preceded by the verb *feel*. *Anger* and *wrath* are both often preceded by the verb *rise*. Furthermore, for all three nouns there cannot be identified one verb that is used as a collocate significantly more often than other verbs.

As mentioned at the beginning of this section *anger*, in comparison to the other words, has a more general definition. It is defined as “a feeling of great annoyance or antagonism as the result of some real or supposed grievance” (Collins English Dictionary). From the dictionary definitions the words *rage* and *wrath* could be interpreted as referring to something more violent or intense than *anger*. In order to examine another factor that could have been promoting the decrease in usage of the word *wrath*, the following chart presents collocations of *rage* and *wrath* that could point to possible changes in meaning. The top hundred adjectival collocations of *rage* and *wrath* within a range of four words were considered.

Figure 42: Adjectival collocates of *rage* and *wrath* within four words from the 1830s – the 2000s



The graphs in figure 42 show changes in collocational behaviour of *rage* (x-axis) and *wrath* (y-axis) from the 1830s until the 2000s. Data from before 1830 could not be included as a minimum frequency of 5 was set as cut off value in the COHA in order to exclude insignificant

results. Figure 41 shows that some of the collocates are used frequently with both words, while others seem to have a clear preference for one of the words.

The word *furious*, for example, is often used as collocate of *rage* from the 1830s to the 1920s. However, it also shows a few occurrences with *wrath*. The word *sudden* shows approximately equal frequencies with both words in the 1860s, but then decreases in usage with *wrath* and increases in usage with *rage* until the 1900s. From the 1930s onwards the word no longer occurs among the top collocates of *wrath* and also decreases slightly as collocate of *rage* until the 2000s. The word *impotent* is also more often used as collocate of *rage* throughout the centuries, but also shows a few occurrences with *wrath* during the 19th century. Throughout the centuries also the word *wild* is used more often with *rage* than with *wrath*. However, during the 19th century it also occurs with *wrath*. Furthermore from the 1950s to the 1990s the word *black* frequently occurs with *rage*.

Wrath, on the other hand, often occurs with the word *divine* until 1890. *Rage* shows only very few occurrences with *divine*. From the 1870s to the 1940s *wrath* is also very frequently used with the word *righteous*.

A word that frequently occurs as collocate of both *rage* and *wrath*, is *great*. However, from the 1920s onwards *great* is used much more often with *rage*, than with *wrath*. From the 1860s to the 1980s also the word *terrible* occurs frequently with both words. In the 1830s the word *fierce* is used approximately equally often with both words but then decreases in usage with *wrath*. In the 1920s it is no longer among the most frequent collocations of either of the two words. Also the word *full* is used frequently as collocate of both *rage* and *wrath*, but decreases in usage with *wrath* throughout the 19th century.

The findings that have been presented so far show, firstly, that *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* diverge in their overall frequency of usage from the late 19th century onwards. During the 20th century *anger* is used most frequently, followed by *rage*. *Wrath* decreases in usage and is the least frequently used out of the three nouns during the 20th century. The word *ire* is used very infrequently during the whole timespan provided by the COHA. The developments in the three non-fiction genres differ from those in the fiction genre insofar as the divergence in frequency between the three words occurs much later. The word stems of *anger* and *rage* are also found in the verbs *anger* and *rage*, in the adjectives *angry* and *raging* and in the adverbs *angrily* and *ragingly*. While the verb *rage* is used more frequently than the verb *anger* during the 19th

century, the situation changes in the early 20th century and *anger* becomes more frequent. The adjective *raging* and the adverb *ragingly* show only few occurrences in the COHA. In contrast, *angry* and *angrily* are used much more frequently. Regarding the tendency of being followed or preceded by a preposition, *anger* and *rage* show very similar results. *Wrath*, on the other hand, is more frequently followed by a preposition and less commonly preceded by a preposition than the other two words. Being searched for the five most frequent preceding and following prepositions, the COHA shows similar results for all three words. The three words seem to differ more strongly with regard to the verbs they are preceded by. Still, there are some similarities: *Anger* and *rage* are both often preceded by the verb *feel*, and *anger* and *wrath* by the verb *rise*. The motion chart illustrates that, throughout the centuries, some words are more strongly attracted by *wrath*, like for example *divine* and *righteous*. The words *sudden*, *furious*, *impotent*, *black*, *wild* and *murderous*, on the other hand, are more often used with *rage*. There are several words that are often used with both *rage* and *wrath*, like for example, *great*, *fierce*, *full* and *terrible*.

The results show that hypothesis 1 cannot be confirmed. It has been assumed that near-synonymous words tend to differentiate over time (semantically, syntactically, with regard to genre) until they are no longer interchangeable (Bréal 1964 [1897]: 27). However, the words *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* rather show divergences in frequency than in meaning, syntactic constructions or genre.

For the words *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* slight differences in their dictionary definitions could be detected. *Anger* seems to have the broadest dictionary definition of all three words and *rage* and *wrath* could be interpreted as a specific, more violent or intense kind of *anger*. It could be assumed that *rage* and *wrath* being more similar to each other than to *anger* therefore competed most strongly. The only difference in meaning they show is that *wrath* is (or has been) used more commonly in relation with “divine vengeance” than *rage*. However, *rage* could also perfectly be used for this purpose. Furthermore, *wrath*, in contrast to *rage* shows no verbal, adjectival or adverbial uses. A reason for the decrease of *wrath* could be that it has been too similar to *rage* and that there were no cases where it could not have been substituted with *rage*. Hypothesis 2, which describes the assumption that unless near synonyms come to be differentiated, one of them is usually lost (Sturtevant 1942 [1917]: 99),

can therefore be partly confirmed by *rage* and *wrath*. *Wrath* has not been lost (yet), but it shows a significant decrease in frequency over the centuries and might get lost in the future.

The example of *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* also supports hypothesis 3. It has been assumed that near-synonymous co-occurrence can in some contexts be sustained, when there are many contexts in which the 'competitors' are distributed complementarily. The words *rage* and *wrath* seem to be more similar to each other than to *anger* and it could be that this is the reason why only one of these two words, namely *wrath*, became redundant. Furthermore, *anger* shows an increase in frequency of its verbal usage and also a much higher frequency of adjectival and adverbial usages than the other two words.

5.6. Couch – sofa

The Collins English Dictionary defines the word *couch* as follows:

1. a piece of upholstered furniture, usually having a back and armrests, for seating more than one person
2. a bed, esp one used in the daytime by the patients of a doctor or a psychoanalyst
3. a frame upon which barley is malted
4. a priming layer of paint or varnish, esp in a painting
5. (*papermaking*) a board on which sheets of handmade paper are dried by pressing; a felt blanket onto which sheets of partly dried paper are; transferred for further drying; a roll on a papermaking machine from which the wet web of paper on the wire is transferred to the next section
6. (*archaic*) the lair of a wild animal

According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the word entered the English language in the mid-14th century. It comes from Old French *couche* meaning "a bed, lair", *coucher* meaning "to lie down" and from Latin *collocare*.

The word *sofa* is defined by the Collins English Dictionary as "an upholstered seat with back and arms for two or more people". According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, the word entered the English language in the 1620s meaning "raised section of a floor, covered with carpets and cushions". It comes from Turkish *sofa* and from Arabic *suffah* meaning "bench of stone or wood; a couch." The meaning of "long stuffed seat for reclining" was first recorded in 1717. (Online Etymology Dictionary)

In order to further illustrate the synonymy of *couch* and *sofa*, two example sentences are provided:

Nelson sat back comfortably against the back of the **couch/*sofa**. (COHA, 2001³⁶)

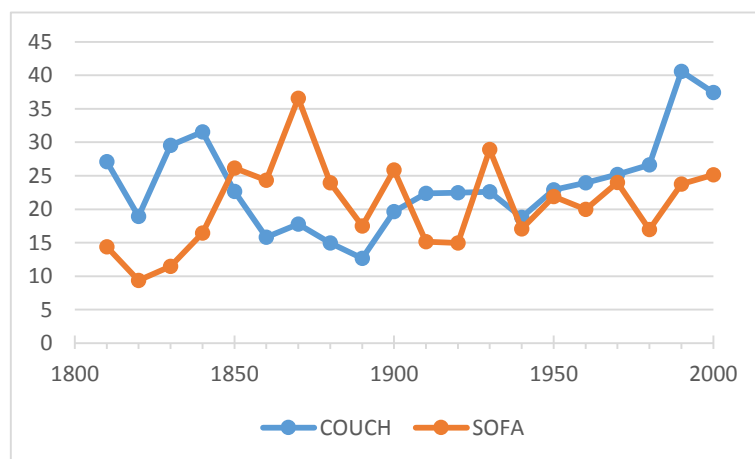
During a break in rounds, I retreated to the lounge and sank into the **sofa/*couch**. (COHA, 2003³⁷)

In both sentences *couch* and *sofa* can be used interchangeably as they refer to the same piece of furniture. Also no difference in register or connotations can be detected.

Comparing the definition of *sofa* with definition 1 of *couch*, no major difference in meaning between the words can be found. However, the word couch is also used in several other but very specific contexts, namely in psychoanalysis, painting, papermaking and in the malting of barley. It is assumed that these specific contexts do not occur very frequently in the COHA and that most occurrences of the word *couch* in the COHA refer to what is explained in definition 1. The words are therefore regarded as near synonyms and their developments over time are analysed through several searches in the COHA.

First of all, the overall frequencies of *couch* and *sofa* in the COHA are presented.

Figure 43: Overall frequencies of *couch* and *sofa*



As illustrated by figure 43, the frequencies of usage of both words, *couch* and *sofa*, fluctuate throughout the centuries. During the first half of the 19th century couch is more frequent than *sofa*. However, during the second half of the 19th century *sofa* is more frequent than *couch*. From the beginning of the 20th century until the 1970s both words fluctuate but are used

³⁶ "The chicken asylum", Hunter, Fred

³⁷ "The Christmas blessing", VanLiere, Donna

approximately equally often. From the 1970s to the 2000s *couch* is again used more often than *sofa*.

The following graphs present the frequencies of the two words in different genres.

Figure 44: Frequencies of *couch* and *sofa* in different genres

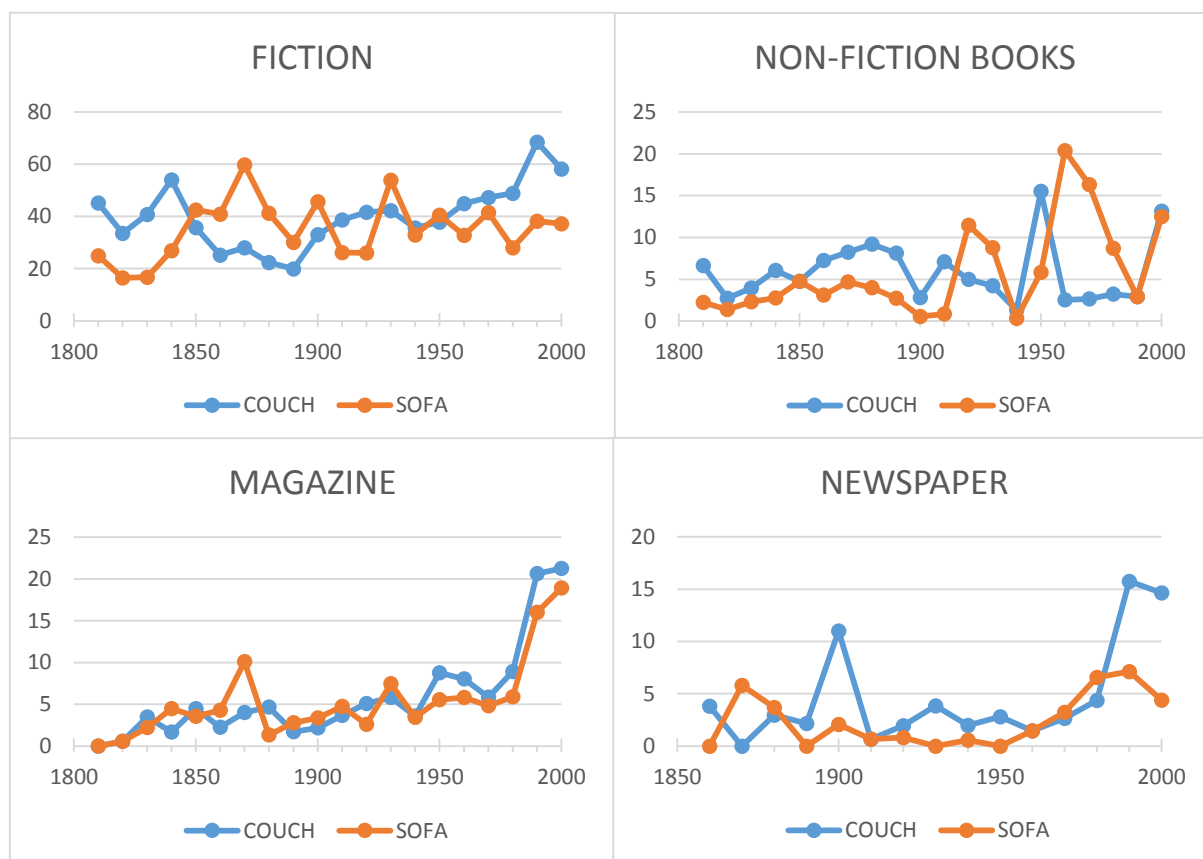


Figure 44 shows that in all four genres provided by the COHA no major differences in frequency of usage between *couch* and *sofa* can be observed. The two words are most similar in frequency of usage in the magazine genre, where they both increase in frequency until the 2000s. The developments in the fiction genre are similar to the overall frequencies of the words. Also in the non-fiction books and in the newspaper genre no major differences between the words can be observed. Like in the fiction genre, *couch* is used more frequently than *sofa* during the late 20th century also in the newspaper genre. However, since both words show fluctuations throughout the centuries, this development does not show a general tendency of divergence between the two words.

Next, the use of *couch* and *sofa* preceded by a preposition is presented. Figure 45 shows frequencies of occurrence of each of the two words followed by a preposition. The results are normalised according to the overall occurrences of the words in the corpus.

Figure 45: Frequencies of *couch* and *sofa* preceded by a preposition

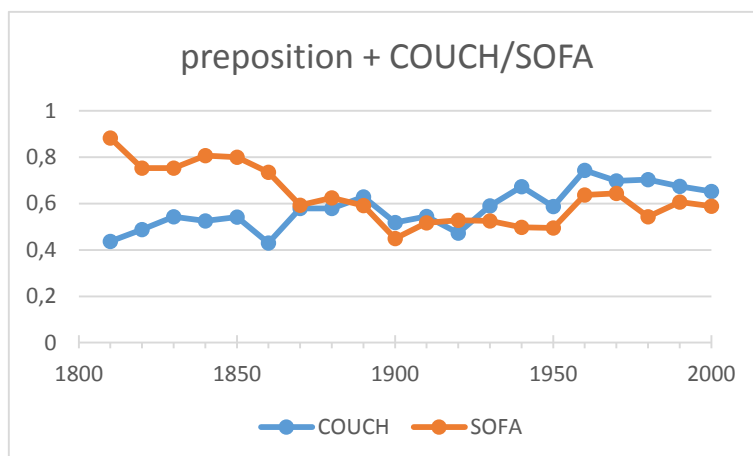


Figure 45 shows that from the 1810s to the 1860s *sofa* is used more frequently with a preceding preposition than *couch*. From the 1870s to the 1920s both words show equal tendencies to be preceded by a preposition. From the 1930s onwards *couch* has a slightly higher tendency to be preceded by a preposition than *sofa*. The five most frequent prepositions preceding each word and their developments over time are presented in figure 46.

Figure 46: Top five prepositions preceding *couch* and *sofa*

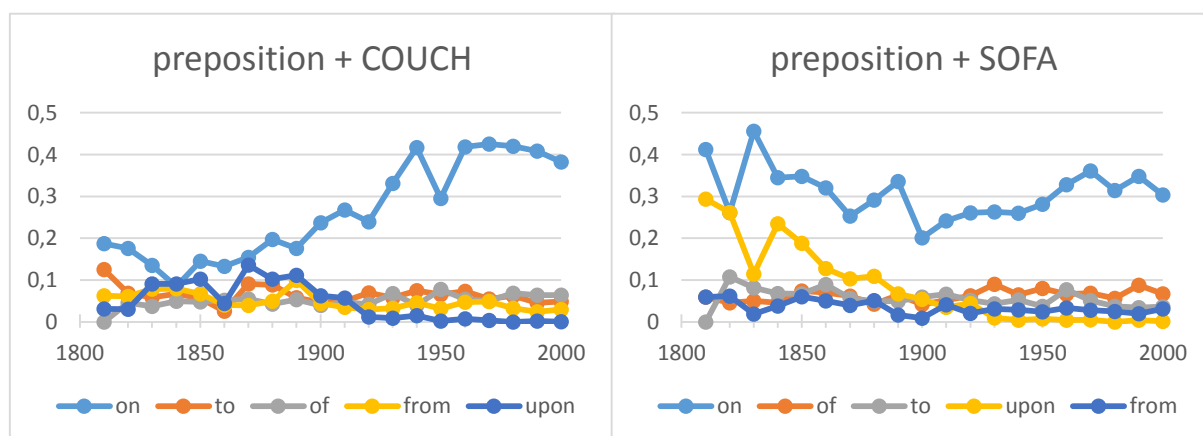
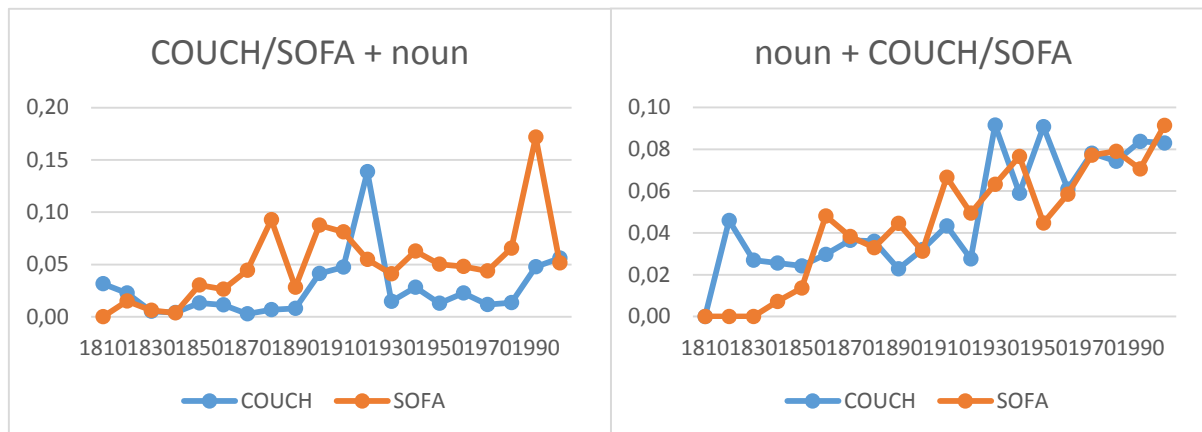


Figure 46 shows that both words are very similar regarding the prepositions they are preceded by most frequently. The preposition *on* is most likely to precede both, *couch* and *sofa*. However, the tendency of *couch* to be preceded by the preposition *on* is lower than that of

sofa during the 19th century. During the 20th century, on the other hand, *couch* shows a stronger tendency to be preceded by *on* than *sofa*.

Furthermore, the two words are also compared with regard to their tendencies to be directly followed or preceded by a noun.

Figure 47: Frequencies of *couch* and *sofa* followed or preceded by a noun



According to the frequencies presented in figure 46, the two words do not show major differences with regard to their tendencies to be followed by a noun, like in “couch cushions” or “sofa cushions”. They also seem to have a similar tendency to be preceded by a noun like in “leather couch” or “leather sofa”.

In order to find out whether the two words differ with regard to verbs they are preceded by, the following graphs present the developments of the five most frequent verbs preceding couch and sofa within four words.

Figure 48: Top five verbs preceding *couch* and *sofa*

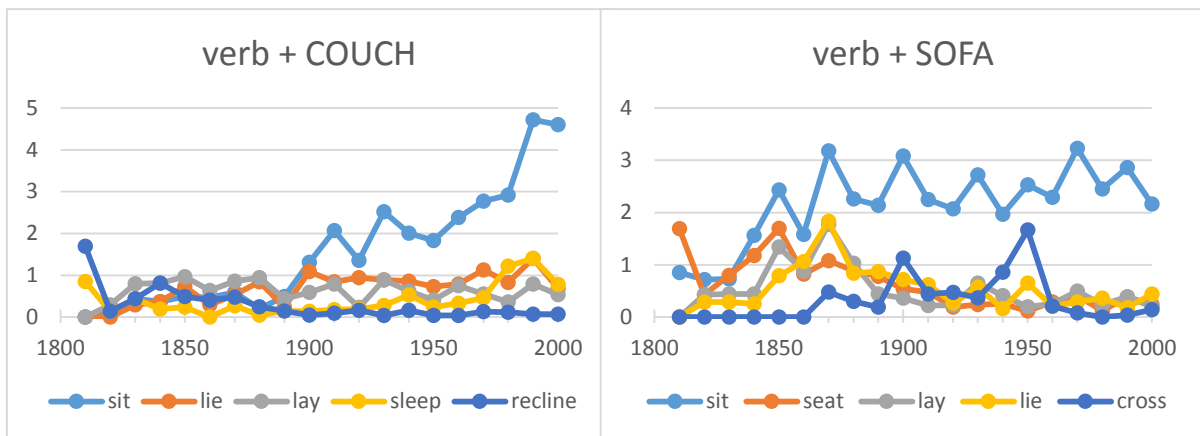


Figure 48 shows that *sit*, *lay* and *lie* all occur among the top five verbs preceding each word. However, while *sit* is the most frequent verbal collocate preceding *sofa* from the early 19th century onwards, the situation is different with *couch*. Only from the 1900s onwards *sit* is also the most frequent verbal collocate of *couch*. From the 1990s onwards *couch* even shows a higher tendency to be used with *sit* than *sofa*. Moreover, *couch* is also very often preceded by the verbs *sleep* and *recline*. *Sofa*, on the other hand, is often preceded by the verbs *seat* and *cross*.

The following charts show the tendencies of both words to be used with the verbs *sit* and *sleep*. All forms of the verbs are included.

Figure 49: Frequencies of *couch* and *sofa* with *sit* and *sleep*

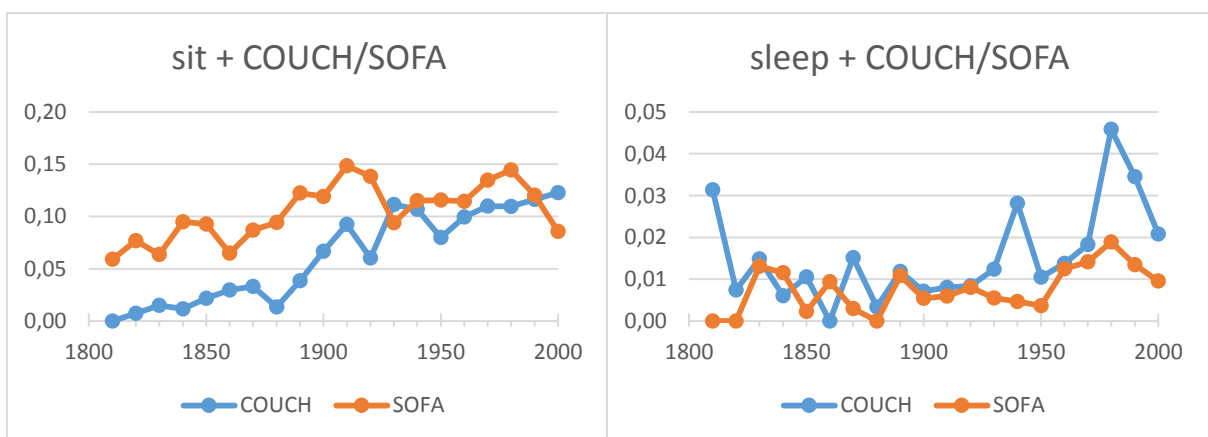
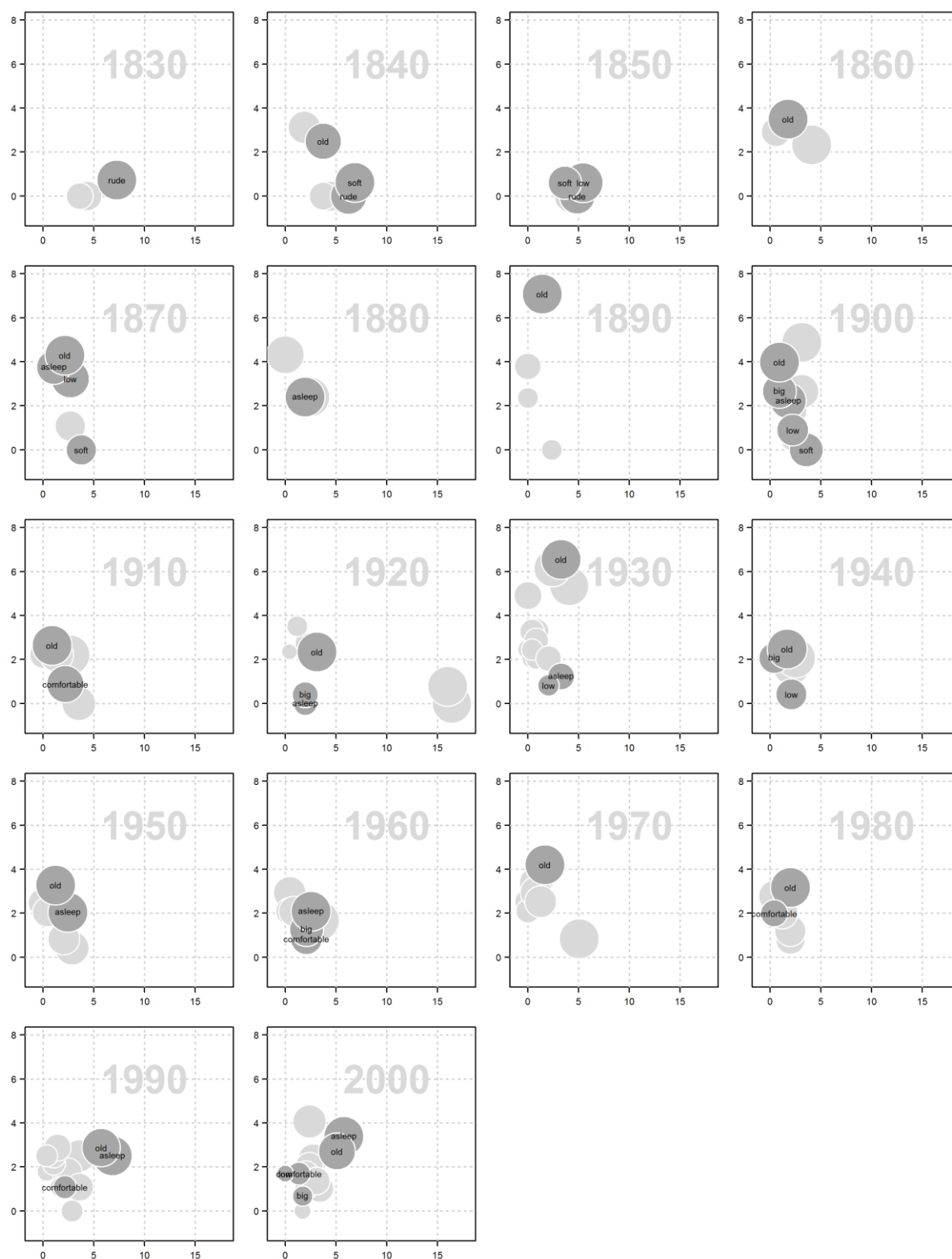


Figure 49 shows that *couch* increases in frequency with *sit* from the 1810s onwards. While *sofa* shows a higher frequency in usage with *sit* until the 1930s, *couch* is then used only slightly less frequently with *sit* than *sofa*. In the 2000s its tendency to be used with *sit* is slightly higher than that of *sofa*. Both words seem to be used approximately equally often with *sleep* until

the 1920s. However, from that time onwards *couch* shows a slightly higher tendency to be used with *sleep* than *sofa*.

In order to gain further insight into possible changes in meanings of the two words, the following chart presents adjectival collocations for each decade and each word. The top hundred collocations within a range of four words were considered.

Figure 50: Adjectival collocates of *couch* and *sofa* within four words from the 1830s – the 2000s



The graphs in figure 50 show changes in collocational behaviour of *couch* (x-axis) and *sofa* (y-axis) from the 1830s until the 2000s. Data from before 1830 could not be included as a minimum frequency of 5 was set as cut off value in the COHA in order to exclude insignificant results. Figure 50 shows that most of the collocates are used frequently with both words, but some seem to have a clear preference for one of the words.

The word *old*, for example, is used frequently with both *couch* and *sofa*, in the 1840s. Throughout the centuries it fluctuates in frequency with both words and does not show a clear preference for one of them. From the 1900s onwards the word *big* and from the 1910s onwards also the word *comfortable* are frequent collocates of both words. In the 1850s the word *low* more frequently collocates with *couch* than with *sofa*. However, *low* constantly decreases in frequency with *couch* until the 2000s. It fluctuates in frequency with *sofa* but is used more often with *sofa* from the 1970s onwards. In the 1870s the word *asleep* is used more often with *sofa* than with *couch*. It then decreases in frequency with *sofa* until the 1920s. From that time onwards it increases in frequency with both words but constantly shows a higher tendency to be used with *couch* until the 2000s. Furthermore, from the 1830s to the 1850s the word *rude* and from the 1840s to the 1900s the word *soft* are frequent collocates of *couch*.

To summarise the results that have been presented so far, the two nouns *sofa* and *couch* are very similar with regard to their overall frequencies in the COHA, the genres they are likely to occur in, the prepositions they are preceded by and their tendencies to be directly preceded or followed by nouns. Some differences can be observed with regard to the verbs they are preceded by. *Sofa* is more likely to be preceded by the verb *sit* during the 19th century. However, *couch* increases in usage with *sit* and from the 1990s onwards it is more likely to be preceded by *sit* than *sofa*. Furthermore, from the early 20th century onwards *couch* is more likely to be preceded by *sleep* than *sofa*. The motion chart shows that throughout the centuries *couch* and *sofa* do not develop clear preferences for specific collocations that cannot be used with the respective other word. The only relatively clear development that can be observed is a higher tendency of *couch* to be used with the adjective *asleep* from the 1920s onwards. This development correlates to the higher frequency of *couch* with the verb *sleep* from the 1920s onwards (see figure 49).

The results presented for *couch* and *sofa* show that the two words are very similar with regard to their denotational meaning, their syntactic behaviour, their usage in different genres as well

as their collocations. The only difference that can be observed is a higher tendency of *couch* to be used with the words *sleep* and *asleep* from 1920 onwards. Still, the two words do not show a significant divergence in frequency. During the second half of the 20th century *couch* is used slightly more often than *sofa*. However, as both words show fluctuations in usage throughout the centuries, this development cannot be interpreted as a divergence of the two words. As both words are very similar in many aspects of their usage as well as in frequency over a long period of time, none of the three hypotheses formulated in this study can be confirmed by *couch* and *sofa*.

This raises the question why it is possible for two words with the same meaning and usage to co-exist over a longer period of time in one language. One aspect that distinguishes the example of *couch* and *sofa* from the other examples is, that the two words refer to a concrete and tangible object. As this does not leave so much room for interpretation, the two words are probably more resistant to meaning changes than the other words examined in this study. However, it has been assumed that, if differentiation does not occur one of the words ceases to exist. One reason for the continuous co-existence of the two words could be that they are used in some fixed expressions, like *couch potato*, *couch surfing* or *sofa banking*. Another reason could be that the terms fluctuate and take turns in having the highest frequencies because their popularity changes. Companies might also be happy to have two terms which they can use variably for an item they want to sell. After all, as has been pointed out at the beginning of this thesis (see page 18), people are also sometimes, if not most of the time, looking for synonyms simply to avoid repetition. (Murphy 2013: 302)

6. Discussion of results

Having presented and analysed the results of the empirical study, this section links the results to the hypotheses formulated in section 4. Each hypothesis is discussed with regard to whether it is supported by the six examples included in this study. Finally, also the question of whether regularities can be observed in the development of near synonyms will be discussed.

Firstly, it was assumed that near-synonymous words tend to differentiate over time (semantically, syntactically, with regard to genre) until they are no longer interchangeable (Bréal 1964 [1897]: 27). Many linguists claim that synonymy is an unnecessary complication of language which is consequently avoided. Furthermore, it has also been claimed that people naturally interpret differences in meaning into words differing in form (Bloomfield 1933, Clark 1987, Murphy 2003). However, the six examples studied in this thesis cannot confirm this hypothesis. The words *aware* and *conscious* do not show any significant differentiation until they start to diverge in frequency. Also for *quick*, *rapid*, *speedy* and *swift* as well as for *begin*, *start* and *commence* a differentiation cannot be observed before their divergence in frequency. The words *attempt* and *try* show several differences in meaning and syntactic constructions. However, these differences can be observed throughout the whole timespan provided by the COHA. It cannot be proven whether these differences developed out of a strong similarity in usage of the two words. Also the words *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* rather show divergences in frequency than in meaning, syntactic constructions or genre. The words *couch* and *sofa*, out of all cases of synonymy examined in this study, show the least differences in all aspects of usage that were considered. The only differentiation that can be observed in this example is the development of a stronger tendency of *couch* to be used with the words *sleep* and *asleep*.

Secondly, it has also been claimed that unless near synonyms come to be differentiated, one of them is usually lost (Sturtevant 1942 [1917]: 99). According to Saussure ([1959]: 116), a consequence of this development is also that some contents of the ousted word go to its former competitor/s. This hypothesis can partly be confirmed by the examples included in this study. All examples except *couch* and *sofa* show a divergence in frequency of usage. It could be assumed that the words were too similar and consequently one of them decreased in usage as there is no logical reason for the existence of several words expressing one concept in the same/a similar way in one language. Many examples included in this study indeed show strong

divergences in frequency of usage of near synonymous words, however, they do not show that a word becomes lost. Still, it is possible that the words showing significant decreases in frequency will eventually become lost in the future. Also Saussure's claim that words adopt contents of their ousted synonyms can partly be confirmed by the examples provided in this study. The words *aware*, *quick*, *start* and *try*, as they rise in frequency, all show increasing usages in aspects that were previously more common with their near synonyms *conscious*, *rapid*, *begin* and *attempt*. However, it is not always clear if the adoptions of these aspects started before or after the divergences in frequency of the words. It is also possible that the adoptions of some aspects of a synonymous word work as a trigger for a divergence in frequency because the words have become too similar as a result of the adoptions.

Thirdly, it has been claimed that near-synonymous co-occurrence can in some contexts be sustained, when there are many contexts in which the 'competitors' are distributed complementarily. This assumption is coherent with Saussure's ([1959]: 116) claim that synonyms "have value only through their opposition" and is supported by five out of the six examples provided. The development of the near synonyms *aware* and *conscious*, for example, shows that the divergence in frequency of the two words goes along with *aware* adopting some aspects of *conscious*. In the same way *quick* adopts some aspects of usage from *rapid*, while *rapid* steadily decreases in frequency. This development can also be observed with *start* and *begin*. It shows that, either word 1 ceases to be used because word 2 has become too similar in many aspects or that word 2 adopts aspects of usage of word 1 because word 1 decreases so much that there is a need for a new word to express the meanings that were previously expressed by word 1. In both cases the assumption that the more similar two words are the more they diverge in frequency of usage, can be confirmed. Furthermore, the example of *attempt* and *try* illustrates that while both words show many differences in usage, *attempt* only very slowly decreases in frequency and is still in use 200 years after the words began to diverge. It could be assumed that because of the differences in meaning and syntactic constructions exhibited by the two words, *attempt* is still needed to express what *try* cannot express as well. The example of *anger*, *rage* and *wrath* also supports the hypothesis. The words *rage* and *wrath* seem to be more similar to each other than to *anger* and it could be assumed that this is the reason why only one of these two words, namely *wrath*, became redundant. The only example that fails to provide support for the hypothesis is *couch* and *sofa*. Both words are very similar in many aspects of their usage as well as in frequency.

