

FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA UNIVERZITY KARLOVY V PRAZE

Ústav anglického jazyka a didaktiky

Characteristics of the context differentiating homonyms of the same

word class in written language.

Charakteristika kontextu diferencujícího homonyma stejného slovního druhu

v psaném jazyce.

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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Praha, Srpen 2012

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Ďakujem vedúcej mojej bakalárskej práce, pani profesorke Libuši Duškovej, za jej ochotu, cenné rady, starostlivé vedenie a čas, ktorý mi venovala.

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Abstract

Homonyms present considerable difficulties not only for the theoretician of language but also for any lexicographer who aims to adequately represent the state of lexical relations within a language. Mapping the principal causes of fuzziness in understanding homonymy, the present thesis first seeks to systematize the usage of the concept by discussing the two poles that characterize each homonymic pair: the notion of sameness on the one hand and the notion of difference on the other. The theoretical part of the thesis concludes with a brief disputation over the usual practice of subsuming homonymy under the heading of ambiguity.

The research project uses ambiguity as a springboard for a detailed three-tier analysis of the homonyms *bank* and *palm*. Since the point of convergence of almost any treatment of homonymy is the disambiguating role attributed to context, the principal points that are analysed are all to do with context albeit on various levels of abstraction. The first tier looks at the structure of the noun phrases that contain the analysed homonyms. The second tier expands the understanding of context in order to embrace the whole clause with a view to discovering systemic variation in the type of clause element the examined homonyms tend to occur in. Finally, the third tier analyses the type, means and lexical realization of modification of the homonyms in question.

The study draws on the material taken from the British National Corpus. A random sample of two hundred tokens for each homonym was analysed and the results of this analysis led to formulation of general conclusions.

Abstrakt

Homonymá predstavujú značný problém pre lingvistov ale aj pre lexikografov, ktorí sa snažia o adekvátne zachytenie stavu lexikálnych vzťahov v jazyku. Táto práca v prvej časti mapuje príčiny nejasností v chápaní homonymie a kladie si za cieľ systematizovať používanie tohto konceptu prostredníctvom rozboru dvoch pólov, ktoré charakterizujú každý homonymický vzťah:

pólu rovnakosti na jednej strane a rozdielnosti na strane druhej. Teoretickú časť uzatvára krátka polemika s konvenciou zaradzovať homonymiu pod širší pojem dvojznačnosti.

Dvojznačnosť slúži ako východisko pre praktickú časť, ktorá pozostáva z detailnej trojstupňovej analýzy homoným *bank* a *palm*. Keďže takmer každá rozprava o homonymii konverguje k úlohe kontextu ako prostriedku jednoznačného určenia významu daného homonyma, kontext sa stáva spoločným menovateľom všetkých troch stupňov analýzy, aj keď na rôznych úrovniach abstrakcie. Prvý stupeň skúma štruktúru substantívnej frázy, ktorú dané homonymá spoluvytvárajú. Druhý stupeň rozširuje kontext na úroveň vety snažiac sa tak zistiť, či existuje systémová odchýlka vo výskyte skúmaných homoným v rámci jednotlivých vetných členov. Napokon, tretí stupeň analyzuje typ, prostriedky a lexikálnu realizáciu modifikácie (resp. prívlastkov) daných homoným.

Bakalárska práca čerpá výskumný materiál z Britského národného korpusu. Analýza dvesto náhodne vybraných výskytov každého homonyma následne viedla k vyvodu zovšeobecňujúcich záverov.

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1. Introduction

Trying to elaborate on one of the mantras of lexical semantics, the present study attempts to characterize the context that disambiguates potentially equivocal homonyms. Since context may be understood in a variety of ways, the scope of this thesis is necessarily limited to an extent. Instead of concentrating solely on various types of collocations and lexical affinities between homonyms and other words occurring in their vicinity, the focus is also placed on the syntactic function of the homonymous lexeme within the immediately superordinate noun phrase and the function of the clause element containing the homonym. Using data gathered from the British National Corpus, the study aims to examine whether there exists a systemic variation in the frequency with which homonyms *bank* and *palm* assume different syntactic functions in written language. In addition, the type, means and lexical realization of modification of homonyms are analysed with the aim of testing whether modification of the homonym in question suffices to unequivocally determine its meaning.

