Acorpus-Based Analysis Of Two Synonyms: Typeand Kind

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Abstract

This corpus-based study has been conducted in the realm of phraseology aiming at providing similarity and discrepancy in the usage between two synonymous nouns;type and kind. It applies Sinclair's (1991) Model of 'expanded unit of meaning'. The analysis consists of four levels: Collocation, Colligation, Semantic Preference and Semantic Prosody with the help of three softwares: iWeb BYU corpus, Just the Word based on BNC and Sketch Engine, based on two corpora: iWeb corpus and BNC. Similarity with varying degrees between the use of the nodes at the levels of Colligation and Semantic Prosody is found, whereas discrepancy at the levels of Colligation and Semantic Preference is evident. The study is unique in providing a complete description of the node items at four levels, rarely found in the available studies and helpful for lexicography and ESL pedagogy by offering detailed, accurate and complete picture with reference to contemporary real life language use.

Keywords: Corpus-based Study; Collocation; Colligation; Semantic Preference; Semantic Prosody

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Introduction

Phraseology is the emerging field in modern linguistic trends. It is the corpus-driven approach of lexis given by Sinclair (1991) through which the meanings are interpreted with the help of co-text or pattern grammar (Moon, 2008). In the realm, studies undergo with the help of varied theoretical and practical pieces of research, such as, language acquisition, language learning and teaching, lexicography and lexicology and processing of natural language etc.

The basic idea of phraseology lies in pattern grammar according to which phrases/ phraseologies are selected that carry form and meaning (Hunston and Francis, 2000). It takes the linguistic study away from mere intuition to the realm of authentic and real life usage of language. Corpus linguistics provides the real usage of lexical items with respect to syntagmatic relations, with the help of the study of collocations. The tradition goes back to Firth (1957) who, for the first time, talked about knowing a word by the company it (the word) keeps. This notion is based on the association between lexical items in order to impart meaning.

These syntagmatic phrasal relations provide a vivid description of words in particular environment. Apparently synonymous words have restricted usages in certain contexts that can only be traced out through corpus-based analysis. In ESL context, the dictionary based description does not impart detailed range of use and often results in inappropriate use by the learners. It is observed that the use of near synonymous words often remains problematic. They are most of the times interchangeably used and cause aversion. Keeping in view, the present study aims at presenting a corpus-based account for the phraseological description containing colocation, colligation, semantic preference and semantic prosody of two synonymous words types and kinds. In this way, difference and similarities in the range of their use can be allocated.

The study of collocation provides insight into the expected co-occurring words, more precisely, lexical items (Martyńska, 2004) whereas colligation shows co-occurring grammatical class. In other words, they both examine the likelihood of co-occurrence of words and grammatical classes (Lehecka, 2015) which refer to lexical and grammatical company of words respectively. Similarly, semantic preference and semantic prosody are related but with a slight difference. Stubbs (2001) describes it as a relationship between a word form (lemma) and set of words that are semantically related to it. On the other hand, semantic prosody is related to the semantic environment in which words show a tendency of use (Begagić, 2013).

The present study intends to provide a vivid picture of the use of the selected nodes with reference to native users. Following are the research questions of the present study.

Research Questions

- What are the differences in the use of the selected near synonymous nouns; type and kind at collocation and colligation levels?
- What are the attitudinal behaviours of the two selected nodes;type and kind with particular reference to semantic preference and semantic prosody?

Review Of Literature

A number of studies are conducted with respect to the actual use of synonyms in the field of corpus linguistics. The appropriate use of synonymous words is a common problem in world languages. Words sharing the same semantic field, sometimes, may not be used equivalently (Albader, 2001). Corpus-informed data provides a more wide range of use as compared to dictionaries. Phoocharoensil (2010) examines five verbs, synonymously used in English and deduces that those synonymous verbs have a varied range of use and cannot be meaningfully used when replaced with each other. He suggests that while language teaching, their patterns of use need to be incorporated. It supports the present researchers' assumption that corpus-based study of synonyms is useful for ESL (English as Second Language) teaching and learning.