Summarising what has been found in this study, there seems to be a strong tendency of synonymous words to diverge in frequency of usage over time. Five out of the six examples included in this study show divergences in frequency. In most cases, it can be assumed that the words were too similar in usage and consequently one word started to decrease in frequency. Most examples support the hypothesis that the more similar two words are, the more they diverge in frequency and the more they differ in aspects of their usage, the longer they can co-exist next to each other. The examples included in this study could, however, not show a tendency of near synonymous words to differentiate semantically, syntactically or with regard to genre in order to avoid substitutability. Nevertheless, this is still also a possible scenario that might occur in some other cases of synonymy that were not included in this study. The two examples that probably most strongly contradict the hypotheses formulated in this study, are *attempt* and *try* and *couch* and *sofa*. *Attempt* and *try* show a significant divergence in frequency of usage and at the same time also differ in many aspects of usage. The question arises why *attempt* decreases in frequency even though it shows aspects of usage *try* does not show. However, *attempt* only decreases very slowly over the centuries which could be seen as evidence that the word is still needed. Moreover, *try* seems to adopt some usages of *attempt*. The words *couch* and *sofa*, in contrast, are very similar in most aspects of usage considered in this study, and still they do not show a divergence in frequency throughout the whole timespan included in the COHA.

As can be seen from the examples included in this study, there are many possible developments that near synonyms may undergo in the course of time. All of the six examples considered in this study more or less differ from each other. They show some regularity, like, for example, a correlation of complementarity of usage and frequency of usage. However, there are also cases that are excluded from these regularities. Like semantic change and language change in general, it seems like also change in the development of near synonyms cannot be predicted accurately. A reason for this unpredictability might be that several different factors contribute to language change (see section 2.1). As pointed out by many linguists, language change is a complex phenomenon and most explanations are only “tendencies or probabilities of occurrence rather than strict rules” (Schendl 2001:76). Semantic change is explained as “a mix of mechanisms, [...] necessary (but not sufficient) conditions, [...] and actual causes” (Blank 1999: 70). Historical text corpora provide great possibilities to gain insights into some of these mechanisms, conditions and causes. Still, there

are also limitations to this method of research. These limitations are, amongst others, addressed in the following section.

7. Conclusion: impact and limitations of the study

The study at hand provided insight into the development of near synonyms over time. Six cases of synonymy, two nouns, two verbs and two adjectives, were chosen to test empirically what has been repeatedly proposed in theory by many linguists, namely that synonyms cannot co-exist next to each other over a long time. It has been assumed that, if two or more words do not differ in meaning, they consequently start to differentiate either in frequency, semantically, syntactically or with regard to genre. Most but not all of the examples included in the study support these assumptions. Tendencies in the development of near synonyms over time could be identified. However, they are only tendencies and cannot be observed in every single case of synonymy.

At this point some limitations of the study have to be addressed. First of all, the COHA, even though it provides a multiplicity of possibilities to examine the development of a word, shows some limitations. The COHA contains data from 1810 to 2009, but the amount of data increases from decade to decade. This was considered in the study and the results were normalised per million words. Still, results from the beginning of the 19th century are not as significant as results from later time periods, simply because the amount of data is much smaller. Moreover, the same formulations can occur repeatedly in one and the same text included in the COHA. Especially in earlier time periods with fewer words these repetitions are of consequence because they corrupt the data. Furthermore, it would have been interesting to gain insight into developments that happened before 1810 and after 2009 as well as into developments in spoken language. However, as it is always the case with historical data, not everything is recorded and the longer the time period dates back the fewer data exist.

Other limitations concern the setup of the study. Firstly, the conclusions drawn from only six examples cannot be seen as representative for all synonyms in English. Regarding the temporal and spatial restrictions of this thesis it was not possible to include a higher number of words. An attempt was made to analyse the six examples as thoroughly as possible including many different aspects of their usage. However, there are certainly many more aspects that could be included in further research. A quantitative study, like the one at hand, does not allow to differentiate between synonymous and non-synonymous uses of words and can therefore only be interpreted tentatively. Furthermore, because of the large amount of data considered in this thesis (six groups of words, 19 decades and many different aspects of

usage), a statistical evaluation of each result was not possible. As the significance of the results was not measured statistically, also the hypotheses could not explicitly be verified or refuted. Still, the aim of the thesis, to empirically analyse the developments of synonyms and show tendencies that were proposed in theory, was achieved. Analyses of a wider range of examples and more aspects of usage including statistical evaluations are left for another day.

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9. Appendix

Aware – conscious

overall	AWARE	CONSCIOUS	fiction	AWARE	CONSCIOUS
1810	43,18	38,1	1810	24,95	35,86
1820	66,41	52,4	1820	72,51	63,18
1830	72,16	48,79	1830	67,05	56,12
1840	62,44	53,15	1840	63,49	56,93
1850	57,37	51,97	1850	58,71	58,6
1860	59,28	54,53	1860	65,7	57,66
1870	50,53	54,2	1870	55,28	62,66
1880	51,19	50,85	1880	58,58	60,63
1890	49,46	50,19	1890	59,04	61,54
1900	47,56	52,81	1900	55,03	56,03
1910	55,2	52,11	1910	59,32	52,28
1920	52,35	51,69	1920	61,17	54,47
1930	56,42	39,06	1930	70,64	46,14
1940	60,58	36,84	1940	70,4	45,62
1950	71,71	36,06	1950	80,34	35,71
1960	78,53	28,94	1960	93,46	30,37
1970	82,97	25,99	1970	94,78	18,3
1980	76,91	22,75	1980	93,15	22,38
1990	63,63	20,33	1990	65,81	20,58
2000	62,13	16,98	2000	71,28	18,06

non-fiction	AWARE	CONSCIOUS
1810	66,44	39,86
1820	52,7	46,54
1830	47,4	16,13
1840	44,76	33,87
1850	41,51	29,15
1860	37,55	23,77
1870	32,66	34,45
1880	34,02	27,28
1890	30,98	27,37
1900	29,56	73,49
1910	41,3	63,09
1920	34,97	66,7
1930	29,54	51,94
1940	55,3	49,74
1950	72,76	88,28
1960	63,34	57,3
1970	86,92	49,62
1980	83,63	47,61

1990	95,35	29,31
2000	81,03	27,22

newspaper	AWARE	CONSCIOUS
1860	61,02	19,07
1870	50,46	15,53
1880	36,14	11,8
1890	52,75	14,45
1900	33,02	11,69
1910	33,22	13,03
1920	26,28	12,72
1930	29,22	11,85
1940	43,75	12,14
1950	57,26	9,31
1960	60,06	9,08
1970	68,16	11,21
1980	56,16	16,77
1990	46,79	11,82
2000	47,2	7,83

magazine	AWARE	CONSCIOUS
1810	56,61	45,29
1820	64,73	33,82
1830	84,25	46,41
1840	77,93	63,58
1850	59,71	50,23
1860	59,71	70,08
1870	50,76	55,93
1880	49,76	55,34
1890	38,68	49,79
1900	46,61	42,47
1910	61,11	55,49
1920	59,39	60,7
1930	58,49	34,9
1940	53,42	27,06
1950	62,32	25,5
1960	69,82	23,1
1970	65,91	17,77
1980	54,54	14,64
1990	55,83	20,79
2000	45,98	15,84

AWARE + prepositions	of	in	for	at	from
1810	0,33325614	0	0	0	0
1820	0,42599006	0,00210812	0	0,00210812	0

1830	0,41754435	0,00097007	0	0	0
1840	0,44410634	0	0,00096092	0,00096092	0,00096092
1850	0,41589681	0,00104584	0	0	0,00104584
1860	0,4272942	0	0	0,00489204	0,00101215
1870	0,43281219	0	0,00217692	0	0,00098951
1880	0,45106466	0,00097675	0,00195351	0	0,00195351
1890	0,44359078	0,00101092	0,00202184	0,00202184	0
1900	0,4882254	0,0010513	0	0,00672834	0,00189235
1910	0,52753623	0,00326087	0,00072464	0,00471014	0,00235507
1920	0,55625597	0,00305635	0,00229226	0,00152818	0,00152818
1930	0,57639135	0,00496278	0,00283587	0,00283587	0,00141794
1940	0,59458567	0,00264114	0,00264114	0,00346649	0,00132057
1950	0,59545391	0,00571747	0,00334681	0,00334681	0,00167341
1960	0,57939641	0,00369286	0,00534827	0,00369286	0,00050936
1970	0,61034109	0,00253104	0,00204893	0,00253104	0,0009642
1980	0,60395267	0,00104018	0,00156027	0,00052009	0,00052009
1990	0,65079365	0,00220022	0,00110011	0,00110011	0,00062863
2000	0,62707227	0,00048286	0,00225334	0,00225334	0

CONSCIOUS + prepositions	of	in	for	to	at
1810	0,31102362	0	0	0	0
1820	0,46564885	0	0,00267176	0,0110687	0,00267176
1830	0,51035048	0,0030744	0,00143472	0,00143472	0,00450912
1840	0,48071496	0,00357479	0,00112888	0,01053622	0
1850	0,46372907	0,00115451	0,00230902	0,00808159	0,00230902
1860	0,49679076	0,00421786	0	0,00641849	0,00220062
1870	0,44428044	0,00498155	0,00295203	0,00405904	0,00885609
1880	0,48888889	0,00668633	0,00294985	0,00294985	0,00589971
1890	0,46722455	0,00378561	0,00199243	0	0,00378561
1900	0,43609165	0,00435524	0,00170422	0,00094679	0,00170422
1910	0,44041451	0,00844368	0,00076761	0,00076761	0,00172712
1920	0,45850261	0,00909267	0,00309538	0,00309538	0,0044496
1930	0,5015361	0,00102407	0,00614439	0,00102407	0,00409626
1940	0,49619978	0,00434311	0,00325733	0,00108578	0,00570033
1950	0,43843594	0,00221852	0,00221852	0,00332779	0,00332779
1960	0,42950933	0,00276434	0,00276434	0	0,00138217
1970	0,39592151	0,00153905	0,00961908	0	0,00307811
1980	0,36483516	0,00351648	0,00527473	0,00351648	0,00351648
1990	0,31136252	0,00541072	0,00196754	0	0
2000	0,25912839	0,00176678	0,00824499	0	0,00588928

	AWARE OF	CONSCIOUS OF
1810	0,3	0,3
1820	0,4	0,5
1830	0,4	0,5

1840	0,4	0,5
1850	0,4	0,5
1860	0,4	0,5
1870	0,4	0,4
1880	0,5	0,5
1890	0,4	0,5
1900	0,5	0,4
1910	0,5	0,4
1920	0,6	0,5
1930	0,6	0,5
1940	0,6	0,5
1950	0,6	0,4
1960	0,6	0,4
1970	0,6	0,4
1980	0,6	0,4
1990	0,7	0,3
2000	0,6	0,3

	AWARENESS	CONSCIOUSNESS
1810	0	35,56
1820	0	42,59
1830	0	45,01
1840	0	55,89
1850	0	55,91
1860	0	46,38
1870	0	46,71
1880	0	46,07
1890	0,1	40,78
1900	0,32	55,75
1910	0,84	50,22
1920	2,49	39,06
1930	4,27	25,57
1940	6,69	19,96
1950	12,55	25,38
1960	17,27	25,23
1970	17,93	28,55
1980	17,89	24,33
1990	21,83	24,94
2000	21,14	19,55

	UNAWARE	UNCONSCIOUS
1810	2,54	16,09
1820	3,75	21,37
1830	1,31	27,22
1840	1,87	27,92
1850	1,34	25,5

1860	2,99	28,73
1870	3,61	32,92
1880	4,09	34,16
1890	3,64	32,09
1900	4,84	36,84
1910	9,21	28,81
1920	7,91	27,17
1930	9,31	22,15
1940	10,31	16,63
1950	10,63	20,17
1960	9,26	18,39
1970	10,54	16,59
1980	10,74	18,57
1990	9,41	13,6
2000	11,03	14,07

	AWARE (adv.)	CONSCIOUSLY	COMPOUND	AWARE	CONSCIOUS
1810	0	0	1810	0	0,02230971
1820	0	0,58	1820	0	0,00267176
1830	0	0,51	1830	0	0,00737856
1840	0	1,06	1840	0,00096092	0,02464722
1850	0	2,79	1850	0	0,01520108
1860	0	4,4	1860	0	0,02695764
1870	0	4,96	1870	0	0,04372694
1880	0	4,33	1880	0	0,05427729
1890	0	5,39	1890	0,00101092	0,07053198
1900	0	6,79	1900	0	0,07290286
1910	0	7,75	1910	0,00072464	0,10228363
1920	0	6,94	1920	0,00076409	0,15089959
1930	0	6,34	1930	0	0,23630312
1940	0	5,79	1940	0,00132057	0,25407166
1950	0	6,72	1950	0,0005578	0,24181919
1960	0	6,46	1960	0,00165542	0,26675881
1970	0	6,72	1970	0,0004821	0,33782224
1980	0	5,57	1980	0,00312053	0,35428571
1990	0	5,8	1990	0,01351564	0,39596655
2000	0	4,33	2000	0,01690005	0,47585395

adverb + AWARE	well	fully	more	quite	acutely
1810	0,07850857	0,11764706	0	0,01968504	0
1820	0,06956784	0,03689203	0	0,00436681	0
1830	0,10365854	0,04018847	0,00097007	0,00498891	0
1840	0,11370916	0,04196028	0	0,00304292	0
1850	0,08366742	0,0392191	0,00313753	0,00418337	0
1860	0,07911606	0,03964238	0,00101215	0,0168691	0

1870	0,08529586	0,03087275	0,00217692	0,01820701	0
1880	0,07794491	0,03457707	0,00195351	0,02109787	0
1890	0,08046907	0,03133846	0,00202184	0,01758997	0,00101092
1900	0,07905803	0,02375946	0,00378469	0,01913373	0,00189235
1910	0,06467391	0,03115942	0,00561594	0,00869565	0,00561594
1920	0,0565425	0,0313276	0,00821394	0,01260745	0,00668577
1930	0,06628855	0,02658632	0,01081177	0,00868486	0,00868486
1940	0,06916474	0,02987785	0,01089468	0,00808848	0,00742819
1950	0,06247385	0,03235253	0,01701297	0,01701297	0,01199275
1960	0,06366994	0,02865147	0,01808226	0,01273399	0,01489876
1970	0,05110281	0,02531035	0,01976618	0,0066289	0,01108835
1980	0,04420752	0,01846314	0,02522429	0,00416071	0,0200234
1990	0,04274713	0,02530253	0,02813138	0,00392896	0,02247368
2000	0,07017544	0,02237244	0,02333816	0,00321906	0,02172863

adverb + CONSCIOUS	more	fully	very	acutely	scarcely
1810	0	0	0	0	0
1820	0,00267176	0,00267176	0	0	0,02748092
1830	0,00737856	0,02234064	0	0,00143472	0,01188768
1840	0,00696143	0,01298213	0,00357479	0,00112888	0,00827846
1850	0,00692707	0,02328266	0,00577256	0	0,01866461
1860	0,00531817	0,01723822	0,00110031	0	0,00421786
1870	0,00405904	0,01291513	0,00092251	0	0,00885609
1880	0,01356932	0,01061947	0,00196657	0,00098328	0,01160275
1890	0,02331142	0,01354852	0,00298864	0,00099621	0,01055987
1900	0,01798902	0,0094679	0,00170422	0,00852111	0,00681689
1910	0,01516024	0,01189791	0,00671656	0,01017079	0,00671656
1920	0,01953956	0,01199458	0,00754498	0,01122074	0,01064036
1930	0,0186892	0,01459293	0,00844854	0,02073733	0,00512033
1940	0,02551574	0,02117264	0,00895765	0,01682953	0,00108578
1950	0,0338325	0,01580699	0,0124792	0,01802551	0,00110926
1960	0,02868003	0,02004147	0,02176918	0,00725639	0,00587422
1970	0,02270104	0,01769912	0,0273182	0,01462101	0
1980	0,02241758	0,00879121	0,02769231	0,01582418	0,00175824
1990	0,01574029	0,01032956	0,01574029	0,01032956	0,00196754
2000	0,02002356	0,02591284	0,01413428	0,00588928	0,00176678

predicative	AWARE	CONSCIOUS
1810	0,5	0,3
1820	0,5	0,4
1830	0,5	0,4
1840	0,5	0,4
1850	0,5	0,4
1860	0,5	0,4
1870	0,5	0,4
1880	0,5	0,4

1890	0,5	0,4
1900	0,5	0,4
1910	0,5	0,4
1920	0,6	0,4
1930	0,5	0,3
1940	0,5	0,3
1950	0,5	0,3
1960	0,5	0,3
1970	0,5	0,3
1980	0,5	0,2
1990	0,5	0,3
2000	0,5	0,2

attributive	AWARE	CONSCIOUS
1810,000	0,000	0,422
1820,000	0,000	0,187
1830,000	0,008	0,205
1840,000	0,004	0,220
1850,000	0,004	0,215
1860,000	0,002	0,183
1870,000	0,002	0,239
1880,000	0,005	0,198
1890,000	0,002	0,207
1900,000	0,000	0,255
1910,000	0,000	0,224
1920,000	0,001	0,238
1930,000	0,008	0,189
1940,000	0,008	0,198
1950,000	0,008	0,288
1960,000	0,005	0,288
1970,000	0,012	0,312
1980,000	0,010	0,345
1990,000	0,024	0,370
2000,000	0,014	0,428

Quick – rapid – speedy – swift – (fast)

overall	QUICK	RAPID	SPEEDY	SWIFT	FAST
1810	87,2	31,32	16,93	20,32	11,01
1820	69,15	65,68	18,91	15,16	8,95
1830	72,89	62,43	13,58	15,46	9,87
1840	78,51	59,88	9,91	20	13,4
1850	76,37	60,1	13,6	19,37	17,12
1860	80,86	54,82	12,67	21,4	15,48
1870	79,35	50,8	10,18	22,09	15,3
1880	90,08	44,79	8,96	33,47	20,28
1890	88,15	50,68	8,35	37,47	15,63

1900	98,29	45,3	6,61	42,36	14,98
1910	106,74	37,44	6,96	33,21	17,71
1920	95,35	36,02	5,38	31,46	16,64
1930	86,98	33,29	5	31,05	20,53
1940	92,04	29,2	5,96	24,23	27,15
1950	88,12	28,23	5,95	18,62	30,68
1960	78,07	28,57	3,71	14,85	28,69
1970	74,78	29,39	3,36	13,98	26,12
1980	76,32	24,06	4,62	14,46	28,68
1990	78,16	24,05	2,43	8,77	32,78
2000	89,49	19,92	4,67	11,7	36,02

fiction	QUICK	RAPID	SPEEDY	SWIFT
1810	141,89	23,39	12,47	29,63
1820	114,62	56,25	22,66	23,99
1830	112,77	61,65	12,78	24,9
1840	119,63	53,09	9,15	29,03
1850	111,38	46,29	12,31	26,94
1860	121,35	46,44	9,84	26,77
1870	115,61	35,07	6,31	26,52
1880	131,95	31,74	6,33	45,83
1890	125,39	34,96	5,53	51,55
1900	149,97	22,44	3,91	56,61
1910	161,61	19,86	4,36	43,99
1920	151,52	18,58	2,79	47,45
1930	135,56	14,73	0,93	46,9
1940	132,92	14,56	1,67	32,23
1950	124,06	13,77	5,76	24,28
1960	111,44	12,74	1,05	18,85
1970	101,57	14,71	1,29	18,75
1980	100,23	13,17	5,02	17,44
1990	98,53	9,88	1,13	9,72
2000	106,65	11,03	4,07	14,89

non-fiction	QUICK	RAPID	SPEEDY	SWIFT
1810	22,15	31	19,93	11,07
1820	11,64	49,28	12,32	5,48
1830	21,72	50,69	16,46	2,96
1840	25,26	67,28	10,16	9,61
1850	36,76	85,24	10,14	8,24
1860	27,22	68,56	12,4	14,47
1870	33,38	71,78	8,25	19,38
1880	38,01	45,67	8,58	9,2
1890	35,79	39,7	6,92	18,65
1900	37,45	76,58	7,04	36,6

1910	38,47	60,82	6,22	16,69
1920	33,5	68,17	3,82	13,81
1930	24,35	87,32	2,6	12,98
1940	29,45	79,19	4,58	15,05
1950	34,6	76,64	0,65	9,38
1960	32,15	81,49	5,41	4,14
1970	44,62	67,6	3,66	7,66
1980	38,28	67,55	3,54	13,51
1990	32,54	71,19	1,93	2,9
2000	58,61	49,32	2,24	6,73

magazine	QUICK	RAPID	SPEEDY	SWIFT
1810	22,65	101,91	33,97	0
1820	19,24	100,89	16,33	9,91
1830	26,7	75,98	12,72	11,13
1840	30,67	70,05	11,53	20,26
1850	31,51	71,08	18,95	18,01
1860	33,57	63,09	15,1	21,18
1870	38,41	70,3	16,85	19,77
1880	46,86	66,72	14,73	35,7
1890	54,92	88,47	11,33	27,57
1900	37,73	53,53	12,44	35,75
1910	51,63	61,99	10,36	31,43
1920	52,5	35,76	8,04	28,05
1930	57,33	28,91	5,15	26,75
1940	70,66	25,68	7,24	22,75
1950	68,57	27,02	6,08	21,11
1960	60,24	28,24	5,13	19,68
1970	57,63	29,33	3,45	13,98
1980	62,95	21,04	3,87	15,82
1990	70,36	30,38	4	12,66
2000	87,59	29,37	6,96	16,49

newspaper	QUICK	RAPID	SPEEDY	SWIFT
1860	19,07	72,46	76,28	11,44
1870	20,38	68,89	25,23	12,61
1880	19,92	83,35	12,54	8,11
1890	30,35	80,93	24,57	19,51
1900	36,46	130,01	7,57	17,88
1910	47,55	44,29	16,28	16,94
1920	36,51	67,77	11,34	16,32
1930	35,01	57,07	20,12	22,05
1940	48,55	42,06	19,48	24,28
1950	48,8	37,8	11	12,41
1960	44,82	35,45	8,79	12,6
1970	41,9	46,03	10,03	12,39

1980	56,4	28,2	5,35	9,48
1990	65,26	22,66	4,19	12,56
2000	64,08	12,72	4,4	15,9

	QUICKNESS	RAPIDITY	SPEED	SWIFTNESS
1810	1,69	5,93	34,71	4,43
1820	6,5	20,93	36,67	0,68
1830	5,08	23,67	39,64	2,3
1840	5,61	21,68	43,68	3,3
1850	5,1	18,46	36,61	1,58
1860	4,63	15,89	30,55	1,38
1870	3,61	16,38	35,23	2,15
1880	4,09	12,55	33,03	1,53
1890	4,17	10,73	63,01	5,11
1900	3,98	11	44,39	3,38
1910	3,57	8,94	67	2,83
1920	2,69	7,41	65,72	2,35
1930	1,63	4,84	60,03	1,95
1940	1,93	4,02	59,47	5,56
1950	0,9	2,12	67,39	1,29
1960	1,29	2,63	64,27	0,32
1970	1,18	1,47	49,42	0,67
1980	1,94	1,15	56,45	0,32
1990	1,5	1,22	59,12	0,64
2000	2,2	0,71	72,01	0,32

+ preposition	QUICK	RAPID	SPEEDY	SWIFT
1810	0,08	0,03	0,00	0,25
1820	0,06	0,05	0,00	0,09
1830	0,07	0,03	0,02	0,13
1840	0,07	0,03	0,02	0,11
1850	0,06	0,02	0,01	0,09
1860	0,07	0,02	0,01	0,11
1870	0,07	0,01	0,00	0,08
1880	0,06	0,01	0,00	0,07
1890	0,08	0,02	0,02	0,07
1900	0,08	0,02	0,01	0,04
1910	0,06	0,03	0,01	0,05
1920	0,06	0,02	0,01	0,05
1930	0,05	0,02	0,00	0,04
1940	0,04	0,02	0,00	0,04
1950	0,05	0,01	0,03	0,06
1960	0,04	0,01	0,01	0,04
1970	0,05	0,01	0,01	0,02
1980	0,04	0,01	0,03	0,04
1990	0,03	0,01	0,00	0,06

2000	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,04
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QUICK	in	for	about	with	at
1810	0	0	0,85	0,85	0,85
1820	0,43	0	0	0,29	0,43
1830	1,52	0,73	0,22	0,07	0,73
1840	1,25	0,62	0,25	0,62	0,62
1850	0,91	0,67	0,36	0,55	0,18
1860	1	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,35
1870	0,86	0,27	0,86	0,43	1,19
1880	0,79	0,69	0,74	0,05	0,54
1890	1,21	1,07	0,83	0,68	0,44
1900	1,54	0,77	1,36	0,68	0,54
1910	0,57	0,97	0,88	0,4	0,66
1920	0,39	0,66	0,7	0,55	0,58
1930	0,89	0,73	0,41	0,33	0,2
1940	0,49	0,45	0,45	0,37	0,08
1950	0,57	0,29	0,45	0,57	0,53
1960	0,25	0,33	0,29	0,08	0,29
1970	0,59	0,38	0,21	0,46	0,25
1980	0,43	0,4	0,43	0,79	0,08
1990	0,14	0,32	0,25	0,14	0,11
2000	0,44	0,34	0,2	0,44	0,03

RAPID	in	for	with	to	during
1810	0	0	0	0,85	0
1820	1,44	0	0,14	0,14	0
1830	0,87	0,36	0,07	0,36	0
1840	1,12	0,06	0	0,06	0
1850	0,73	0,06	0	0,24	0
1860	0,29	0,18	0	0,18	0
1870	0,32	0,05	0	0,05	0,05
1880	0,25	0,05	0	0,15	0
1890	0,34	0,15	0	0,1	0,05
1900	0,45	0,14	0	0,09	0,05
1910	0,48	0,04	0,09	0,18	0,04
1920	0,27	0,12	0,04	0,16	0,04
1930	0,37	0,08	0	0	0,08
1940	0,25	0,21	0,08	0,08	0
1950	0,04	0,08	0,04	0,12	0,08
1960	0,08	0,08	0,04	0	0
1970	0,21	0,04	0	0	0
1980	0,16	0	0,04	0,04	0
1990	0,11	0,04	0,04	0,04	0
2000	0,1	0	0,03	0	0

SPEEDY	in	with	for	to
1810	0	0	0	0
1820	0	0	0	0,29
1830	0,15	0,07	0	0
1840	0,06	0,12	0	0
1850	0,18	0	0	0
1860	0,06	0,06	0	0
1870	0,05	0	0	0
1880	0	0	0	0
1890	0,05	0	0,05	0
1900	0	0	0	0
1910	0	0	0,04	0,04
1920	0,04	0	0	0
1930	0	0	0	0
1940	0	0	0	0
1950	0,08	0,04	0	0,04
1960	0	0	0,04	0
1970	0,04	0	0	0
1980	0,04	0	0,04	0
1990	0	0	0	0
2000	0,03	0	0,03	0,07

SWIFT	in	of	to	for	with
1810	1,69	0,85	1,69	0	0
1820	0	0,14	0,58	0,14	0
1830	0,07	0,36	0,15	0,07	0
1840	0,12	0,44	0,56	0	0
1850	0,24	0,18	0,85	0,06	0
1860	0,47	0,35	0,88	0,23	0,18
1870	0,22	0,27	0,59	0,05	0,05
1880	0,2	0,2	0,84	0,15	0,05
1890	0,49	0,49	0,53	0,05	0
1900	0,36	0,41	0,81	0,23	0,09
1910	0,57	0,26	0,53	0,09	0,13
1920	0,43	0,08	0,51	0,12	0,12
1930	0,28	0,12	0,33	0,08	0,12
1940	0,21	0,25	0,25	0,04	0,16
1950	0,24	0,12	0,24	0,08	0,04
1960	0,08	0,04	0,21	0,08	0,04
1970	0,04	0,04	0,29	0	0
1980	0,16	0,08	0,12	0,04	0,12
1990	0,21	0,07	0,14	0	0,04
2000	0,14	0	0,17	0,07	0,03

adverb +	QUICK	RAPID	SPEEDY	SWIFT
1810	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,21

1820	0,13	0,24	0,07	0,16
1830	0,17	0,18	0,08	0,11
1840	0,14	0,21	0,08	0,12
1850	0,14	0,22	0,11	0,13
1860	0,14	0,18	0,04	0,11
1870	0,14	0,18	0,03	0,11
1880	0,15	0,16	0,09	0,09
1890	0,13	0,18	0,10	0,09
1900	0,13	0,17	0,08	0,07
1910	0,14	0,19	0,12	0,07
1920	0,12	0,18	0,04	0,07
1930	0,13	0,19	0,02	0,06
1940	0,11	0,20	0,04	0,07
1950	0,10	0,12	0,01	0,08
1960	0,11	0,20	0,08	0,11
1970	0,10	0,14	0,04	0,09
1980	0,09	0,12	0,08	0,11
1990	0,12	0,11	0,03	0,09
2000	0,08	0,09	0,06	0,06

attributive	QUICK	RAPID	SPEEDY	SWIFT
1810	0,3	0,8	0,7	0,3
1820	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,5
1830	0,4	0,7	0,7	0,5
1840	0,4	0,7	0,7	0,5
1850	0,4	0,7	0,9	0,5
1860	0,4	0,7	0,8	0,5
1870	0,4	0,7	0,8	0,6
1880	0,4	0,7	0,8	0,5
1890	0,4	0,8	0,8	0,5
1900	0,4	0,8	0,8	0,6
1910	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,6
1920	0,5	0,8	0,7	0,6
1930	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,6
1940	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,6
1950	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,5
1960	0,5	0,8	0,8	0,5
1970	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,5
1980	0,5	0,8	0,5	0,5
1990	0,5	0,8	0,8	0,5
2000	0,6	0,8	0,5	0,6

normalised	QUICK	RAPID	SPEEDY	SWIFT
1810,000	0,019	0,054	0,050	0,042
1820,000	0,035	0,035	0,000	0,057
1830,000	0,023	0,015	0,000	0,023

1840,000	0,017	0,016	0,006	0,028
1850,000	0,019	0,027	0,000	0,038
1860,000	0,016	0,021	0,005	0,022
1870,000	0,026	0,015	0,000	0,027
1880,000	0,034	0,021	0,000	0,019
1890,000	0,036	0,010	0,000	0,031
1900,000	0,032	0,022	0,000	0,025
1910,000	0,029	0,015	0,019	0,025
1920,000	0,036	0,017	0,043	0,026
1930,000	0,032	0,027	0,008	0,014
1940,000	0,030	0,013	0,013	0,020
1950,000	0,037	0,024	0,007	0,028
1960,000	0,033	0,015	0,022	0,045
1970,000	0,052	0,024	0,012	0,057
1980,000	0,068	0,020	0,000	0,044
1990,000	0,053	0,012	0,000	0,065
2000,000	0,046	0,017	0,021	0,067

Begin – start – commence

overall	BEGIN	START	COMMENCE
1810	184,56	98,2	58,41
1820	311,09	103,94	88,64
1830	356,09	118,7	111,65
1840	372,06	148,36	88,73
1850	403,66	133,5	114,01
1860	427,33	153,39	88,89
1870	535,44	194	64,27
1880	552,13	195,36	36,57
1890	586,72	207,9	22,72
1900	637,76	258,67	17,2
1910	629,01	315,45	26,56
1920	586,89	372,5	14,7
1930	635,66	404,31	12,4
1940	646,63	476,71	10,47
1950	616,02	478,35	11,16
1960	687,4	451,85	8,76
1970	667,35	434,43	10,37
1980	713,07	442,92	6,6
1990	618,54	552,05	4,65
2000	556,22	586,15	5,78

fiction	BEGIN	START	COMMENCE
1810	176,19	162,16	34,3
1820	349,74	168,21	57,05
1830	413,26	167,17	94,32
1840	418,64	220,62	60,1

1850	460,24	176,8	98,73
1860	478,51	213,6	81,04
1870	587,87	247,54	59,17
1880	614,64	262,92	32,45
1890	660,5	256,5	19
1900	760,72	340,33	13,47
1910	725,88	440,52	32,17
1920	708,95	534,78	16,43
1930	742,7	543,49	12,21
1940	737,02	643,1	12,3
1950	683,02	613,19	16,44
1960	785,5	602,15	12,39
1970	675,75	580,11	14,62
1980	731,86	552,64	8,89
1990	628,43	673,06	4,45
2000	548,84	637,84	7,1

non-fiction	BEGIN	START	COMMENCE
1810	148,38	17,72	75,3
1820	249,14	21,9	116,36
1830	277,15	76,36	142,85
1840	312,24	72,77	155,16
1850	357,74	90,94	160,02
1860	316,27	84,41	135,4
1870	537,25	175,85	100,85
1880	505,45	90,73	59,77
1890	502,89	107,68	31,58
1900	470,49	126,42	36,04
1910	539,48	180,77	34,8
1920	465,45	128,41	19,69
1930	447,64	143,8	23,7
1940	500,98	177,03	18
1950	489,27	233,48	11,32
1960	415,4	218,04	9,55
1970	495,52	200,47	15,32
1980	610,85	210,37	6,76
1990	556,32	233,22	11,27
2000	624,82	296,24	8,65

magazine	BEGIN	START	COMMENCE
1810	430,27	45,29	147,2
1820	279,33	33,24	134,13
1830	294,38	42,6	123,35
1840	317,34	45,86	92,56
1850	316,07	72,03	112,54
1860	401,76	75,71	72,11

1870	454,61	97,26	55,93
1880	486,21	118,93	31,24
1890	517,36	156,64	24,58
1900	489,65	129,38	12,64
1910	536,46	145,75	12,64
1920	518,42	216,06	8,2
1930	637,62	345,48	7,48
1940	652,29	380,52	5,51
1950	658,17	441,31	3,55
1960	728,53	384,03	4,62
1970	733,1	360,77	3,45
1980	783,02	381,91	3,53
1990	651,36	481,72	3,73
2000	566,5	586,98	3,86

newspaper	BEGIN	START	COMMENCE
1860	244,09	61,02	141,11
1870	356,12	126,15	52,4
1880	365,14	140,89	32,46
1890	424,87	228,33	25,29
1900	544,8	356,32	17,88
1910	425,35	282,7	15,63
1920	393,32	303,15	14,94
1930	441,65	267,41	11,58
1940	458,14	331,68	5,93
1950	429,61	297,88	5,92
1960	562,18	294,42	3,22
1970	678,33	267,91	3,25
1980	633,77	382,64	4,13
1990	574,3	531,45	1,97
2000	522,41	635,16	2,69

	BEGINNING	START	COMMENCEMENT
1810	13,55	9,31	16,09
1820	43,45	6,78	28,29
1830	43,34	11,91	32,74
1840	43,24	15,95	27,04
1850	50,03	18,46	22,83
1860	59,34	21,34	20,46
1870	73,97	25,54	15,35
1880	70,73	29,83	6,15
1890	75,24	29,85	5,78
1900	78,79	39,64	4,16
1910	81,67	45,9	4,98
1920	72,54	43,31	3,16
1930	67,15	40,73	3,54

1940	73,27	44,4	2,71
1950	67,31	46,16	3,18
1960	69,23	47,67	2
1970	67,18	47,53	2,73
1980	61,7	48,43	2,01
1990	57,3	53,36	1,43
2000	54,18	58,78	1,15

+ preposition	BEGIN	START	COMMENCE
1810	0,138	0,233	0,246
1820	0,116	0,428	0,239
1830	0,110	0,350	0,185
1840	0,112	0,388	0,188
1850	0,115	0,368	0,162
1860	0,114	0,329	0,198
1870	0,124	0,349	0,188
1880	0,123	0,337	0,209
1890	0,130	0,331	0,195
1900	0,116	0,288	0,208
1910	0,116	0,273	0,088
1920	0,117	0,233	0,106
1930	0,112	0,210	0,164
1940	0,108	0,210	0,110
1950	0,114	0,188	0,125
1960	0,116	0,181	0,138
1970	0,122	0,163	0,134
1980	0,132	0,162	0,150
1990	0,136	0,153	0,254
2000	0,130	0,158	0,216

BEGIN + preposition	with	in	at	by	on
1810	0,0413	0,0184	00	0,0321	0,0092
1820	0,0515	0,0116	0,0181	0,0172	0,0014
1830	0,0351	0,0167	0,0186	0,0143	0,0018
1840	0,0437	0,0184	0,0169	0,0109	0,0027
1850	0,0426	0,0149	0,0153	0,0155	0,0028
1860	0,0398	0,0198	0,0178	0,0151	0,0049
1870	0,0424	0,0207	0,0203	0,0174	0,0066
1880	0,0459	0,0201	0,0223	0,0139	0,0061
1890	0,0469	0,0250	0,0179	0,0150	0,0072
1900	0,0415	0,0199	0,0192	0,0132	0,0057
1910	0,0444	0,0169	0,0174	0,0123	0,0070
1920	0,0418	0,0171	0,0191	0,0103	0,0074
1930	0,0378	0,0214	0,0143	0,0115	0,0052
1940	0,0336	0,0228	0,0140	0,0080	0,0073
1950	0,0369	0,0253	0,0142	0,0081	0,0064