2. Theoretical background

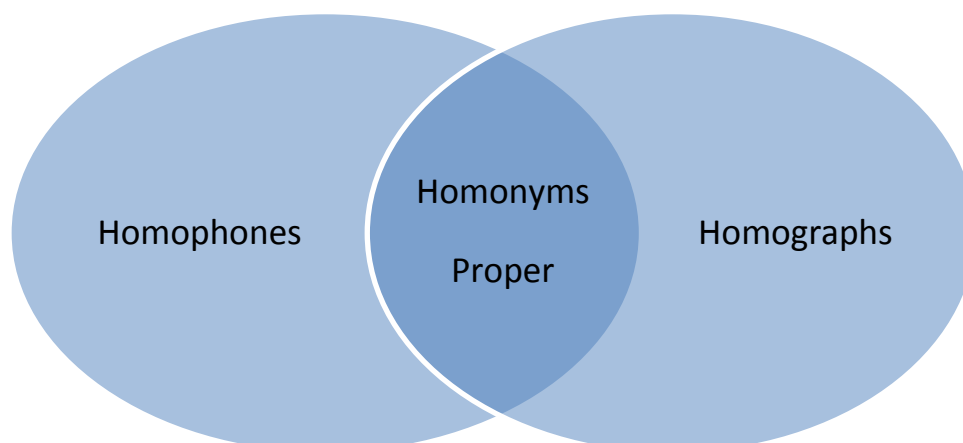
2.1. Delimitation of homonymy

In order to attain a firm grasp on the often baffling concept of homonymy, it is useful to start from a definition which is rather general and then gradually restrict it. Oxford English Dictionary, for example, defines homonymy as ‘the quality of being homonymous; the use of the same name for different things’. As this definition indicates, two notions are crucial for every definition of homonymy: the notion of sameness on the one hand and difference or unrelatedness on the other. Variation in understanding these two notions, i.e. how broadly or narrowly they are construed, is principally responsible for the existence of a number of approaches to defining homonymy and concomitant terminological confusion. To avoid it and shed light on the range of possible approaches to homonymy, an analysis of the two poles follows.

2.2. Defining ‘sameness’

The notion of sameness can be associated either with the sound form of given lexemes, with their orthographic form or with both of these. Identity of the sound form produces homophony while the sameness of the orthographic form results in homography. If two lexemes are identical with respect to both of these formal aspects, we may distinguish homonymy in its narrower sense. In mathematical terms, homonymy proper is to be found in the intersection of the two sets as shown in chart 1.