Cai (2012) highpoints important factor in the study of synonymy that words are not exactly synonymous, and if they exist, they are very rare. It is so, because they differ on different linguistic levels, e.g. semantic, syntactic and pragmatic. The study examines collocations, connotations and semantic preference. In the study, it is found that the synonymous adjectives analysed through COCA show an overlap in their collocational behavior but exhibit a difference in written and spoken data. The present study analyses the selected nouns through iWeb Corpus and BNC with the help of adding colligation and semantic prosody.

Jafarpour, Hashemian, and Alipour (2013) study the effect of corpus-based teaching and learning of close synonymous pairs as compared to traditional approach. They highlight the problem faced by L2 learners in the use of synonymous words which share similar meaning but differ in their collocational behavior. Their research concludes with an effective role of corpusbased learning of collocations. In the line of this research, the present study shall be helpful for designing teaching material with respect to the selected pair.

The study of synonymous pairs does not restrict to only collocational behavior rather it is also analysed through the examination of semantic prosody. Hu (2015) conducts a study on three synonymous adjectival pairs and finds that a word may have different semantic prosody in different contexts and sometimes, collocations having negative prosody may impart positive semantics within the syntagmatic context. The analysis of semantic prosody is conducted through the manual analysis of concordances and suggests colligation based-analysis for further research. The present study considers the lexical and grammatical collocation along with analyzing semantic preference and semantic prosody of the selected nodes with the help of corpus softwares.

Castello's (2014) study presents a difference in closely synonymous adjectives: powerful and strong. It reinforces the insufficient lexicographic description imparted by dictionaries and suggests corpus-based description of collocation in real language use. The study strengthens the objective of the present study in order to provide a detail description of the actual use of the selected nouns.

Yang (2015) analyses two synonymous verbs, acquire and learn using Sketch Engine as a tool and finds it helpful in describing their use in detail with the help of collocation, word sketch and sketch diff features. The present study also incorporates Sketch Engine as a tool for the reinforcement of the results extracted by iWeb.

Gries and Otani (2010) add a new dimension to the study through including adjectival antonyms along with their corresponding synonyms. Their study is invaluable in the sense that it opens gateway to the study of synonymous words to the study of semantic field. This is not the focus of the present study, however, the data analysis is helpful during the discussion.

The study of GU (2017) is influential for the present study and is used as a torch light during data analysis. It is so because it analyses two synonymous verbs with the help of collocation, colligation and semantic prosody. The present study augments the criteria by the addition of the study of semantic preference. In addition to it, research tools and description of the data are followed in the present study. The subsequent section discusses the theoretical and methodological strategies used.

Research Method And Procedure:

The study is corpus-basedwith a focus on the behavior of two synonymous nouns. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, corpus based analysis is best suited which provides the

actual and concurrent usage of words within context. For the purpose, the analysis is based on collocations and colligations extracted from corpora. BNC (British National Corpus) and iWebBYU corpus are usedfor data extraction due to the fact that they are representative, monolingual, synchronically updated corpora with a range of variety and style consisting of one hundred million words (Yang, 2015) and fourteen billion words respectively. The data is drawn from iWeb BYU corpus for collocation detail. The comparison of the collocation of both the nodes is based on ratio and frequency. The first 100 most frequently occurring collocates are analysed for the study of semantic preference and semantic prosody with a span of 3 from left and right sides. The other software that is used in the study in order to get colligations is *Just the word* based on BNC. Furthermore, the data is analysed through Sketch Engine in order to get the best collocational behaviour. On the basis of the data drawn, patterns lead towards the semantic preferences and semantic prosody. In this manner, data analysis contains four levels based on Sinclair's (1991) model of expanded unit of meaning: collocation, colligation, semantic preference and semantic prosody in the following section.