1960	0,0406	0,0263	0,0118	0,0088	0,0059
1970	0,0394	0,0299	0,0110	0,0094	0,0070
1980	0,0425	0,0366	0,0093	0,0083	0,0063
1990	0,0475	0,0365	0,0119	0,0093	0,0064
2000	0,0469	0,0319	0,0153	0,0073	0,0053

START + preposition	with	in	for	at	from
1810	0,0172	0,0345	0,0000	0,0431	0,0948
1820	0,0333	0,0236	0,0084	0,0723	0,1347
1830	0,0379	0,0361	0,0355	0,0379	0,0972
1840	0,0348	0,0319	0,0403	0,0374	0,1079
1850	0,0318	0,0378	0,0587	0,0345	0,0782
1860	0,0371	0,0294	0,0745	0,0386	0,0531
1870	0,0386	0,0339	0,0794	0,0330	0,0505
1880	0,0282	0,0388	0,0897	0,0272	0,0426
1890	0,0280	0,0595	0,0686	0,0243	0,0416
1900	0,0262	0,0509	0,0560	0,0249	0,0292
1910	0,0269	0,0466	0,0593	0,0183	0,0217
1920	0,0210	0,0334	0,0499	0,0196	0,0148
1930	0,0245	0,0302	0,0327	0,0162	0,0123
1940	0,0266	0,0296	0,0263	0,0176	0,0118
1950	0,0336	0,0267	0,0181	0,0168	0,0094
1960	0,0337	0,0274	0,0210	0,0176	0,0083
1970	0,0350	0,0290	0,0121	0,0161	0,0104
1980	0,0380	0,0305	0,0112	0,0187	0,0093
1990	0,0423	0,0255	0,0074	0,0218	0,0074
2000	0,0460	0,0274	0,0058	0,0250	0,0059

COMMENCE + preposition	with	in	at	by	on
1810	0,1305	0,0000	0,0000	0,0289	0,0000
1820	0,0701	0,0570	0,0309	0,0276	0,0147
1830	0,0449	0,0481	0,0273	0,0241	0,0110
1840	0,0526	0,0498	0,0189	0,0224	0,0091
1850	0,0421	0,0389	0,0192	0,0208	0,0123
1860	0,0587	0,0343	0,0316	0,0231	0,0171
1870	0,0470	0,0403	0,0369	0,0260	0,0168
1880	0,0593	0,0511	0,0350	0,0161	0,0216
1890	0,0343	0,0365	0,0471	0,0233	0,0299
1900	0,0395	0,0419	0,0529	0,0291	0,0157
1910	0,0282	0,0117	0,0132	0,0068	0,0098
1920	0,0293	0,0184	0,0156	0,0109	0,0109
1930	0,0363	0,0427	0,0266	0,0097	0,0065
1940	0,0430	0,0201	0,0201	0,0038	0,0115
1950	0,0403	0,0108	0,0072	0,0072	0,0179
1960	0,0377	0,0285	0,0046	0,0194	0,0377

1970	0,0366	0,0241	0,0164	0,0125	0,0203
1980	0,0242	0,0182	0,0242	0,0000	0,0242
1990	0,0774	0,0624	0,0151	0,0086	0,0387
2000	0,0415	0,0294	0,0242	0,0000	0,0467

gerund	BEGIN	START	COMMENCE
1810	0,005	0,000	0,029
1820	0,017	0,000	0,041
1830	0,013	0,000	0,103
1840	0,019	0,001	0,118
1850	0,033	0,000	0,170
1860	0,022	0,001	0,106
1870	0,030	0,000	0,101
1880	0,039	0,001	0,110
1890	0,040	0,004	0,083
1900	0,041	0,006	0,066
1910	0,057	0,023	0,075
1920	0,078	0,046	0,098
1930	0,101	0,113	0,079
1940	0,109	0,131	0,086
1950	0,112	0,154	0,102
1960	0,122	0,181	0,105
1970	0,134	0,212	0,199
1980	0,142	0,216	0,162
1990	0,160	0,251	0,101
2000	0,184	0,257	0,106

to infinitive	BEGIN	START	COMMENCE
1810	0,46	0,03	0,00
1820	0,56	0,01	0,00
1830	0,60	0,02	0,01
1840	0,59	0,02	0,02
1850	0,59	0,02	0,03
1860	0,54	0,03	0,04
1870	0,51	0,03	0,08
1880	0,49	0,05	0,08
1890	0,49	0,06	0,09
1900	0,50	0,09	0,20
1910	0,50	0,11	0,46
1920	0,48	0,16	0,29
1930	0,50	0,16	0,31
1940	0,51	0,16	0,34
1950	0,49	0,17	0,36
1960	0,48	0,17	0,21
1970	0,44	0,18	0,18
1980	0,44	0,20	0,17

1990	0,43	0,20	0,09
2000	0,39	0,19	0,11

+ noun	BEGIN	START	COMMENCE
1810	0,028	0,035	0,043
1820	0,007	0,013	0,046
1830	0,013	0,011	0,066
1840	0,013	0,011	0,058
1850	0,011	0,006	0,068
1860	0,024	0,013	0,061
1870	0,028	0,011	0,063
1880	0,028	0,017	0,061
1890	0,027	0,015	0,073
1900	0,035	0,027	0,058
1910	0,036	0,038	0,055
1920	0,033	0,048	0,059
1930	0,029	0,048	0,072
1940	0,026	0,050	0,082
1950	0,026	0,053	0,055
1960	0,029	0,050	0,114
1970	0,030	0,052	0,085
1980	0,028	0,052	0,071
1990	0,029	0,056	0,101
2000	0,032	0,062	0,106

noun +	BEGIN	START	COMMENCE
1810	0,206	0,198	0,333
1820	0,229	0,193	0,246
1830	0,265	0,176	0,200
1840	0,246	0,218	0,216
1850	0,258	0,198	0,192
1860	0,273	0,188	0,226
1870	0,262	0,197	0,213
1880	0,265	0,195	0,226
1890	0,275	0,205	0,252
1900	0,279	0,204	0,190
1910	0,287	0,192	0,222
1920	0,294	0,211	0,241
1930	0,328	0,228	0,321
1940	0,331	0,210	0,314
1950	0,343	0,218	0,365
1960	0,323	0,201	0,219
1970	0,318	0,213	0,271
1980	0,342	0,220	0,288
1990	0,346	0,216	0,331
2000	0,354	0,217	0,339

Attempt - try

	ATTEMPT (v)	TRY (v)	fiction	ATTEMPT	TRY
1810	115,98	137,15	1810	73,28	185,55
1820	163,7	147,53	1820	157,81	186,6
1830	123,2	175,18	1830	97,48	227,11
1840	115,34	185,19	1840	80,88	228,98
1850	114,92	256,68	1850	90,6	337,98
1860	100,38	314,22	1860	73,85	420,96
1870	95,35	394,03	1870	62,86	513,64
1880	81,41	398,11	1880	57,15	527,98
1890	80,34	407,85	1890	60,38	521,64
1900	76,43	435,57	1900	51,21	578,66
1910	77,62	525,67	1910	57,14	710,89
1920	78,43	529,47	1920	44,82	743,72
1930	70,93	572,38	1930	33,68	791,28
1940	62,22	625,88	1940	25,95	842,99
1950	55,57	665,48	1950	27,45	858,14
1960	60,18	695,33	1960	31,85	902
1970	60,97	732,68	1970	34,83	949,33
1980	53,96	750,55	1980	30,53	963,33
1990	46,96	778,98	1990	24,73	1003,26
2000	41,63	785,63	2000	35,57	964,27

non-fiction	ATTEMPT	TRY
1810	155,02	84,16
1820	165,64	130,05
1830	127,71	126,73
1840	139,23	129,07
1850	134,03	188,53
1860	121,27	163,65
1870	127,76	264,14
1880	80,61	234,18
1890	81,81	237,01
1900	109,81	209,76
1910	89,96	300,15
1920	118,42	237,43
1930	102,9	253,2
1940	117,47	254,58
1950	95,07	330,81
1960	100,27	366,69
1970	117,88	410,6
1980	113,55	407,88
1990	119,19	372,38
2000	78,14	414,41

magazine	ATTEMPT	TRY
1810	226,46	56,61
1820	174,95	76,98
1830	180,89	96,64
1840	176,68	133,63
1850	153,06	132,45
1860	137,9	193,78
1870	138,81	228,2
1880	121,61	225,14
1890	114,12	291,49
1900	100,74	265,27
1910	99,39	326,09
1920	99,58	374,05
1930	79,6	498,04
1940	70,49	563,02
1950	59,45	621,35
1960	68,11	619,69
1970	68,15	595,07
1980	64,8	606,62
1990	56,37	613,11
2000	38,13	680,11

newspaper	ATTEMPT	TRY
1860	190,7	171,63
1870	144,58	266,85
1880	151,22	289,9
1890	124,28	289,75
1900	119	396,22
1910	127,67	345,23
1920	121,7	323,34
1930	151,35	250,05
1940	123,36	317
1950	109,73	379,68
1960	106,93	457,89
1970	87,93	510,15
1980	62,48	588,8
1990	47,04	665,18
2000	42,8	652,53

	ATTEMPT (n)	TRY (n)
1810	52,49	3,39
1820	78,68	1,3
1830	77,03	2,32
1840	69,29	1,25
1850	70,42	2,19
1860	70,36	4,46

1870	73	2,75
1880	72,01	2,71
1890	71,5	3,5
1900	62,9	4,48
1910	67,88	6,7
1920	73,05	5,93
1930	60,36	5
1940	56,68	7,89
1950	57,73	9,45
1960	58,47	10,22
1970	61,14	10,12
1980	57,75	8,97
1990	42,98	7,91
2000	36,97	8,89

+ preposition	ATTEMPT (v)	TRY (v)
1810	0,0657	0,1049
1820	0,0450	0,0891
1830	0,0601	0,0845
1840	0,0567	0,0693
1850	0,0549	0,0615
1860	0,0473	0,0427
1870	0,0464	0,0399
1880	0,0502	0,0433
1890	0,0538	0,0367
1900	0,0551	0,0344
1910	0,0557	0,0298
1920	0,0458	0,0295
1930	0,0539	0,0271
1940	0,0574	0,0250
1950	0,0513	0,0230
1960	0,0513	0,0247
1970	0,0482	0,0225
1980	0,0417	0,0179
1990	0,0373	0,0160
2000	0,0324	0,0138

attempt + preposition	in	by	at	for	with
1810	2,54	1,69	0,85	0	0,85
1820	2,31	1,59	0,29	0,29	0,14
1830	2,11	1,74	0,65	0,36	0,29
1840	1,18	1,56	0,81	0,31	0,31
1850	2,06	0,97	0,61	0,12	0,24
1860	1,35	1,11	0,7	0,18	0,29
1870	1,35	0,75	0,59	0,11	0,11
1880	1,23	0,59	0,49	0	0,15
1890	1,02	0,97	0,73	0,19	0,1
1900	1,36	0,63	0,32	0,05	0,09
1910	1,06	0,84	0,62	0,26	0,13
1920	0,55	0,78	0,31	0,19	0,04
1930	0,98	0,85	0,41	0,16	0,12
1940	0,86	0,86	0,12	0,08	0,04
1950	0,61	0,41	0,2	0,2	0,12
1960	0,67	0,5	0,38	0,08	0,21
1970	0,67	0,5	0,17	0,17	0,04
1980	0,59	0,28	0,08	0,12	0,2
1990	0,47	0,14	0,14	0,07	0,07
2000	0,27	0,14	0,1	0,07	0,1

try + preposition	for	in	on	by	with
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1810	0,85	6,77	0	4,23	1,69
1820	2,17	4,19	0,72	4,19	1,01
1830	2,98	4,36	1,31	4,43	1,02
1840	2,37	3,55	1,37	3,86	0,31
1850	3,58	4,92	1,15	5,28	0,79
1860	3,4	4,81	1,93	2,93	1,11
1870	3,99	6,52	1,62	3,5	0,92
1880	4,38	6,35	2,31	3,59	1,03
1890	3,54	5,97	1,65	2,52	1,36
1900	4,3	5,34	1,72	1,9	1,31
1910	4,18	5,37	2,07	2,03	1,94
1920	5,5	4,44	2,49	1,68	1,13
1930	4,88	4,39	2,72	1,83	1,18
1940	5,54	3,04	2,67	1,27	1,19
1950	5,91	3,1	2,28	1,71	0,73
1960	6,76	3,38	2,5	1,46	1,13
1970	7,1	2,81	2,65	0,92	1,01
1980	5,21	2,61	2,96	0,67	0,79
1990	4,4	1,68	3,83	0,25	0,82
2000	3,69	2,27	3,48	0,17	0,57

gerund	ATTEMPT	TRY
1810	0,0000	0,0000
1820	0,0106	0,0000
1830	0,0130	0,0004
1840	0,0070	0,0013
1850	0,0074	0,0016
1860	0,0082	0,0013
1870	0,0034	0,0034
1880	0,0048	0,0028
1890	0,0042	0,0029
1900	0,0024	0,0027
1910	0,0012	0,0060
1920	0,0024	0,0072
1930	0,0023	0,0110
1940	0,0013	0,0108
1950	0,0014	0,0108
1960	0,0007	0,0104
1970	0,0013	0,0116
1980	0,0022	0,0121
1990	0,0045	0,0219
2000	0,0017	0,0233

to infinitive	ATTEMPT	TRY
1810	0,5548	0,2346
1820	0,6279	0,3287

1830	0,6300	0,3697
1840	0,6240	0,3987
1850	0,6435	0,4399
1860	0,6443	0,5008
1870	0,6582	0,5607
1880	0,6258	0,5717
1890	0,6453	0,6018
1900	0,6442	0,6167
1910	0,6777	0,6449
1920	0,7097	0,6621
1930	0,7180	0,7035
1940	0,7268	0,6974
1950	0,7112	0,7036
1960	0,7049	0,6999
1970	0,7294	0,7128
1980	0,7519	0,7289
1990	0,7521	0,7167
2000	0,7725	0,7031

+ noun	ATTEMPT (v)	TRY (v)
1810	0,0146	0,0185
1820	0,0070	0,0401
1830	0,0088	0,0323
1840	0,0108	0,0326
1850	0,0148	0,0227
1860	0,0169	0,0250
1870	0,0180	0,0152
1880	0,0115	0,0174
1890	0,0163	0,0152
1900	0,0207	0,0161
1910	0,0182	0,0146
1920	0,0134	0,0138
1930	0,0178	0,0101
1940	0,0198	0,0130
1950	0,0234	0,0111
1960	0,0208	0,0110
1970	0,0262	0,0115
1980	0,0248	0,0115
1990	0,0281	0,0142
2000	0,0171	0,0184

noun +	ATTEMPT (v)	TRY (v)
1810	0,0876	0,0494
1820	0,0626	0,0411
1830	0,0619	0,0618
1840	0,0654	0,0757

1850	0,0687	0,0627
1860	0,0712	0,0722
1870	0,0876	0,0802
1880	0,0883	0,0737
1890	0,0900	0,0771
1900	0,0917	0,0964
1910	0,0959	0,0959
1920	0,0995	0,1059
1930	0,1129	0,1153
1940	0,1090	0,1121
1950	0,1335	0,1125
1960	0,1392	0,1115
1970	0,1412	0,1162
1980	0,1824	0,1280
1990	0,1699	0,1226
2000	0,1852	0,1199

+ adverb	ATTEMPT (v)	TRY (v)
1810	0,0000	0,0556
1820	0,0185	0,0538
1830	0,0271	0,0576
1840	0,0254	0,0491
1850	0,0191	0,0570
1860	0,0234	0,0532
1870	0,0260	0,0544
1880	0,0254	0,0517
1890	0,0260	0,0438
1900	0,0272	0,0476
1910	0,0227	0,0474
1920	0,0199	0,0495
1930	0,0235	0,0484
1940	0,0211	0,0498
1950	0,0272	0,0501
1960	0,0221	0,0457
1970	0,0194	0,0426
1980	0,0183	0,0442
1990	0,0145	0,0404
2000	0,0065	0,0398

adverb +	ATTEMPT (v)	TRY (v)
1810	0,1095	0,1111
1820	0,1058	0,0803
1830	0,1208	0,0820
1840	0,1189	0,0915
1850	0,1115	0,0937
1860	0,1075	0,0823

1870	0,1158	0,0812
1880	0,0991	0,0722
1890	0,1009	0,0824
1900	0,1041	0,0787
1910	0,1016	0,0752
1920	0,0935	0,0726
1930	0,0985	0,0741
1940	0,1024	0,0760
1950	0,0902	0,0797
1960	0,1073	0,0803
1970	0,1115	0,0797
1980	0,0973	0,0801
1990	0,0952	0,0760
2000	0,1016	0,0774

Anger – rage – wrath (– ire)

	ANGER	RAGE	WRATH	IRE
1810	55,88	88,89	73,65	3,39
1820	35,08	44,17	43,31	4,76
1830	33,18	34,05	36,73	4,28
1840	29,41	39,82	31,09	3,49
1850	30,54	28,53	22,52	3,34
1860	28,61	28,61	26,33	2,4
1870	29,36	28,28	21,76	2,42
1880	32,39	26,24	24,56	3,69
1890	31,46	24,51	20	2,09
1900	42,49	32,9	17,29	3,48
1910	33,08	32,55	19,03	1,94
1920	38,9	32	11,85	4,17
1930	36,7	25,32	8,9	2,93
1940	38,03	20,7	7,97	2,42
1950	39,19	21,31	7,5	2,97
1960	42,58	23,4	6,92	2,96
1970	44,85	24,4	7,01	3,07
1980	52,85	32	8,61	2,45
1990	49,68	28,74	5,23	1,9
2000	41,7	23,07	4,67	2,03

fiction	ANGER	RAGE	WRATH
1810	81,08	124,74	70,16
1820	65,58	56,51	65,04
1830	40,44	40,97	53,09
1840	59,31	40,67	40,78
1850	33,86	41,56	27,16

1860	38,76	41,26	34,91
1870	38,76	43,43	26,13
1880	36,02	46,99	30,4
1890	31,84	43,25	26,67
1900	49,96	67,17	22,44
1910	52,36	51,78	25,05
1920	53,67	63,56	16,59
1930	40,41	64,83	11,62
1940	32,81	65,21	8,87
1950	32,45	66,91	7,84
1960	37,44	66,85	7,94
1970	38,01	65,02	8,17
1980	51,02	81,13	8,31
1990	32,87	66,94	5,5
2000	32,82	54,67	6,27

non-fiction	ANGER	RAGE	WRATH
1810	28,79	48,72	93,01
1820	10,95	21,9	30,8
1830	16,46	14,15	17,12
1840	20,32	17,03	14,83
1850	12,04	20,6	10,14
1860	17,23	18,26	18,26
1870	14,71	12,2	22,25
1880	20,54	15,02	18,7
1890	28,87	23,76	15,04
1900	17,74	13,51	13,51
1910	16,12	8,77	15,28
1920	25,86	13,81	5,88
1930	13,31	8,12	5,52
1940	10,8	7,2	5,24
1950	11,64	12,94	7,11
1960	15,28	6,68	5,09
1970	21,65	8,66	5,33
1980	18,34	7,4	16,41
1990	38,01	49,29	1,29
2000	33,95	16,97	6,08

magazine	ANGER	RAGE	WRATH
1810	11,32	33,97	0
1820	8,75	16,33	6,41
1830	12,08	12,72	16,21
1840	10,69	14,63	23,63
1850	14,93	17,3	21,8
1860	10,14	15,77	14,87

1870	11,68	16,62	13,93
1880	10,93	15,17	18,3
1890	12,18	10,68	12,18
1900	9,88	14,22	11,46
1910	10,71	11,77	13,17
1920	14,6	14,6	10,83
1930	11,3	17,61	8,14
1940	16,37	13,96	9,65
1950	16,89	14,19	9,29
1960	27,9	16,43	7,7
1970	29,68	16,56	6,9
1980	33,16	21,04	8,75
1990	35,45	19,32	7,2
2000	30,91	15,07	2,45

newspaper	ANGER	RAGE	WRATH
1860	11,44	11,44	0
1870	4,85	17,47	10,67
1880	11,06	8,85	11,06
1890	7,23	13,73	4,34
1900	12,38	4,13	4,13
1910	9,77	10,42	2,61
1920	6,64	3,32	2,77
1930	6,62	3,31	4,14
1940	5,36	2,54	4,52
1950	6,77	2,82	3,67
1960	12,89	4,39	4,1
1970	22,13	5,02	4,72
1980	23,82	10,21	3,4
1990	28,57	16,99	3,69
2000	22,99	8,8	2,2

	ANGER (v)	RAGE (v)
1810	5,93	17,78
1820	4,33	11,69
1830	5,59	12,05
1840	4,86	15,2
1850	4,43	11,72
1860	5,22	12,31
1870	5,6	11,69
1880	6,45	10,73
1890	7,33	11,6
1900	9,82	12,26
1910	8,24	11,01
1920	8,22	10,88
1930	9,23	8,13

1940	8,58	8,38
1950	7,5	6,8
1960	11,64	8,55
1970	13,6	9,24
1980	13,19	8,69
1990	11,45	7,95
2000	10,59	8,18

	ANGRY	RAGING
1810	55,03	11,01
1820	45,33	5,63
1830	41,74	4,57
1840	38,63	5,92
1850	48,69	4,67
1860	52,13	4,34
1870	55,17	2,42
1880	55,42	4,23
1890	51,11	4,37
1900	53,85	3,39
1910	52,82	2,38
1920	50,36	3,43
1930	49,71	2,68
1940	55,77	2,83
1950	58,18	3,14
1960	62,48	2,42
1970	66,85	3,61
1980	71,26	4,19
1990	69,14	3,44
2000	59,96	3,55

	ANGRILY	RAGINGLY
1810	6,77	0
1820	5,49	0
1830	4,79	0
1840	6,98	0
1850	7,71	0
1860	9,56	0
1870	14,06	0
1880	14,77	0
1890	14,76	0
1900	17,78	0,05
1910	21,14	0
1920	19,96	0
1930	22,03	0,08
1940	23,62	0
1950	27,66	0,08

1960	23,9	0,13
1970	17,51	0,13
1980	16,31	0
1990	9,7	0,04
2000	7,61	0,03

preposition +	ANGER	RAGE	WRATH
1810	0,2727	0,1524	0,2644
1820	0,3703	0,2746	0,2267
1830	0,3415	0,2302	0,2213
1840	0,3706	0,2973	0,2425
1850	0,3242	0,2702	0,2291
1860	0,3852	0,3055	0,2248
1870	0,4019	0,3313	0,2252
1880	0,3390	0,3075	0,2223
1890	0,3751	0,3068	0,2255
1900	0,3601	0,3371	0,2435
1910	0,3343	0,3856	0,2359
1920	0,3918	0,3644	0,2633
1930	0,3466	0,3468	0,1461
1940	0,3455	0,3589	0,2058
1950	0,3680	0,3210	0,2067
1960	0,3340	0,3368	0,1922
1970	0,3090	0,3201	0,1384
1980	0,2959	0,2519	0,1243
1990	0,2802	0,2067	0,1702
2000	0,2765	0,1890	0,1456

+ preposition	ANGER	RAGE	WRATH
1810	0,0909	0,2476	0,2644
1820	0,1112	0,2255	0,2334
1830	0,1510	0,2517	0,2551
1840	0,1693	0,2112	0,2486
1850	0,1807	0,2043	0,2829
1860	0,1804	0,2174	0,2583
1870	0,1376	0,2037	0,2376
1880	0,1550	0,1989	0,2586
1890	0,2190	0,2081	0,2865
1900	0,1897	0,1733	0,2747
1910	0,1623	0,1598	0,2338
1920	0,1643	0,1450	0,2498
1930	0,1640	0,1556	0,3876
1940	0,1772	0,1527	0,3915
1950	0,1342	0,1760	0,3693
1960	0,1480	0,1641	0,3916
1970	0,1507	0,1430	0,4137

1980	0,1548	0,2556	0,3856
1990	0,1492	0,1545	0,3767
2000	0,1460	0,1656	0,4197

preposition + ANGER	of	with	in	for	by
1810	5,08	2,54	5,93	0	0,85
1820	4,04	2,17	5,05	0,29	0,29
1830	3,92	1,6	3,78	0,58	0,36
1840	4,36	2,49	2,99	0,19	0,31
1850	4,8	2,37	2,12	0,36	0,12
1860	4,28	2,87	2,81	0,12	0,12
1870	4,26	3,77	2,91	0,22	0,05
1880	3,94	3,1	2,61	0,25	0,25
1890	4,32	3,79	2,67	0,15	0,05
1900	5,79	5,39	2,53	0,45	0,41
1910	3,48	4,36	2,55	0,09	0,13
1920	6	5,22	2,65	0,16	0,19
1930	4,19	4,51	2,93	0,16	0,16
1940	4,68	4,6	2,55	0,16	0,25
1950	4,81	5,26	3,42	0,2	0,04
1960	4,88	3,96	3,96	0,17	0,17
1970	5,08	3,49	3,61	0,13	0,29
1980	6,16	4,9	3	0,32	0,32
1990	5,8	3,83	2,11	0,18	0,25
2000	4,73	2,67	2,33	0,27	0,37

preposition + RAGE	with	of	in	by	from
1810	6,77	4,23	1,69	0,85	0
1820	4,91	5,63	0,29	0	0,14
1830	4,36	2,9	0,22	0,07	0,07
1840	6,36	3,8	0,56	0,62	0
1850	4,13	2,73	0,3	0,12	0,06
1860	4,81	2,99	0,53	0	0,12
1870	5,23	3,45	0,48	0,11	0,05
1880	3,99	3,3	0,44	0,1	0,2
1890	4,13	2,48	0,63	0,05	0,1
1900	5,7	4,07	0,86	0,14	0,05
1910	6,34	5,15	0,62	0,09	0,09
1920	5,61	4,83	0,47	0,23	0,08
1930	5,08	2,89	0,37	0,12	0,16
1940	3,98	2,55	0,37	0,08	0,08
1950	3,18	2,49	0,57	0,12	0,04
1960	3,59	2,79	0,83	0,17	0,29
1970	3,23	2,9	1,22	0,13	0
1980	3,2	3,44	0,87	0,16	0
1990	2,08	2,58	0,54	0,14	0,14

2000	1,42	2,1	0,51	0,14	0,03
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preposition + WRATH	of	in	with	to	by
1810	0,0919	0,1150	0,0115	0,0000	0,0000
1820	0,1034	0,0967	0,0166	0,0032	0,0000
1830	0,1146	0,0474	0,0199	0,0139	0,0000
1840	0,1264	0,0601	0,0322	0,0142	0,0019
1850	0,1052	0,0457	0,0351	0,0187	0,0080
1860	0,1223	0,0266	0,0467	0,0156	0,0023
1870	0,1314	0,0299	0,0496	0,0023	0,0023
1880	0,1221	0,0399	0,0460	0,0041	0,0020
1890	0,1090	0,0510	0,0435	0,0120	0,0025
1900	0,1047	0,0237	0,0758	0,0289	0,0052
1910	0,0878	0,0368	0,0878	0,0137	0,0021
1920	0,1215	0,0523	0,0591	0,0228	0,0034
1930	0,0730	0,0270	0,0270	0,0090	0,0045
1940	0,1493	0,0100	0,0314	0,0050	0,0000
1950	0,1520	0,0213	0,0213	0,0053	0,0000
1960	0,1026	0,0303	0,0246	0,0116	0,0000
1970	0,0713	0,0243	0,0243	0,0000	0,0114
1980	0,0639	0,0279	0,0186	0,0139	0,0000
1990	0,1300	0,0134	0,0134	0,0000	0,0000
2000	0,1221	0,0064	0,0064	0,0000	0,0000

ANGER + preposition	of	at	in	against	on
1810	3,39	0	0	0	0,85
1820	1,88	0,43	0,14	0,14	0,14
1830	2,32	0,29	0,51	0,29	0,29
1840	2,31	0,62	0,5	0,06	0,12
1850	2,49	0,61	0,97	0,12	0,18
1860	2,05	1,11	0,47	0,29	0,23
1870	1,24	1,08	0,43	0,16	0,22
1880	1,92	1,13	0,59	0,25	0,2
1890	2,09	1,12	1,07	0,78	0,49
1900	1,99	1,63	1,67	0,77	0,27
1910	1,15	1,01	0,79	0,62	0,13
1920	1,52	1,52	1,25	0,39	0,19
1930	1,02	1,14	1,06	1,1	0,16
1940	0,99	1,36	1,36	0,74	0,29
1950	0,94	1,22	1,34	0,29	0,29
1960	1,46	1,21	1,25	0,58	0,21
1970	1,18	1,81	1,26	0,17	0,34
1980	1,15	2,29	1,42	0,32	0,43
1990	0,57	2,25	1,68	0,21	0,21
2000	0,71	1,25	1,29	0,34	0,2

RAGE + preposition	of	at	in	for	against
1810	12,7	0,85	1,69	3,39	0
1820	5,77	1,15	0,58	1,15	0,43
1830	4,43	0,87	0,22	0,94	0,87
1840	4,36	0,81	0,5	0,87	0,37
1850	2,73	0,67	0,24	0,97	0,24
1860	2,17	1	0,29	1,11	0,29
1870	1,89	0,92	0,59	0,81	0,38
1880	1,67	0,94	0,3	0,89	0,3
1890	1,6	1,02	0,68	0,78	0,19
1900	1,45	1,18	0,59	0,36	1,04
1910	0,84	1,06	0,57	0,48	0,7
1920	0,9	1,56	0,47	0,31	0,12
1930	0,69	1,22	0,41	0,16	0,45
1940	0,78	0,7	0,45	0,16	0,53
1950	1,39	0,73	0,33	0,16	0,2
1960	0,63	0,58	0,42	0,29	0,46
1970	0,8	0,67	0,5	0,29	0,34
1980	3,95	1,22	1,11	0,24	0,32
1990	0,36	1,07	0,86	0,39	0,47
2000	0,64	0,71	0,74	0,2	0,44

WRATH + preposition	of	in	against	upon	at
1810	0,1495	0,0000	0,0000	0,0229	0,0000
1820	0,1533	0,0067	0,0134	0,0266	0,0032
1830	0,1462	0,0199	0,0041	0,0199	0,0060
1840	0,1583	0,0080	0,0180	0,0161	0,0061
1850	0,1754	0,0107	0,0107	0,0187	0,0133
1860	0,1269	0,0201	0,0179	0,0201	0,0179
1870	0,1236	0,0198	0,0147	0,0124	0,0147
1880	0,1344	0,0220	0,0220	0,0081	0,0179
1890	0,1600	0,0120	0,0220	0,0195	0,0220
1900	0,1359	0,0185	0,0185	0,0156	0,0341
1910	0,1251	0,0279	0,0184	0,0116	0,0047
1920	0,1316	0,0329	0,0262	0,0101	0,0194
1930	0,2461	0,0180	0,0180	0,0180	0,0315
1940	0,2422	0,0151	0,0314	0,0263	0,0151
1950	0,2547	0,0160	0,0107	0,0053	0,0160
1960	0,2948	0,0058	0,0116	0,0188	0,0000
1970	0,2939	0,0114	0,0243	0,0243	0,0114
1980	0,2706	0,0186	0,0186	0,0046	0,0186
1990	0,2734	0,0076	0,0076	0,0076	0,0000
2000	0,3469	0,0064	0,0000	0,0300	0,0000

verb + ANGER	feel	flush	say	show	rise
1810	0,85	0	0	0,85	2,54

1820	0,43	0,14	0	0	0
1830	0,44	0,44	0,51	0,15	0,36
1840	0,19	0,31	0,19	0,44	0,06
1850	0,55	0,24	0,06	0	0,24
1860	0,41	0,41	0,06	0,23	0,12
1870	0,59	0,65	0,48	0,38	0,27
1880	0,69	0,49	0,25	0,54	0,25
1890	0,39	0,44	0,24	0,39	0,53
1900	0,54	0,91	0,18	0,45	0,45
1910	0,4	0,66	0,13	0,44	0,57
1920	0,31	0,86	0,12	0,47	0,7
1930	1,1	0,45	0,41	0,24	0,28
1940	0,99	0,33	0,57	0,29	0,33
1950	0,61	0,86	0,61	0,37	0,33
1960	0,83	0,63	1	0,58	0,42
1970	0,8	0,13	0,5	0,42	0,38
1980	2,09	0,51	0,71	0,36	0,4
1990	1,65	0,32	0,64	0,47	0,21
2000	1,29	0,14	0,34	0,24	0,24

verb + RAGE	cry	fly	tremble	fill	feel
1810	0	0	0	0	0,85
1820	0,43	0,14	0	0,29	0,43
1830	0,44	0,36	0,36	0,15	0
1840	0,62	0,19	0,31	0,12	0,06
1850	0,06	0,18	0,24	0,06	0
1860	0,53	0,18	0,23	0,29	0
1870	0,97	0,54	0,27	0,32	0,11
1880	0,69	0,59	0,34	0,1	0,05
1890	0,53	0,44	0,1	0,24	0,19
1900	0,77	0,45	0,09	0,63	0,05
1910	0,97	0,66	0,53	0,31	0,09
1920	0,7	0,97	0,19	0,27	0,12
1930	0,24	0,41	0,2	0,24	0,24
1940	0,29	0,25	0,25	0,08	0,16
1950	0,2	0,65	0,41	0,33	0,12
1960	0,13	0,29	0,38	0,21	0,29
1970	0,29	0,38	0,34	0,21	0,34
1980	0,55	0,4	0,28	0,36	0,75
1990	0,29	0,25	0,21	0,29	0,68
2000	0,03	0,41	0,14	0,27	0,54

verb + WRATH	rise	fear	incur	turn	bring
1810	0	0	0	0	0

1820	0,29	0	0	0,14	0,29
1830	0,07	0,51	0,07	0,15	0,22
1840	0,37	0,25	0,25	0,37	0
1850	0,06	0,3	0,12	0,12	0,12
1860	0,47	0,29	0,06	0,29	0,18
1870	0,38	0,16	0,05	0,22	0,05
1880	0,15	0,25	0	0,15	0
1890	0,24	0,24	0,05	0,1	0,1
1900	0,41	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,09
1910	0,53	0,18	0,09	0,35	0,18
1920	0,39	0,19	0,19	0	0,23
1930	0,08	0,16	0,12	0,16	0,24
1940	0,12	0,16	0,29	0,16	0,21
1950	0,24	0,2	0,04	0,04	0,16
1960	0	0	0,25	0,38	0,21
1970	0,04	0,08	0,46	0,08	0,13
1980	0	0,16	0,51	0,28	0,16
1990	0	0,11	0,18	0,04	0,21
2000	0	0,2	0,17	0,1	0,17