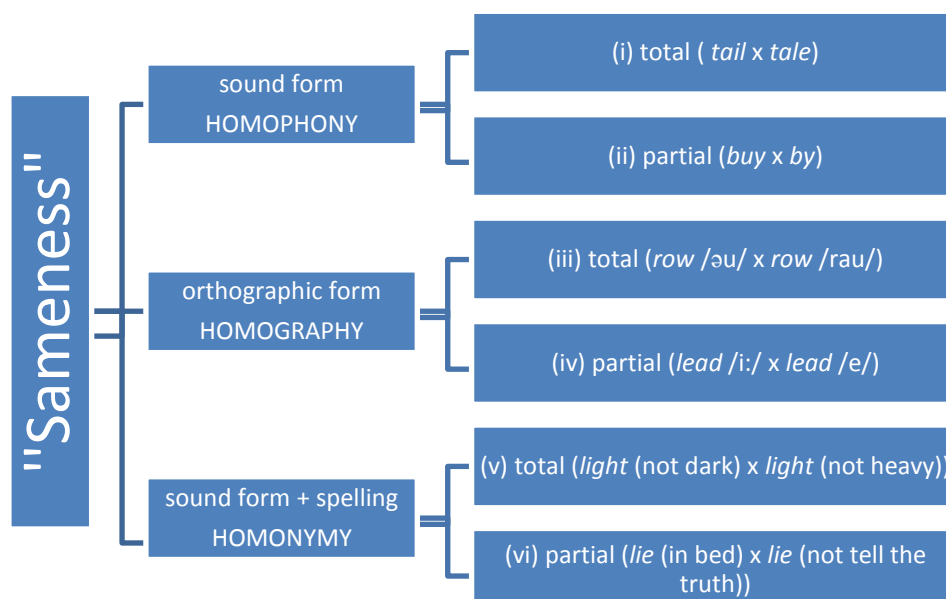
Chart 1: Defining homonymy proper



This diagram would be appropriate enough were it not for the fact that in many languages most lexemes have several forms (Lyons, 1996: 55). Thus, the respective homonymic relations can sometimes arise between individual forms of lexemes and need not hold for whole paradigms. This is true for homophony as well as homography and homonymy proper. The lexeme *know*, for example, is homophonous with *no* only in the forms *know* but not in, *knows*, *knew*, *known* and *knowing*. Similarly, the verb *lead* /i:/ is homographic with the noun *lead* /e/ only in the forms *lead* and *leads* but not when the former occurs in the forms *led*, *leading* or the latter in adnominal case. Finally, even homonymy proper is subject to such a distinction: *found* as the past tense and the past participle of *find* shares the single form *found* with the verb *found* (to establish) but does not share the forms *founded*, *founding*, *founds*.

To solve the terminological confusion that might result from careless usage of one term to cover such a variety of stratified phenomena, it is useful to distinguish between cases of total and partial homonymy (Löbner, 2002: 43). Those lexemes that ‘coincide in one but not all of their grammatical forms’ (*ibid.*: 43) are examples of partial homonymy. Total homonymy, on the other hand, requires that the lexemes share ‘all distinctive properties’ which Löbner further defines as ‘grammatical category and grammatical properties, the set of grammatical forms, sound form and spelling.’ (*ibid.*: 43) The distinction can be schematically represented as follows:

Chart 2: Homonymy – defining sameness



Following Löbner's distinction, the following six basic types of homonymy in wider sense can be distinguished:

(i) Total homophony

Total homophones, in addition to having identical pronunciation, share the same word class and remain homophonous in all of their forms. Prototypical examples are the nouns *tale* and *tail*.

Table 1: Total homophony

	<i>Tail</i>		<i>Tale</i>	
	Spelling	Pronunciation	Spelling	Pronunciation
Common case singular	<i>tail</i>	/teɪl/	<i>tale</i>	/teɪl/
Common case plural	<i>tails</i>	/teɪlz/	<i>tales</i>	/teɪlz/
Adnominal case singular	<i>tail's</i>	/teɪlz/	<i>tale's</i>	/teɪlz/
Adnominal case plural	<i>tails'</i>	/teɪlz/	<i>tales'</i>	/teɪlz/

Other examples of total homophony include the pairs *aural-oral*, *bail-bale*, *berth-birth*, *die-dye*, *flour-flower*, *liar-lyre*, *rap-wrap*, *waive-wave* and many others.

(ii) Partial homophony

Partial homophones share the same pronunciation only in some of their forms and need not belong to the same word class. *By* is invariable and homophonic with the verb *buy* only in the form *buy* but not in *buying* /baɪɪŋ/, *bought* /bo:t/ and *buys* /baɪz/. Examples of this type abound: *ad-add*, *brake-break*, *earn-urn*, *farther-father*, *feat-feet* etc.

(iii) Total homography

Total homographs are of the same word class and retain identical orthography in all of their forms while differing in pronunciation. The well-known pair is *row* /əʊ/ and *row* /raʊ/. Other examples include *sewer* /su:ə/ - *sewer* /səʊə/ (a person who sews), *sake* /seɪk/ - *sake* /sa:ki/ (an alcoholic drink made from rice), *tier* /tiə/ - *tier* /taɪə/ (a person who ties something) etc.

(iv) Partial homography

Partial homographs coincide in orthography only in some of their forms, may belong to distinct word classes and differ in pronunciation. Partial homography is more common than total. Typical partial homographs are the verb *lead* /li:d/ and the noun *lead* /led/ where homography disappears if the former occurs in the past (*led*) or progressive (*leading*) forms or the latter in adnominal case (*lead's*, *leads*). Other examples comprise *content* /kən'tent/ x *content* /kontent/, *desert* /dezət/ x *desert* /di'zɜ:t/, *dove* /dʌv/ x *dove* /dəuv/ etc.