Data Analysis And Discussion

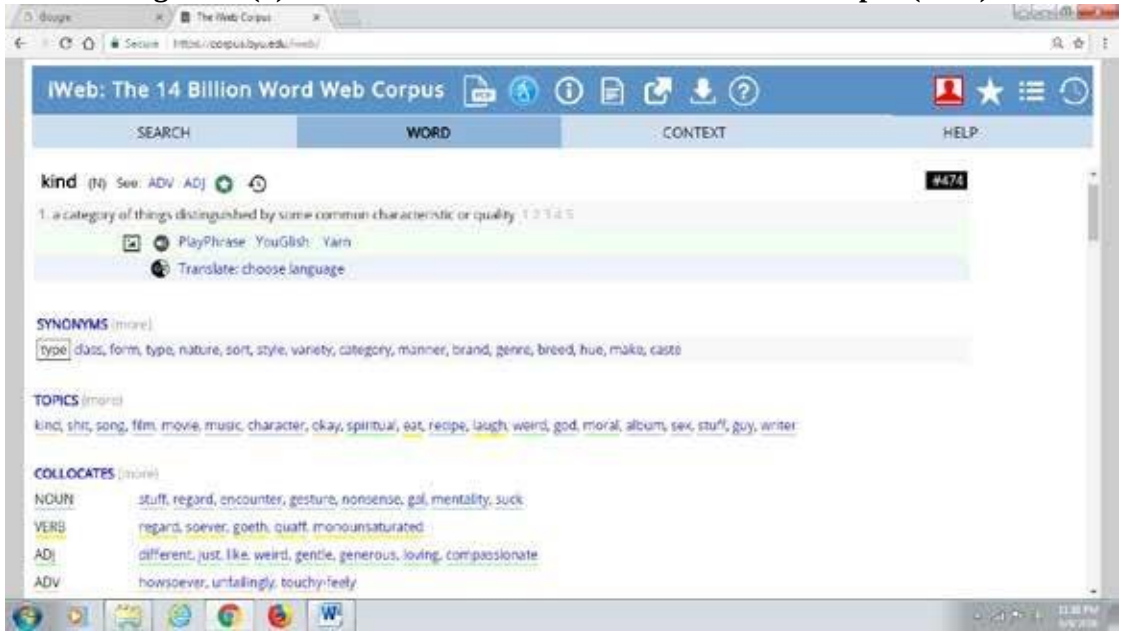
This section deals with the detailed corpus-based description of two synonymous nouns, *type* and *kind*. *Type* is a countable noun, whereas *kind* is countable/uncountable noun. The former can be used as verb and the latter can be used as adjective and adverb but in the present study, only their noun forms are considered during analysis. The data is analysed on four levels. Firstly, collocations of the nodes are drawn. Secondly, colligation of the nodes is extracted. The first two levels lead to further levels of semantic preference and semantic prosody. Following section provides a detail of the selected nodes.

Word Details of *type* and *kind* iniWebBYU BNC

Figure-1 (a) and (b) provide a detailed account of *type* (N) and *kind* (N). *Type* is found at 248th rank in the corpus which shows its frequent use with 1911461 hits. Figure-1 (b) offers a detailed description of *kind* (N). It stands at 474th rank in BYU corpus with a frequency of 588170 hits. The description carries various features that are being described in the upcoming sections.

Figure-01(a): Word Detail Extracted From iWeb BYU Corpus (*Type)*

Figure-01(b): Word Detail Extracted FromiWeb BYU Corpus (*Kind*)



The details of words provide a summary of collocations as well. The description of the collocations is discussed below.

Collocations

Collocates of both of the words indicate a difference in the co-occurrence which indicates their disposition of usage. The noun collocates of *type* are mostly abstract nouns commonly related to the names of diseases. The verb collocates are mostly transitive and they indicate some relational and mental processes, such as *depend, classify, specify, categorise* etc. Adjectives that frequently collocate with *type* point out towards a variety of types, for instance, telling about *different, certain,* and *various* and some other modifiers such as, *content, primitive,* and *numeric.* Moreover, *diabetic, supported* and the like reinforce the previous observation that the node collocates with the vocabulary related to disease and treatment of disease.

If we look at the collocating adverbs of *type*, they provide a varied description, for example, of regularity (*fulltime),* of clarity pertaining to typescript or written type of something (*legibly),* of physical and emotional attachment *(touchy-feely, feely).*

Moreover, the related topics of the node also indicate a strong relation of the noun with diseases, treatment and other related vocabulary. However, the most frequent topics given in the word's description pertaining to writing type, such as, *file, select, default* and *click* that is not the focus of the present study. They are shown before the description of *type* in the sense of *kind* in the line of its meaning related to writing-type. It is evident from the description of its synonyms in two different senses are highlighted with two boxes; the first one is of *font* and the second one is of *kind.*

The detailed description of the concordance is given according to the class of words which is also given in the main description (see Figure-01a & b).