Couch – sofa

	COUCH	SOFA
1810	27,09	14,39
1820	18,91	9,38
1830	29,55	11,47
1840	31,53	16,45
1850	22,64	26,17
1860	15,83	24,33
1870	17,78	36,58
1880	14,96	23,97
1890	12,67	17,48
1900	19,64	25,84
1910	22,38	15,15
1920	22,49	14,97
1930	22,6	28,9
1940	18,81	17,09
1950	22,9	21,88
1960	23,94	19,98
1970	25,19	23,98
1980	26,62	16,95
1990	40,58	23,76
2000	37,44	25,16

fiction	COUCH	SOFA
1810	45,22	24,95
1820	33,59	16,53

1830	40,71	16,73
1840	54	26,89
1850	35,73	42,44
1860	25,18	40,94
1870	28,08	59,75
1880	22,38	41,28
1890	19,98	30,14
1900	33	45,64
1910	38,62	26,22
1920	41,63	26
1930	42,27	53,8
1940	35,66	32,9
1950	37,79	40,55
1960	44,94	32,81
1970	47,22	41,54
1980	48,8	27,98
1990	68,38	38,15
2000	58,12	37,23

non-fiction	COUCH	SOFA
1810	6,64	2,21
1820	2,74	1,37
1830	3,95	2,3
1840	6,04	2,75
1850	4,75	4,75
1860	7,24	3,1
1870	8,25	4,67
1880	9,2	3,98
1890	8,12	2,71
1900	2,82	0,56
1910	7,07	0,85
1920	5	11,46
1930	4,22	8,76
1940	1,31	0,33
1950	15,52	5,82
1960	2,55	20,37
1970	2,66	16,32
1980	3,22	8,69
1990	2,9	2,9
2000	13,13	12,49

magazine	COUCH	SOFA
1810	0	0
1820	0,58	0,58
1830	3,5	2,23
1840	1,69	4,5
1850	4,5	3,55
1860	2,25	4,28
1870	4,04	10,11
1880	4,69	1,34
1890	1,71	2,78
1900	2,17	3,36
1910	3,69	4,74
1920	5,09	2,62
1930	5,82	7,48
1940	3,62	3,45
1950	8,78	5,57
1960	8,04	5,82
1970	5,87	4,83
1980	8,92	5,89
1990	20,65	15,99
2000	21,25	18,93

newspaper	COUCH	SOFA
1860	3,81	0
1870	0	5,82
1880	2,95	3,69
1890	2,17	0

1900	11,01	2,06
1910	0,65	0,65
1920	1,94	0,83
1930	3,86	0
1940	1,98	0,56
1950	2,82	0
1960	1,46	1,46
1970	2,66	3,25
1980	4,38	6,56
1990	15,76	7,14
2000	14,67	4,4

preposition +	COUCH	SOFA
1810	0,4374	0,8826
1820	0,4886	0,7537
1830	0,5428	0,7533
1840	0,5255	0,8067
1850	0,5415	0,8005
1860	0,4296	0,7349
1870	0,5787	0,5935
1880	0,5789	0,6241
1890	0,6283	0,5915
1900	0,5183	0,4501
1910	0,5451	0,5175
1920	0,4731	0,5284
1930	0,5898	0,5260
1940	0,6725	0,4974
1950	0,5869	0,4954
1960	0,7439	0,6366
1970	0,6983	0,6443
1980	0,7032	0,5428
1990	0,6747	0,6069
2000	0,6530	0,5886

preposition + COUCH	on	to	of	from	upon
1810	0,1875	0,1251	0,0000	0,0624	0,0314
1820	0,1756	0,0687	0,0460	0,0608	0,0307
1830	0,1350	0,0589	0,0369	0,0785	0,0910
1840	0,0850	0,0672	0,0495	0,0790	0,0910
1850	0,1449	0,0561	0,0481	0,0671	0,1020
1860	0,1333	0,0259	0,0518	0,0404	0,0442
1870	0,1547	0,0911	0,0546	0,0394	0,1361
1880	0,1972	0,0889	0,0428	0,0495	0,1023
1890	0,1760	0,0576	0,0537	0,0994	0,1113
1900	0,2373	0,0463	0,0392	0,0438	0,0621
1910	0,2676	0,0492	0,0474	0,0353	0,0572

1920	0,2392	0,0694	0,0418	0,0293	0,0120
1930	0,3310	0,0575	0,0681	0,0323	0,0088
1940	0,4168	0,0744	0,0393	0,0457	0,0154
1950	0,2952	0,0659	0,0782	0,0319	0,0017
1960	0,4181	0,0731	0,0539	0,0472	0,0071
1970	0,4252	0,0552	0,0500	0,0484	0,0032
1980	0,4200	0,0624	0,0684	0,0327	0,0000
1990	0,4083	0,0458	0,0643	0,0239	0,0017
2000	0,3822	0,0489	0,0641	0,0299	0,0008

preposition + SOFA	on	of	to	upon	from
1810	0,4121	0,0591	0,0000	0,2940	0,0591
1820	0,2612	0,0458	0,1077	0,2612	0,0618
1830	0,4560	0,0506	0,0820	0,1142	0,0192
1840	0,3447	0,0456	0,0681	0,2347	0,0377
1850	0,3481	0,0741	0,0673	0,1880	0,0604
1860	0,3206	0,0699	0,0892	0,1278	0,0506
1870	0,2534	0,0618	0,0560	0,1031	0,0396
1880	0,2916	0,0430	0,0492	0,1089	0,0513
1890	0,3358	0,0641	0,0498	0,0669	0,0166
1900	0,2012	0,0422	0,0596	0,0542	0,0089
1910	0,2416	0,0521	0,0667	0,0350	0,0409
1920	0,2605	0,0628	0,0521	0,0441	0,0207
1930	0,2630	0,0900	0,0436	0,0097	0,0308
1940	0,2598	0,0650	0,0527	0,0047	0,0287
1950	0,2811	0,0800	0,0370	0,0073	0,0242
1960	0,3278	0,0666	0,0771	0,0040	0,0335
1970	0,3607	0,0684	0,0509	0,0054	0,0279
1980	0,3145	0,0560	0,0372	0,0000	0,0254
1990	0,3481	0,0875	0,0345	0,0046	0,0198
2000	0,3037	0,0672	0,0362	0,0012	0,0310

+ noun	COUCH	SOFA
1810	0,0314	0,0000
1820	0,0227	0,0149
1830	0,0051	0,0061
1840	0,0038	0,0036
1850	0,0133	0,0302
1860	0,0114	0,0263
1870	0,0028	0,0443
1880	0,0067	0,0926
1890	0,0079	0,0280
1900	0,0412	0,0875
1910	0,0474	0,0812
1920	0,1387	0,0548
1930	0,0146	0,0408

1940	0,0282	0,0626
1950	0,0127	0,0503
1960	0,0226	0,0480
1970	0,0115	0,0438
1980	0,0135	0,0655
1990	0,0476	0,1717
2000	0,0561	0,0513

noun +	COUCH	SOFA
1810	0,0000	0,0000
1820	0,0460	0,0000
1830	0,0271	0,0000
1840	0,0257	0,0073
1850	0,0243	0,0138
1860	0,0297	0,0481
1870	0,0366	0,0383
1880	0,0361	0,0330
1890	0,0229	0,0446
1900	0,0321	0,0313
1910	0,0433	0,0667
1920	0,0276	0,0494
1930	0,0916	0,0633
1940	0,0590	0,0767
1950	0,0908	0,0448
1960	0,0610	0,0586
1970	0,0782	0,0771
1980	0,0744	0,0791
1990	0,0838	0,0707
2000	0,0831	0,0914

verb + COUCH	sit	lie	lay	sleep	recline
1810	0	0	0	0,85	1,69
1820	0,14	0	0,29	0,14	0,14
1830	0,44	0,29	0,8	0,44	0,44
1840	0,37	0,37	0,81	0,19	0,81
1850	0,49	0,73	0,97	0,24	0,49
1860	0,47	0,29	0,64	0	0,41
1870	0,59	0,54	0,86	0,27	0,48
1880	0,2	0,84	0,94	0,05	0,25
1890	0,49	0,24	0,44	0,15	0,15
1900	1,31	1,09	0,59	0,14	0,05
1910	2,07	0,84	0,79	0,18	0,09
1920	1,36	0,94	0,23	0,19	0,16
1930	2,52	0,89	0,89	0,28	0,04
1940	2,01	0,86	0,62	0,53	0,16
1950	1,83	0,73	0,41	0,24	0,04

1960	2,38	0,79	0,75	0,33	0,04
1970	2,77	1,13	0,55	0,46	0,13
1980	2,92	0,83	0,36	1,22	0,12
1990	4,72	1,4	0,79	1,4	0,07
2000	4,6	0,68	0,54	0,78	0,07

verb + SOFA	sit	seat	lay	lie	cross
1810	0,85	1,69	0	0	0
1820	0,72	0,43	0,43	0,29	0
1830	0,73	0,8	0,44	0,29	0
1840	1,56	1,18	0,44	0,25	0
1850	2,43	1,7	1,34	0,79	0
1860	1,58	0,82	0,88	1,06	0
1870	3,18	1,08	1,78	1,83	0,48
1880	2,26	0,89	1,03	0,84	0,3
1890	2,14	0,78	0,44	0,87	0,19
1900	3,08	0,54	0,36	0,72	1,13
1910	2,25	0,48	0,22	0,62	0,44
1920	2,07	0,19	0,23	0,27	0,47
1930	2,72	0,24	0,65	0,57	0,37
1940	1,97	0,25	0,41	0,16	0,86
1950	2,53	0,12	0,2	0,65	1,67
1960	2,29	0,29	0,25	0,21	0,21
1970	3,23	0,42	0,5	0,29	0,08
1980	2,45	0,12	0,24	0,36	0
1990	2,86	0,39	0,39	0,18	0,04
2000	2,16	0,24	0,2	0,44	0,14

sleep +	COUCH	SOFA
1810	0,0314	0,0000
1820	0,0074	0,0000
1830	0,0149	0,0131
1840	0,0060	0,0116
1850	0,0106	0,0023
1860	0,0000	0,0095
1870	0,0152	0,0030
1880	0,0033	0,0000
1890	0,0118	0,0109
1900	0,0071	0,0054
1910	0,0080	0,0059
1920	0,0084	0,0080
1930	0,0124	0,0055
1940	0,0282	0,0047
1950	0,0105	0,0037
1960	0,0138	0,0125
1970	0,0183	0,0142

1980	0,0458	0,0189
1990	0,0345	0,0135
2000	0,0208	0,0095

sit +	COUCH	SOFA
1810	0,0000	0,0591
1820	0,0074	0,0768
1830	0,0149	0,0636
1840	0,0117	0,0948
1850	0,0216	0,0929
1860	0,0297	0,0649
1870	0,0332	0,0869
1880	0,0134	0,0943
1890	0,0387	0,1224
1900	0,0667	0,1192
1910	0,0925	0,1485
1920	0,0605	0,1383
1930	0,1115	0,0941
1940	0,1069	0,1153
1950	0,0799	0,1156
1960	0,0994	0,1146
1970	0,1100	0,1347
1980	0,1097	0,1445
1990	0,1163	0,1204
2000	0,1229	0,0859

Motion Charts

Aware - conscious

DECADE	WORD	AWARE	CONSCIOUS	FREQUENCY
1820	CIRCUMSTANCE	8,66	0,00	8,66
1820	DANGER	23,10	4,33	27,43
1820	EXISTENCE	4,33	8,66	12,99
1820	FEELING	0,00	10,11	10,11
1820	GUILT	0,00	14,44	14,44
1820	NECESSITY	7,22	0,00	7,22
1820	POWER	1,44	8,66	10,11
1820	PRESENCE	11,55	8,66	20,21
1820	PRIDE	0,00	11,55	11,55
1820	READERS	10,11	0,00	10,11
1820	SITUATION	7,22	0,00	7,22
1820	STATE	7,22	4,33	11,55
1820	SUPERIORITY	0,00	7,22	7,22
1820	TIME	5,77	8,66	14,44
1820	WEAKNESS	0,00	7,22	7,22
1830	AIR	0,00	6,53	6,53
1830	APPROACH	3,63	0,73	4,36
1830	ART	4,36	0,00	4,36
1830	AUTHOR	4,36	0,73	5,08
1830	BEAUTY	0,00	4,36	4,36
1830	CHARACTER	5,81	2,18	7,99
1830	DANGER	6,53	3,63	10,16
1830	DANGERS	4,36	0,73	5,08
1830	DIFFICULTY	5,08	0,00	5,08
1830	DIGNITY	0,00	6,53	6,53
1830	EXISTENCE	8,71	5,81	14,52
1830	FACT	6,53	3,63	10,16
1830	FATHER	5,08	2,18	7,26
1830	FEELINGS	3,63	2,18	5,81
1830	GUILT	0,00	6,53	6,53
1830	IMPORTANCE	4,36	2,18	6,53
1830	INFLUENCE	3,63	0,73	4,36
1830	INTEGRITY	0,73	5,81	6,53
1830	LIFE	1,45	5,08	6,53
1830	MAN	2,18	7,26	9,44
1830	MEN	2,90	4,36	7,26
1830	MIND	2,90	3,63	6,53
1830	MOMENT	2,90	3,63	6,53
1830	MR,	8,71	1,45	10,16
1830	NATURE	3,63	1,45	5,08
1830	PEOPLE	3,63	1,45	5,08
1830	PERSON	3,63	0,00	3,63
1830	POSITION	2,18	3,63	5,81

1830	POWER	1,45	12,34	13,79
1830	PRESENCE	13,79	10,16	23,96
1830	READER	3,63	0,00	3,63
1830	READERS	13,07	0,00	13,07
1830	RECTITUDE	0,00	7,99	7,99
1830	SIR	5,08	0,00	5,08
1830	SITUATION	3,63	5,08	8,71
1830	SOUL	0,00	5,81	5,81
1830	TIME	7,26	2,90	10,16
1830	TRUTH	3,63	3,63	7,26
1830	VALUE	3,63	0,00	3,63
1830	WEAKNESS	1,45	5,08	6,53
1830	WRITER	5,81	0,73	6,53
1840	ACTION	0,62	3,12	3,74
1840	AIR	0,00	5,61	5,61
1840	APPROACH	6,85	1,25	8,10
1840	BEAUTY	0,62	3,12	3,74
1840	BEING	0,00	3,12	3,12
1840	CHANGE	1,25	5,61	6,85
1840	DANGER	9,35	4,36	13,71
1840	DIGNITY	0,00	3,74	3,74
1840	EXISTENCE	8,72	4,36	13,09
1840	FACE	0,62	3,12	3,74
1840	FACT	16,83	3,12	19,94
1840	FACT	16,83	3,12	19,94
1840	FEELING	2,49	4,99	7,48
1840	FEELINGS	1,87	4,36	6,23
1840	FRIENDS	3,12	0,62	3,74
1840	GUILT	0,00	9,35	9,35
1840	HAND	0,00	3,12	3,12
1840	HEART	0,62	4,36	4,99
1840	IMPORTANCE	6,85	0,00	6,85
1840	INFERIORITY	0,62	3,74	4,36
1840	INNOCENCE	0,00	4,36	4,36
1840	JOY	0,00	3,12	3,12
1840	LIFE	0,62	8,10	8,72
1840	MAN	3,74	12,46	16,20
1840	MEN	5,61	3,74	9,35
1840	MIND	0,62	6,23	6,85
1840	MOMENT	2,49	6,85	9,35
1840	MR,	7,48	3,12	10,59
1840	MR.	7,48	3,12	10,59
1840	MRS,	4,36	0,00	4,36
1840	NATURE	3,74	2,49	6,23
1840	PARTY	3,74	0,00	3,74
1840	PEOPLE	5,61	1,25	6,85
1840	POSITION	3,12	0,62	3,74

1840	POWER	1,87	12,46	14,33
1840	POWERS	2,49	3,74	6,23
1840	PRESENCE	14,96	9,97	24,93
1840	PRIDE	0,00	6,85	6,85
1840	PURPOSE	1,87	5,61	7,48
1840	READER	3,74	0,00	3,74
1840	READERS	3,12	1,25	4,36
1840	RECTITUDE	0,00	3,12	3,12
1840	SENSE	0,00	3,12	3,12
1840	SIR	5,61	1,87	7,48
1840	SOUL	0,00	4,36	4,36
1840	SPIRIT	0,62	4,99	5,61
1840	STRENGTH	0,00	8,10	8,10
1840	SUCCESS	3,74	0,62	4,36
1840	SUPERIORITY	0,62	3,12	3,74
1840	THING	1,25	4,99	6,23
1840	THINGS	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	TIME	13,71	4,99	18,70
1840	VIRTUE	0,62	3,12	3,74
1850	AIR	0,61	4,24	4,85
1850	BEING	0,00	3,64	3,64
1850	BLUSH	0,00	3,03	3,03
1850	CHARACTER	3,64	0,61	4,24
1850	DANGER	6,67	1,82	8,49
1850	EXISTENCE	4,24	4,24	8,49
1850	EXPERIENCE	2,43	4,85	7,28
1850	EXTENT	4,85	0,61	5,46
1850	EYES	1,82	5,46	7,28
1850	FACT	16,37	4,24	20,61
1850	FEELING	1,21	3,03	4,24
1850	GUILT	0,00	4,85	4,85
1850	HEART	0,61	3,64	4,24
1850	IMPORTANCE	3,03	3,03	6,06
1850	INFLUENCE	1,21	3,03	4,24
1850	INNOCENCE	0,00	3,64	3,64
1850	LIFE	0,61	9,09	9,70
1850	MAN	3,03	6,06	9,09
1850	MEN	3,03	3,64	6,67
1850	MIND	0,61	3,03	3,64
1850	MOMENT	4,24	2,43	6,67
1850	MOVEMENT	0,61	3,64	4,24
1850	MR.	9,70	1,82	11,52
1850	MRS.	4,24	1,82	6,06
1850	NATURE	3,64	2,43	6,06
1850	POWER	1,82	10,31	12,13
1850	PRESENCE	13,34	6,06	19,40
1850	PRIDE	0,00	3,64	3,64

1850	QUESTION	3,03	1,21	4,24
1850	READER	3,03	0,61	3,64
1850	READERS	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	RECTITUDE	0,00	3,64	3,64
1850	RIGHT	0,61	3,03	3,64
1850	SENSE	0,61	3,03	3,64
1850	SIR	3,03	0,61	3,64
1850	SOUL	0,00	4,85	4,85
1850	SPIRIT	0,00	6,06	6,06
1850	STATE	2,43	4,24	6,67
1850	STRENGTH	1,82	4,85	6,67
1850	THOUGHTS	0,00	3,03	3,03
1850	TIME	5,46	8,49	13,94
1850	WEAKNESS	1,21	4,85	6,06
1860	BEING	0,00	3,50	3,50
1860	DANGER	5,84	3,50	9,34
1860	DAY	1,17	3,50	4,67
1860	DEGRADATION	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	DIGNITY	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	EFFORT	0,00	4,67	4,67
1860	EXISTENCE	1,17	8,18	9,34
1860	FACE	1,17	2,92	4,09
1860	FACT	16,35	3,50	19,85
1860	FEELING	1,17	8,18	9,34
1860	FRIEND	2,92	0,58	3,50
1860	GUILT	0,00	4,09	4,09
1860	INTENTION	2,92	0,58	3,50
1860	LIFE	1,75	4,67	6,42
1860	LOOK	0,58	2,92	3,50
1860	MAN	4,09	8,76	12,85
1860	MEN	2,92	3,50	6,42
1860	MOMENT	3,50	3,50	7,01
1860	MR.	7,01	0,58	7,59
1860	OTHERS	0,58	2,92	3,50
1860	PEOPLE	2,34	3,50	5,84
1860	POSITION	1,75	2,92	4,67
1860	POWER	1,75	15,77	17,52
1860	PRESENCE	11,68	7,59	19,27
1860	PRIDE	0,00	5,26	5,26
1860	PURPOSE	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	SENSE	0,58	3,50	4,09
1860	SIR	7,01	0,58	7,59
1860	SOUL	0,00	4,67	4,67
1860	STATE	4,09	0,58	4,67
1860	STRENGTH	1,75	3,50	5,26
1860	THINGS	0,00	3,50	3,50
1860	THOUGHT	0,00	3,50	3,50

1860	TIME	9,34	5,84	15,18
1860	WANT	0,58	2,92	3,50
1860	WEAKNESS	0,58	5,26	5,84
1860	WILL	0,00	3,50	3,50
1870	AIR	0,00	3,76	3,76
1870	BODY	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	BROTHER	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	CONDITION	3,76	2,69	6,45
1870	DANGER	2,69	1,07	3,76
1870	DESIRE	0,00	4,30	4,30
1870	EFFORT	0,54	4,84	5,37
1870	EXISTENCE	4,30	7,52	11,82
1870	EYES	1,61	2,69	4,30
1870	FACE	0,00	3,76	3,76
1870	FACT	24,72	2,69	27,40
1870	FEELING	0,54	5,91	6,45
1870	GUILT	0,00	4,30	4,30
1870	HEAD	0,00	4,30	4,30
1870	INNOCENCE	0,00	3,76	3,76
1870	KIND	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	LIFE	2,69	4,30	6,99
1870	LOOK	0,54	2,69	3,22
1870	MAN	0,00	6,99	6,99
1870	MEN	3,76	1,61	5,37
1870	MIND	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	MISS	3,76	0,54	4,30
1870	MOMENT	2,15	3,76	5,91
1870	MOTION	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	MR.	11,28	2,15	13,43
1870	MRS.	3,22	2,15	5,37
1870	PART	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	PEOPLE	4,84	1,07	5,91
1870	POWER	1,61	7,52	9,13
1870	PRESENCE	12,90	5,37	18,27
1870	PRIDE	0,00	4,30	4,30
1870	RECTITUDE	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	SMILE	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	SOUL	1,07	3,76	4,84
1870	STATE	3,76	1,61	5,37
1870	STRENGTH	1,61	2,69	4,30
1870	SUPERIORITY	0,00	3,22	3,22
1870	THING	1,07	3,76	4,84
1870	THOUGHT	0,54	2,69	3,22
1870	TIME	4,84	10,21	15,05
1870	WORLD	0,54	3,76	4,30
1870	WRITER	3,22	0,00	3,22
1880	AIR	0,47	3,30	3,78

1880	ART	0,00	2,36	2,36
1880	BEAUTY	0,00	3,30	3,30
1880	BEING	0,94	3,30	4,25
1880	BUSINESS	2,83	0,47	3,30
1880	CHANGE	0,47	2,83	3,30
1880	DANGER	3,78	0,94	4,72
1880	DAY	2,36	1,89	4,25
1880	DIGNITY	0,00	2,36	2,36
1880	EFFORT	0,00	5,66	5,66
1880	ENVIRONMENT	0,00	2,36	2,36
1880	EXISTENCE	6,61	5,19	11,80
1880	EYES	0,47	5,66	6,14
1880	FACT	16,99	4,25	21,24
1880	FAMILY	2,36	0,47	2,83
1880	FEAR	0,00	2,83	2,83
1880	FEELING	0,00	4,25	4,25
1880	HEART	0,00	3,78	3,78
1880	HOUSE	2,36	0,47	2,83
1880	LEE	2,36	0,00	2,36
1880	LIFE	1,89	6,61	8,50
1880	LOVE	0,47	2,83	3,30
1880	MAN	4,72	8,03	12,75
1880	MEN	4,72	1,89	6,61
1880	MIND	0,94	4,72	5,66
1880	MISS	0,94	2,36	3,30
1880	MOMENT	3,30	4,72	8,03
1880	MOVEMENT	0,94	2,36	3,30
1880	MR.	4,25	1,89	6,14
1880	MRS.	2,83	3,30	6,14
1880	PEOPLE	6,14	2,36	8,50
1880	POWER	1,89	8,50	10,39
1880	PRESENCE	13,22	6,14	19,35
1880	READERS	2,36	0,00	2,36
1880	SATISFACTION	0,00	2,36	2,36
1880	SENSE	0,47	3,78	4,25
1880	SIR	3,30	0,47	3,78
1880	STRENGTH	0,47	2,36	2,83
1880	THINGS	1,42	2,36	3,78
1880	THOUGHT	0,00	3,78	3,78
1880	TIME	8,50	8,03	16,52
1880	TOTAL	0,00	2,36	2,36
1880	WEAKNESS	0,47	2,83	3,30
1880	WOMAN	0,47	2,36	2,83
1890	AIR	0,00	3,78	3,78
1890	APPROACH	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	BEAUTY	0,00	2,83	2,83
1890	CHANGE	2,36	2,83	5,19

1890	CONSCIOUSNESS	0,00	2,36	2,36
1890	DANGER	2,36	2,83	5,19
1890	DESIRE	0,00	2,36	2,36
1890	DIGNITY	0,00	2,83	2,83
1890	EFFORT	0,47	5,19	5,66
1890	EXISTENCE	6,61	3,30	9,91
1890	EYES	1,89	5,66	7,55
1890	FACT	16,99	5,19	22,19
1890	FEELING	2,36	2,36	4,72
1890	GIRL	0,47	2,36	2,83
1890	HAND	0,47	2,36	2,83
1890	IDENTITY	0,00	2,36	2,36
1890	JACK	2,36	0,47	2,83
1890	LIFE	1,89	9,91	11,80
1890	MAN	3,30	5,19	8,50
1890	MEN	3,30	2,36	5,66
1890	MIND	0,47	3,78	4,25
1890	MISS	2,36	0,94	3,30
1890	MOMENT	0,94	4,72	5,66
1890	MR.	6,61	3,78	10,39
1890	MRS.	2,83	1,42	4,25
1890	PEOPLE	0,47	2,83	3,30
1890	PERSON	2,36	0,94	3,30
1890	PERSONALITY	0,00	3,30	3,30
1890	POWER	0,47	5,66	6,14
1890	PRESENCE	13,69	5,66	19,35
1890	PRIDE	0,00	4,72	4,72
1890	PURPOSE	0,47	3,30	3,78
1890	READERS	2,36	0,47	2,83
1890	RECTITUDE	0,00	2,83	2,83
1890	SELF	0,00	2,36	2,36
1890	SENSATION	0,47	2,83	3,30
1890	SENSE	0,00	4,25	4,25
1890	SITUATION	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	STRENGTH	0,94	4,25	5,19
1890	SUPERIORITY	0,00	2,36	2,36
1890	THOUGHT	0,47	4,25	4,72
1890	THRILL	0,00	2,36	2,36
1890	TIME	4,72	7,08	11,80
1890	WAY	1,89	2,83	4,72
1890	WILL	0,00	2,83	2,83
1890	WORLD	0,47	4,25	4,72
1900	ACTIVITIES	0,00	2,22	2,22
1900	ANIMALS	0,44	3,11	3,55
1900	APPROACH	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	ATTENTION	0,44	2,66	3,11
1900	CHANGE	1,77	2,66	4,44

1900	DANGER	4,88	1,33	6,21
1900	DESIRE	0,44	3,11	3,55
1900	DIRECTION	0,44	2,66	3,11
1900	EFFORT	0,00	5,77	5,77
1900	EXISTENCE	6,21	3,11	9,32
1900	EYES	3,55	4,44	7,99
1900	FACT	15,97	7,10	23,07
1900	FEELING	1,33	5,77	7,10
1900	FIGURE	2,22	0,89	3,11
1900	GUIDANCE	0,00	4,44	4,44
1900	HEART	0,89	2,22	3,11
1900	LIFE	0,89	8,87	9,76
1900	MAN	2,66	9,76	12,42
1900	MEN	3,11	3,11	6,21
1900	MIND	0,00	3,55	3,55
1900	MISS	2,22	0,89	3,11
1900	MOMENT	2,66	3,99	6,65
1900	MR.	2,66	1,33	3,99
1900	MRS.	1,33	3,11	4,44
1900	PAIN	0,00	2,66	2,66
1900	PEOPLE	2,22	1,77	3,99
1900	POWER	0,89	6,21	7,10
1900	PRESENCE	11,98	8,43	20,41
1900	PROCESSES	0,00	3,11	3,11
1900	PURPOSE	1,77	3,55	5,32
1900	SENSATION	0,44	2,22	2,66
1900	SENSATIONS	0,00	2,22	2,22
1900	SENSE	2,22	2,22	4,44
1900	SPIRIT	0,44	2,22	2,66
1900	STATE	2,22	3,99	6,21
1900	STATES	0,44	7,54	7,99
1900	STIMULATION	0,00	2,66	2,66
1900	STREET	2,22	0,44	2,66
1900	SUPERIORITY	0,00	2,22	2,22
1900	THING	0,44	2,22	2,66
1900	THINGS	1,33	2,66	3,99
1900	THOUGHT	0,00	3,55	3,55
1900	TIME	8,87	11,09	19,96
1900	WAY	0,89	2,22	3,11
1900	WILL	3,11	0,89	3,99
1910	ACT	0,00	2,65	2,65
1910	ACTION	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	ADJUSTMENT	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	APPROACH	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	ART	0,44	3,09	3,53
1910	BODY	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	CHANGE	0,44	2,21	2,65

1910	CHILD	0,44	3,97	4,41
1910	COLIN	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	DANGER	2,21	0,44	2,65
1910	DAY	0,44	2,65	3,09
1910	DESIRE	0,44	4,41	4,86
1910	DIFFICULTIES	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	DIRECTION	0,00	2,65	2,65
1910	DUTY	0,44	2,65	3,09
1910	EFFORT	0,88	5,30	6,18
1910	EXISTENCE	3,53	2,21	5,74
1910	EXPERIENCE	0,00	6,18	6,18
1910	EYES	3,53	4,86	8,39
1910	FACT	14,57	7,50	22,07
1910	FATHER	2,65	0,88	3,53
1910	FEAR	0,00	2,65	2,65
1910	FEELING	0,44	5,30	5,74
1910	GREGORY	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	GROWTH	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	HEART	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	KAREN	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	LIFE	3,09	7,06	10,15
1910	MAN	8,83	7,06	15,89
1910	MEANS	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	MEN	4,41	1,32	5,74
1910	MIND	0,88	2,65	3,53
1910	MISS	3,09	0,88	3,97
1910	MOMENT	1,77	3,09	4,86
1910	MR.	4,86	0,88	5,74
1910	MRS.	3,53	1,32	4,86
1910	NATURE	0,88	2,21	3,09
1910	PART	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	PEOPLE	3,53	3,53	7,06
1910	POWER	1,32	8,39	9,71
1910	PRESENCE	13,24	7,50	20,75
1910	PROCESS	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	PROCESSES	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	PUBLIC	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	PURPOSE	1,32	2,65	3,97
1910	READER	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	RELATION	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	SELF	0,44	3,97	4,41
1910	SENSATION	0,00	3,09	3,09
1910	SENSE	1,77	5,74	7,50
1910	SOUNDS	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	SPIRIT	1,77	2,21	3,97
1910	SUPERIORITY	0,44	3,09	3,53
1910	THING	0,88	2,21	3,09

1910	THINGS	3,53	2,65	6,18
1910	THOUGHT	0,44	3,53	3,97
1910	TIME	7,50	9,71	17,21
1910	WAY	1,32	2,21	3,53
1910	WORLD	2,65	2,65	5,30
1920	ACT	0,39	1,95	2,34
1920	AIR	0,00	3,12	3,12
1920	ART	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	ATTITUDE	0,39	2,34	2,73
1920	AUDIENCE	1,95	0,78	2,73
1920	BASIS	0,39	1,95	2,34
1920	BEAUTY	1,95	1,17	3,12
1920	BEHAVIOR	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	BODY	1,17	2,34	3,51
1920	CAUSE	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	CHANGE	1,95	2,73	4,68
1920	CONFUSION	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	CONTROL	0,00	5,85	5,85
1920	DANGER	2,34	1,17	3,51
1920	DESIRE	0,00	3,51	3,51
1920	EFFORT	0,78	10,53	11,31
1920	EXISTENCE	4,68	0,78	5,46
1920	EYES	3,51	3,12	6,63
1920	FACT	17,56	12,87	30,43
1920	FEELING	2,73	3,90	6,63
1920	FUNCTION	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	GUIDANCE	0,00	3,12	3,12
1920	IMPORTANCE	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	INTEREST	0,39	3,12	3,51
1920	KNOWLEDGE	0,78	1,95	2,73
1920	LEE	1,95	0,39	2,34
1920	LIFE	3,12	7,80	10,92
1920	LOVE	0,00	7,41	7,41
1920	MAN	6,63	7,02	13,65
1920	MEN	3,51	1,56	5,07
1920	MIND	0,78	8,19	8,97
1920	MOMENT	3,90	4,68	8,58
1920	MR.	5,46	1,95	7,41
1920	NUMBER	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	OBJECT	0,39	2,34	2,73
1920	PAIN	1,95	0,78	2,73
1920	PART	0,39	2,34	2,73
1920	PEOPLE	2,73	1,17	3,90
1920	PERSONALITY	0,39	3,12	3,51
1920	PETER	4,68	0,39	5,07
1920	PLANE	0,39	3,90	4,29
1920	POWER	0,00	2,73	2,73

1920	PRESENCE	8,58	4,29	12,87
1920	PROCESS	0,78	2,73	3,51
1920	PROCESSES	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	PUBLIC	1,95	1,56	3,51
1920	SELF	0,39	2,34	2,73
1920	SENSE	1,95	4,29	6,24
1920	SOUND	0,78	1,95	2,73
1920	SUBCONSCIOUS	0,39	2,73	3,12
1920	SUPERIORITY	0,39	2,34	2,73
1920	THINGS	1,95	1,95	3,90
1920	THOUGHT	1,56	1,95	3,51
1920	TIME	7,02	7,80	14,82
1920	TIMES	1,17	1,95	3,12
1920	WAY	1,95	2,34	4,29
1920	WHILE	1,95	0,78	2,73
1920	WILL	0,00	2,34	2,34
1920	WOMEN	1,56	1,95	3,51
1920	WORLD	3,12	2,34	5,46
1930	CHANGE	2,46	0,82	3,28
1930	CO-OPERATION	0,00	2,05	2,05
1930	DAVID	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	DECISION	0,41	2,05	2,46
1930	DESIRE	0,82	2,05	2,87
1930	EFFORT	0,82	6,55	7,37
1930	EXISTENCE	2,05	1,23	3,28
1930	EYES	3,28	2,05	5,32
1930	FACT	13,93	5,32	19,25
1930	FEELING	3,69	3,28	6,96
1930	FELLOWSHIP	0,00	4,10	4,10
1930	GOD	0,00	2,87	2,87
1930	GOVERNMENT	2,05	0,41	2,46
1930	HEAD	2,05	0,82	2,87
1930	JOHN	2,05	0,82	2,87
1930	LIFE	0,82	2,87	3,69
1930	MAN	4,51	4,92	9,42
1930	MEN	4,10	2,87	6,96
1930	MIND	2,87	5,32	8,19
1930	MOMENT	3,28	2,87	6,14
1930	MR.	7,37	3,69	11,06
1930	PART	0,82	3,28	4,10
1930	PEOPLE	6,96	2,46	9,42
1930	POWER	2,46	2,05	4,51
1930	PRESENCE	7,37	3,69	11,06
1930	READERS	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	RECOGNITION	0,00	2,46	2,46
1930	RESPONSIBILITY	2,05	1,23	3,28
1930	ROOM	2,87	0,82	3,69

1930	SENSE	1,23	4,51	5,73
1930	SITUATION	4,10	0,41	4,51
1930	SOUND	2,87	0,82	3,69
1930	THINGS	3,69	2,05	5,73
1930	THOUGHT	0,00	7,78	7,78
1930	TIME	14,34	5,32	19,66
1930	WAY	2,87	2,05	4,92
1930	WORLD	3,28	1,64	4,92
1940	AIR	0,83	2,07	2,90
1940	AMERICANS	2,49	1,24	3,73
1940	ANGUS	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	BODY	2,07	1,24	3,31
1940	BOY	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	CHANGE	2,07	1,24	3,31
1940	CHILD	3,31	1,24	4,56
1940	DANGER	6,21	0,83	7,04
1940	DAY	2,49	1,66	4,14
1940	EFFORT	0,41	3,31	3,73
1940	EXISTENCE	3,73	0,41	4,14
1940	EYES	3,73	1,24	4,97
1940	FACE	0,83	2,07	2,90
1940	FACT	10,77	7,04	17,81
1940	FATHER	2,07	1,24	3,31
1940	GOVERNMENT	3,73	1,24	4,97
1940	IMPLICATIONS	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	IMPORTANCE	3,31	2,07	5,38
1940	LEADERS	2,90	0,00	2,90
1940	LEE	2,49	0,00	2,49
1940	LIFE	2,07	1,66	3,73
1940	LIGHT	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	MAN	5,38	3,73	9,11
1940	MARY	2,07	1,24	3,31
1940	MEN	3,31	5,38	8,70
1940	MIND	2,90	6,63	9,53
1940	MOMENT	2,90	2,90	5,80
1940	MOTHER	2,07	1,24	3,31
1940	MR.	4,56	1,66	6,21
1940	MRS.	3,73	1,24	4,97
1940	NATURE	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	OTHERS	2,07	1,24	3,31
1940	PART	0,83	3,73	4,56
1940	PEOPLE	9,11	5,80	14,91
1940	PRESENCE	7,46	2,07	9,53
1940	PUBLIC	4,97	2,07	7,04
1940	PURPOSE	0,41	2,90	3,31
1940	RESPONSIBILITY	0,00	2,49	2,49
1940	SENSE	1,66	2,07	3,73

1940	SIR	2,49	0,00	2,49
1940	SITUATION	3,73	0,00	3,73
1940	STREET	2,49	0,41	2,90
1940	THINGS	1,66	2,49	4,14
1940	THOUGHT	0,83	3,31	4,14
1940	TIME	7,87	7,87	15,74
1940	VOICE	2,49	0,00	2,49
1940	WORLD	2,49	1,24	3,73
1950	ARMY	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	ART	0,00	2,05	2,05
1950	ATTITUDE	0,41	6,56	6,97
1950	BROTHER	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	CHANGE	2,46	0,82	3,28
1950	CHANGES	2,05	0,41	2,46
1950	CHILD	2,46	0,82	3,28
1950	CHOICE	0,00	2,05	2,05
1950	COLOR	1,23	2,46	3,69
1950	CONVERSATION	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	DANGER	4,10	0,82	4,92
1950	DANGERS	2,46	0,82	3,28
1950	DAY	2,87	1,23	4,10
1950	DECISION	0,82	2,05	2,87
1950	EFFORT	0,00	7,38	7,38
1950	EXISTENCE	6,15	0,82	6,97
1950	EXPERIENCE	2,05	2,46	4,51
1950	EYES	4,51	2,87	7,38
1950	FACT	12,71	6,15	18,85
1950	FACTS	2,46	0,00	2,46
1950	FEELING	2,46	1,23	3,69
1950	GENERAL	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	GEORGE	2,87	0,00	2,87
1950	GIRL	3,28	1,23	4,51
1950	GOVERNMENT	2,87	0,41	3,28
1950	HAZARDS	2,46	0,41	2,87
1950	HOUSE	4,10	0,00	4,10
1950	LAW	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	LEADERS	2,05	0,41	2,46
1950	LIFE	0,82	3,28	4,10
1950	MAN	5,33	4,51	9,84
1950	MEN	4,51	3,28	7,79
1950	MIND	2,05	22,95	25,00
1950	MOMENT	2,46	0,82	3,28
1950	MOVEMENT	2,05	0,82	2,87
1950	MR.	4,10	0,82	4,92
1950	NATURE	2,46	0,41	2,87
1950	NEARNESS	2,05	0,41	2,46
1950	NECESSITY	2,05	0,00	2,05