(v) Total homonymy

Total homonyms are, then, lexemes that are not only identical in spelling and pronunciation but that also belong to the same word class and share an identical set of forms. Lexemes *light*_{A1} (not heavy) and *light*_{A2} (not dark) are both adjectives, they are pronounced the same way and they are also identical in all the possible forms they may take, i.e. comparative *lighter* and superlative *lightest*. Other well-known examples include *bank*₁ (as a financial institution) and *bank*₂ (the sloping side of a river), *conviction*₁ (an act of declaring someone guilty) and *conviction*₂ (a strong belief), *palm*₁ (a plant) and *palm*₂ (of a hand) and many others.

(vi) Partial homonymy

Partial homonyms, analogically, coincide in spelling and pronunciation only in some of their forms and they may belong to distinct word classes. Typical partial homonyms are verbs *lie* (not tell the truth) and *lie* (in bed) that remain phonetically and orthographically identical in the forms *lie*, *lies*, *lying* but not in the past tense and past participle where the former is conjugated regularly (*lied*, *lied*) and the latter irregularly (*lay*, *lain*). Other partial homonyms comprise the pairs *left* (opposite of right) and *left* (past tense of leave), *stalk* (of a plant) and *stalk* (to harass somebody), *skate* (a kind of fish) and *skate* (on ice) etc.

2.2.1. Grammatical equivalence – possible problems

Löbner's strict delimitation of total homonymy is very close to Lyons' understanding of absolute homonymy. Lyons demands from absolute homonyms the following:

(i) they will be unrelated in meaning

(ii) all their forms will be identical

(iii) the identical forms will be grammatically equivalent (Lyons, 1996: 55)

Partial homonyms, in Lyons' conception, are those where there is identity of at least one form and one or two, but not three, of the above conditions are satisfied (*ibid.*: 55). As Löbner's requirement that total homonyms share 'all distinctive properties', so Lyons' demand of grammatical equivalence of identical forms may sometimes become slightly problematic. Lyons gives the example of partial homonymy where the sentence 'They found hospitals and charitable institutions' may yield two different readings depending on whether *found* is construed as the past tense of *find* or the present tense of the verb *found*. In other words, their grammatical non-equivalence in this respect contributes to ambiguity, yet there is another respect in which both of these forms are grammatically equivalent, namely that they are both transitive. (*ibid.*: 56).

Similarly, total homonyms *conviction*₁ (a decision of court) and *conviction*₂ (a strong belief) are grammatically equivalent in all respects except that the latter is always countable while the former may be construed both as countable and uncountable. Hence, Lyons concludes that grammatical equivalence must be understood as a matter of degree.

2.3. Defining difference / unrelatedness

The other pole every definition of homonymy has to incorporate is the notion of difference. This time, the question is not what is to be different, as was the case with sameness, but *how* different the individual meanings are to be. In other words, the major obstacle to any definite delimitation of homonymy is deciding where the line separating homonymy from polysemy lies.

The first step towards a clearer understanding of the problem is to replace difference with unrelatedness (Lyons, 1981: 22). *Head* in 'the head of a company' and 'cover your head!' has

indisputably a different meaning in each of the uses yet these meanings are related and thus constitute an example of polysemy rather than homonymy. The relationship which is present in polysemy and invariably lacking in homonymy is that of metaphor (Persson, 1990: 152). As it is impossible to conceive of any metaphorical relationship between the two meanings of the lexical form *bank*, they constitute two separate homonymous lexemes. Impossibility of discerning such a metaphorical relation, then, is the main synchronic evidence for homonymy.

Furthermore, when compared with polysemy en bloc, homonymy displays idiosyncratic variation where the relationship between the homonymous lexemes is unique to them and not to be found elsewhere in the language. Polysemy, on the other hand, seems far more systematic in that one may discern distinct classes of relationships such as container-content across a number of polysemous lexemes (Utt et al., 2011: 265).

Sometimes, however, synchronic evidence is not sufficient and a turn to diachrony is necessary to settle doubtful cases. In general, it is believed that when two words of distinct origin come to share the same form by means of regular sound changes operating within a language, they do not merge into a single word. Thus, the same lexical form *bank* is shared by two lexemes *bank*₁ and *bank*₂ where the former was borrowed from Italian in the 15th century and denotes a financial institution and the latter is of Scandinavian origin and refers to the sloping side of a river (Lyons, 1996: 28).