On the other hand, collocates of *kind* are given in Figure-1 (b).The nouns collocates are mostly concrete /material nouns such as, *stuff, encounter, gesture, gal* and *suck.* It is so because, *stuff* stands for the material of something, *encounter* stands for fight with someone or meeting with someone, *gesture* shows a body movement etc. It is related to the summary shown in the Figure-1 (b) but when we click on more collocates shown with MI score indicate its colocation with abstract nouns as well with a low frequency.

The most frequently collocating verbs with the node present a unique feature. It is evident that two out of five most frequently collocating verbs (the second and fifth) are not usually used as verbs, for instance; *soever* and *mono-unsaturated,* the former as used as a particle of pronoun and/or adverb; who, and what and the latter is rarely used as verb rather frequently used in noun

phrase; *monounsaturated* fat(s). On the other hand, the second most frequent collocate is *goeth* that is (according to Oxford Dictionary) an archaic form of third person singular present form of the verb *go.*

As far as the adjective collocations are concerned, they are mostly attributive adjectives, such as, *different, weird, gentle, generous, loving* and *compassionate.* They are said to be observation adjectives that modify the noun with observation based attributive qualities. On the other hand, adverb collocates of *kind* are partially similar to that of *type.* They show degree/ extent (*howsoever),* certainty (*unfailingly*), and emotional attachment (*touchy-feely).* The last example is similar in both of the nodes. Furthermore, the topics related to the node shown in the Figure-1 (b) belong to the field of entertainment, such as, *song, film, movie, music, character, spiritual, recipe,* and *album.*

For the sake of complementing the analysis based on iWeb, the following figures (Figure-2 a & b) present a difference of collocation of both of the nodes through Sketch Engine (using Sketch Diff tool).

Figure-2(a): Sketch Difference Between the Nodes: Type and Kind Extracted From Sketch Engine

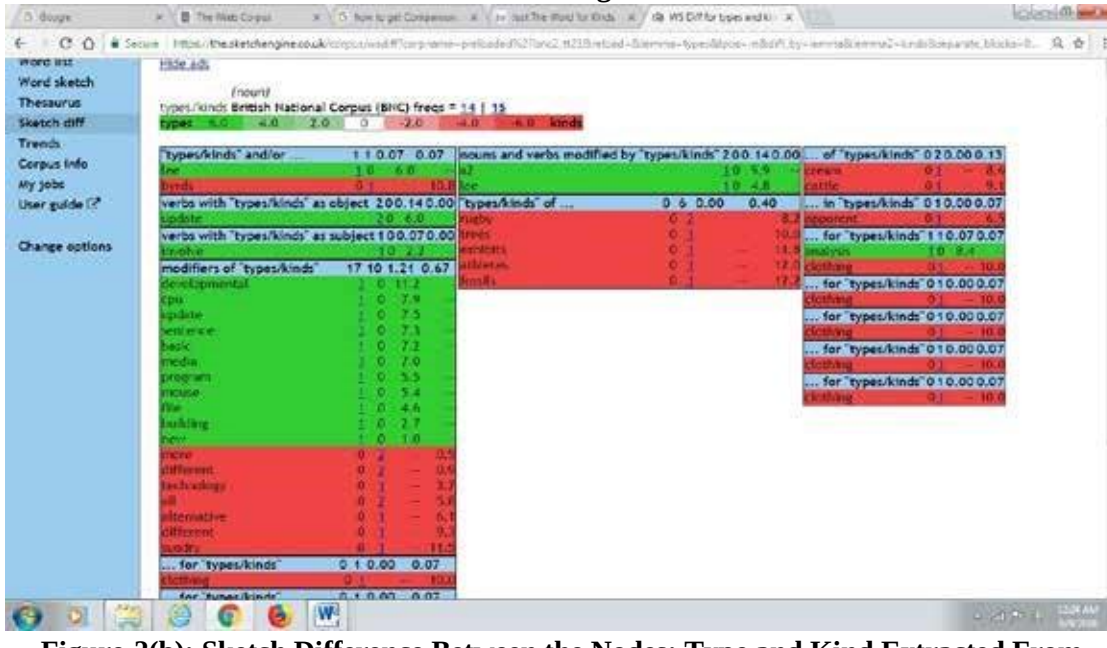
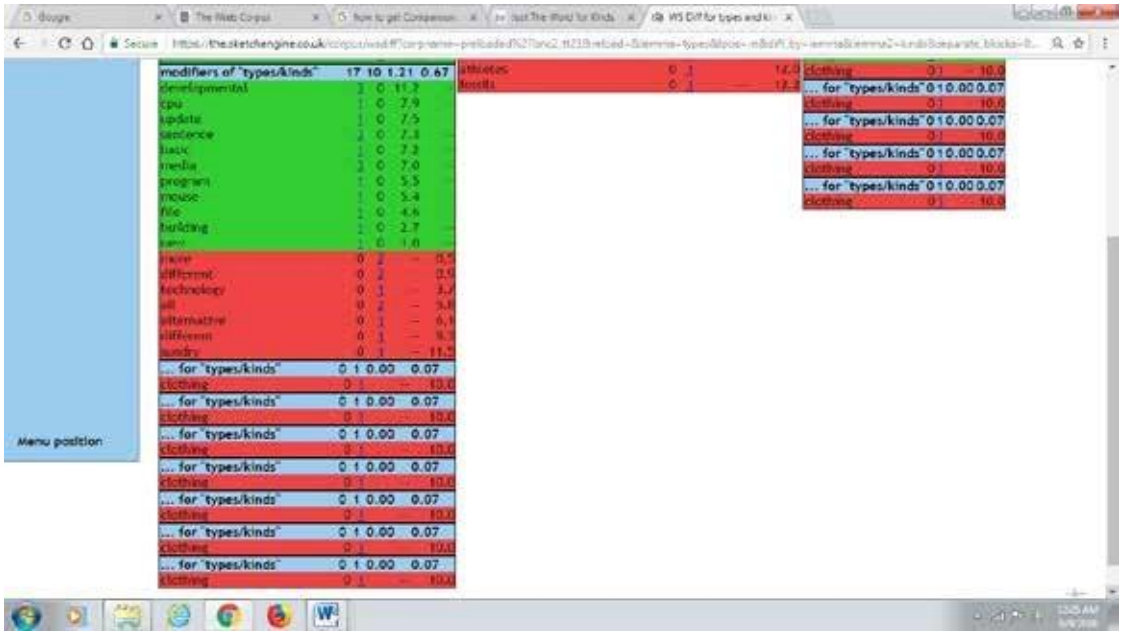