1950	NEED	1,64	2,05	3,69
1950	NEEDS	2,46	1,64	4,10
1950	OTHERS	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	PART	0,41	2,87	3,28
1950	PEOPLE	9,84	3,69	13,53
1950	PERSON	2,87	0,82	3,69
1950	POSSIBILITIES	2,05	0,41	2,46
1950	POWER	2,87	2,05	4,92
1950	PRESENCE	9,84	3,28	13,12
1950	PRESIDENT	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	PROBLEM	2,87	0,82	3,69
1950	PROBLEMS	4,10	0,82	4,92
1950	PUBLIC	2,46	0,41	2,87
1950	REASONS	0,41	2,05	2,46
1950	RESPONSIBILITY	1,23	2,05	3,28
1950	SILENCE	3,28	0,00	3,28
1950	SITUATION	2,87	0,00	2,87
1950	SOUND	2,46	1,23	3,69
1950	STATES	2,05	0,82	2,87
1950	SURROUNDINGS	2,46	0,41	2,87
1950	THINGS	2,87	1,23	4,10
1950	THOUGHT	0,82	2,05	2,87
1950	TIME	11,48	6,56	18,03
1950	WAY	2,46	1,23	3,69
1950	WILL	0,00	2,05	2,05
1950	WORLD	4,10	2,87	6,97
1960	ACT	0,00	2,09	2,09
1960	ADMINISTRATION	2,93	0,00	2,93
1960	AMERICANS	3,76	0,84	4,60
1960	AUDIENCE	3,34	0,00	3,34
1960	BOY	2,51	1,25	3,76
1960	CHANGE	2,93	0,42	3,34
1960	CHILD	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	CHILDREN	2,51	1,25	3,76
1960	CONTROL	0,42	2,09	2,51
1960	COUNTRY	2,51	1,25	3,76
1960	COURT	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	DANGER	4,18	0,42	4,60
1960	DANGERS	2,09	0,42	2,51
1960	EFFORT	0,00	8,78	8,78
1960	EXISTENCE	3,34	1,25	4,60
1960	EYES	3,76	2,51	6,27
1960	FACE	4,18	0,42	4,60
1960	FACT	14,63	3,76	18,39
1960	GOVERNMENT	3,76	0,00	3,76
1960	HISTORY	2,09	0,42	2,51
1960	JASON	2,09	0,00	2,09

1960	JOHNSON	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	KENNEDY	3,76	0,42	4,18
1960	LABOR	2,09	0,42	2,51
1960	LEADERS	2,51	0,42	2,93
1960	LEVEL	0,42	2,09	2,51
1960	MAN	7,94	2,51	10,45
1960	MEN	2,93	2,09	5,02
1960	MIND	1,25	7,10	8,36
1960	MOMENT	2,09	1,25	3,34
1960	MR.	5,43	0,00	5,43
1960	NATURE	2,09	0,42	2,51
1960	NEED	3,76	3,34	7,10
1960	NEGRO	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	NIGHT	2,93	0,42	3,34
1960	OFFICIALS	4,60	0,00	4,60
1960	OTHERS	2,93	0,00	2,93
1960	PATIENT	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	PEOPLE	11,70	2,51	14,21
1960	POINT	2,93	0,00	2,93
1960	POLICY	0,00	2,09	2,09
1960	POSITION	2,93	0,42	3,34
1960	POWER	2,93	1,25	4,18
1960	PRESENCE	5,02	1,25	6,27
1960	PRESIDENT	5,85	1,67	7,52
1960	PROBLEM	2,93	0,42	3,34
1960	PROBLEMS	3,34	0,00	3,34
1960	PROCESS	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	RESPONSIBILITIES	2,51	0,42	2,93
1960	SCENE	2,09	0,42	2,51
1960	SIGNIFICANCE	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	SILENCE	4,18	1,67	5,85
1960	SITUATION	3,34	2,09	5,43
1960	SOUND	2,93	1,25	4,18
1960	STATES	2,09	0,42	2,51
1960	THING	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	THINGS	5,02	1,67	6,69
1960	THOUGHT	0,00	3,34	3,34
1960	TIME	11,28	3,76	15,05
1960	TOM	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	VOICE	2,09	0,84	2,93
1960	WAY	2,93	2,09	5,02
1960	WIFE	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	WORLD	2,51	0,84	3,34
1970	ACT	0,00	2,10	2,10
1970	AMERICANS	3,37	0,42	3,79
1970	AUDIENCE	3,37	0,84	4,21
1970	BODY	2,10	1,26	3,37

1970	CHOICE	0,42	2,10	2,52
1970	COUNTRY	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	DANGER	3,79	0,84	4,63
1970	DANGERS	2,94	0,00	2,94
1970	DAY	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	DECISION	0,00	2,94	2,94
1970	EFFECT	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	EFFORT	0,42	10,52	10,94
1970	ENEMY	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	EXISTENCE	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	EXPERIENCE	0,42	2,94	3,37
1970	EYES	3,79	2,94	6,73
1970	EYES	3,79	2,94	6,73
1970	FACT	15,15	6,31	21,46
1970	FATHER	2,94	0,84	3,79
1970	GIRL	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	GOD	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	GOVERNMENT	2,94	0,42	3,37
1970	HAND	2,52	1,68	4,21
1970	HOUSE	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	HUSBAND	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	IMPORTANCE	3,79	0,42	4,21
1970	JOSEPH	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	LIFE	2,10	1,68	3,79
1970	MAN	7,15	3,37	10,52
1970	MEMBERS	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	MEN	3,37	1,68	5,05
1970	MIND	1,68	6,73	8,41
1970	MOMENT	2,10	0,84	2,94
1970	MOTHER	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	MOVEMENT	0,42	2,52	2,94
1970	MR.	8,83	0,42	9,26
1970	NATURE	2,94	1,26	4,21
1970	NEED	3,79	2,52	6,31
1970	NIXON	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	OFFICIALS	3,79	0,42	4,21
1970	OTHERS	2,94	1,26	4,21
1970	PEOPLE	17,67	2,10	19,77
1970	POWER	4,21	0,84	5,05
1970	PRESENCE	11,36	1,26	12,62
1970	PRESIDENT	4,21	0,42	4,63
1970	PROBLEM	6,31	0,42	6,73
1970	PROBLEMS	3,37	0,42	3,79
1970	PUBLIC	5,05	0,42	5,47
1970	ROLE	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	SITUATION	2,52	0,42	2,94
1970	SOUND	2,10	0,00	2,10

1970	SURROUNDINGS	2,94	0,00	2,94
1970	THINGS	2,52	1,68	4,21
1970	THOUGHT	0,42	3,79	4,21
1970	TIME	8,83	2,94	11,78
1970	TIMES	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	VOICE	2,94	0,42	3,37
1970	WAR	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	WAY	2,52	0,42	2,94
1970	WOMEN	3,79	0,42	4,21
1970	WORLD	2,94	0,42	3,37
1980	AMERICANS	2,78	0,40	3,18
1980	AWARENESS	0,40	1,99	2,38
1980	CHANGE	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	CHILDREN	1,99	0,79	2,78
1980	CHOICE	0,00	2,38	2,38
1980	CONSEQUENCES	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	CONTROL	0,40	2,78	3,18
1980	COUNTRY	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	DANGER	5,56	0,40	5,96
1980	DANGERS	3,18	0,40	3,57
1980	DECISION	0,00	6,75	6,75
1980	DR.	3,18	0,00	3,18
1980	EFFORT	0,00	11,91	11,91
1980	ENGINEERS	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	EXISTENCE	4,37	0,40	4,77
1980	EYES	5,16	1,59	6,75
1980	FACT	8,74	3,18	11,91
1980	FACTS	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	GOVERNMENT	4,37	0,00	4,37
1980	HEAD	2,38	0,40	2,78
1980	HOUSE	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	IMPORTANCE	2,38	0,40	2,78
1980	JOAN	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	LIFE	3,18	0,40	3,57
1980	MAN	5,16	2,38	7,55
1980	MARY	1,99	0,40	2,38
1980	MEN	4,77	1,99	6,75
1980	MIND	0,79	3,57	4,37
1980	MOTHER	1,99	0,40	2,38
1980	MR.	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	MRS.	2,38	0,79	3,18
1980	NEED	4,37	0,79	5,16
1980	OFFICERS	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	OTHERS	3,97	0,40	4,37
1980	PEOPLE	19,06	1,59	20,65
1980	PERSON	1,99	0,79	2,78
1980	POWER	2,78	1,19	3,97

1980	PRESENCE	5,16	1,19	6,35
1980	PRESIDENT	3,97	0,40	4,37
1980	PROBLEM	3,18	0,00	3,18
1980	PUBLIC	4,37	0,40	4,77
1980	REAGAN	2,78	0,40	3,18
1980	RISKS	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	SITUATION	2,78	0,79	3,57
1980	SOUND	3,18	0,40	3,57
1980	SOVIETS	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	STUDENTS	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	THINGS	3,97	0,79	4,77
1980	THOUGHT	0,79	3,18	3,97
1980	TIME	6,75	1,99	8,74
1980	U.S.	3,57	0,00	3,57
1980	WAR	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	WAY	3,18	1,99	5,16
1980	WHILE	3,18	0,40	3,57
1980	WILL	0,00	2,38	2,38
1980	WOMEN	4,37	0,40	4,77
1990	AWARENESS	0,72	4,66	5,38
1990	BODY	2,15	0,36	2,51
1990	CHILDREN	5,74	1,08	6,82
1990	CHOICE	0,72	2,87	3,59
1990	CHOICES	0,36	2,15	2,51
1990	COINCIDENCES	0,36	1,79	2,15
1990	CONSEQUENCES	2,51	0,36	2,87
1990	CONTROL	0,00	1,79	1,79
1990	DANGER	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	DECISION	0,36	5,02	5,38
1990	EFFORT	0,36	5,74	6,10
1990	EXISTENCE	4,66	0,00	4,66
1990	EXPERIENCE	0,00	2,51	2,51
1990	EYES	2,15	0,36	2,51
1990	FACT	6,10	3,23	9,33
1990	FATHER	2,15	1,08	3,23
1990	FUNDS	0,00	2,51	2,51
1990	HEALTH	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	HOUSE	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	HUNTER	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	IMPORTANCE	2,87	0,00	2,87
1990	LIGHT	2,15	1,08	3,23
1990	MAN	3,95	0,72	4,66
1990	MIND	0,72	5,02	5,74
1990	MOMENT	2,51	0,36	2,87
1990	MOTHER	2,51	1,08	3,59
1990	MR.	1,79	0,36	2,15
1990	NEED	2,51	2,15	4,66

1990	NIGHT	1,79	1,08	2,87
1990	PARENTS	3,95	0,00	3,95
1990	PART	1,43	1,79	3,23
1990	PEOPLE	15,78	3,59	19,37
1990	POSITION	2,15	0,36	2,51
1990	POTENTIAL	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	POWER	1,79	0,36	2,15
1990	PRESENCE	5,74	1,08	6,82
1990	PROBLEM	3,23	0,00	3,23
1990	PROBLEMS	4,30	0,00	4,30
1990	PROCESS	1,79	0,72	2,51
1990	RISKS	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	SADNESS	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	SCIENTISTS	1,79	0,36	2,15
1990	STATUS	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	STUDENTS	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	THING	1,79	0,72	2,51
1990	THINGS	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	THOUGHT	0,72	3,59	4,30
1990	TIME	7,17	1,79	8,97
1990	VOICE	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	WINDOW	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	WOMEN	4,30	0,36	4,66
1990	WORDS	2,87	1,08	3,95
1990	WORK	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	WORLD	3,59	0,36	3,95
1990	YEARS	2,15	0,72	2,87
2000	AGE	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	AMERICANS	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	BODY	3,39	1,02	4,41
2000	BRAIN	0,34	2,04	2,37
2000	CHILDREN	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	CHOICE	0,68	3,73	4,41
2000	COUNTRY	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	CULTURE	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	DANGER	3,05	0,34	3,39
2000	DECISION	0,34	5,09	5,43
2000	EFFECT	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	EFFORT	0,34	6,78	7,12
2000	EYES	3,05	1,02	4,07
2000	FACT	5,77	1,02	6,78
2000	GAZE	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	HISTORY	3,05	0,34	3,39
2000	HOUSE	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	IMPLICATIONS	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	IMPORTANCE	2,04	0,68	2,71
2000	KIND	2,04	0,00	2,04

2000	LIFE	2,37	2,37	4,75
2000	LIMITS	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	MAN	5,09	0,68	5,77
2000	MEN	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	MIND	0,34	3,39	3,73
2000	MOMENT	3,73	0,68	4,41
2000	MOTHER	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	NEED	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	OTHERS	2,71	0,68	3,39
2000	PARENTS	3,39	0,68	4,07
2000	PEOPLE	17,98	2,04	20,01
2000	PERSON	2,37	0,68	3,05
2000	PRESENCE	5,09	0,68	5,77
2000	PROBLEM	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	PROBLEMS	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	PUBLIC	2,37	0,68	3,05
2000	SCHOOL	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	SILENCE	2,37	0,68	3,05
2000	SITUATION	3,73	0,00	3,73
2000	SMELL	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	STATES	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	STUDENTS	3,05	0,68	3,73
2000	STYLE	0,00	1,70	1,70
2000	SURROUNDINGS	1,70	0,68	2,37
2000	TEACHERS	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	THINGS	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	THOUGHT	0,00	4,41	4,41
2000	TIME	6,78	3,39	10,18
2000	VULNERABILITY	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	WAY	2,71	1,02	3,73
2000	WOMAN	2,04	1,70	3,73
2000	WOMEN	3,05	0,34	3,39
2000	WORLD	3,73	0,34	4,07
2000	YEARS	1,70	1,02	2,71

Quick - rapid

DECADE	WORD	QUICK	RAPID	FREQ
1820	ADVANCEMENT	0,00	10,11	10,11
1820	COURSE	0,00	7,22	7,22
1820	EAR	8,66	0,00	8,66
1820	EYE	17,32	0,00	17,32
1820	EYES	11,55	0,00	11,55
1820	FLIGHT	0,00	8,66	8,66
1820	GLANCE	12,99	1,44	14,44
1820	GROWTH	1,44	12,99	14,44
1820	INCREASE	0,00	25,99	25,99
1820	MANNER	0,00	7,22	7,22
1820	MOTION	10,11	2,89	12,99
1820	PACE	14,44	8,66	23,10
1820	PROGRESS	0,00	33,20	33,20
1820	RATE	0,00	8,66	8,66
1820	STEP	12,99	1,44	14,44
1820	STEPS	10,11	10,11	20,21
1820	STREAM	0,00	12,99	12,99
1820	STRIDES	0,00	11,55	11,55
1820	SUCCESSION	7,22	25,99	33,20
1830	ADVANCE	0,00	3,63	3,63
1830	ADVANCEMENT	0,00	3,63	3,63
1830	ADVANCES	0,00	3,63	3,63
1830	APPREHENSION	3,63	0,00	3,63
1830	CHANGES	0,73	3,63	4,36
1830	COURSE	0,00	3,63	3,63
1830	DESCENT	0,00	3,63	3,63
1830	EAR	8,71	0,00	8,71
1830	EARS	3,63	0,00	3,63
1830	EYE	34,12	0,00	34,12
1830	FEELINGS	4,36	0,00	4,36
1830	FIRE	7,99	0,73	8,71
1830	FLIGHT	0,73	10,16	10,89
1830	GLANCE	8,71	7,26	15,97
1830	GROWTH	0,00	17,42	17,42
1830	HEART	6,53	0,00	6,53
1830	IMAGINATION	5,08	0,73	5,81
1830	IMPROVEMENT	0,00	6,53	6,53
1830	INCREASE	0,00	18,88	18,88
1830	MANNER	0,73	3,63	4,36
1830	MARCH	2,18	3,63	5,81
1830	MOTION	2,18	13,79	15,97
1830	MOVEMENT	2,90	6,53	9,44
1830	MOVEMENTS	1,45	5,08	6,53
1830	NATURE	3,63	0,00	3,63

1830	OVEN	6,53	0,00	6,53
1830	PACE	2,90	13,79	16,70
1830	PERCEPTION	5,81	0,00	5,81
1830	PROCESS	0,00	3,63	3,63
1830	PROGRESS	0,00	39,20	39,20
1830	RATE	0,00	7,26	7,26
1830	RETREAT	1,45	3,63	5,08
1830	RETURN	5,08	0,00	5,08
1830	RIVER	0,00	3,63	3,63
1830	SAGACITY	4,36	0,00	4,36
1830	SALE	0,00	5,81	5,81
1830	SENSE	3,63	0,00	3,63
1830	SKETCH	0,00	4,36	4,36
1830	STEP	12,34	8,71	21,05
1830	STEPS	4,36	12,34	16,70
1830	STREAM	0,00	7,26	7,26
1830	STRIDES	0,00	10,16	10,16
1830	SUCCESSION	20,33	32,67	53,00
1830	SURVEY	0,00	6,53	6,53
1830	TIME	10,89	0,00	10,89
1830	WALK	0,00	3,63	3,63
1840	ACTION	1,87	3,12	4,99
1840	ADVANCE	0,00	4,36	4,36
1840	ANSWER	3,74	0,00	3,74
1840	APPREHENSION	4,36	0,00	4,36
1840	CHANGE	0,00	3,12	3,12
1840	CHANGES	0,62	4,99	5,61
1840	COMMUNICATION	0,00	3,74	3,74
1840	COURSE	0,00	4,36	4,36
1840	DECLINE	0,00	3,12	3,12
1840	DEVELOPMENT	0,00	3,12	3,12
1840	DISCHARGE	0,62	3,74	4,36
1840	EAR	11,22	0,00	11,22
1840	EYE	29,29	1,87	31,16
1840	EYES	6,23	0,00	6,23
1840	FEET	5,61	0,62	6,23
1840	FLASH	3,74	0,00	3,74
1840	FLIGHT	0,00	7,48	7,48
1840	GLANCE	11,84	4,99	16,83
1840	GROWTH	0,00	21,81	21,81
1840	HEART	6,23	0,00	6,23
1840	INCREASE	0,00	11,22	11,22
1840	LIGHT	4,36	0,00	4,36
1840	LIGHTNING	6,85	0,00	6,85
1840	MARCH	1,87	3,74	5,61
1840	MOTION	7,48	8,10	15,58
1840	MOVEMENT	1,87	8,72	10,59

1840	MOVEMENTS	2,49	3,12	5,61
1840	OBSERVATION	3,74	0,00	3,74
1840	PACE	3,12	20,56	23,68
1840	PERCEPTION	8,72	0,00	8,72
1840	PERCEPTIONS	4,36	0,00	4,36
1840	PROGRESS	0,00	29,29	29,29
1840	RATE	0,00	7,48	7,48
1840	RESPONSE	4,36	0,00	4,36
1840	RETREAT	0,00	4,36	4,36
1840	RETURN	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	RIVER	0,00	3,74	3,74
1840	SALE	0,00	3,74	3,74
1840	SENSE	5,61	0,00	5,61
1840	SHUDDER	3,74	0,00	3,74
1840	SKETCH	0,00	3,12	3,12
1840	SPREAD	0,00	3,74	3,74
1840	STEP	13,09	5,61	18,70
1840	STEPS	0,62	3,74	4,36
1840	STREAM	0,00	9,97	9,97
1840	STRIDES	0,00	11,22	11,22
1840	SUCCESSION	21,81	21,19	43,00
1840	TEMPER	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	TIME	4,99	0,62	5,61
1840	TRANSITION	0,00	3,74	3,74
1840	TROT	0,00	3,74	3,74
1840	VIEW	0,00	3,12	3,12
1840	WAY	0,62	3,12	3,74
1850	ADVANCE	0,00	6,67	6,67
1850	ADVANCEMENT	0,00	4,85	4,85
1850	ADVANCES	0,00	3,64	3,64
1850	ANSWER	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	BEATING	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	BLOWS	3,03	0,61	3,64
1850	BOUND	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	CHANGE	4,24	4,24	8,49
1850	CHANGES	0,00	3,03	3,03
1850	COURSE	0,00	4,24	4,24
1850	DECAY	0,00	3,64	3,64
1850	DESCENT	0,00	3,03	3,03
1850	DEVELOPMENT	0,00	3,64	3,64
1850	EAR	9,70	0,61	10,31
1850	EARS	4,85	0,00	4,85
1850	EYE	28,50	1,21	29,71
1850	EYES	4,85	0,00	4,85
1850	FANCY	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	FEELINGS	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	FLIGHT	0,00	3,03	3,03

1850	FLUSH	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	GLANCE	10,91	4,24	15,16
1850	GROWTH	0,00	32,13	32,13
1850	HEART	6,67	0,00	6,67
1850	IMPROVEMENT	0,00	4,24	4,24
1850	INCREASE	0,00	16,37	16,37
1850	INTELLIGENCE	3,64	0,61	4,24
1850	LIGHT	4,24	0,61	4,85
1850	LIGHTNING	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	MAN	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	MARCH	1,21	3,64	4,85
1850	MIND	3,03	0,61	3,64
1850	MOTION	6,06	14,55	20,61
1850	MOVEMENTS	0,00	3,03	3,03
1850	MULTIPLICATION	0,00	4,24	4,24
1850	PACE	4,24	17,58	21,83
1850	PASSAGE	2,43	3,03	5,46
1850	PERCEPTION	7,28	0,61	7,88
1850	PERCEPTIONS	6,06	0,00	6,06
1850	PROGRESS	0,00	30,92	30,92
1850	PULSE	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	RATE	0,00	10,91	10,91
1850	RISE	0,00	3,03	3,03
1850	RIVER	0,00	4,85	4,85
1850	SETTLEMENT	0,00	3,03	3,03
1850	SOUND	3,03	1,82	4,85
1850	STEP	20,01	6,06	26,07
1850	STEPS	5,46	7,28	12,73
1850	STREAM	0,00	9,70	9,70
1850	STREAMS	0,00	3,03	3,03
1850	STRIDES	0,00	10,91	10,91
1850	SUCCESSION	24,86	18,79	43,65
1850	SURVEY	0,00	3,64	3,64
1850	SYMPATHY	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	TEMPER	9,09	0,00	9,09
1850	THOUGHT	3,03	2,43	5,46
1850	TIME	4,24	0,00	4,24
1850	TRANSIT	0,00	3,03	3,03
1850	WIT	3,64	0,00	3,64
1860	ADVANCE	0,00	3,50	3,50
1860	ADVANCES	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	BREATH	7,59	0,00	7,59
1860	CHANGE	2,34	4,67	7,01
1860	CONCENTRATION	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	DECLINE	0,00	3,50	3,50
1860	DEVELOPMENT	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	EAR	7,59	0,00	7,59

1860	EARS	3,50	0,58	4,09
1860	EYE	21,02	0,00	21,02
1860	EYES	7,01	0,00	7,01
1860	FLIGHT	0,58	6,42	7,01
1860	FLOW	0,00	4,09	4,09
1860	GALLOP	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	GLANCE	15,18	5,26	20,44
1860	GROWTH	0,58	14,01	14,60
1860	IMPROVEMENT	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	INCREASE	0,00	10,51	10,51
1860	INSTINCT	3,50	0,00	3,50
1860	LIGHTNING	8,18	0,58	8,76
1860	LOOK	5,26	0,58	5,84
1860	MAN	4,09	0,58	4,67
1860	MARCH	1,75	4,09	5,84
1860	MOTION	3,50	5,84	9,34
1860	MOVEMENT	5,84	5,84	11,68
1860	MOVEMENTS	2,92	2,34	5,26
1860	PACE	1,75	8,18	9,93
1860	PERCEPTION	7,01	0,00	7,01
1860	PERCEPTIONS	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	PROGRESS	0,58	15,18	15,77
1860	RATE	0,00	8,76	8,76
1860	RETREAT	0,58	3,50	4,09
1860	RISE	0,58	5,26	5,84
1860	RIVER	0,00	3,50	3,50
1860	SENSE	4,09	0,00	4,09
1860	SENSIBILITY	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	SKETCH	0,00	4,09	4,09
1860	SMILE	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	SPEECH	0,00	3,50	3,50
1860	SPREAD	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	SPRING	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	STEP	9,34	5,26	14,60
1860	STEPS	2,34	8,18	10,51
1860	STREAM	0,00	4,67	4,67
1860	STRIDES	0,00	7,01	7,01
1860	SUCCESSION	15,18	19,85	35,04
1860	TEMPER	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	TIME	5,84	1,75	7,59
1860	TROT	0,00	4,09	4,09
1860	VOICE	2,92	0,58	3,50
1860	WALK	0,58	3,50	4,09
1860	WIT	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	WORDS	2,34	3,50	5,84
1860	WORK	5,26	1,17	6,42
1870	ACT	2,69	0,00	2,69

1870	ADVANCE	0,54	4,84	5,37
1870	APPREHENSION	4,30	0,00	4,30
1870	BLUSH	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	BREATH	5,37	0,00	5,37
1870	BREATHING	3,22	1,07	4,30
1870	CHANGE	2,69	3,22	5,91
1870	CHANGES	1,07	4,30	5,37
1870	CHILD	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	COLOR	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	COURSE	0,00	3,22	3,22
1870	CURRENT	0,00	3,22	3,22
1870	CURTAIN	4,30	0,00	4,30
1870	DESCENT	0,54	2,69	3,22
1870	DEVELOPMENT	0,00	8,60	8,60
1870	DOOR	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	DROP	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	EAR	5,91	0,00	5,91
1870	EYE	25,26	0,00	25,26
1870	EYES	6,99	0,00	6,99
1870	FLIGHT	0,54	4,84	5,37
1870	FLUSH	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	GALLOP	0,54	2,69	3,22
1870	GESTURE	4,84	0,00	4,84
1870	GLANCE	11,28	8,60	19,88
1870	GROWTH	0,54	10,75	11,28
1870	HEART	4,84	0,00	4,84
1870	INCREASE	0,00	6,99	6,99
1870	INSIGHT	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	INSTINCT	4,84	0,00	4,84
1870	LIGHT	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	LOOK	9,67	0,00	9,67
1870	MAN	6,99	0,00	6,99
1870	MARCH	1,61	5,37	6,99
1870	MOTION	5,37	10,21	15,58
1870	MOVEMENT	6,45	6,99	13,43
1870	MOVEMENTS	1,61	3,22	4,84
1870	PACE	0,54	8,06	8,60
1870	PERCEPTION	3,76	0,54	4,30
1870	PROCESS	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	PROGRESS	0,00	16,12	16,12
1870	RATE	0,00	8,60	8,60
1870	RESPONSE	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	RETREAT	0,54	3,22	3,76
1870	RISE	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	RIVER	0,00	3,76	3,76
1870	SENSE	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	SKETCH	0,00	2,69	2,69

1870	STEP	6,45	2,15	8,60
1870	STEPS	2,69	2,15	4,84
1870	STREAMS	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	STRIDES	0,00	5,91	5,91
1870	SUCCESSION	15,05	13,97	29,02
1870	SURVEY	0,54	3,22	3,76
1870	SYMPATHY	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	TEARS	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	THOUGHT	4,84	0,54	5,37
1870	TIME	3,76	0,54	4,30
1870	TRANSIT	1,07	12,36	13,43
1870	WALKING	0,54	3,76	4,30
1870	WAY	4,30	2,15	6,45
1870	WIT	4,30	0,00	4,30
1870	WOMAN	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	WORK	3,76	1,61	5,37
1880	ADVANCE	0,48	4,31	4,79
1880	APPREHENSION	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	BLOOD	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	BREATH	9,58	0,48	10,06
1880	BREATHING	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	CHANGE	1,44	2,87	4,31
1880	CHANGES	0,00	2,87	2,87
1880	CURTAIN	4,31	1,92	6,23
1880	DEVELOPMENT	0,00	5,75	5,75
1880	EAR	8,14	0,00	8,14
1880	EARS	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	EXTENSION	0,00	2,40	2,40
1880	EYE	18,21	0,00	18,21
1880	EYES	6,71	0,48	7,19
1880	FEET	3,35	0,96	4,31
1880	FLASH	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	FLIGHT	0,48	3,35	3,83
1880	FLUSH	5,27	0,00	5,27
1880	FOOTSTEPS	2,87	0,48	3,35
1880	GESTURE	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	GLANCE	24,43	3,83	28,27
1880	GROWTH	0,48	19,64	20,12
1880	HAND	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	HEAD	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	HEART	2,87	0,48	3,35
1880	INCREASE	0,00	5,27	5,27
1880	INSTINCT	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	INTELLIGENCE	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	LAUGH	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	LIGHT	4,79	0,00	4,79
1880	LOOK	7,19	0,00	7,19

1880	MAN	2,87	0,48	3,35
1880	MANNER	0,00	2,40	2,40
1880	MARCH	0,00	3,35	3,35
1880	MEN	2,40	0,48	2,87
1880	MOTION	5,75	6,71	12,46
1880	MOVEMENT	9,58	7,67	17,25
1880	MOVEMENTS	1,44	5,27	6,71
1880	OVEN	13,89	0,00	13,89
1880	PACE	1,92	8,62	10,54
1880	PERCEPTION	3,83	0,48	4,31
1880	PERCEPTIONS	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	PROGRESS	0,00	14,85	14,85
1880	RATE	0,00	4,31	4,31
1880	REPLY	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	RISE	0,48	3,35	3,83
1880	RIVER	0,00	2,40	2,40
1880	SENSE	2,87	0,48	3,35
1880	SIGH	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	SMILE	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	STEP	9,10	1,92	11,02
1880	STEPS	2,40	5,27	7,67
1880	STREAM	0,00	2,87	2,87
1880	STRIDES	0,48	5,75	6,23
1880	SUCCESSION	13,89	16,29	30,18
1880	SYMPATHY	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	TEMPER	5,75	0,00	5,75
1880	TIME	5,27	0,48	5,75
1880	TRAIN	0,00	2,40	2,40
1880	TRANSIT	0,48	24,91	25,39
1880	VOICE	3,35	0,96	4,31
1880	WALK	0,96	3,35	4,31
1880	WIT	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	WITS	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	WORK	5,75	0,00	5,75
1890	ACTION	3,30	1,42	4,72
1890	ADVANCE	0,00	3,78	3,78
1890	BLOOD	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	BLOW	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	BREATH	4,25	0,00	4,25
1890	CHANGE	2,83	4,25	7,08
1890	CHANGES	0,94	2,83	3,78
1890	CITY	0,00	3,30	3,30
1890	COMMISSION	0,00	7,08	7,08
1890	COMMUNICATION	0,94	2,36	3,30
1890	CURTAIN	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	DECLINE	0,00	4,25	4,25
1890	DEVELOPMENT	0,00	13,22	13,22

1890	EAR	7,55	0,00	7,55
1890	EARS	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	EXTENSION	0,00	2,36	2,36
1890	EYE	18,88	0,00	18,88
1890	EYES	7,08	0,00	7,08
1890	FIRE	2,83	2,83	5,66
1890	FLIGHT	0,47	3,30	3,78
1890	GALLOP	0,94	2,83	3,78
1890	GLANCE	24,08	6,14	30,21
1890	GROWTH	0,94	28,80	29,74
1890	INCREASE	0,00	10,39	10,39
1890	INSTINCT	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	INTELLIGENCE	3,78	0,00	3,78
1890	INTUITION	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	LIGHT	2,36	0,94	3,30
1890	LIGHTNING	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	LOOK	10,39	0,47	10,86
1890	MAN	3,78	0,47	4,25
1890	MEANS	0,00	2,83	2,83
1890	MOTION	4,72	9,91	14,63
1890	MOVEMENT	11,80	6,61	18,41
1890	MOVEMENTS	1,89	2,83	4,72
1890	PACE	0,94	6,61	7,55
1890	PASSAGE	2,36	0,47	2,83
1890	PERCEPTION	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	PROGRESS	0,00	12,75	12,75
1890	RATE	0,47	8,50	8,97
1890	RESPONSE	3,78	0,00	3,78
1890	RETURN	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	RISE	0,94	2,36	3,30
1890	RIVER	0,00	2,36	2,36
1890	ROAD	0,47	2,83	3,30
1890	ROTATION	0,00	6,14	6,14
1890	SENSE	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	SPREAD	0,00	2,83	2,83
1890	STEP	5,66	2,36	8,03
1890	STEPS	3,30	1,42	4,72
1890	STREAM	0,00	4,25	4,25
1890	STRIDES	0,94	5,66	6,61
1890	SUCCESSION	14,16	17,94	32,10
1890	SURVEY	0,00	4,72	4,72
1890	SYMPATHIES	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	SYMPATHY	4,25	0,00	4,25
1890	SYSTEM	0,00	4,72	4,72
1890	TEARS	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	TEMPER	5,19	0,00	5,19
1890	TIME	5,19	0,94	6,14

1890	TRANSIT	0,00	51,46	51,46
1890	TRANSPORTATION	0,47	2,36	2,83
1890	TRAVELLING	0,00	2,36	2,36
1890	WALK	1,89	2,36	4,25
1890	WAY	2,83	2,36	5,19
1890	WIT	5,19	0,47	5,66
1890	WORDS	2,36	0,47	2,83
1890	WORK	6,14	2,36	8,50
1900	ACTION	5,32	3,11	8,43
1900	ANGER	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	ANSWER	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	BILL	0,44	2,22	2,66
1900	BLOOD	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	BOARD	0,00	2,66	2,66
1900	BREATH	15,53	0,44	15,97
1900	CHANGE	3,11	3,11	6,21
1900	CHANGES	2,22	3,11	5,32
1900	COMMISSION	0,00	16,41	16,41
1900	COMMISSIONERS	0,00	3,11	3,11
1900	COMPANY	0,00	13,31	13,31
1900	DECISION	3,99	0,44	4,44
1900	DEVELOPMENT	0,00	6,65	6,65
1900	DOCTOR	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	EAR	4,88	0,00	4,88
1900	EVAPORATION	0,44	4,44	4,88
1900	EXPANSION	0,00	2,66	2,66
1900	EYE	14,64	1,33	15,97
1900	EYES	4,88	0,44	5,32
1900	FACILITIES	0,00	2,66	2,66
1900	FIRE	1,33	2,66	3,99
1900	FLASH	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	FLIGHT	0,00	2,22	2,22
1900	FLUSH	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	GAIT	0,00	2,22	2,22
1900	GESTURE	5,77	0,00	5,77
1900	GESTURES	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	GLANCE	34,16	3,99	38,15
1900	GROWTH	0,89	17,30	18,19
1900	HAND	3,55	0,44	3,99
1900	HANDS	4,44	0,00	4,44
1900	HEART	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	INCREASE	0,44	7,54	7,99
1900	INTELLIGENCE	3,55	0,00	3,55
1900	INTERBOROUGH	0,00	5,77	5,77
1900	JERK	3,99	0,00	3,99
1900	LEAP	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	LIGHT	3,99	0,00	3,99