2.3.1. Reinterpretation of homonyms

Ideally, the two criteria coexist and mutually strengthen each other: when there is no synchronically discernible relationship between the two concepts and their etymologies in turn show that they used to be formally separated in the past, we have a clear candidate for homonymy. However, since most speakers are not aware of words' etymologies, a clash may sometimes occur especially if the form the two words have come to share invites a metaphorical reading of the relation between the concepts. In this case, two or more homonyms may be reinterpreted as one polysemous lexeme with several meanings. To illustrate reinterpretation of homonyms, Ullmann gives the example of *ear* where the name of the organ was felt to be slightly similar to an ear of

corn and the two lexemes that were formerly homonymous were reinterpreted as one polysemous lexeme (Ullmann, 1962: 164). Persson attributes reinterpretation of these homonyms to folk etymology, phonological identity and a slight physical resemblance that ‘created a sense of association between them.’ (Persson, 1990: 153) Adding just a couple of more examples such as *corn* (grain) and *corn* (on the foot), *allure* (attract, fascinate) and *allure* (gait, mien, air), Ullmann concludes that reinterpretation of homonyms is very rare and most examples are doubtful (Ullmann, 1962: 164).

2.3.2. Split of polysemy

The opposite process, i.e. an originally polysemous lexeme splitting into two or more homonymous lexemes by means of gradual growing apart of the individual meanings, also makes full reliance on etymology problematic. An example of disintegration or split of polysemy is the form *box*, where all the individual meanings are etymologically traceable to Latin *buxus*. However, since the common origin is unavailable to ordinary speakers of language, the individual meanings fell apart into homonymous lexemes (Arnold, 1986: 189).

Relying exclusively on diachronic evidence, then, would yield contra intuitive results and for a more plausible categorization it seems necessary to combine any information obtained from the knowledge of etymology with a careful appraisal of the synchronic state of the relationship between given lexemes. Ullmann gives the following examples of cases where speakers differ in deciding whether they are dealing with one polysemous lexeme or several homonyms: *drill* (instrument for drilling and boring) and *drill* (military exercise), *suit* (legal action) and *suit* (garment) and *suit* (set of cards) etc. (Ullmann, 1962: 178). As a result, most contemporary linguists agree that homonymy and polysemy form a continuum with intermediate stages where the two traditionally opposed concepts are no more than two extremes on a scale.

2.4. The place of homonymy within language

As split of polysemy and reinterpretation of homonyms suggest, homonyms are not impervious to change. Some homonyms come into existence by regular sound changes operating within a

language, some trace their origin to a polysemous lexeme whose meanings gradually grew apart while others, due to a superficial resemblance, may be eventually reinterpreted as one polysemous lexeme. Sometimes, however, homonyms disappear without merging into one lexeme. Instead, they may ‘interfere with one another to such an extent that one is ultimately excluded from the vocabulary of a given dialect’ (Menner, 1936: 229). This is known as the conflict of homonyms.

A well-known example is the case of the word *quean* (woman, servant, harlot) whose pronunciation, due to the workings of ablaut, became identical with that of *queen*. As a result, *quean* disappeared from spoken standard language because ‘it proved impossible for the same sounds [kwi:n] to continue to represent both a royal personage and the commonest kind of woman’ (*ibid.*: 232). Sometimes, however, homonymic conflict does not lead to a complete disappearance of a conflicting homonym from a language but simply to a restriction in meaning. This is the case of the adjectives *light*_{A1} (not heavy) and *light*_{A2} (not dark) where the latter used to have a greater number of meanings: ‘In Old English, light [...] often meant ‘bright’, ‘brilliant’, ‘shining’, and could be used of a bright fire and bright eyes’ (*ibid.*: 242). Due to the workings of homonymic clash, the meaning of *light*_{A2} was severely restricted.

Language, according to Lyons, can be seen as a homeostatic system which regulates itself by striving to strike the right balance between two opposing principles: the principle of least effort and the desire to be understood (Lyons, 1968: 90). The existence of homonymy, according to this theory, contributes to the principle of least effort in that it maximizes the efficiency of the system by employing the same formal means to express various meanings on the condition that actual usage prevents misunderstanding. The principle of least effort, however, is violated in case ambiguity may arise and it is in such cases that the other principle, the desire to be understood, gains the upper hand and solves the conflict of homonyms by suppressing one of the potentially troubling homonyms.