Figure-2(b): Sketch Difference Between the Nodes: Type and Kind Extracted From Sketch Engine



The description given by Sketch Diff shown with the help of colours (Green for *types* and Red for *kind*) indicates a low degree of similarity between both of the lemmas. The darker the colour shows the stronger the collocational relation. The extreme left column imparts detail about the use as and/or relation between collocates of the two. The four columns show the frequency of the first lemma, frequency for the second lemma, the score for first lemma, and the score for second lemma. The rows in blue provide the detail related to the category. The description supports the collocational behavior of both of the nodes analysed through iWeb through which, it is deduced that the synonymous nouns behave differently in their collocational patterns.

The detail of words' extracted from iWebalso informs us about the clusters pertaining to the nodes but they are not considered during analysis due to the fact that for the sake of the study of colligation, the other software (*Just the Word)* has been used. It is applied because it presents the data on the basis of t-score analysis that is more reliable as compared to MI score and highlights the patterns in detail. The following section discusses it in detail.

Colligation

The study applies *Just the Word* software for the analysis of colligation of the selected nodes. Colligation details of both of the nodes are drawn from the software and are combined in Table-01 for comparative analysis.

Table-01: Colligation of *type* and *Kind (s)*

Patterns	Type (example)	Kind (example)
V+Obj	use type	be kind
Sub +V	type be	kind can
Sub+ Adj	type available	
Sub+PREP	type to	
Adj+ N	different type	different kind
N + N	award type	
N+PREP	type of	kind of
N+V	type including	kind described
N+V	type found	
N+N	type B	
PERP+N	between type	of kind
N+PREP+N	example of type	example of kind
Adj +PREP+N	such as type	different in kind
N+N	number and type	
N+N	type and type	kind and kind
N+ or +N	type or type	kind or kind
Art +N	this type	this kind
N+ and +N		people and kind

Table-01 shows similarity in colligation patterns with varying degree of frequency. The frequency shown by green coloured bar is based on t-score in order to minimize the issue of their co-occurrence by chance.