1900	LINES	0,00	7,10	7,10
1900	LOOK	12,87	0,00	12,87
1900	LUNCH	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	MAN	3,55	0,89	4,44
1900	MIND	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	MOTION	3,99	6,65	10,65
1900	MOVEMENT	12,87	3,11	15,97
1900	MOVEMENTS	2,22	2,66	4,88
1900	OPERATION	0,00	3,55	3,55
1900	ORDER	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	PACE	0,89	6,21	7,10
1900	PERCEPTION	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	PROGRESS	0,00	14,64	14,64
1900	RATE	0,00	8,87	8,87
1900	READING	0,00	3,11	3,11
1900	RELIEF	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	REPLY	6,65	0,00	6,65
1900	RESPONSE	6,65	0,00	6,65
1900	RISE	0,89	3,55	4,44
1900	SENSE	3,11	0,44	3,55
1900	SIDE	2,22	0,44	2,66
1900	SIGH	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	SMILE	7,10	0,00	7,10
1900	START	3,11	0,00	3,11
1900	STEP	10,65	0,00	10,65
1900	STEPS	3,99	0,00	3,99
1900	STRIDES	0,44	3,11	3,55
1900	SUCCESS	0,44	2,22	2,66
1900	SUCCESSION	7,99	11,98	19,96
1900	SURVEY	0,89	2,22	3,11
1900	SYMPATHY	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	TEMPER	3,11	0,00	3,11
1900	THOUGHT	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	TIME	2,66	1,77	4,44
1900	TOUCH	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	TRANSIT	0,00	71,87	71,87
1900	TROT	2,22	0,44	2,66
1900	TUNNEL	0,00	2,22	2,22
1900	WALK	0,89	2,22	3,11
1900	WAY	4,88	2,66	7,54
1900	WIT	5,32	0,00	5,32
1900	WORDS	3,11	0,89	3,99
1900	WORK	6,21	1,77	7,99
1910	ACTION	11,03	1,77	12,80
1910	ADVANCE	0,44	6,18	6,62
1910	ADVANCEMENT	0,00	2,65	2,65
1910	ALARM	2,21	0,00	2,21

1910	ANGER	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	APPRECIATION	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	BREATH	8,39	0,00	8,39
1910	BREATHING	2,21	0,88	3,09
1910	CALCULATION	0,00	4,41	4,41
1910	CHANGE	5,30	2,21	7,50
1910	CHANGES	1,32	3,09	4,41
1910	COMPANY	0,00	3,97	3,97
1910	COOLING	0,00	3,09	3,09
1910	COURSE	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	DECISION	3,09	1,32	4,41
1910	DECISIONS	2,65	0,44	3,09
1910	DEVELOPMENT	1,77	13,24	15,01
1910	DOCTOR	3,53	0,00	3,53
1910	EAR	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	EARS	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	EYE	14,12	0,44	14,57
1910	EYES	6,62	0,00	6,62
1910	FIRE	0,44	3,53	3,97
1910	FOOTSTEPS	2,65	1,32	3,97
1910	GAIT	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	GESTURE	4,41	0,44	4,86
1910	GIRL	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	GLANCE	40,17	1,77	41,93
1910	GROWTH	0,44	17,66	18,10
1910	GUNS	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	HAND	4,41	0,00	4,41
1910	HANDS	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	INCREASE	0,44	10,59	11,03
1910	INTELLIGENCE	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	INTEREST	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	JERK	3,53	0,00	3,53
1910	LOOK	18,98	0,00	18,98
1910	MAN	5,74	0,88	6,62
1910	MEN	3,97	0,00	3,97
1910	MIND	4,86	0,44	5,30
1910	MOTION	4,86	3,97	8,83
1910	MOVEMENT	13,68	3,53	17,21
1910	MOVEMENTS	3,53	3,09	6,62
1910	OVEN	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	PACE	0,44	4,86	5,30
1910	PARFAIT	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	PERCEPTION	3,53	0,00	3,53
1910	PROFITS	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	PROGRESS	0,44	11,92	12,36
1910	RATE	0,00	4,41	4,41
1910	RELAXATION	0,00	3,09	3,09

1910	REPLY	11,03	0,00	11,03
1910	RESPONSE	5,74	0,44	6,18
1910	RETORT	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	REVOLUTION	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	RISE	1,32	3,97	5,30
1910	RUSH	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	SERIES	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	SHOT	2,21	0,44	2,65
1910	SHOTS	2,65	0,88	3,53
1910	SIDE	2,65	0,44	3,09
1910	SMILE	3,97	0,00	3,97
1910	START	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	STEP	12,80	2,21	15,01
1910	STEPS	3,97	0,44	4,41
1910	STRIDES	1,32	2,65	3,97
1910	SUCCESSION	15,01	13,24	28,25
1910	SURVEY	2,21	0,88	3,09
1910	SUSPICION	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	SWEEP	2,21	0,44	2,65
1910	SYMPATHY	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	SYSTEM	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	TEMPER	5,74	0,00	5,74
1910	THINKING	4,86	1,77	6,62
1910	TIME	5,30	0,88	6,18
1910	TRANSIT	1,77	20,75	22,51
1910	TURN	4,41	0,00	4,41
1910	VOICE	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	WATER	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	WAY	3,97	0,44	4,41
1910	WIT	3,97	0,00	3,97
1910	WORK	4,41	1,32	5,74
1920	ACTION	7,02	3,12	10,14
1920	ADVANCE	0,00	3,51	3,51
1920	ADVANCEMENT	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	ANSWER	2,34	0,00	2,34
1920	BREATH	9,36	0,39	9,75
1920	CHANGE	4,68	5,46	10,14
1920	CHANGES	0,00	4,68	4,68
1920	CITY	0,00	4,29	4,29
1920	COMPANY	0,00	11,70	11,70
1920	CORPORATION	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	DECISION	6,63	0,39	7,02
1920	DECISIONS	2,73	0,39	3,12
1920	DECLINE	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	DEVELOPMENT	0,00	7,02	7,02
1920	EAR	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	EARS	2,34	0,00	2,34

1920	EXIT	2,34	0,00	2,34
1920	EXPANSION	0,78	2,73	3,51
1920	EYE	7,41	0,39	7,80
1920	EYES	12,87	0,00	12,87
1920	FIRE	0,39	2,34	2,73
1920	FLASH	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	FLIGHT	0,39	1,95	2,34
1920	FLUSH	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	GESTURE	2,73	0,39	3,12
1920	GLANCE	28,09	0,39	28,48
1920	GROWTH	0,39	9,75	10,14
1920	HAND	3,12	0,00	3,12
1920	HANDS	1,95	0,39	2,34
1920	IMAGINATION	2,34	0,00	2,34
1920	INCREASE	0,00	7,02	7,02
1920	INTERBOROUGH	0,00	8,97	8,97
1920	INTEREST	2,34	0,00	2,34
1920	LAP	21,46	0,00	21,46
1920	LIGHTNING	3,12	0,00	3,12
1920	LINES	0,00	7,80	7,80
1920	LOOK	15,61	0,00	15,61
1920	MAN	2,34	0,00	2,34
1920	MEANS	0,39	1,95	2,34
1920	MIND	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	MONEY	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	MOTHER	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	MOTION	4,68	3,51	8,19
1920	MOVEMENT	12,87	3,90	16,78
1920	MOVEMENTS	2,34	1,56	3,90
1920	PACE	0,78	8,58	9,36
1920	PASSAGE	1,95	1,95	3,90
1920	PROGRESS	0,39	13,65	14,04
1920	PROTEST	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	PULSE	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	RATE	0,00	5,85	5,85
1920	RECOVERY	0,39	3,12	3,51
1920	RELIEF	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	RESPONSE	3,51	0,39	3,90
1920	RISE	0,78	2,34	3,12
1920	RUN	3,12	0,78	3,90
1920	SERVICE	2,34	1,17	3,51
1920	SHOTS	1,95	0,39	2,34
1920	SMILE	6,24	0,00	6,24
1920	START	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	STEP	9,75	0,39	10,14
1920	STEPS	2,73	0,78	3,51
1920	STRIDES	0,39	2,73	3,12

1920	SUCCESSION	14,43	13,26	27,70
1920	SYMPATHY	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	SYSTEM	0,00	2,73	2,73
1920	TEARS	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	TEMPER	3,51	0,00	3,51
1920	THINKING	4,29	1,56	5,85
1920	THOUGHT	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	TIME	2,34	0,00	2,34
1920	TRANSIT	0,00	50,33	50,33
1920	TRANSPORTATION	1,17	2,34	3,51
1920	TURN	5,46	0,00	5,46
1920	TURNOVER	2,73	2,34	5,07
1920	UNDERSTANDING	1,95	0,39	2,34
1920	VOICE	4,68	0,39	5,07
1920	WAY	10,53	0,39	10,92
1920	WIT	3,90	0,00	3,90
1920	WORK	4,68	1,17	5,85
1930	ACT	0,00	3,73	3,73
1930	ACTION	14,50	0,00	14,50
1930	ADVANCE	0,00	2,90	2,90
1930	ANGER	2,07	0,00	2,07
1930	ANSWER	2,90	0,00	2,90
1930	BREATH	7,46	0,00	7,46
1930	CHANGE	2,90	3,31	6,21
1930	CHANGES	0,83	5,80	6,63
1930	CITY	0,00	7,04	7,04
1930	COMMUNICATION	0,00	2,07	2,07
1930	COMPANY	0,00	2,90	2,90
1930	COOLING	0,41	2,07	2,49
1930	DECISION	3,73	0,00	3,73
1930	DECLINE	0,00	2,07	2,07
1930	DELIVERY	2,07	0,00	2,07
1930	DEVELOPMENT	0,41	9,53	9,94
1930	EXPANSION	0,41	7,46	7,87
1930	EYE	4,56	0,00	4,56
1930	EYES	4,14	0,00	4,14
1930	FINGERS	2,07	0,00	2,07
1930	FIRE	0,83	2,49	3,31
1930	FOOTSTEPS	2,07	2,07	4,14
1930	GESTURE	4,97	0,83	5,80
1930	GLANCE	28,58	1,24	29,82
1930	GLANCES	4,14	0,00	4,14
1930	GROWTH	0,41	11,60	12,01
1930	HAND	2,90	0,00	2,90
1930	HOUSE	2,07	0,83	2,90
1930	INCREASE	0,00	6,21	6,21
1930	INTERBOROUGH	0,00	4,56	4,56

1930	JERK	3,31	0,00	3,31
1930	LINES	0,00	6,63	6,63
1930	LOOK	19,88	0,00	19,88
1930	LUNCH	2,90	0,00	2,90
1930	MAN	4,14	0,00	4,14
1930	MIND	2,90	0,00	2,90
1930	MOTION	2,07	2,90	4,97
1930	MOVEMENT	13,25	0,41	13,67
1930	MOVEMENTS	3,31	0,83	4,14
1930	PACE	0,83	3,31	4,14
1930	PROCESS	0,00	2,90	2,90
1930	PROGRESS	0,00	9,94	9,94
1930	PROTEST	2,49	0,00	2,49
1930	RATE	0,00	10,77	10,77
1930	RECOVERY	1,66	2,90	4,56
1930	RESULTS	2,49	0,00	2,49
1930	RETURN	3,31	0,41	3,73
1930	RISE	1,24	7,87	9,11
1930	ROOM	2,07	0,00	2,07
1930	SENSE	2,07	0,00	2,07
1930	SERIES	2,07	0,83	2,90
1930	SHOT	2,07	0,00	2,07
1930	SINKING	0,00	2,07	2,07
1930	SMILE	5,38	0,00	5,38
1930	STEP	6,21	0,41	6,63
1930	STEPS	10,77	2,90	13,67
1930	STRIDES	0,83	2,49	3,31
1930	SUCCESSION	8,70	13,67	22,37
1930	SURVEY	3,73	0,41	4,14
1930	SWING	2,07	0,41	2,49
1930	TEARS	2,07	0,00	2,07
1930	THINKING	2,07	0,41	2,49
1930	TIME	2,49	0,41	2,90
1930	TRANSIT	0,00	36,86	36,86
1930	TRANSPORTATION	0,83	2,07	2,90
1930	TRIP	2,49	0,00	2,49
1930	TURNOVER	2,90	0,83	3,73
1930	UNDERSTANDING	2,07	0,00	2,07
1930	UNIFICATION	0,00	2,07	2,07
1930	VOICE	4,56	1,24	5,80
1930	WATER	4,14	0,83	4,97
1930	WAY	3,31	0,41	3,73
1930	WIT	2,49	0,00	2,49
1930	WORK	4,56	0,83	5,38
1940	ACTION	14,76	1,64	16,39
1940	ADVANCE	0,41	2,87	3,28
1940	ANGER	2,05	0,00	2,05

1940	BREATH	3,28	0,00	3,28
1940	CHANGE	3,69	3,69	7,38
1940	CHANGES	1,23	2,05	3,28
1940	CITY	0,41	2,46	2,87
1940	DEATH	2,05	0,00	2,05
1940	DECISION	5,33	0,41	5,74
1940	DEVELOPMENT	0,41	4,10	4,51
1940	DOCTOR	2,46	0,00	2,46
1940	END	2,87	0,41	3,28
1940	EXPANSION	0,00	4,10	4,10
1940	EYE	5,33	0,00	5,33
1940	EYES	5,74	0,41	6,15
1940	FIRE	1,23	3,69	4,92
1940	FOOTSTEPS	2,46	1,23	3,69
1940	GESTURE	4,51	0,41	4,92
1940	GLANCE	22,54	0,00	22,54
1940	GLANCES	2,87	0,00	2,87
1940	GROWTH	0,00	9,43	9,43
1940	HAND	2,46	0,00	2,46
1940	HANDS	2,05	0,00	2,05
1940	HEAVEN	2,87	0,00	2,87
1940	INCREASE	0,00	5,33	5,33
1940	INTELLIGENCE	2,05	0,41	2,46
1940	LINES	0,00	5,74	5,74
1940	LOOK	31,56	0,41	31,97
1940	LUNCH	7,38	0,00	7,38
1940	MAN	2,05	0,41	2,46
1940	MIND	2,46	0,00	2,46
1940	MOTION	5,74	1,64	7,38
1940	MOVEMENT	6,56	1,23	7,79
1940	PACE	0,00	4,92	4,92
1940	PROFITS	2,05	0,00	2,05
1940	PROGRESS	0,41	7,38	7,79
1940	RAILROAD	0,00	4,51	4,51
1940	RATE	0,00	10,25	10,25
1940	RESPONSE	2,05	0,00	2,05
1940	RETURNS	2,05	0,00	2,05
1940	RIDE	0,00	2,05	2,05
1940	RISE	0,41	7,38	7,79
1940	SERIES	0,41	2,05	2,46
1940	SERVICE	1,23	2,05	3,28
1940	SHOTS	2,87	0,82	3,69
1940	SMILE	4,92	0,00	4,92
1940	STEP	5,74	0,00	5,74
1940	STEPS	6,15	0,41	6,56
1940	SUBWAY	0,00	2,87	2,87
1940	SUCCESSION	13,53	11,89	25,41

1940	SURFACE	0,00	2,05	2,05
1940	SURVEY	2,87	2,46	5,33
1940	SYSTEM	0,00	2,05	2,05
1940	THINKING	2,87	0,00	2,87
1940	THOUGHT	2,05	0,00	2,05
1940	TRANSIT	0,41	39,76	40,17
1940	TREATMENT	0,41	2,05	2,46
1940	TRIP	4,51	0,00	4,51
1940	TURN	3,69	0,00	3,69
1940	VICTORY	4,51	0,00	4,51
1940	VOICE	2,05	0,41	2,46
1940	WAY	5,74	1,23	6,97
1940	WIPE	2,46	0,00	2,46
1940	WIT	2,87	0,00	2,87
1940	WORDS	2,05	0,00	2,05
1940	WORK	3,69	4,10	7,79
1950	ACTION	12,12	0,00	12,12
1950	BREATH	5,85	0,00	5,85
1950	CHANGE	2,51	6,27	8,78
1950	CHANGES	3,34	5,43	8,78
1950	CHECK	2,93	0,00	2,93
1950	CITY	0,00	2,93	2,93
1950	COMMISSION	0,00	2,51	2,51
1950	COOLING	0,42	2,09	2,51
1950	CUTS	2,09	0,00	2,09
1950	DEATH	2,93	0,00	2,93
1950	DECISION	7,52	0,42	7,94
1950	DECISIONS	3,76	0,42	4,18
1950	DETERIORATION	0,00	2,51	2,51
1950	DEVELOPMENT	0,00	7,52	7,52
1950	DOCTOR	3,34	0,00	3,34
1950	DOOR	2,51	0,00	2,51
1950	EXPANSION	0,42	5,43	5,85
1950	EYES	5,02	0,00	5,02
1950	FIRE	1,25	2,51	3,76
1950	FLASH	2,51	0,42	2,93
1950	FRENCH	0,00	2,51	2,51
1950	GESTURE	3,34	0,42	3,76
1950	GLANCE	22,99	0,42	23,40
1950	GLANCES	2,09	0,00	2,09
1950	GROWTH	0,00	15,05	15,05
1950	HAND	3,76	0,00	3,76
1950	INCREASE	0,00	5,85	5,85
1950	INDUSTRIALIZATION	0,00	4,18	4,18
1950	JAPANESE	0,42	2,09	2,51
1950	KISS	2,09	0,42	2,51
1950	LAUGH	2,51	0,00	2,51

1950	LIGHT	2,09	0,00	2,09
1950	LOOK	31,76	0,42	32,18
1950	MIND	7,52	0,42	7,94
1950	MOTION	4,60	1,67	6,27
1950	MOVE	3,34	0,00	3,34
1950	MOVEMENT	6,69	2,09	8,78
1950	MOVEMENTS	3,34	2,51	5,85
1950	MRS.	15,88	0,00	15,88
1950	ONES	2,09	0,00	2,09
1950	PACE	0,00	2,09	2,09
1950	PASSAGE	2,09	0,42	2,51
1950	PHASE	3,76	0,42	4,18
1950	PROFIT	2,51	0,00	2,51
1950	PROGRESS	0,00	8,36	8,36
1950	RATE	0,00	6,27	6,27
1950	REACTION	2,09	0,84	2,93
1950	RELIEF	3,76	0,42	4,18
1950	RESPONSE	2,09	0,00	2,09
1950	RISE	0,42	5,43	5,85
1950	SERIES	2,09	0,84	2,93
1950	SHAKE	2,09	0,00	2,09
1950	SHOTS	2,93	0,00	2,93
1950	SMILE	10,87	0,00	10,87
1950	SOLUTION	2,09	0,00	2,09
1950	STEP	4,18	0,42	4,60
1950	STEPS	3,76	0,84	4,60
1950	SUCCESSION	9,61	11,28	20,90
1950	SYSTEM	0,00	2,09	2,09
1950	TAX	0,84	2,51	3,34
1950	TEMPER	3,34	0,00	3,34
1950	THINKING	2,93	0,00	2,93
1950	TIME	2,93	0,42	3,34
1950	TOUR	2,09	0,00	2,09
1950	TRANSIT	0,00	21,31	21,31
1950	TRIP	4,60	0,42	5,02
1950	VOICE	2,51	0,84	3,34
1950	WAY	3,76	0,42	4,18
1950	WIT	2,09	0,00	2,09
1950	WORK	2,51	0,42	2,93
1960	ACTION	7,15	1,26	8,41
1960	BUILDUP	0,00	2,94	2,94
1960	CALL	2,10	0,00	2,10
1960	CHANGE	1,68	4,21	5,89
1960	CHANGES	0,84	3,37	4,21
1960	CHECK	2,52	0,00	2,52
1960	CITY	0,00	3,79	3,79
1960	COUPLE	3,79	0,00	3,79

1960	DECISION	4,63	0,00	4,63
1960	DEVELOPMENT	0,42	7,57	7,99
1960	DRINK	2,10	0,00	2,10
1960	END	2,94	0,42	3,37
1960	EVAPORATION	0,42	2,10	2,52
1960	EXPANSION	0,00	7,15	7,15
1960	EYES	2,94	0,00	2,94
1960	FLASH	2,94	0,00	2,94
1960	FOOTSTEPS	3,37	0,00	3,37
1960	GAINS	0,00	2,52	2,52
1960	GESTURE	2,52	0,00	2,52
1960	GLANCE	16,83	0,84	17,67
1960	GLIMPSE	4,21	0,00	4,21
1960	GROWTH	0,42	21,04	21,46
1960	IMPROVEMENT	0,00	2,10	2,10
1960	INCREASE	0,42	5,47	5,89
1960	INDUSTRIALIZATION	0,00	4,63	4,63
1960	INTELLIGENCE	2,10	0,00	2,10
1960	LOOK	25,24	0,42	25,66
1960	MAN	2,52	0,00	2,52
1960	MIND	4,63	0,00	4,63
1960	MINUTES	2,10	0,00	2,10
1960	MOTION	2,52	3,37	5,89
1960	MOVEMENT	4,21	1,26	5,47
1960	MOVEMENTS	3,79	0,42	4,21
1960	NOTE	2,10	0,00	2,10
1960	ONES	2,94	0,00	2,94
1960	PACE	0,84	5,47	6,31
1960	PROGRESS	0,84	10,52	11,36
1960	RATE	0,00	8,41	8,41
1960	RESPONSE	2,10	0,00	2,10
1960	RISE	1,26	4,63	5,89
1960	SERIES	0,84	2,10	2,94
1960	SHOT	2,52	0,00	2,52
1960	SMILE	5,47	0,00	5,47
1960	STEP	2,94	0,00	2,94
1960	STEPS	3,37	0,42	3,79
1960	STUDY	2,10	0,00	2,10
1960	SUCCESSION	8,83	10,94	19,77
1960	TAX	2,10	0,00	2,10
1960	THINKING	4,21	0,00	4,21
1960	TRANSIT	0,00	13,04	13,04
1960	TRIP	2,94	0,00	2,94
1960	VICTORY	2,10	0,00	2,10
1960	WAY	4,21	0,84	5,05
1960	WIT	2,10	0,00	2,10
1960	WORK	2,10	0,42	2,52

1970	ACTION	6,73	1,26	7,99
1970	APPROVAL	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	AREA	0,00	2,52	2,52
1970	BAY	0,00	2,10	2,10
1970	BLOW	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	CHANGE	1,68	8,83	10,52
1970	CHECK	3,79	0,00	3,79
1970	CITY	0,00	2,94	2,94
1970	CUT	4,21	0,42	4,63
1970	CUTS	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	DEVELOPMENT	0,42	6,31	6,73
1970	DRIVERS	0,00	2,10	2,10
1970	END	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	EXCHANGE	2,10	1,26	3,37
1970	EXPANSION	0,00	7,15	7,15
1970	EYES	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	FIX	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	GESTURE	3,37	0,00	3,37
1970	GLANCE	18,51	0,00	18,51
1970	GLANCES	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	GLIMPSE	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	GROWTH	0,00	19,77	19,77
1970	INCREASE	0,00	4,63	4,63
1970	LINE	0,00	4,21	4,21
1970	LINES	0,42	2,10	2,52
1970	LOOK	22,30	0,00	22,30
1970	MAN	5,05	0,00	5,05
1970	MEAL	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	MIND	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	MOTION	4,21	1,68	5,89
1970	MOVE	3,37	0,84	4,21
1970	MOVEMENT	6,31	2,52	8,83
1970	MOVEMENTS	2,10	1,26	3,37
1970	PACE	0,00	5,47	5,47
1970	PASSAGE	2,94	0,42	3,37
1970	POPULATION	0,00	2,94	2,94
1970	PROGRESS	1,26	3,79	5,05
1970	RAIL	0,00	4,21	4,21
1970	RATE	0,00	7,57	7,57
1970	RELEASE	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	RETURN	2,94	0,84	3,79
1970	RISE	0,84	6,73	7,57
1970	SERIES	0,00	2,52	2,52
1970	SHOT	5,89	0,00	5,89
1970	SHOTS	2,94	0,84	3,79
1970	SHOWER	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	SMILE	10,94	0,00	10,94

1970	STEPS	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	STUDY	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	SUCCESSION	6,31	10,52	16,83
1970	SYSTEM	0,00	4,21	4,21
1970	TRANSIT	0,00	37,86	37,86
1970	TRIP	3,79	0,00	3,79
1970	TURN	2,52	1,26	3,79
1970	TURNOVER	0,00	2,52	2,52
1970	WAY	2,94	0,42	3,37
1970	WIT	2,94	0,00	2,94
1970	WORDS	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	WORK	3,79	0,42	4,21
1970	WORKERS	0,00	3,37	3,37
1980	ACTION	5,96	0,00	5,96
1980	AREA	0,00	1,99	1,99
1980	BREATH	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	BUCK	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	CALL	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	CHANGE	2,78	3,97	6,75
1980	CHANGES	1,99	1,99	3,97
1980	CHECK	4,37	0,00	4,37
1980	CUTS	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	DEATH	2,78	0,79	3,57
1980	DECISION	4,77	0,40	5,16
1980	DECLINE	0,00	3,57	3,57
1980	DEPLOYMENT	0,00	10,33	10,33
1980	DEVELOPMENT	0,00	5,56	5,56
1980	DINNER	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	END	2,78	0,40	3,18
1980	EXPANSION	0,40	8,34	8,74
1980	EYE	2,78	0,79	3,57
1980	EYES	5,16	0,00	5,16
1980	FIRE	0,40	2,78	3,18
1980	FIX	6,75	0,00	6,75
1980	FLASH	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	FORCE	0,00	9,13	9,13
1980	GLANCE	17,08	0,00	17,08
1980	GLIMPSE	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	GROWTH	0,79	30,98	31,77
1980	HAND	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	HANDS	2,78	0,40	3,18
1980	INCREASE	0,00	4,77	4,77
1980	INDUSTRIALIZATION	0,00	1,99	1,99
1980	INSPECTION	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	INTELLIGENCE	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	KISS	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	LOOK	17,87	0,00	17,87

1980	MIND	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	MONEY	1,19	2,78	3,97
1980	MOTION	1,99	1,19	3,18
1980	MOVE	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	MOVEMENT	1,99	1,19	3,18
1980	MOVEMENTS	3,18	1,59	4,77
1980	MOVES	2,38	1,59	3,97
1980	NOD	2,78	0,40	3,18
1980	PACE	0,40	3,18	3,57
1980	POPULATION	0,00	2,38	2,38
1980	PROGRESS	0,40	1,99	2,38
1980	RATE	0,00	5,16	5,16
1980	RESPONSE	3,18	0,00	3,18
1980	RESULTS	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	RISE	0,79	3,57	4,37
1980	SEARCH	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	SENSE	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	SERIES	1,99	1,99	3,97
1980	SHOTS	2,78	0,40	3,18
1980	SHOWER	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	SMILE	9,93	0,00	9,93
1980	SPEECH	0,40	1,99	2,38
1980	SPREAD	0,00	1,99	1,99
1980	START	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	STEP	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	STEPS	2,38	1,59	3,97
1980	STUDY	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	SUCCESSION	5,96	9,13	15,09
1980	THINKING	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	TIMES	1,99	0,79	2,78
1980	TOUR	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	TRANSIT	0,00	5,56	5,56
1980	TRIP	4,77	0,00	4,77
1980	VOICE	2,38	1,19	3,57
1980	WAY	3,57	0,40	3,97
1980	WIT	5,16	0,00	5,16
1980	WORD	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	WORK	3,57	0,00	3,57
1990	ACCESS	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	ACTION	3,59	0,00	3,59
1990	ANSWER	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	AREA	0,36	2,15	2,51
1990	BACK	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	BEAT	2,51	0,72	3,23
1990	BITE	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	BREAKFAST	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	BREATH	3,23	0,00	3,23

1990	BREATHING	1,79	2,51	4,30
1990	BURST	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	CHANGE	1,79	7,89	9,69
1990	CHANGES	1,79	3,59	5,38
1990	CITY	0,00	3,23	3,23
1990	COUPLE	2,51	0,72	3,23
1990	CUT	3,59	0,00	3,59
1990	DECLINE	0,36	2,51	2,87
1990	DEPLOYMENT	0,00	2,51	2,51
1990	DEVELOPMENT	0,36	2,87	3,23
1990	DINNER	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	EVOLUTION	0,00	2,87	2,87
1990	EXIT	2,87	0,00	2,87
1990	EXPANSION	0,00	5,38	5,38
1990	FIX	11,48	0,00	11,48
1990	FIXES	3,95	0,00	3,95
1990	FLASH	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	GAINS	0,36	1,79	2,15
1990	GLANCE	14,71	0,00	14,71
1990	GLIMPSE	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	GROWTH	0,00	27,98	27,98
1990	HANDS	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	HEARTBEAT	0,00	1,79	1,79
1990	HUG	3,23	0,00	3,23
1990	INCREASE	0,00	3,95	3,95
1990	KISS	3,59	0,00	3,59
1990	LOOK	16,50	0,00	16,50
1990	MIND	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	MOTION	1,79	1,08	2,87
1990	MOVEMENT	1,08	2,51	3,59
1990	MOVEMENTS	2,15	1,08	3,23
1990	NOD	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	PACE	1,08	3,59	4,66
1990	PERIOD	0,00	1,79	1,79
1990	POPULATION	0,00	1,79	1,79
1990	PRAYER	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	PROGRESS	0,72	2,15	2,87
1990	RATE	0,00	5,38	5,38
1990	REACTION	1,79	1,08	2,87
1990	READING	0,00	11,48	11,48
1990	RELEASE	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	RESPONSE	3,95	2,51	6,46
1990	RESULTS	2,15	0,36	2,51
1990	RISE	1,43	3,23	4,66
1990	SCAN	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	SERIES	2,15	2,15	4,30
1990	SHOTS	1,79	0,00	1,79

1990	SHOWER	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	SMILE	5,02	0,00	5,02
1990	SPREAD	0,00	1,79	1,79
1990	STEP	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	STEPS	2,87	1,08	3,95
1990	STROKES	2,15	0,72	2,87
1990	STUDY	3,59	0,36	3,95
1990	SUCCESSION	4,30	6,10	10,40
1990	SYSTEM	0,00	1,79	1,79
1990	TEMPER	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	THINKING	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	TIME	2,51	1,08	3,59
1990	TIP	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	TRAINING	0,36	5,74	6,10
1990	TRANSIT	0,00	8,61	8,61
1990	TRIP	2,87	0,00	2,87
1990	TURN	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	WAY	5,74	0,72	6,46
1990	WIT	3,95	0,00	3,95
1990	WORK	4,66	0,00	4,66
2000	ACCESS	2,37	0,34	2,71
2000	ACTION	2,37	0,34	2,71
2000	ADDITION	3,05	0,00	3,05
2000	ANSWER	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	BITE	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	BREAKFAST	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	BREATH	3,73	0,68	4,41
2000	CALCULATIONS	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	CALL	3,39	0,00	3,39
2000	CHANGE	1,36	7,46	8,82
2000	CHANGES	0,34	2,37	2,71
2000	CHECK	4,75	0,00	4,75
2000	CITY	0,00	4,07	4,07
2000	COURSE	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	CUTS	3,05	0,00	3,05
2000	DEATH	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	DECISION	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	DECISIONS	3,05	0,00	3,05
2000	DECLINE	0,34	2,37	2,71
2000	DEVELOPMENT	0,34	4,41	4,75
2000	DRINK	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	END	3,05	0,00	3,05
2000	EXIT	2,04	0,34	2,37
2000	EXPANSION	0,00	3,39	3,39
2000	EYE	0,34	1,70	2,04
2000	EYES	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	FEET	2,04	0,00	2,04

2000	FIRE	0,34	1,70	2,04
2000	FIX	11,87	0,00	11,87
2000	FIXES	10,86	0,00	10,86
2000	FLASH	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	GETAWAY	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	GLANCE	25,10	0,00	25,10
2000	GLANCES	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	GLIMPSE	3,73	0,00	3,73
2000	GROWTH	0,00	19,34	19,34
2000	HAND	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	HANDS	1,70	0,68	2,37
2000	HITS	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	HUG	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	INCREASE	0,00	2,04	2,04
2000	INDUSTRIALIZATION	0,00	2,04	2,04
2000	JAB	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	KISS	8,14	0,00	8,14
2000	LESSON	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	LIME	8,48	0,00	8,48
2000	LOOK	19,34	0,00	19,34
2000	LOSS	0,00	1,70	1,70
2000	LUNCH	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	MIND	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	MOTION	2,71	0,34	3,05
2000	MOVEMENT	2,71	2,71	5,43
2000	MOVEMENTS	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	NOD	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	NOTE	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	ORDER	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	PACE	1,70	2,71	4,41
2000	PEEK	3,05	0,00	3,05
2000	POPULATION	0,00	3,05	3,05
2000	PRAYER	3,05	0,00	3,05
2000	PROFIT	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	RATE	0,00	3,73	3,73
2000	RECOVERY	1,70	0,68	2,37
2000	RELEASE	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	REPLY	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	RESPONSE	3,39	4,07	7,46
2000	RESULTS	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	REVIEW	2,04	0,34	2,37
2000	RISE	0,34	3,39	3,73
2000	RUN	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	SCAN	3,05	0,00	3,05
2000	SEARCH	4,41	0,00	4,41
2000	SHOTS	2,71	1,36	4,07
2000	SHOWER	4,41	0,00	4,41

2000	SMILE	6,11	0,00	6,11
2000	SPREAD	0,34	2,37	2,71
2000	STEP	4,07	0,00	4,07
2000	STEPS	4,41	0,00	4,41
2000	STOP	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	STUDY	4,41	0,00	4,41
2000	SUCCESSION	8,14	8,48	16,62
2000	SURVEY	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	TEMPER	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	TEST	2,04	1,02	3,05
2000	TIME	2,04	1,02	3,05
2000	TIP	6,78	0,00	6,78
2000	TRANSIT	0,00	3,05	3,05
2000	TRIP	8,48	0,00	8,48
2000	TURN	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	TURNS	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	VICTORY	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	VISIT	3,39	0,00	3,39
2000	WAVE	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	WAY	3,39	0,34	3,73
2000	WIT	3,73	0,00	3,73
2000	WORK	4,41	0,00	4,41

Begin – start

DECADE	WORD	BEGIN	START	FREQ
1820	CAREER	11,55	0,00	11,55
1820	CONVERSATION	11,55	0,00	11,55
1820	JOURNEY	10,11	0,00	10,11
1820	LETTER	11,55	0,00	11,55
1820	STORY	7,22	0,00	7,22
1820	STUDY	7,22	0,00	7,22
1820	WORK	17,32	0,00	17,32
1820	WORLD	7,22	0,00	7,22
1830	BUSINESS	7,22	0,00	7,22
1830	CAREER	14,44	0,00	14,44
1830	CONVERSATION	10,11	1,44	11,55
1830	COURSE	8,66	0,00	8,66
1830	DAY	8,66	2,89	11,55
1830	DISCOURSE	7,22	0,00	7,22
1830	FIGHT	7,22	0,00	7,22
1830	FLAG	10,11	0,00	10,11
1830	HOME	8,66	1,44	10,11
1830	JOURNEY	12,99	1,44	14,44
1830	LIFE	24,54	12,99	37,53
1830	MARCH	8,66	0,00	8,66
1830	MORNING	1,44	7,22	8,66
1830	OPERATIONS	14,44	0,00	14,44
1830	PREPARATIONS	7,22	0,00	7,22
1830	STORY	8,66	0,00	8,66
1830	WASHINGTON	0,00	11,55	11,55
1830	WHEELS	0,00	8,66	8,66
1830	WORK	27,43	0,00	27,43
1830	WORLD	21,65	0,00	21,65
1840	ASCENT	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	BUSINESS	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	CAREER	11,84	0,62	12,46
1840	COURSE	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	GAME	0,62	3,74	4,36
1840	GIT	4,36	0,62	4,99
1840	HOME	4,36	8,10	12,46
1840	JOURNEY	6,23	1,25	7,48
1840	LIFE	13,71	5,61	19,32
1840	MAN	0,62	3,12	3,74
1840	MARCH	4,99	0,00	4,99
1840	MR.	5,61	0,62	6,23
1840	OPERATIONS	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	PRACTICE	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	PURSUIT	0,00	3,12	3,12

1840	SERIES	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	SPEECH	3,74	0,00	3,74
1840	SURPRISE	0,00	9,97	9,97
1840	VIEW	0,62	3,74	4,36
1840	WORK	12,46	0,00	12,46
1840	WORLD	4,36	1,25	5,61
1850	ATTACK	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	BUSINESS	4,24	1,21	5,46
1850	CAREER	7,28	0,00	7,28
1850	CONVERSATION	5,46	0,00	5,46
1850	DAY	0,61	3,03	3,64
1850	FLAG	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	HOME	4,24	15,76	20,01
1850	JOURNEY	4,85	0,00	4,85
1850	LIFE	10,31	6,67	16,98
1850	MARCH	4,85	0,00	4,85
1850	MR.	7,88	2,43	10,31
1850	OPERATIONS	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	PREPARATIONS	4,24	0,00	4,24
1850	PURSUIT	0,00	3,03	3,03
1850	SEARCH	4,24	0,00	4,24
1850	SERIES	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	STORY	4,24	0,61	4,85
1850	SURPRISE	0,00	3,64	3,64
1850	TASK	4,24	0,00	4,24
1850	WAR	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	WORK	19,40	0,00	19,40
1850	WORLD	7,28	0,00	7,28
1860	ATTACK	4,09	0,00	4,09
1860	BUSINESS	6,42	0,00	6,42
1860	CAREER	5,84	0,00	5,84
1860	CONVERSATION	2,92	0,58	3,50
1860	COURSE	4,09	0,58	4,67
1860	DAY	4,09	1,17	5,26
1860	FIRE	0,00	5,26	5,26
1860	GAME	2,92	1,75	4,67
1860	HOME	4,67	11,68	16,35
1860	JOURNEY	5,26	0,00	5,26
1860	LIFE	21,61	9,34	30,95
1860	MARCH	5,26	0,00	5,26
1860	MR.	8,76	1,75	10,51
1860	OPERATIONS	5,26	0,58	5,84
1860	PRACTICE	5,26	0,00	5,26
1860	RICHMOND	0,00	4,09	4,09
1860	SCHOOL	3,50	0,00	3,50
1860	SEARCH	5,26	0,00	5,26
1860	SERIES	4,09	0,00	4,09