2.5. Homonymy and ambiguity

Given the fact that homonymous lexical items are identical in form and distinct in meaning, homonymy is conventionally treated under the heading of lexical ambiguity. Such a subsumption, however, is slightly misleading for two reasons.

First, it is valid when one takes the perspective of the decoder of a particular homonym but it becomes problematic when the encoder is also considered. Unless punning for comic or literary purposes, the encoder always has a particular meaning of a potentially ambiguous word in mind. In effect, ‘for the speaker qua speaker no homonymy exists’ (Jakobson, 1985: 32), or, as Arnold points out, it exists for the speaker only ‘in so far as he must construct his speech in a way that would prevent all possible misunderstanding’ (Arnold, 1986: 191). Such a careful speaker might, for example, wish to avoid ambiguity of the adjective *light* by using compound adjectives and speak of light-coloured coats or light-weight materials. (Menner, 1936: 242). The point is, however, that even without the help of such compounds speakers normally have only one of the possible meanings in mind and whatever ambiguity may arise comes into existence only secondarily, on the part of the decoder.

Second, in actual usage, the decoder of a potentially ambiguous homonymous lexical form usually has enough contextual clues to be able to identify the intended meaning. The exact nature of the context of homonyms is the subject of the research project that follows. To subsume homonymy under the heading of lexical ambiguity, then, is convenient and justifiable for theoretical reasons but it hardly reflects the true nature of homonymous lexical items which, once they are no longer divorced from their contexts, acquire easily identifiable meanings. In other words, although all homonyms are ambiguous in theory, in practice this is rarely so.

If, however, a homonymous lexical item occurs in such a rare context, the process of identification of the correct meaning is not straightforward. According to Jean Aitchison, ‘when the same sequence of sounds has two meanings which fit equally well, people activate both and then select one, even if they are not aware of this process going on’ (Aitchison, 2004: 233). Ingenious listening comprehension experiments ‘suggest strongly that for a split second, hearers simultaneously

activate more than one meaning for an ambiguous word, even when the context strongly biases them in one direction' (*ibid.*: 234). It is probable that a similar process takes place in the reading of written texts.

3. Research project

The aim of the research project is to map the context of selected homonymous lexemes in order to demonstrate the way in which contextual clues contribute to the disambiguation of potentially equivocal lexemes. More precisely, the research endeavours to determine the extent to which individual homonyms are interlinked with specific features of the context they occur in. For the purposes of this study, context is understood in its narrow sense comprising ‘prior language in a communication [...] and what follows it’ (Hewings, 2005: 19) but excluding non-linguistic elements and elements that are not immediately present in the given text. Two prototypical instances of nominal homonymy, *bank* and *palm*, were chosen for analysis.¹

Put in practice, the analysis consists of three tiers. Starting from the most basic level, the first tier examines the function of a potentially ambiguous homonymous lexeme within the immediately superordinate noun phrase, i.e. whether the homonym functions as a head, modifier etc. The second tier takes the opposite approach, examining the level of clause and trying to ascertain whether there exists a systemic variation in the distribution of the selected lexemes with regards to clausal elements. Finally, the third tier returns to the phrasal level but this time, the focus is on the type and means of modification of the homonymous lexeme that functions as the head of a noun phrase.

Accordingly, the scope of the examined context varies with each tier. In the first and third tiers, context is limited to the noun phrase containing the potentially ambiguous homonymous lexeme. In the second tier, however, the boundaries of the examined context expand in order to embrace the entire clause containing the homonym, be it a finite, nonfinite or verbless clause. To accommodate two distinct breadths of what is meant by context, the limits of the corpus search were set at a