The node *kind* follows the patterns of *type* except for six patterns, whereas the node *type* does not follow only one pattern of *kind.* The syntagmatic arrangement of both of the synonymous nouns offers correspondence in a number of eleven patterns. On the other hand, it shows discrepancy with reference to seven patterns. Overall, it is deduced that though the colligation patterns are largely shared by both of the nodes, yet their use of range differs to a large extent as observed during the analysis of collocations through both of the softwares analyses. Noun

and verb collocates of the nodes totally differ in the data drawn by iWeb from BYU corpus. It is supported by the Sketch Diff tool's detail extracted from BNC where no similarity in the relation is found.

The analysis moves ahead to the study of semantic preference and semantic prosody for the study of attitudinal behavior of the nodes.

Semantic Preference

According to Philip (2013), this is the least researched component of the model given by Sinclair (1991) with reference to *the expanded unit of meaning.* It is also deduced through the analysis of KWIC (keyword in context) concordance and collocates. The procedure is related to the semantic based grouping of similar sets of collocates. Sometimes, the use of alternating or similar words is done to avoid iteration. But in large sized corpus, the extraction of instances is based on context based semantic relationship.

Semantic preference is a link between collocation and semantic prosody in which it bridges between collocates and the groups of semantic sets. In this way, it ponders over how a particular node item prefers to collocate with a certain semantic set of words. For the purpose, collocates of both of the selected nodes are analysed.

First of all, semantically related groups of collocates of *type* are composed from the first 100 collocates' detail drawn from iWeb.

Table-02: Groups of Collocates of *Type*

Groups	Examples	Percentage
Disease	Diabetes, cancer, tumor, arthritis, lymphoma, influenza, herpes, leukemia, anemia, carcinoma, hypersensitivity, hernia, incontinence, mellitus, arrhythmia, neuropathy, sarcoma, dystrophy, neurofibromatosis, haomophilus, pre-diabetes , alopecia, albinism, malformation, leukemia, mange, neoplasia, conjunctivitis	28
Medicine/ Biochemistry/ Biology	Insulin, collagen, lymphocyte, glaucoma, interferon, botulinum, poliovirus, flavonoid, adenocarcinoma, mesothelioma, trans membrane, scoliosis, cardiomyopathy, encapsulation, papillomavirus	15
Research / Academic	parameter, prompt, subtype, soc,	4
Scientific/ Mathematical	parameter, integer, receptor, int, Boolean, enumeration, taxonomy, operand, thermocouple, proto, photoreceptor	11

Land / Geography	terrain, flooring, vegetation	3
Art	Mime	1
Patient related	diabetic, fracture, severity, char, anesthesia, hypersensitivity, abo, T-cell, respirator, maltreatment	10
Computer/ Typography related	malware, font, drop-down, annotation, CMD, sudo, regedit, serif, jpg, MSConfig, tuple, boldface, typescript, hypervisor, Isa, clr,	16
Weapon	ammo, foundry, extinguisher, frigate,	4
Astronomy	Supernova	1
Miscellaneous	inference, constructor, mismatch, piercing, primitive, str, specifier,	7

Table-02 describes a detailed description of semantic groups of noun collocates of *type*. It is clear from the above grouping that the largest group of collocates is related to Disease (28 %) and Computer / Typography Related (16%) group is on number second. Similarly, the groups, Medicine/Biochemistry (15%), Scientific/ Mathematical (11%), Patient Related (10%) and Miscellaneous (7%) stand at third, fourth, fifth and sixth number respectively. Moreover, the groups of Research/ Academic (4%) and Weapon (4%) share the same percentage standing at number seven, whereas the groups related to Land/ Geography (3%) and Astronomy (1%) and Art (1%) are at number eight and nine respectively. Keeping in view the grouping, if we combine the groups of disease, medicine/ Biochemistry and Patient Related, it is deduced that *type* prefers to co-occur with nouns pertaining to diseases, patients and their medication. Additionally, if we combine the groups of and Computer / Typography Related and Scientific/ Mathematical, they stand at second most preferable group of noun collocates. The other groups have percentage less than 10 so they have a low preference.