1860	STORY	4,09	0,00	4,09
1860	STUDIES	4,09	0,00	4,09
1860	SURPRISE	0,00	5,26	5,26
1860	TRAVELS	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	WAR	8,18	0,00	8,18
1860	WORK	22,77	0,00	22,77
1860	WORLD	7,01	0,00	7,01
1870	ASCENT	4,30	0,00	4,30
1870	ATTACK	4,84	0,00	4,84
1870	BATTLE	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	BEN	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	BOSTON	0,54	3,22	3,76
1870	BUSINESS	5,91	3,22	9,13
1870	CAMPAIGN	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	CAREER	7,52	0,00	7,52
1870	CHRISTIE	4,84	0,00	4,84
1870	COURSE	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	FIRE	0,00	4,84	4,84
1870	HOME	3,76	21,49	25,26
1870	HORSES	0,00	3,22	3,22
1870	JOURNEY	4,84	0,00	4,84
1870	LETTER	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	LIFE	27,94	4,84	32,78
1870	MARCH	7,52	0,54	8,06
1870	MORNING	1,61	2,69	4,30
1870	MR.	10,75	3,22	13,97
1870	MRS.	7,52	1,07	8,60
1870	NEW	0,00	8,06	8,06
1870	OPERATIONS	5,37	0,00	5,37
1870	PHILADELPHIA	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	PRACTICE	4,84	0,00	4,84
1870	PREPARATIONS	5,91	0,00	5,91
1870	PURSUIT	0,00	3,76	3,76
1870	ROSE	8,06	0,54	8,60
1870	SEARCH	4,30	0,00	4,30
1870	SENTENCE	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	SERIES	6,99	0,00	6,99
1870	SIR	2,69	0,54	3,22
1870	SPARKLE	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	STORY	5,37	0,54	5,91
1870	STUDY	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	SURPRISE	0,00	3,22	3,22
1870	TASK	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	THORNY	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	WAR	4,30	0,00	4,30
1870	WORK	38,15	0,54	38,69
1870	WORLD	5,91	0,00	5,91

1870	YEARS	4,30	0,00	4,30
1880	AMAZEMENT	0,00	2,40	2,40
1880	ANSWER	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	APRIL	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	ASCENT	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	ATTACK	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	CAMPAIGN	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	CAREER	11,50	0,00	11,50
1880	CHAPTER	3,35	0,00	3,35
1880	CHICAGO	0,00	2,40	2,40
1880	COURSE	3,35	0,00	3,35
1880	DAY	6,23	0,00	6,23
1880	DE	1,44	2,87	4,31
1880	DOOR	0,00	4,31	4,31
1880	END	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	ENGINE	0,00	6,71	6,71
1880	EXISTENCE	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	EXPERIMENT	3,35	0,00	3,35
1880	FIRE	0,48	3,83	4,31
1880	FIRES	0,00	3,35	3,35
1880	FLAG	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	HOME	5,27	18,21	23,48
1880	INVESTIGATION	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	JOURNEY	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	LIFE	32,10	5,75	37,85
1880	LONDON	0,48	2,87	3,35
1880	MAY	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	MISS	3,83	0,48	4,31
1880	MORNING	1,92	3,83	5,75
1880	MR.	8,62	3,83	12,46
1880	NEW	1,44	3,35	4,79
1880	OPERATIONS	7,19	0,00	7,19
1880	PRACTICE	5,27	0,00	5,27
1880	PREPARATIONS	5,75	0,00	5,75
1880	PURSUIT	0,48	4,79	5,27
1880	READING	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	ROME	0,00	2,40	2,40
1880	SCHOOL	2,40	2,40	4,79
1880	SCREW	0,48	2,87	3,35
1880	SEARCH	4,79	0,00	4,79
1880	SERIES	4,79	0,00	4,79
1880	SPEECH	3,83	0,48	4,31
1880	STAIRS	0,00	2,40	2,40
1880	STUDIES	3,35	0,00	3,35
1880	STUDY	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	SUIT	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	SURPRISE	0,00	3,35	3,35

1880	TRAIN	0,00	2,40	2,40
1880	WAR	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	WORK	41,20	0,96	42,16
1880	WORLD	4,79	0,00	4,79
1890	ADDRESS	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	ASCENT	4,72	0,00	4,72
1890	ATTACK	6,61	0,00	6,61
1890	BLAZE	0,00	2,83	2,83
1890	BUSINESS	7,55	3,78	11,33
1890	CAMPAIGN	4,25	0,00	4,25
1890	CAREER	8,97	0,47	9,44
1890	COURSE	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	DESCENT	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	DUTIES	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	EAST	0,00	2,83	2,83
1890	FIRE	0,00	9,91	9,91
1890	FIRING	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	HOME	4,72	16,05	20,77
1890	JOURNEY	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	LETTER	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	LIFE	28,80	8,50	37,29
1890	MARCH	6,14	0,47	6,61
1890	MOVEMENT	4,25	2,83	7,08
1890	MR.	6,14	2,36	8,50
1890	NEW	2,83	4,72	7,55
1890	NORTH	0,47	2,36	2,83
1890	OCTOBER	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	OPERATIONS	10,86	0,00	10,86
1890	PRACTICE	11,33	0,00	11,33
1890	PREPARATIONS	7,55	0,47	8,03
1890	PROCEEDINGS	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	PROCESS	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	PUBLICATION	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	PURSUIT	0,47	3,30	3,78
1890	RECITAL	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	RETREAT	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	SEARCH	9,91	0,00	9,91
1890	SERIES	4,72	0,00	4,72
1890	SONG	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	STORY	6,61	0,94	7,55
1890	STUDY	5,66	0,00	5,66
1890	SURPRISE	0,00	4,25	4,25
1890	TASK	4,72	0,00	4,72
1890	TEARS	0,00	2,83	2,83
1890	TIME	1,42	2,36	3,78
1890	WAR	7,55	0,00	7,55
1890	WASHINGTON	1,42	3,78	5,19

1890	WORK	49,10	1,42	50,51
1890	YEARS	3,78	0,47	4,25
1900	ADDRESS	3,11	0,00	3,11
1900	ANDERSON	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	ASCENT	3,55	0,00	3,55
1900	ATTACK	3,11	0,00	3,11
1900	BALL	0,44	2,22	2,66
1900	BOSTON	0,00	3,55	3,55
1900	BUSINESS	4,44	5,32	9,76
1900	CAREER	12,87	0,89	13,75
1900	COLLEGE	0,89	3,11	3,99
1900	CONSTRUCTION	3,11	0,00	3,11
1900	COURSE	4,44	0,00	4,44
1900	DE	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	DESCENT	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	DISCOURSE	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	DISCUSSION	1,77	2,22	3,99
1900	DOOR	0,00	7,54	7,54
1900	DOROTHY	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	ENGINE	0,00	3,11	3,11
1900	EUROPE	0,00	3,55	3,55
1900	FIRE	0,89	6,21	7,10
1900	GIRL	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	HOME	2,66	9,76	12,42
1900	HUNT	3,55	0,00	3,55
1900	JOURNEY	4,44	0,00	4,44
1900	KENNEDY	3,11	0,00	3,11
1900	LIFE	28,39	12,87	41,26
1900	MR.	8,87	2,22	11,09
1900	MRS.	4,88	2,22	7,10
1900	NEW	2,66	6,65	9,32
1900	NIGHT	3,11	2,66	5,77
1900	OPERATIONS	4,88	0,00	4,88
1900	PREPARATIONS	4,44	0,00	4,44
1900	PROCEEDINGS	3,99	0,00	3,99
1900	PROCESS	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	PUBLICATION	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	PURSUIT	0,44	2,22	2,66
1900	READING	6,21	0,00	6,21
1900	REIGN	4,44	0,00	4,44
1900	REVOLUTION	0,00	3,99	3,99
1900	SCHOOL	2,66	3,99	6,65
1900	SENTENCE	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	SERIES	4,88	0,44	5,32
1900	SIR	1,33	2,22	3,55
1900	SOUTH	0,00	4,44	4,44
1900	SPEECH	2,66	0,00	2,66

1900	STEPS	0,00	3,55	3,55
1900	STRUGGLE	3,11	0,00	3,11
1900	STUDY	9,32	0,00	9,32
1900	SURPRISE	0,00	2,66	2,66
1900	TASK	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	TEARS	0,00	3,11	3,11
1900	THING	1,77	2,22	3,99
1900	TOWN	0,00	4,88	4,88
1900	WAR	4,88	0,00	4,88
1900	WEST	0,00	4,88	4,88
1900	WORK	55,45	4,88	60,33
1910	ADVANCE	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	ASCENT	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	BALCOME	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	BALL	0,00	3,09	3,09
1910	BANK	0,00	3,09	3,09
1910	BLAZE	0,44	3,09	3,53
1910	BOSTON	0,44	2,65	3,09
1910	CAPTAIN	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	CAR	0,00	6,18	6,18
1910	CAREER	7,95	0,88	8,83
1910	CHAPTER	3,97	0,00	3,97
1910	CONSTRUCTION	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	DINNER	3,09	0,44	3,53
1910	DOOR	0,00	15,01	15,01
1910	EAST	0,00	2,65	2,65
1910	EDGE	3,97	0,44	4,41
1910	ENGINE	0,00	4,41	4,41
1910	FIRE	1,77	11,92	13,68
1910	FLAG	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	FLIGHT	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	GIRL	2,65	0,44	3,09
1910	HOME	3,97	24,72	28,69
1910	HORSE	0,44	2,65	3,09
1910	JULY	5,30	0,88	6,18
1910	MACHINE	0,00	4,86	4,86
1910	MAY	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	MOTOR	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	NEGOTIATIONS	3,53	0,00	3,53
1910	NEW	0,44	3,97	4,41
1910	NORTH	0,44	7,06	7,50
1910	OCTOBER	3,09	0,44	3,53
1910	OPERATIONS	6,62	1,32	7,95
1910	PANIC	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	PARIS	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	PART	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	PREPARATION	2,21	0,00	2,21

1910	PREPARATIONS	5,74	0,44	6,18
1910	PROCEEDINGS	0,44	2,21	2,65
1910	PROCESS	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	PUBLICATION	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	PURSUIT	0,00	4,41	4,41
1910	REVOLUTION	0,44	2,65	3,09
1910	SERIES	4,86	0,88	5,74
1910	SOUTH	0,00	3,09	3,09
1910	SPEECH	3,97	0,00	3,97
1910	STAIRS	0,00	4,41	4,41
1910	STORY	6,18	0,88	7,06
1910	STRUGGLE	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	STUDY	6,62	0,00	6,62
1910	TASK	6,62	0,00	6,62
1910	TOWN	0,00	3,09	3,09
1910	TRAIN	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	TROUBLE	0,44	4,41	4,86
1910	VIRGINIA	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	WASHINGTON	0,88	3,53	4,41
1910	WHEELS	0,00	2,21	2,21
1910	YEARS	4,86	0,88	5,74
1920	ADDRESS	2,34	0,00	2,34
1920	APRIL	5,46	0,39	5,85
1920	ATTACK	2,34	0,39	2,73
1920	AUGUST	2,34	0,39	2,73
1920	BANK	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	BLAZE	0,00	2,34	2,34
1920	CAMP	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	CAR	0,00	11,70	11,70
1920	CAREER	11,31	2,73	14,04
1920	CHAPTER	3,51	0,00	3,51
1920	CHICAGO	0,00	2,34	2,34
1920	COURSE	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	CROW	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	DESCENT	3,51	0,39	3,90
1920	DOOR	0,00	8,58	8,58
1920	DRINKING	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	DRIVE	0,39	1,95	2,34
1920	EAST	0,00	3,51	3,51
1920	ENGINE	0,00	11,31	11,31
1920	EXPERIMENTS	3,51	0,00	3,51
1920	FIRE	0,00	14,43	14,43
1920	HEARINGS	3,12	0,00	3,12
1920	HORSE	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	JANUARY	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	JULY	5,85	0,78	6,63
1920	LETTERS	2,34	0,39	2,73

1920	LONDON	0,39	2,34	2,73
1920	MARCH	7,02	1,17	8,19
1920	MISS	3,90	0,39	4,29
1920	MOTOR	0,00	7,41	7,41
1920	MOVEMENT	0,39	3,90	4,29
1920	MUSIC	0,39	2,34	2,73
1920	NORTH	0,00	3,51	3,51
1920	NOTHIN	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	NOVEMBER	3,90	0,78	4,68
1920	OPERATION	2,34	0,39	2,73
1920	PARIS	0,39	2,34	2,73
1920	PRACTICE	5,07	0,39	5,46
1920	PREPARATIONS	7,02	1,17	8,19
1920	ROW	0,00	4,29	4,29
1920	SATURDAY	0,00	2,34	2,34
1920	SCHOOL	1,17	7,41	8,58
1920	STAGE	0,39	3,12	3,51
1920	STEPS	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	STORY	5,07	1,17	6,24
1920	STUDY	2,73	0,39	3,12
1920	SURPRISE	0,00	3,12	3,12
1920	TALE	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	TASK	4,68	0,00	4,68
1920	TOUR	2,73	0,39	3,12
1920	TRAIN	0,00	3,12	3,12
1920	TROUBLE	0,39	5,07	5,46
1920	WAY	3,51	0,78	4,29
1920	WEEK	8,19	1,56	9,75
1920	WEST	0,00	4,29	4,29
1920	YEARS	8,19	1,17	9,36
1930	ACTION	0,82	3,69	4,51
1930	ATTACK	2,87	0,41	3,28
1930	BALL	0,00	2,05	2,05
1930	BLUBBER	2,05	0,41	2,46
1930	BREAKFAST	0,00	2,46	2,46
1930	CAR	0,00	9,42	9,42
1930	CAREER	12,29	3,28	15,57
1930	CHAPTER	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	CONFERENCES	2,46	0,41	2,87
1930	CONSIDERATION	2,05	0,41	2,46
1930	CONVERSATIONS	2,46	0,00	2,46
1930	CROSS-EXAMINATION	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	CRYING	0,82	3,28	4,10
1930	DANCING	0,00	2,87	2,87
1930	DISCUSSION	2,05	0,41	2,46
1930	DOOR	0,41	11,47	11,88
1930	DRIVE	0,41	2,05	2,46

1930	EAST	0,00	2,46	2,46
1930	EDGE	2,46	0,41	2,87
1930	ENDS	2,46	0,00	2,46
1930	ENGINE	0,00	6,96	6,96
1930	ENGLAND	2,05	0,41	2,46
1930	FEBRUARY	3,28	0,82	4,10
1930	FINGER	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	FIRE	1,23	8,19	9,42
1930	FIRES	0,41	2,46	2,87
1930	FRANCE	2,46	0,00	2,46
1930	GAME	0,00	2,46	2,46
1930	HAND	0,82	2,05	2,87
1930	HEARINGS	4,92	0,82	5,73
1930	JAN.	2,87	0,41	3,28
1930	JANUARY	4,51	1,23	5,73
1930	JULY	15,16	4,10	19,25
1930	JUNE	6,14	1,23	7,37
1930	MAY	6,55	0,82	7,37
1930	MOTOR	0,00	9,01	9,01
1930	NORTH	0,00	2,46	2,46
1930	NOV.	2,87	0,41	3,28
1930	NOVEMBER	2,87	0,41	3,28
1930	OPERATIONS	7,37	2,05	9,42
1930	PHONE	0,00	2,46	2,46
1930	PROCEEDINGS	1,23	3,69	4,92
1930	RIOT	0,00	2,05	2,05
1930	SCRATCH	0,41	4,51	4,92
1930	SERIES	6,96	1,64	8,60
1930	SONG	0,00	2,87	2,87
1930	SOUTH	0,82	2,87	3,69
1930	SPEECH	3,69	1,23	4,92
1930	STAIRS	0,00	2,87	2,87
1930	STUDY	3,28	0,00	3,28
1930	SURPRISE	0,41	2,05	2,46
1930	TASK	4,10	0,00	4,10
1930	THING	0,00	2,05	2,05
1930	TOWN	0,41	2,46	2,87
1930	TROUBLE	0,00	3,69	3,69
1930	TYPE	3,69	0,41	4,10
1930	WALKING	0,41	3,28	3,69
1930	WAR	2,05	10,65	12,70
1930	WEEPING	2,87	0,41	3,28
1940	ACTION	0,41	4,56	4,97
1940	AFTERNOON	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	AUG.	2,07	0,41	2,49
1940	AUGUST	3,73	0,83	4,56
1940	BLOSSOM	2,07	0,00	2,07

1940	BUSINESS	1,24	6,21	7,46
1940	CAMERA	0,00	2,90	2,90
1940	CAR	0,41	12,01	12,43
1940	CHAIN	0,00	2,90	2,90
1940	COLLEGE	0,00	2,90	2,90
1940	CONSIDERATION	4,14	0,41	4,56
1940	CONSTANTINE	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	DAYS	2,90	0,41	3,31
1940	DEBATE	2,07	0,83	2,90
1940	DIGGING	0,00	2,90	2,90
1940	DOOR	0,00	8,28	8,28
1940	EDUCATION	2,49	0,41	2,90
1940	ENGINE	0,00	7,46	7,46
1940	FEB.	2,90	0,83	3,73
1940	FEBRUARY	2,90	0,83	3,73
1940	FIRE	0,41	11,18	11,60
1940	FIRES	0,00	9,11	9,11
1940	JANUARY	6,63	1,66	8,28
1940	LETTER	2,07	0,41	2,49
1940	MAN	0,41	2,49	2,90
1940	MISS	3,31	0,83	4,14
1940	MONTHS	3,31	0,83	4,14
1940	MORNING	3,31	1,24	4,56
1940	MOTOR	0,00	12,84	12,84
1940	MRS.	0,00	2,07	2,07
1940	NEGOTIATIONS	4,14	1,66	5,80
1940	NEW	0,41	2,49	2,90
1940	NORTH	0,00	4,14	4,14
1940	OCTOBER	3,31	1,24	4,56
1940	OPERATIONS	5,80	0,83	6,63
1940	PRACTICE	4,14	1,66	5,80
1940	PREPARATIONS	2,07	0,41	2,49
1940	PROCEEDINGS	0,00	2,49	2,49
1940	RIGHT	0,00	3,31	3,31
1940	RIOT	0,00	2,07	2,07
1940	SCRATCH	0,00	10,77	10,77
1940	SENTENCE	2,07	0,41	2,49
1940	SERGEANT	0,00	2,49	2,49
1940	SERIES	6,21	1,66	7,87
1940	SONG	2,49	0,83	3,31
1940	SOUTH	0,83	4,56	5,38
1940	STAIRS	0,00	3,73	3,73
1940	STUDY	6,21	0,41	6,63
1940	SURPRISE	0,00	2,49	2,49
1940	TASK	4,14	0,41	4,56
1940	THING	0,00	2,90	2,90
1940	THURSDAY	2,49	0,83	3,31

1940	TIME	0,41	4,97	5,38
1940	TOWN	0,00	2,49	2,49
1940	TRAINING	3,73	1,24	4,97
1940	TROUBLE	0,00	6,21	6,21
1940	WALKING	0,00	7,46	7,46
1940	WORLD	2,49	0,41	2,90
1940	WRITING	2,07	0,41	2,49
1950	ARGUMENT	0,00	4,51	4,51
1950	AUG.	2,05	0,41	2,46
1950	BALL	0,00	4,10	4,10
1950	CAMPAIGN	4,92	1,23	6,15
1950	CAR	0,00	15,17	15,17
1950	CHAIN	0,41	5,33	5,74
1950	DANCING	0,41	2,05	2,46
1950	DINNER	0,41	4,51	4,92
1950	DOOR	0,00	7,79	7,79
1950	END	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	ENGINE	0,00	13,12	13,12
1950	EXPERIMENTS	2,46	0,41	2,87
1950	FEB.	2,87	0,82	3,69
1950	FIGHT	0,82	6,56	7,38
1950	FIGHTING	0,41	2,46	2,87
1950	FIRE	0,41	12,30	12,71
1950	FIRES	0,41	2,87	3,28
1950	FRIDAY	2,46	0,41	2,87
1950	HAND	0,00	2,05	2,05
1950	INVESTIGATION	4,10	1,23	5,33
1950	JANUARY	6,15	0,82	6,97
1950	LETTER	3,28	1,23	4,51
1950	LINE	0,41	2,05	2,46
1950	MEN	0,41	2,46	2,87
1950	MIDNIGHT	2,46	0,41	2,87
1950	MONTHS	2,87	0,82	3,69
1950	MORNING	2,87	1,23	4,10
1950	MOTOR	0,41	9,84	10,25
1950	MOVEMENT	0,41	3,69	4,10
1950	MR.	5,74	2,05	7,79
1950	NEGOTIATIONS	4,51	1,64	6,15
1950	NEW	3,28	0,41	3,69
1950	NEWSPAPER	0,41	2,87	3,28
1950	NOV.	2,05	0,41	2,46
1950	OCTOBER	2,87	0,41	3,28
1950	ORDERS	2,87	0,41	3,28
1950	POUNDING	2,46	0,82	3,28
1950	RIOT	0,00	3,28	3,28
1950	RUMORS	0,00	2,46	2,46
1950	SCHOOL	0,82	12,30	13,12

1950	SCRATCH	0,82	11,07	11,89
1950	SEARCH	4,92	2,05	6,97
1950	SEPT.	3,69	1,64	5,33
1950	SHOOTING	0,82	3,69	4,51
1950	SOUTH	0,41	2,46	2,87
1950	SPEECH	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	SPRING	3,69	1,23	4,92
1950	STAIRS	0,41	2,05	2,46
1950	STEPS	0,00	5,33	5,33
1950	STORY	3,69	1,64	5,33
1950	STUDIES	2,87	0,41	3,28
1950	STUDY	2,87	0,41	3,28
1950	TASK	2,46	0,00	2,46
1950	TEACHING	2,05	0,41	2,46
1950	TRAIN	0,00	2,05	2,05
1950	TRAINING	2,46	0,82	3,28
1950	TREATMENT	0,41	2,05	2,46
1950	WALKING	0,82	6,56	7,38
1950	WEEK	10,66	2,05	12,71
1960	ACTION	0,84	2,51	3,34
1960	APRIL	10,45	1,25	11,70
1960	AUG.	4,60	0,42	5,02
1960	BUSINESS	0,84	3,34	4,18
1960	CAR	0,00	15,05	15,05
1960	CAREER	10,03	3,34	13,37
1960	CHAIN	0,00	2,09	2,09
1960	CLIMB	4,18	1,67	5,85
1960	CLUB	0,00	2,09	2,09
1960	DECEMBER	2,93	0,00	2,93
1960	DESCENT	3,34	0,84	4,18
1960	DOOR	0,00	4,18	4,18
1960	DR.	2,93	0,42	3,34
1960	ENGINE	0,42	12,54	12,96
1960	ENGINES	0,00	4,18	4,18
1960	FEBRUARY	3,34	0,84	4,18
1960	FIGHT	2,09	6,27	8,36
1960	FIRE	0,00	8,36	8,36
1960	FIRES	0,00	3,76	3,76
1960	FOOD	0,42	2,09	2,51
1960	GAME	0,42	2,09	2,51
1960	HAND	0,42	3,76	4,18
1960	HEARINGS	6,69	2,09	8,78
1960	JUNE	8,36	2,51	10,87
1960	MARCH	7,10	2,09	9,19
1960	MAY	6,69	2,09	8,78
1960	MOTOR	0,00	10,87	10,87
1960	MOVEMENT	0,42	2,09	2,51

1960	NOON	3,34	0,42	3,76
1960	NORTH	1,25	3,76	5,02
1960	NOV.	2,51	0,42	2,93
1960	NOVEMBER	2,51	0,00	2,51
1960	OCT.	4,18	0,42	4,60
1960	OPERATION	3,76	1,25	5,02
1960	OPERATIONS	4,60	1,67	6,27
1960	PEOPLE	1,67	4,18	5,85
1960	PRACTICE	4,18	1,67	5,85
1960	PRICE	0,42	2,51	2,93
1960	RACES	0,00	2,09	2,09
1960	REEL	0,00	9,61	9,61
1960	RIOT	0,00	2,51	2,51
1960	SCRATCH	0,00	6,27	6,27
1960	SERIES	7,94	1,67	9,61
1960	SERVICE	2,09	0,42	2,51
1960	SHIT	0,00	2,09	2,09
1960	SHOOTING	0,84	4,18	5,02
1960	SPEECH	2,93	0,42	3,34
1960	STUDY	5,02	0,00	5,02
1960	TALKS	4,18	1,25	5,43
1960	TASK	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	THINGS	0,84	9,61	10,45
1960	THURSDAY	2,09	0,42	2,51
1960	TIME	1,67	5,43	7,10
1960	TROUBLE	0,42	4,18	4,60
1960	TUESDAY	2,51	0,84	3,34
1960	UNITED	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	WALKING	0,84	8,36	9,19
1960	WAR	0,42	10,03	10,45
1960	WEDNESDAY	3,76	0,42	4,18
1960	WEEKS	3,34	1,25	4,60
1970	ASCENT	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	AUG.	5,05	0,00	5,05
1970	BACK	0,84	2,10	2,94
1970	BUSINESS	0,42	5,05	5,47
1970	CAR	0,00	20,61	20,61
1970	CHAIN	0,42	2,10	2,52
1970	CLASSES	0,00	2,10	2,10
1970	CONSTRUCTION	0,84	2,10	2,94
1970	CONVERSATION	1,26	4,21	5,47
1970	CRYING	0,42	6,73	7,15
1970	DANCING	0,00	2,52	2,52
1970	DECLINE	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	DELIBERATIONS	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	DESCENT	3,79	0,42	4,21
1970	DINNER	0,42	2,10	2,52

1970	EATING	1,26	2,52	3,79
1970	EFFORTS	2,94	0,42	3,37
1970	ENGINE	0,00	16,41	16,41
1970	ENGINES	0,00	4,63	4,63
1970	FAMILY	0,42	4,63	5,05
1970	FEB.	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	FIGHT	1,26	5,05	6,31
1970	FIGHTS	0,00	2,94	2,94
1970	FIRE	0,42	6,31	6,73
1970	FIRES	0,00	2,94	2,94
1970	GOVERNMENT	6,73	0,42	7,15
1970	HEARINGS	7,57	1,26	8,83
1970	INCH	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	INTEREST	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	ISRAEL	6,31	0,00	6,31
1970	MOTOR	0,00	5,89	5,89
1970	OCTOBER	5,89	0,84	6,73
1970	PAGE	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	PART	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	PLANS	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	PLAYGROUPS	0,00	2,10	2,10
1970	POLICE	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	PRESIDENT	4,63	0,84	5,47
1970	PROCEEDINGS	3,79	0,42	4,21
1970	REVOLUTION	0,42	2,10	2,52
1970	SCHOOL	0,84	7,15	7,99
1970	SCRATCH	0,00	8,83	8,83
1970	SEARCH	6,31	0,42	6,73
1970	SEPT.	4,21	0,84	5,05
1970	SEPTEMBER	7,15	1,26	8,41
1970	SHIT	0,00	2,10	2,10
1970	SHOOTING	0,84	5,05	5,89
1970	STUDIES	2,94	0,00	2,94
1970	STUDY	2,52	0,42	2,94
1970	SUNDAY	2,52	0,42	2,94
1970	SURFACE	2,94	0,42	3,37
1970	THINGS	0,84	10,52	11,36
1970	THINKING	1,68	4,63	6,31
1970	THURSDAY	3,37	0,42	3,79
1970	TRIAL	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	TROUBLE	0,42	2,94	3,37
1970	VISIT	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	VOYAGE	2,10	0,42	2,52
1970	WALKING	0,42	6,31	6,73
1970	WAR	3,37	8,83	12,20
1980	ALGEBRA	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	ASCENT	2,38	0,00	2,38

1980	AUG.	4,37	0,40	4,77
1980	BUSINESS	2,38	7,94	10,33
1980	BUSINESSES	0,40	3,18	3,57
1980	CAR	0,00	15,89	15,89
1980	CLIMB	3,57	0,40	3,97
1980	CLOCK	0,00	1,99	1,99
1980	COLLECTION	1,59	3,97	5,56
1980	COLLEGE	0,40	5,56	5,96
1980	COMPANY	0,00	5,96	5,96
1980	CONCEPTION	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	CRYING	1,59	7,55	9,13
1980	DANCING	0,79	2,78	3,57
1980	DEC.	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	DESCENT	5,96	0,40	6,35
1980	DINNER	0,40	2,38	2,78
1980	DRINKING	0,40	2,38	2,78
1980	EATING	0,00	3,18	3,18
1980	EDGE	3,57	0,00	3,57
1980	ENGINE	0,40	16,68	17,08
1980	ENGINES	0,00	3,18	3,18
1980	EVENING	1,99	0,40	2,38
1980	FAMILY	0,00	5,56	5,56
1980	FIGHT	1,19	3,18	4,37
1980	FIRE	1,19	5,56	6,75
1980	GAME	0,40	2,38	2,78
1980	GAMES	0,40	2,38	2,78
1980	GOVERNMENT	8,34	0,00	8,34
1980	INVESTIGATION	5,96	1,19	7,15
1980	JEEP	0,00	2,78	2,78
1980	JOURNEY	6,35	0,79	7,15
1980	LETTER	2,38	0,40	2,78
1980	MONTHS	3,57	0,00	3,57
1980	MOTOR	0,00	3,57	3,57
1980	MR.	3,18	0,40	3,57
1980	NOV.	4,37	0,79	5,16
1980	OCTOBER	7,94	1,59	9,53
1980	PACKING	0,40	1,99	2,38
1980	PART	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	PERIOD	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	POINTS	0,00	1,99	1,99
1980	PREPARATIONS	1,99	0,40	2,38
1980	PROCESS	8,74	0,79	9,53
1980	SCRATCH	0,00	7,15	7,15
1980	SERIES	7,15	0,79	7,94
1980	SHOOTING	0,00	5,16	5,16
1980	STORY	5,56	0,00	5,56
1980	STUDIES	2,78	0,00	2,78

1980	STUDY	2,78	0,40	3,18
1980	SUMMER	4,37	0,40	4,77
1980	SURFACE	5,16	0,40	5,56
1980	TALKS	4,77	0,40	5,16
1980	TASK	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	THINGS	2,78	9,53	12,31
1980	THINKING	0,79	3,18	3,97
1980	TROUBLE	0,79	2,38	3,18
1980	TUESDAY	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	WALKING	1,59	7,55	9,13
1980	WOOD	0,00	1,99	1,99
1990	AFFAIR	2,15	0,36	2,51
1990	ASCENT	3,95	0,00	3,95
1990	AUG.	1,79	0,36	2,15
1990	BUSINESS	0,72	12,91	13,63
1990	BUSINESSES	0,36	3,59	3,95
1990	BUYING	0,00	1,79	1,79
1990	CAR	0,00	21,88	21,88
1990	CAREERS	1,79	0,36	2,15
1990	COUNTING	0,00	2,87	2,87
1990	CRYING	1,79	22,60	24,39
1990	DANNY	0,00	2,87	2,87
1990	DATING	0,36	4,30	4,66
1990	DAWN	1,79	0,36	2,15
1990	DESCENT	3,95	0,36	4,30
1990	DISCUSSION	2,87	0,00	2,87
1990	EDGE	2,15	0,36	2,51
1990	EDUCATION	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	EFFORTS	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	END	2,15	0,36	2,51
1990	ENGINE	0,00	15,42	15,42
1990	ENGINES	0,00	3,23	3,23
1990	EVENING	2,87	0,36	3,23
1990	FAMILIES	0,00	2,15	2,15
1990	FAMILY	1,08	9,33	10,40
1990	FIRE	0,72	13,63	14,35
1990	FIRES	0,00	4,66	4,66
1990	FIRING	0,00	2,15	2,15
1990	GAMES	0,00	2,15	2,15
1990	HORMONES	0,00	2,87	2,87
1990	INVESTIGATION	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	JERRY	3,23	0,00	3,23
1990	KINDERGARTEN	0,00	2,87	2,87
1990	MARKETING	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	MAY	5,74	0,36	6,10
1990	MOTOR	0,36	4,30	4,66
1990	NOV.	2,51	0,36	2,87

1990	OCTOBER	3,95	0,00	3,95
1990	OPERATION	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	OPERATIONS	4,30	0,36	4,66
1990	PHONE	0,00	1,79	1,79
1990	PIECE	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	PITCHERS	0,00	1,79	1,79
1990	POSITION	0,36	6,82	7,17
1990	PUBLICATION	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	QUARTERBACK	0,00	2,15	2,15
1990	RUNNING	0,00	2,87	2,87
1990	SCRATCH	0,00	8,61	8,61
1990	SEPT.	4,66	0,72	5,38
1990	SERIES	5,38	0,36	5,74
1990	SHUFFLING	2,15	0,36	2,51
1990	SMOKING	0,00	1,79	1,79
1990	SPRING	3,59	0,72	4,30
1990	STACKING	2,15	0,36	2,51
1990	STUDY	5,02	0,36	5,38
1990	SURFACE	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	TALKS	2,87	0,00	2,87
1990	TOM	0,00	2,51	2,51
1990	TROUBLE	0,36	3,23	3,59
1990	TRUCK	0,00	2,87	2,87
1990	WAR	0,36	7,89	8,25
2000	ASCENT	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	ATTACK	2,04	0,34	2,37
2000	AUG.	2,71	1,02	3,73
2000	AUGUST	2,04	0,68	2,71
2000	BOMB	0,00	1,70	1,70
2000	BOOKS	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	BUSINESS	0,34	17,98	18,32
2000	BUSINESSES	0,00	7,12	7,12
2000	CAR	0,00	15,26	15,26
2000	CLASS	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	COMPANIES	0,00	2,04	2,04
2000	COMPANY	0,34	5,77	6,11
2000	COPIES	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	CPR	1,70	0,68	2,37
2000	CRYING	1,36	16,28	17,64
2000	CYCLE	2,37	0,68	3,05
2000	DESCENT	5,77	1,02	6,78
2000	DEVELOPMENT	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	EDUCATION	1,70	0,68	2,37
2000	END	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	ENGINE	0,00	22,39	22,39
2000	FAMILIES	0,00	2,71	2,71
2000	FAMILY	1,02	12,21	13,23

2000	FEBRUARY	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	FIRE	0,00	11,19	11,19
2000	FIRES	0,00	1,70	1,70
2000	FOOD	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	GAMES	0,00	7,12	7,12
2000	HUNTING	0,34	3,05	3,39
2000	INVESTIGATION	2,71	0,68	3,39
2000	JAN.	3,39	1,36	4,75
2000	JULY	6,45	2,37	8,82
2000	LETTER	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	MOTOR	0,00	2,04	2,04
2000	NEGOTIATIONS	2,04	0,34	2,37
2000	NOV.	2,04	0,68	2,71
2000	OCTOBER	4,75	2,04	6,78
2000	OPERATIONS	2,04	0,34	2,37
2000	ORGANIZATION	0,00	1,70	1,70
2000	PITCHERS	0,00	3,39	3,39
2000	PITCHING	0,00	2,04	2,04
2000	PLAY	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	POSITION	0,34	15,26	15,60
2000	POSITIONS	0,00	1,70	1,70
2000	PRAYER	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	PREPARATIONS	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	PROCESS	9,84	3,39	13,23
2000	QUARTERBACK	0,00	4,07	4,07
2000	RESEARCH	4,07	1,36	5,43
2000	RUNNING	0,00	3,39	3,39
2000	SCRATCH	0,00	5,43	5,43
2000	SEED	0,00	2,37	2,37
2000	SEEDS	0,00	2,37	2,37
2000	SHOOTING	0,68	8,14	8,82
2000	SHUFFLING	0,00	1,70	1,70
2000	STUDIES	1,70	0,68	2,37
2000	THING	0,00	1,70	1,70
2000	TREND	0,00	1,70	1,70
2000	TUESDAY	2,71	0,68	3,39
2000	WEIGHT	0,00	2,71	2,71