¹ While *bank* fulfils both the synchronic and diachronic conditions for being classified as an instance of homonymy, *palm*, on the other hand, meets only the synchronic ones, i.e. there is no clearly discernible link between the two senses of the lexical form for an average contemporary speaker. In actual fact, however, ‘both *palm tree* and *palm of the hand* have the same ultimate source: Latin *palma*. This originally meant “palm of the hand” (it is related to Irish *lám* ‘hand’ and Welsh *llaw* ‘hand’), and the application to the tree is a secondary one, alluding to the shape of the cluster of palm leaves, like the fingers of a hand. The Latin word was borrowed into the Germanic dialects in prehistoric times in the tree sense, and now is wide spread (German *palme* and Dutch and Swedish *palm* as well as English *palm*). English acquired it in the ‘hand’ sense via Old French *paume*, with subsequent reversion to the Latin spelling.’ (Ayto, 2005: 364)

sentence. Such an arrangement safely includes both very complex noun phrases and makes it possible to determine the syntactic functions of clause elements.

That context helps disambiguate potentially equivocal lexemes is a well-known fact stated as an addendum to almost any mention of homonymy in linguistic writing. The question, therefore, is not if but *how* such disambiguation works. The underlying belief behind the research project is that contextual clues form a web of mutually strengthening ties that, considered together, point unequivocally towards a specific meaning of the homonymous lexeme. Thus, the research project will aim to test the following hypotheses:

- Homonymous lexemes may display preference for a specific function within the noun phrases they help constitute.
- Individual homonyms may be differentiated not only by the lexical realization of their modification but also by the type of modification they favour.
- Since homonyms tend to come from distinct semantic fields, it may be the case that by virtue of semantic affinity some types of modification of the head noun might be sufficient for unequivocal determination of its meaning.
- An important contextual clue might be provided by preference of a homonymous lexeme for a particular syntactic function on the level of clause.

3.1. Material and methods

All material was taken from the British National Corpus accessed via corpus processor Bonito which was developed by the Czech National Corpus team. The corpus was separately searched for all tokens of the nouns *bank* and *palm* in written language.² Using the tools available in the processor, the gathered data were randomly reduced to two thousand occurrences for each noun. The reduced set was then manually marked according to the meaning and sorted into two groups for each noun. In this way, the occurrences of the noun *bank* were sorted into two broad categories: *bank₁* and *bank₂*.

² The following queries were used: [(lemma="bank") & (tag="N.*")] and [(lemma="palm") & (tag="N.*")]

*Bank*₁ comprises the following meanings³:

1. a financial institution that people or businesses can keep their money in or borrow money from.
 - a. an office of a bank
 - b. [only before noun] belonging to or connected with a bank
2. a large collection, especially of information or ideas
 - a. a store of something that is available for use when it is needed
3. a large number of things in a row, especially pieces of equipment

*Bank*₂ in the present study includes the following meanings:

1. a raised area of land along the side of a river
 - a. a long area of land with sloping sides
 - b. a long pile of earth, snow, or sand
 - c. a large mass of cloud or fog

Analogically, the occurrences of the noun *palm* were sorted into two groups: *palm*₁ and *palm*₂.

*Palm*₁ is understood as referring to:

1. a palm tree, or a large plant similar to a palm tree, a tropical tree without branches that has large wide leaves growing from the top of its trunk

*Palm*₂, on the other hand refers to:

1. the inside part of your hand, between your fingers and your wrist

As the preceding definitions make clear, a broad approach was taken with respect to delimiting semantic boundaries of the lexemes. Thus, for example, expressions such as ‘banks of a cloud’ and

³ The definitions of the individual meanings are taken from Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners CD-ROM 2nd Edition. © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2007. Text © A&C Black Publishers Ltd 2007. The numbering, however, has been altered as the dictionary does not always follow the conventional practice of grouping homonyms under separate headwords.

‘data bank’ were counted as *bank₂* and *bank₁* respectively. The random sample was analysed in this way until two hundred tokens of the less frequent homonym were identified. To gain comparable sets, the occurrences of the more frequent one were again reduced to a random set of two hundred tokens.

3.2. Bank

Already the first stage of the research yielded an important result, namely the relative frequency of the nouns in question. *Bank₁* was found to be more than five times as frequent as *bank₂* and this finding suggests that, statistically speaking, if one encounters a lexical form *bank* it is more likely to be a financial institution than a bank of a river.