The details shown in Table-03 indicate lion share of the group of noun collocates semantically related to Human Behaviour/ Action/ Cognition Based with 40%. The second large group is related to knowledge and Doctrine (14%). Emotion Based group of nouns stand at third number with 12%, whereas Human Body/ Appearance Related (10%) group of noun collocates is at fourth number. The fifth group belongs to Human Experience/ Processes (9%) and sixth group is related to Medicine/ Scientific (4%) related noun collocates. Groups Material/ Things (3%), Art (3%), and Miscellaneous (3%) share seventh number, whereas group related to Places (2%) stands at number eight.

Table-03: Groups of Collocates of *Kind*

Groups	Examples	Percentage
Human Body/ Appearance Related	gesture, gal, weirdo, goofy, hokey, shitty, contortion, similitude, synesthesia, boogeyman,	10
Human Behavior/ Action/ Cognition based	nonsense, mentality, meh, mischief, shenanigans, bigotry, trickery, sorcery, craziness, weirdness, silliness, snobbery, hush, intentionality, idiocy, escapism, sketchy, stereotyping, nastiness, elitism, drivel, self-talk, voyeurism, nerdy, masochist, dopey, chicanery, tomfoolery, spacey, lowlife , samadhi, naivete, bizzaro, no-nonsense, jack-of-all-trade, oneupmanship, moxie, grungy, fakery, hopefulness	40
Materials / Things	stuff, coronet, flimsy,	3
Emotion Based	regard, caring, catharsis, symbiosis, catch-22 , softspoken, sloppiness, fear-mongering, mind-boggling, specialness, whiny, masochism	12
Human Experience/ Processes	encounter, suck, bummer, weird, group think , scratchy, intemperance, politicking, predication	9
Knowledge/ Doctrine	shorthand, relativism, dualism, nihilism, reductionism, fatalism, essentialism, dogmatism, paternalism, monism, cosmopolitanism, circularity, back-to-basic, moralism	14
Places	limbo, utopia,	2
Art	needlework, gamesmanship, artsy	3
Medicine/ Scientific	intoxicant, crosspollination, nutriment, compartmentalisation	4
Miscellaneous	in-joke, catchall, bleh,	3

The percentage based grouping of collocates specify that *kind* prefers to collocate with nouns semantically related to human behavior, human actions some of them related to cognition based behaviours. If we combine two more related groups (Emotions based and Human experience/ Processes) with it, it becomes plausible to state that *kind* likely to co-occur firstly with words related to human experiences, emotions, behaviours and the like processes. Secondly, it prefers to collocate with the terms related to philosophy of knowledge and doctrines.

After the discussion on semantic preference, the analysis heads towards semantic prosody of the selected nodes in the upcoming section.

Semantic Prosody

Semantic prosody is introduced by Sinclair (1991) and practically initiated by Louw (1993) refers to a feature specific to node word and its relation to the environment it is usedin (Begagić, 2013). It offers negative, positive and neutral semantic prosody pertaining to certain semantic surrounding (Partington, 1998).They impart attitudinal meaning (Sinclair, 1999) based on collocates in order to study the use of words in particular semantic range. For the purpose, the detail of collocates of *type*sorted by minimum MI score (showing mutual information of their co-occurrence) indicates that the most frequently collocating nouns contain a negative prosody due to the fact that they are related to different types of disease, for instance, *diabetes, cancer*, and *tumor* etc. Moreover, other frequently used nouns belong to the category of abstract nouns, for example, *parameter, font*, and *terrain* etc. that have a neutral prosody. But when collocates are searched with more detail, the results of the first 100 concordances highlight a frequent collocation with the field of medicine and health, particularly disease names. The adjectival collocates offer a mix of negative and neutral semantic prosody as they contain the terms related to the technical vocabulary of the field of medicine and health related issues, for example, *primitive, diabetic, oily, user-defined, unsigned, spectral, outdoorsy, mbti, unsupported, sedimentary, gestational* and *igneous* etc.

Furthermore, the negative prosody attached to the node is reinforced by the adverb collocate *touchy-feely* which is often derogatory used for sexual relations. If we search for collocates of *touchy-feely* by clicking on it, *types* is shown as the most frequent collocating noun and the only related topic is displayed as *sexual* which strengthens the claim of negative semantic prosody attached to the node. The details given in the Table-02, it is evident that the node carries a negative prosody on semantic grounds because the node co-occurs with a large number of nouns pertaining to diseases, sufferings and medication.