Attempt - try

DECADE	WORD	TRY	ATTEMPT	FREQ
1820	HAND	11,55	0,00	11,55
1820	STRENGTH	10,11	0,00	10,11
1820	POWER	8,66	0,00	8,66
1820	EXPERIMENT	11,55	2,89	14,44
1830	AGIN	3,63	0,00	3,63
1830	DAY	5,08	0,00	5,08
1830	DESCRIPTION	0,00	8,71	8,71
1830	EFFECT	7,26	0,00	7,26
1830	EXPERIMENT	18,88	0,00	18,88
1830	FORTUNE	9,44	0,00	9,44
1830	HAND	5,81	0,00	5,81
1830	LIFE	0,73	6,53	7,26
1830	LUCK	5,81	0,00	5,81
1830	MEN	7,26	0,00	7,26
1830	SIR	3,63	0,00	3,63
1830	STRENGTH	12,34	0,00	12,34
1830	THING	0,73	5,81	6,53
1840	DESCRIPTION	0,00	4,36	4,36
1840	EFFECT	6,23	0,00	6,23
1840	EXPERIMENT	20,56	0,00	20,56
1840	EXPERIMENTS	5,61	0,00	5,61
1840	FORTUNE	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	FORTUNES	4,99	0,00	4,99
1840	GIT	8,10	0,00	8,10
1840	HAND	10,59	0,00	10,59
1840	LIFE	0,00	4,36	4,36
1840	LUCK	8,10	0,00	8,10
1840	MEN	4,99	0,62	5,61
1840	SKILL	6,85	0,00	6,85
1840	STRENGTH	6,23	0,00	6,23
1840	THING	1,87	5,61	7,48
1840	VIRTUE	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	WORLD	3,12	0,00	3,12
1850	CASE	4,24	0,00	4,24
1850	CASES	6,06	0,00	6,06
1850	CAUSES	4,24	0,00	4,24
1850	CIRCUMSTANCES	4,24	0,00	4,24
1850	DESCRIPTION	0,00	4,24	4,24
1850	DOOR	4,85	0,00	4,85
1850	EFFECT	10,91	0,61	11,52
1850	ESCAPE	0,00	5,46	5,46
1850	EXPERIMENT	30,92	1,82	32,74
1850	EXPERIMENTS	4,85	0,00	4,85
1850	FORTUNE	9,09	0,00	9,09

1850	FORTUNES	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	HAND	21,22	0,00	21,22
1850	ISSUE	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	LIFE	2,43	5,46	7,88
1850	LUCK	5,46	0,00	5,46
1850	MEANS	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	MEN	7,28	0,00	7,28
1850	MR.	4,24	0,61	4,85
1850	PASSAGE	0,00	3,64	3,64
1850	PATIENCE	7,28	0,00	7,28
1850	PEOPLE	3,03	0,61	3,64
1850	POWER	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	QUESTION	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	SKILL	5,46	0,00	5,46
1850	STRENGTH	10,91	0,00	10,91
1850	TIMES	4,24	0,00	4,24
1860	CASE	3,50	0,00	3,50
1860	CIRCUMSTANCES	5,84	0,00	5,84
1860	DOOR	7,59	0,00	7,59
1860	EFFECT	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	ESCAPE	0,00	29,78	29,78
1860	EXPERIMENT	5,84	0,00	5,84
1860	EXPERIMENTS	8,18	0,00	8,18
1860	FORTUNE	3,50	0,00	3,50
1860	GIT	17,52	0,00	17,52
1860	HAND	4,09	0,00	4,09
1860	LUCK	3,50	0,00	3,50
1860	MEANS	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	MURDER	5,26	0,00	5,26
1860	PATIENCE	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	PLAN	7,01	0,00	7,01
1860	POWERS	4,09	0,00	4,09
1860	SKILL	12,26	0,00	12,26
1860	STRENGTH	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	TIMES	3,50	0,00	3,50
1860	VIRTUE	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	WAY	29,78	0,00	29,78
1870	EXPERIMENT	27,40	0,00	27,40
1870	HAND	16,66	0,00	16,66
1870	LUCK	9,67	0,00	9,67
1870	EFFECT	9,67	0,00	9,67
1870	DOOR	6,99	0,00	6,99
1870	PATIENCE	6,45	0,00	6,45
1870	WAY	5,91	0,00	5,91
1870	SKILL	5,91	0,00	5,91
1870	FORTUNE	4,84	0,00	4,84
1870	TIMES	4,30	0,00	4,30

1870	STRENGTH	4,30	0,00	4,30
1870	GIT	4,30	0,00	4,30
1870	PLAN	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	MEN	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	CIRCUMSTANCES	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	TEMPER	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	WINGS	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	TREASON	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	FORTUNES	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	EXPERIMENTS	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	DOORS	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	CONCLUSIONS	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	INTEREST	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	NERVES	2,69	0,00	2,69
1870	MURDER	2,69	1,07	3,76
1870	THING	3,22	1,61	4,84
1870	ESCAPE	0,00	3,22	3,22
1880	CASE	5,75	0,00	5,75
1880	CIRCUMSTANCES	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	CONCLUSIONS	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	COURT-MARTIAL	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	DAY	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	DOOR	8,14	0,00	8,14
1880	EFFECT	8,14	0,00	8,14
1880	EXPERIMENT	25,39	0,48	25,87
1880	EXPERIMENTS	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	FORTUNE	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	FORTUNES	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	GAME	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	GIT	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	HAND	15,33	0,00	15,33
1880	HANDS	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	LIFE	0,48	2,40	2,87
1880	LUCK	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	MEANS	3,35	0,00	3,35
1880	MEN	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	MURDER	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	PATIENCE	5,75	0,00	5,75
1880	PLAN	5,75	0,00	5,75
1880	POWERS	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	REMEDY	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	SKILL	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	STRENGTH	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	TASK	0,00	2,87	2,87
1880	THINGS	2,40	0,96	3,35
1880	TIMES	3,83	0,00	3,83
1890	HAND	16,52	0,00	16,52

1890	LUCK	7,55	0,00	7,55
1890	EXPERIMENTS	6,14	0,00	6,14
1890	DOOR	5,66	0,00	5,66
1890	FORTUNE	5,19	0,00	5,19
1890	PATIENCE	4,72	0,00	4,72
1890	SKILL	4,72	0,00	4,72
1890	TIMES	4,25	0,00	4,25
1890	PLAN	4,25	0,00	4,25
1890	CASE	4,25	0,00	4,25
1890	MURDER	3,78	0,00	3,78
1890	EFFECT	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	MEN	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	WAY	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	POWERS	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	FORTUNES	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	FER	2,83	0,00	2,83
1890	CONCLUSIONS	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	CASES	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	NERVES	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	THINGS	2,83	0,47	3,30
1890	MR.	2,83	0,47	3,30
1890	EXPERIMENT	18,88	3,30	22,19
1890	EXPLANATION	0,00	2,83	2,83
1900	CASE	3,99	0,44	4,44
1900	CIRCUMSTANCES	3,99	0,00	3,99
1900	CONCLUSIONS	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	DAY	3,55	0,00	3,55
1900	DOOR	7,99	0,00	7,99
1900	EFFECT	4,44	0,00	4,44
1900	ESCAPE	0,44	2,66	3,11
1900	EXPERIMENT	14,64	0,00	14,64
1900	EXPERIMENTS	5,32	0,00	5,32
1900	EXPLANATION	0,44	2,22	2,66
1900	FORTUNE	4,44	0,00	4,44
1900	FORTUNES	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	GAME	3,55	0,00	3,55
1900	GIT	3,55	0,00	3,55
1900	HAND	12,42	0,00	12,42
1900	KIND	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	LUCK	9,32	0,00	9,32
1900	MEN	3,11	0,00	3,11
1900	PATIENCE	3,99	0,00	3,99
1900	PLAN	4,44	0,00	4,44
1900	SKILL	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	STRENGTH	3,99	0,00	3,99
1900	TIMES	6,65	0,00	6,65
1900	WAY	3,55	0,00	3,55

1900	YEARS	3,99	0,00	3,99
1910	HAND	21,63	0,00	21,63
1910	DOOR	13,24	0,00	13,24
1910	LUCK	11,48	0,00	11,48
1910	TIMES	5,74	0,00	5,74
1910	CASE	5,74	0,00	5,74
1910	FORTUNE	4,86	0,00	4,86
1910	DAY	4,41	0,00	4,41
1910	PATIENCE	3,97	0,00	3,97
1910	CASES	3,53	0,00	3,53
1910	GIT	3,53	0,00	3,53
1910	TRICK	3,53	0,00	3,53
1910	WAY	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	TEW	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	STRENGTH	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	CONDITIONS	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	CONCLUSIONS	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	EXPERIMENT	5,30	0,44	5,74
1910	TRICKS	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	THING	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	PLAN	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	MEN	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	FORTUNES	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	LAW	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	THINGS	2,21	0,44	2,65
1910	YEARS	2,21	0,88	3,09
1910	LIFE	2,21	1,77	3,97
1910	PASSAGE	0,00	2,21	2,21
1920	BOLT	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	CASE	6,63	0,00	6,63
1920	CIRCUMSTANCES	2,34	0,00	2,34
1920	COURT-MARTIAL	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	DOOR	9,36	0,00	9,36
1920	EFFECT	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	ESCAPE	0,00	1,95	1,95
1920	EXPERIMENT	13,26	0,39	13,65
1920	GIT	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	HAND	16,78	0,00	16,78
1920	KNOB	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	LANDING	0,39	1,95	2,34
1920	LUCK	10,53	0,00	10,53
1920	MURDER	2,73	0,78	3,51
1920	PATIENCE	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	SHOT	3,51	0,00	3,51
1920	SKILL	2,34	0,00	2,34
1920	STRENGTH	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	TACK	1,95	0,00	1,95

1920	TACTICS	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	THINGS	2,73	1,17	3,90
1920	TIMES	5,46	0,00	5,46
1920	TRIP	0,00	1,95	1,95
1930	HAND	11,88	0,00	11,88
1930	DOOR	9,01	0,00	9,01
1930	EXPERIMENT	5,73	0,00	5,73
1930	CASE	5,32	0,00	5,32
1930	LUCK	5,32	0,00	5,32
1930	SORTS	3,28	0,00	3,28
1930	WAY	3,28	0,00	3,28
1930	TIMES	2,87	0,00	2,87
1930	GIT	2,87	0,00	2,87
1930	THING	2,46	0,00	2,46
1930	CASES	2,46	0,00	2,46
1930	INTEREST	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	DAY	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	METHODS	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	METHOD	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	PATIENCE	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	PIECE	2,87	0,41	3,28
1930	YEARS	2,05	0,41	2,46
1930	THINGS	2,05	0,41	2,46
1930	NIGHT	2,05	0,82	2,87
1940	DOOR	9,53	0,00	9,53
1940	TIMES	7,46	0,00	7,46
1940	HAND	12,84	0,41	13,25
1940	LUCK	5,80	0,00	5,80
1940	EXPERIMENT	5,80	0,00	5,80
1940	GIT	5,38	0,00	5,38
1940	CASE	4,56	0,00	4,56
1940	PATIENCE	4,14	0,00	4,14
1940	CASES	3,73	0,00	3,73
1940	WAY	3,31	0,00	3,31
1940	YEARS	3,31	0,00	3,31
1940	PIECE	2,49	0,00	2,49
1940	KNOB	2,49	0,00	2,49
1940	ROAD	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	WINGS	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	TRICKS	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	KINDS	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	HANDLE	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	MR.	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	PEOPLE	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	THINGS	2,49	0,41	2,90
1940	MEANS	2,49	0,41	2,90
1940	EXPERIMENTS	2,49	0,41	2,90

1940	SUICIDE	0,00	2,07	2,07
1940	INVASION	1,24	2,90	4,14
1950	HAND	13,53	0,00	13,53
1950	CASE	9,02	0,00	9,02
1950	DOOR	7,79	0,00	7,79
1950	LUCK	5,33	0,00	5,33
1950	KNOB	4,10	0,00	4,10
1950	EXPERIMENT	3,69	0,00	3,69
1950	WAY	2,87	0,00	2,87
1950	CASES	2,87	0,00	2,87
1950	HANDLE	2,46	0,00	2,46
1950	NUMBER	2,46	0,00	2,46
1950	MRS.	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	EDGE	2,05	0,00	2,05
1950	THINGS	3,69	0,41	4,10
1950	SUCCESS	2,87	0,41	3,28
1950	TIMES	3,69	1,64	5,33
1950	SUICIDE	0,00	2,46	2,46
1960	DOOR	11,70	0,00	11,70
1960	LUCK	8,78	0,00	8,78
1960	CASE	6,27	0,00	6,27
1960	EXPERIMENT	5,02	0,00	5,02
1960	CASES	5,02	0,00	5,02
1960	KNOB	3,76	0,00	3,76
1960	PATIENCE	3,34	0,00	3,34
1960	TIMES	2,93	0,00	2,93
1960	WAY	2,51	0,00	2,51
1960	METHOD	2,51	0,00	2,51
1960	POWER	2,51	0,00	2,51
1960	HELL	2,51	0,00	2,51
1960	DAY	2,51	0,00	2,51
1960	MR.	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	TIME	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	BIT	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	APPROACHES	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	HAND	7,94	0,84	8,78
1960	THINGS	3,76	0,42	4,18
1960	PIECE	2,51	0,42	2,93
1960	SUCCESS	2,09	0,42	2,51
1960	SUICIDE	0,84	2,93	3,76
1970	HAND	14,72	0,00	14,72
1970	LUCK	7,57	0,00	7,57
1970	DOOR	5,05	0,00	5,05
1970	TIMES	3,79	0,00	3,79
1970	MEN	2,94	0,00	2,94
1970	APPROACH	2,94	0,00	2,94
1970	PATIENCE	2,52	0,00	2,52

1970	COUPLE	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	EXPERIMENT	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	WAY	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	TO	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	KNOB	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	HEROIN	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	DAY	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	CHARGES	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	NUMBER	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	MR.	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	SUCCESS	3,79	0,42	4,21
1970	YEARS	2,52	0,42	2,94
1970	MURDER	3,37	0,84	4,21
1970	THINGS	2,10	0,84	2,94
1970	SUICIDE	0,42	4,63	5,05
1980	HAND	13,11	0,00	13,11
1980	DOOR	6,75	0,00	6,75
1980	THINGS	4,77	0,00	4,77
1980	CASE	3,97	0,00	3,97
1980	TIMES	7,55	0,40	7,94
1980	YEARS	3,57	0,00	3,57
1980	LUCK	3,57	0,00	3,57
1980	PATIENCE	3,57	0,00	3,57
1980	PIECE	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	HELL	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	PRACTICE	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	POT	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	NUMBER	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	SURGERY	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	CASES	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	BATHS	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	EXPERIMENT	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	WAY	2,38	0,40	2,78
1980	EDGE	1,99	0,40	2,38
1980	SMILE	2,38	1,59	3,97
1980	SUICIDE	0,40	1,99	2,38
1990	HAND	17,22	0,00	17,22
1990	THINGS	10,04	0,00	10,04
1990	DOOR	7,53	0,00	7,53
1990	TIMES	6,10	0,00	6,10
1990	LUCK	3,95	0,00	3,95
1990	EXPERIMENT	3,95	0,00	3,95
1990	CASE	3,95	0,00	3,95
1990	YEARS	3,23	0,00	3,23
1990	WAY	3,23	0,00	3,23
1990	COUPLE	3,23	0,00	3,23
1990	CASES	3,23	0,00	3,23

1990	GAUGE	2,87	0,00	2,87
1990	PATIENCE	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	DISTANCE	2,15	0,00	2,15
1990	NUMBER	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	TECHNIQUE	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	TACK	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	SUCCESS	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	SUICIDE	0,72	6,10	6,82
2000	THINGS	8,14	0,00	8,14
2000	HAND	13,57	0,34	13,91
2000	LUCK	6,45	0,00	6,45
2000	DOOR	6,11	0,00	6,11
2000	TIMES	6,11	0,34	6,45
2000	CASE	3,05	0,00	3,05
2000	PIECE	3,05	0,00	3,05
2000	YEARS	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	RECIPES	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	DOORKNOB	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	GAUGE	2,71	0,00	2,71
2000	NUMBER	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	CASES	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	BROKER	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	COUPLE	2,37	0,00	2,37
2000	CLOTHES	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	PRACTICE	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	HANDLE	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	WATER	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	WAYS	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	TRICKS	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	TERRORISTS	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	TECHNIQUE	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	STEEL	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	METHOD	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	FOOD	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	KIND	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	KEY	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	HELL	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	CELL	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	DISTANCE	3,05	0,34	3,39
2000	REFOCUS	2,04	0,34	2,37
2000	SUICIDE	0,00	2,04	2,04

Rage – wrath

DECADE	WORD	RAGE	WRATH	FREQ
1830	FURIOUS	5,08	0,00	5,08
1830	FRANTIC	3,63	0,00	3,63
1830	MINGLED	6,53	0,73	7,26
1830	UNGOVERNABLE	3,63	0,73	4,36
1830	STRONG	3,63	1,45	5,08
1830	OLD	3,63	1,45	5,08
1830	GREAT	4,36	4,36	8,71
1830	FIERCE	3,63	4,36	7,99
1830	DIVINE	0,00	4,36	4,36
1830	FULL	0,73	4,36	5,08
1830	FEARFUL	0,73	3,63	4,36
1840	FRANTIC	4,99	0,00	4,99
1840	SUPPRESSED	4,36	0,00	4,36
1840	PURPLE	3,12	0,00	3,12
1840	IMPOTENT	3,74	0,62	4,36
1840	FURIOUS	6,23	1,25	7,48
1840	MINGLED	3,12	0,62	3,74
1840	UNGOVERNABLE	3,12	1,25	4,36
1840	PALE	3,12	1,25	4,36
1840	GREAT	9,35	5,61	14,96
1840	FIERCE	3,74	2,49	6,23
1840	ALMIGHTY	0,00	3,74	3,74
1840	DIVINE	0,62	4,99	5,61
1840	OTHER	0,62	3,12	3,74
1850	LIVID	4,24	0,00	4,24
1850	FURIOUS	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	SUPPRESSED	3,64	0,00	3,64
1850	BAFFLED	3,03	0,00	3,03
1850	FULL	3,03	1,82	4,85
1850	GREAT	8,49	6,06	14,55
1850	DIVINE	0,00	3,64	3,64
1860	BAFFLED	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	BLIND	3,50	0,00	3,50
1860	DIVINE	0,00	3,50	3,50
1860	FULL	1,75	2,92	4,67
1860	GREAT	3,50	7,59	11,09
1860	LIVID	2,92	0,00	2,92
1860	MAD	2,92	1,17	4,09
1860	OLD	2,34	2,92	5,26
1860	PALE	3,50	0,00	3,50
1860	RED	0,00	2,92	2,92
1860	SUDDEN	2,92	1,75	4,67
1860	SUPPRESSED	2,92	1,17	4,09
1860	TERRIBLE	2,92	2,34	5,26

1860	UNGOVERNABLE	2,92	0,58	3,50
1860	WHITE	4,67	2,34	7,01
1870	BAFFLED	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	BLIND	5,37	0,00	5,37
1870	DIVINE	0,00	2,69	2,69
1870	FULL	1,07	3,76	4,84
1870	FURIOUS	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	GREAT	3,22	4,84	8,06
1870	HOT	0,54	3,76	4,30
1870	IMPOTENT	3,22	0,54	3,76
1870	JEALOUS	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	LIVID	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	MAD	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	NOBLE	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	OLD	3,22	1,07	4,30
1870	PASSIONATE	3,22	0,00	3,22
1870	RIGHTEOUS	0,00	6,45	6,45
1870	SUDDEN	2,69	2,69	5,37
1870	WHITE	3,22	1,07	4,30
1870	WILD	3,76	0,54	4,30
1880	BAFFLED	4,79	0,00	4,79
1880	BITTER	0,00	2,40	2,40
1880	BLIND	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	FRANTIC	2,87	0,00	2,87
1880	FULL	1,92	3,83	5,75
1880	GREAT	5,75	5,27	11,02
1880	HOT	0,00	2,87	2,87
1880	IMPOTENT	5,75	1,44	7,19
1880	OLD	4,31	3,83	8,14
1880	OTHER	2,40	1,92	4,31
1880	PALE	2,40	0,96	3,35
1880	POPULAR	0,96	2,40	3,35
1880	RIGHTEOUS	0,00	3,35	3,35
1880	SPEECHLESS	2,40	0,00	2,40
1880	SUDDEN	2,87	1,92	4,79
1880	TOWERING	3,83	0,00	3,83
1880	WHITE	4,31	0,00	4,31
1880	WILD	7,19	2,87	10,06
1890	BLIND	4,25	0,47	4,72
1890	DIVINE	0,47	3,78	4,25
1890	GREAT	6,14	7,08	13,22
1890	IMPOTENT	3,30	1,42	4,72
1890	MINGLED	3,30	0,00	3,30
1890	OLD	0,94	2,36	3,30
1890	RIGHTEOUS	0,47	2,36	2,83
1890	TERRIBLE	0,47	3,30	3,78
1890	TOWERING	2,36	0,00	2,36

1890	WHITE	2,83	0,94	3,78
1890	WILD	3,30	2,36	5,66
1900	BAFFLED	3,11	0,00	3,11
1900	BLIND	4,88	0,44	5,32
1900	FIERCE	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	FULL	0,89	2,66	3,55
1900	FURIOUS	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	GREAT	6,65	2,22	8,87
1900	HELPLESS	3,55	0,44	3,99
1900	IMPOTENT	6,21	2,66	8,87
1900	MAD	2,66	0,00	2,66
1900	MINGLED	3,11	0,89	3,99
1900	OLD	3,11	0,89	3,99
1900	RED	2,22	0,89	3,11
1900	RIGHTEOUS	0,00	3,55	3,55
1900	SUDDEN	7,10	0,89	7,99
1900	TOWERING	3,99	0,00	3,99
1900	VIOLENT	2,22	0,00	2,22
1900	WHITE	4,88	1,77	6,65
1900	WILD	5,32	0,44	5,77
1910	BAFFLED	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	BLACK	3,97	0,44	4,41
1910	BLIND	3,09	0,00	3,09
1910	COLD	2,21	0,44	2,65
1910	DARK	0,88	2,21	3,09
1910	FULL	2,21	2,21	4,41
1910	FURIOUS	5,30	0,00	5,30
1910	GREAT	2,65	3,09	5,74
1910	HELPLESS	2,65	0,44	3,09
1910	HIGH	0,00	2,65	2,65
1910	IMPOTENT	8,83	0,44	9,27
1910	INARTICULATE	2,21	0,44	2,65
1910	JEALOUS	2,21	0,44	2,65
1910	LIVID	2,65	0,00	2,65
1910	MAD	3,97	0,00	3,97
1910	MERCILESS	2,21	0,44	2,65
1910	MINGLED	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	OLD	3,09	1,32	4,41
1910	RED	2,21	1,77	3,97
1910	RIGHTEOUS	0,00	5,74	5,74
1910	SILENT	3,09	0,44	3,53
1910	SUDDEN	4,41	0,88	5,30
1910	TERRIBLE	2,21	1,32	3,53
1910	TOWERING	2,21	0,00	2,21
1910	VIOLENT	2,21	1,77	3,97
1910	WHITE	4,41	1,32	5,74
1910	WILD	3,09	0,88	3,97

1920	BAFFLED	3,12	0,00	3,12
1920	BITTER	3,12	0,00	3,12
1920	BLIND	3,51	0,00	3,51
1920	COLD	2,73	0,00	2,73
1920	FIERCE	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	FURIOUS	3,90	0,39	4,29
1920	GREAT	3,90	0,39	4,29
1920	HELPLESS	2,34	0,00	2,34
1920	HOARSE	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	IMPOTENT	5,46	0,00	5,46
1920	JEALOUS	4,29	0,00	4,29
1920	LIVID	3,12	0,00	3,12
1920	MAD	4,29	0,00	4,29
1920	MINGLED	2,34	0,39	2,73
1920	OLD	4,68	0,78	5,46
1920	OTHER	2,34	1,17	3,51
1920	RED	3,90	0,00	3,90
1920	RIGHTEOUS	0,00	5,07	5,07
1920	SLOW	0,78	1,95	2,73
1920	SUDDEN	5,85	0,78	6,63
1920	SULLEN	3,90	0,00	3,90
1920	TERRIBLE	2,73	0,78	3,51
1920	TOWERING	3,12	0,39	3,51
1920	WHITE	2,73	0,78	3,51
1920	WILD	3,51	0,00	3,51
1930	BLIND	4,10	0,00	4,10
1930	JEALOUS	3,69	0,00	3,69
1930	TOWERING	3,69	0,00	3,69
1930	SUDDEN	3,28	0,00	3,28
1930	PURPLE	2,46	0,00	2,46
1930	TERRIBLE	2,46	0,00	2,46
1930	FUTILE	2,46	0,00	2,46
1930	MURDEROUS	2,46	0,00	2,46
1930	LITTLE	2,05	0,00	2,05
1930	BLACK	3,69	0,41	4,10
1930	DARK	2,87	0,41	3,28
1930	HOT	2,05	0,41	2,46
1930	WHITE	3,69	0,82	4,51
1930	IMPOTENT	3,28	0,82	4,10
1930	RED	2,46	0,82	3,28
1930	OTHER	2,05	0,82	2,87
1930	OLD	2,05	1,64	3,69
1940	IMPOTENT	3,73	0,00	3,73
1940	SUDDEN	3,31	0,00	3,31
1940	INSANE	2,49	0,00	2,49
1940	TOWERING	2,07	0,00	2,07
1940	HELPLESS	3,31	0,83	4,14

1940	RIGHTEOUS	0,41	2,90	3,31
1950	SUDDEN	4,51	0,00	4,51
1950	BLIND	3,69	0,00	3,69
1950	RED	3,28	0,00	3,28
1950	VIOLENT	2,87	0,00	2,87
1950	OLD	2,46	0,00	2,46
1950	IMPOTENT	2,46	0,00	2,46
1950	SPEECHLESS	2,05	0,00	2,05
1960	IMPOTENT	2,93	0,00	2,93
1960	BLACK	2,93	0,00	2,93
1960	LIVID	2,51	0,00	2,51
1960	SUDDEN	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	RED	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	MAD	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	LITTLE	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	BLIND	2,09	0,00	2,09
1960	GREAT	2,51	0,42	2,93
1960	WILD	2,09	0,42	2,51
1970	UNCONTROLLABLE	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	SUDDEN	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	LIVID	2,52	0,00	2,52
1970	WILD	2,10	0,00	2,10
1970	NEW	2,10	0,42	2,52
1980	SUDDEN	2,78	0,00	2,78
1980	BLIND	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	SUPPRESSED	2,38	0,00	2,38
1980	COLD	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	JEALOUS	1,99	0,00	1,99
1980	HELPLESS	3,18	0,40	3,57
1980	FULL	2,38	0,40	2,78
1980	OTHER	1,99	0,40	2,38
1980	RED	1,99	0,40	2,38
1980	OLD	1,99	0,40	2,38
1980	LIVID	1,99	0,79	2,78
1980	SILENT	2,38	1,19	3,57
1980	TERRIBLE	3,18	4,77	7,94
1980	GREAT	19,06	0,40	19,46
1990	BLACK	17,22	0,36	17,58
1990	WHITE	3,95	0,00	3,95
1990	OTHER	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	BLIND	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	SUDDEN	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	RED	2,51	0,00	2,51
1990	PENT-UP	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	FINE	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	COLD	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	MURDEROUS	1,79	0,00	1,79

1990	IMPOTENT	1,79	0,00	1,79
1990	OLD	2,15	0,72	2,87
1990	FULL	1,79	0,72	2,51
2000	JEALOUS	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	BIG	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	SUDDEN	2,04	0,00	2,04
2000	RED	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	PURE	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	MURDEROUS	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	FULL	1,70	0,34	2,04
2000	OTHER	1,70	0,68	2,37

Couch – sofa

DECADE	WORD	COUCH	SOFA	FREQ
1830	DYING	4,36	0,00	4,36
1830	RUDE	7,26	0,73	7,99
1830	LONELY	3,63	0,00	3,63
1840	RUDE	6,23	0,00	6,23
1840	SICK	4,99	0,00	4,99
1840	HARD	4,36	0,00	4,36
1840	VERY	3,74	0,00	3,74
1840	SOFT	6,85	0,62	7,48
1840	OLD	3,74	2,49	6,23
1840	LUXURIOUS	1,87	3,12	4,99
1850	RUDE	4,85	0,00	4,85
1850	HARD	4,24	0,00	4,24
1850	DOWNY	4,24	0,00	4,24
1850	LOW	5,46	0,61	6,06
1850	SOFT	3,64	0,61	4,24
1860	LITTLE	4,09	2,34	6,42
1860	GREAT	0,58	2,92	3,50
1860	OLD	1,75	3,50	5,26
1870	SOFT	3,76	0,00	3,76
1870	LUXURIOUS	2,69	1,07	3,76
1870	LOW	2,69	3,22	5,91
1870	ASLEEP	1,07	3,76	4,84
1870	LITTLE	1,61	3,76	5,37
1870	OLD	2,15	4,30	6,45
1880	LITTLE	2,40	2,40	4,79
1880	GREEN	0,00	4,31	4,31
1880	ASLEEP	1,92	2,40	4,31
1890	WHITE	2,36	0,00	2,36
1890	HAIR-CLOTH	0,00	3,78	3,78
1890	SMALL	0,00	2,36	2,36
1890	OLD	1,42	7,08	8,50
1900	SOFT	3,55	0,00	3,55
1900	ASLEEP	1,77	2,22	3,99
1900	BIG	0,89	2,66	3,55
1900	GREAT	2,22	1,77	3,99
1900	LARGE	3,11	2,66	5,77
1900	LEFT	3,11	4,88	7,99
1900	LOW	2,22	0,89	3,11
1900	NARROW	2,22	0,44	2,66
1900	OLD	0,89	3,99	4,88
1910	BLUE	3,53	0,00	3,53
1910	COMFORTABLE	2,21	0,88	3,09
1910	LONG	2,65	2,21	4,86
1910	GREEN	0,00	2,21	2,21

1910	OLD	0,88	2,65	3,53
1910	LARGE	1,32	2,21	3,53
1920	SILKEN	16,39	0,00	16,39
1920	INT	16,00	0,78	16,78
1920	ASLEEP	1,95	0,00	1,95
1920	BIG	1,95	0,39	2,34
1920	OLD	3,12	2,34	5,46
1920	LITTLE	1,95	2,73	4,68
1920	RIGHT	0,39	2,34	2,73
1920	LEFT	1,17	3,51	4,68
1930	ASLEEP	3,28	1,23	4,51
1930	DOWNSTAGE	0,00	2,46	2,46
1930	LEFT	4,10	5,32	9,42
1930	LITTLE	0,82	3,28	4,10
1930	LONG	0,41	2,05	2,46
1930	LOW	2,05	0,82	2,87
1930	LOWER	0,41	3,28	3,69
1930	OLD	3,28	6,55	9,83
1930	OTHER	0,41	2,05	2,46
1930	RED	0,82	2,87	3,69
1930	RIGHT	2,46	6,14	8,60
1930	SMALL	0,82	2,05	2,87
1930	UPSTAGE	0,00	4,92	4,92
1930	WHITE	0,41	2,46	2,87
1930	YELLOW	2,05	2,05	4,10
1940	LOW	2,07	0,41	2,49
1940	SMALL	2,07	1,66	3,73
1940	LONG	2,49	2,07	4,56
1940	BIG	0,41	2,07	2,49
1940	OLD	1,66	2,49	4,14
1950	LONG	2,87	0,41	3,28
1950	LEFT	2,05	0,82	2,87
1950	ASLEEP	2,46	2,05	4,51
1950	SMALL	0,00	2,46	2,46
1950	LITTLE	0,41	2,05	2,46
1950	OTHER	0,41	2,05	2,46
1950	OLD	1,23	3,28	4,51
1960	COMFORTABLE	2,09	0,84	2,93
1960	LONG	3,34	1,67	5,02
1960	OTHER	2,09	1,25	3,34
1960	BIG	2,09	1,25	3,34
1960	ASLEEP	2,51	2,09	4,60
1960	BLACK	0,42	2,93	3,34
1960	RED	0,42	2,09	2,51
1960	LIVING-ROOM	0,42	2,09	2,51
1960	WHITE	0,84	2,09	2,93
1970	ASLEEP	5,05	0,84	5,89

1970	VICTORIAN	0,00	2,52	2,52
1970	RED	0,00	2,10	2,10
1970	YELLOW	0,84	3,37	4,21
1970	GREEN	0,84	2,94	3,79
1970	OLD	1,68	4,21	5,89
1970	SMALL	1,26	2,52	3,79
1980	CONVERTIBLE	1,99	0,79	2,78
1980	LIVING-ROOM	1,99	1,19	3,18
1980	OLD	1,99	3,18	5,16
1980	BROWN	0,40	2,78	3,18
1980	COMFORTABLE	0,40	1,99	2,38
1980	LONG	1,19	1,99	3,18
1990	AMERICAN	0,36	1,79	2,15
1990	ASLEEP	6,82	2,51	9,33
1990	BLACK	2,15	1,79	3,95
1990	BLUE	3,59	2,51	6,10
1990	COMFORTABLE	2,15	1,08	3,23
1990	GREEN	2,51	1,79	4,30
1990	LARGE	1,08	2,15	3,23
1990	LITTLE	1,79	1,08	2,87
1990	LONG	1,08	2,51	3,59
1990	NEW	3,59	1,08	4,66
1990	OLD	5,74	2,87	8,61
1990	OTHER	1,43	2,87	4,30
1990	SMALL	2,87	0,00	2,87
1990	WHITE	0,36	2,51	2,87
2000	ASLEEP	5,77	3,39	9,16
2000	BIG	1,70	0,68	2,37
2000	BLACK	3,39	1,02	4,41
2000	BLUE	1,70	1,70	3,39
2000	COMFORTABLE	1,36	1,70	3,05
2000	GREEN	2,04	1,02	3,05
2000	LONG	2,71	2,37	5,09
2000	LOW	0,00	1,70	1,70
2000	OLD	5,09	2,71	7,80
2000	OTHER	2,37	2,04	4,41
2000	RATTY	1,70	0,00	1,70
2000	SECTIONAL	2,04	1,70	3,73
2000	SMALL	3,05	1,36	4,41
2000	WHITE	2,37	4,07	6,45

German Abstract

Die vorliegende Arbeit beschäftigt sich mit möglichen Regelmäßigkeiten in den Entwicklungsprofilen mehrerer englischer Synonyme. Sie geht auf Behauptungen ein, Synonymie wäre ein Phänomen, das eine Verkomplizierung der Sprache darstellt und somit natürlicherweise vermieden wird. Es wird angenommen, dass (partielle) Synonyme dazu tendieren, sich auf unterschiedliche Arten (semantisch, syntaktisch oder hinsichtlich der Verwendung in bestimmten Genres) auseinander zu entwickeln, bis sie nicht länger austauschbar sind. Es wird erwartet, dass, wenn eine solche Differenzierung nicht stattfindet, eines der Wörter überflüssig wird, daher immer seltener Verwendung findet und schließlich verloren geht. Dennoch wird auch angenommen, dass die Koexistenz zweier (partieller) Synonyme grundsätzlich möglich ist. Die Voraussetzung für einen solchen Fall wäre eine unterschiedliche Aufteilung verschiedener Bereiche unter den jeweiligen Wörtern. Wenn zwei oder mehr Wörter also in einigen Kontexten sehr unterschiedlich verwendet werden, sollte es dennoch möglich sein, dass sie in manchen Kontexten synonym verwendet werden. Die Arbeit ist in einen theoretischen und einen empirischen Teil gegliedert. Der theoretische Teil bietet Hintergrundinformationen zum Thema Sprachwandel, Bedeutungswandel und Synonymie. Im empirischen Teil werden die Hypothesen mit Hilfe des Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) überprüft. Gegenstand der Studie ist die Analyse von sechs Fällen von Synonymie. Zwei dieser Beispiele sind Nomen, zwei Verben und zwei Adjektive. Die Wörter werden hinsichtlich der Entwicklung ihrer generellen Häufigkeit im COHA (von 1810 bis 2009), ihrer Häufigkeit in bestimmten Genres im COHA und ihrer semantischen und syntaktischen Eigenheiten überprüft. Durch die Analyse der sechs Beispiele können einerseits einige Regelmäßigkeiten, wie zum Beispiel eine Korrelation zwischen komplementärer Verwendung und Häufigkeit, beobachtet werden, andererseits gibt es auch Fälle, die von diesen Regelmäßigkeiten ausgenommen sind.