On the other hand, the analysis of the collocation of *kind* puts forth neutral semantic prosody. The details of collocates drawn by clicking on more collocates, the results provide a different viewpoint. For instance, the list of noun collocates imparts a negative prosody because it includes, *mischief, shenanigans, limbo, bigotry, trickery, sorcery, weird, craziness,* and *goofy* etc. But by clicking on 'more collocates' and analyzing 100 instances (see Table-03), it is deduced that the majority of collocates carry negative prosody pertaining to Human behavior, actions and emotions. On the other hand, the adjectives which are said to be the closest collocates of nouns offer a positive semantic prosody, for instance, *thoughtful, caring,*

considerate, imaginable, courteous, gracious, hearted, selfless, affectionate, merciful, benevolent, and *empathetic* etc.

Moreover, the related topics of the node also present a positive prosody as they belong to the topics specific to entertainment and enjoyment, such as, *kind, song, film, movie, music* etc. and *okay, spiritual, eat, laugh,* god and moral etc. Keeping in view, it is comprehended that the noun collocates indicate a strong negative prosody whereas adjective collocates as well as related topics highlight positive semantic prosody. After this sound discussion, the next section concludes the analysis with reference to the objectives of the study.

Conclusion

The study presents a vivid description of the selected node items: type and kind with a detailed phraseological description. It applies analysis of the nodes on four levels: Collocation, Colligation, Semantic Preference and semantic Prosody. Data analysis presents a range of use of both of the nodes and puts forth discrepancy between the usages with the help of corpora. The study applies three types of softwares: iWeb BYU corpus, Just the Word based on BNC and Sketch Engine with respect to featured (preinstalled) BNC.

At the beginning of the study, details of the node items are extracted from iWeb on the basis of which four level analyses is accomplished. At the first level, collocation of the nodes are studied and noun, verb, adjective and adverb collocates are analysed. The noun category of collocates of the nodes states difference as collocations with *type* are mostly abstract nouns related to the names of diseases, whereas mostly material/ concrete nouns collocate with *kind.* Similarly, in verb category discrepancy of usage is also observed. *Tpye*co-occurs with transitive verbs pertaining to relational and mental processes. On the other hand, collocating verbs with *kind* are rarely used as verbs rather they are used as particles of pronouns and adverbs. The categories of adjectives and adverb collocates present a partial similarity between both of the nodes in the use of attributive adjectives and degree of certainty and emotional attachment in the use of adverbs. For the sake of verification of the results of iWeb, Sketch Diff Tool is also used. It also validated the results by showing almost no similarity in the comparison of both of the nodes in analogous use, position based use (as subject/object position) and modifiers used with them.

At the second level, colligation of the nodes is studies with the help of patterns given by Just the Word. A comparative analysis is shown in the table (01) and similarity in the use of eleven

patterns is found, whereas discrepancy among seven patterns is noticed. However, colligation overall presents similarity among the syntagmatic patterns but paradigmatic choices are different as illustrated by the analysis of collocations.

On third level, for the study of semantic preference 100 instances of noun collocates of both of the nodes are analysed and discrepancy is found. For the purpose of analysis, semantically related nouns are grouped together and presented in Tables (02 & 03). The analysis of 11groups of collocates of *type* indicate its preference to co-occur with nouns related to diseases, medication, science and technology. On the other hand, *kind* tends to preferably co-occur with nouns related to human behavior, actions, experiences, emotions, philosophy of knowledge and doctrines.

At the fourth level, semantic prosody on the basis of collocates is studies. Overall, negative semantic prosody is highlighted with respect to both of the nodes. At this level, similarity between semantic prosody of both of the nodes is found.

The study is unique in the sense that it provides a complete description of the node items at four levels, rarely found in the available studies, at lexical level (collocation), grammatical level (colligation) and semantic and attitudinal level (semantic preference and semantic prosody). This kind of study is helpful for lexicography as well as ESL pedagogy in order to present detailed, accurate and complete picture with reference to contemporary real life language use. It is suggested for further investigation with reference to varieties and corpora other than used in the present study.

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