The next step was to sort the two hundred occurrences into modified and unmodified tokens. The following charts present a significant difference between the homonyms *bank₁* and *bank₂* as far as modification is concerned. While *bank₁* occurred only slightly less frequently with than without modification, three fourths of *bank₂* tokens were accompanied by some type of modifiers. One of the reasons for such a disparity may be the above-mentioned disproportion in the relative frequency of the individual lexemes. *Bank₂*, as a less frequent word of the two, seems to need some kind of modification more often in order to distinguish it more clearly from the more frequent and hence more central *bank₁*.

Chart 3: *Bank₁* – modified vs. unmodified

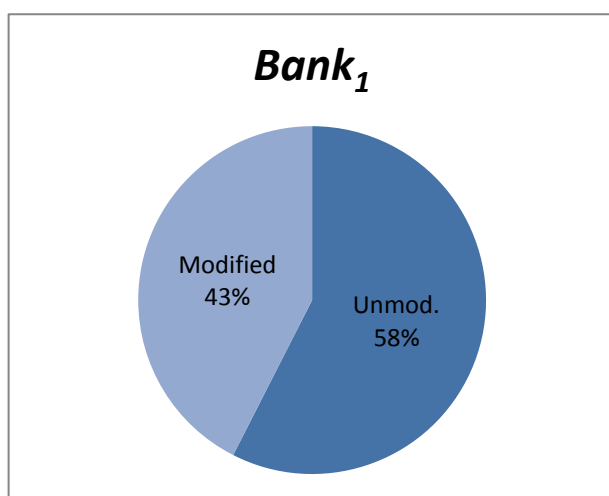
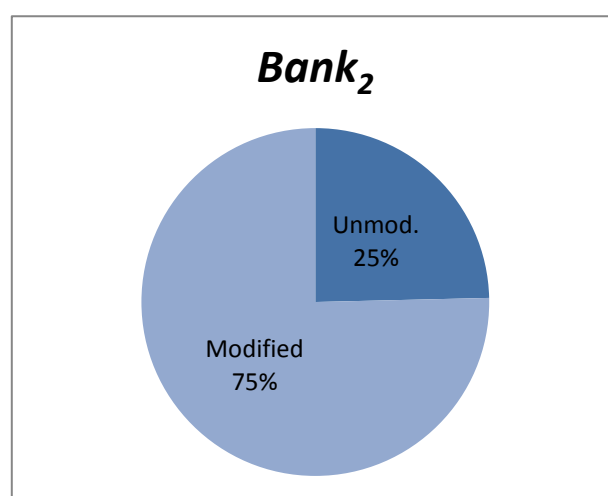


Chart 4: *Bank₂* – modified vs. unmodified



3.2.1. Unmodified tokens

Unmodified tokens were chosen as a point of departure for the proposed three-tier analysis since they lack any overt indication as to their meaning in the shape of modifiers. Any pertinent systemic variation in their syntactic behaviour, thus, acquires an even greater importance for disambiguation. For this reason, the first two tiers were restricted to unmodified tokens.

3.2.1.1. First tier

The first tier represents a bottom-up approach. The selected word is analysed in terms of its function in the immediately superordinate noun phrase (i.e. whether the word in question functions as the determinative, modifier or head of the noun phrase). The following sentences taken from the examined sample exemplify the individual functions:

- (1) ‘_{NP} (The **banks**₁) are businesses too and we do not want to see them closed down.’ (B1#46)
- (2) ‘Dutta opened _{NP} (a Swiss (**bank**₁ account)) in the front company’s name [...]’ (B1#56)
- (3) ‘Mariana was halfway over _{NP} (the **bank**₂).’ (B2#6)
- (4) ‘Most matches went ahead in the central Midlands although _{NP} (road and **bank**₂ conditions) were bad [...]’ (B2#1)

In this way, the two senses of the word *bank* were analysed separately and then compared. The results and the ratio of the individual functions follow:

Table 2: *Bank* – syntactic function within the immediately superordinate noun phrase

	Head		Premodifier		Total	
	∑	%	∑	%	∑	%
<i>Bank</i> ₁	76	66%	39	34%	115	100%
<i>Bank</i> ₂	47	96%	2	4%	49	100%

While the results suggest that in both of the senses the standard position of *bank* within the immediately superordinate noun phrase is that of its head, there is a considerable difference in the ease with which the homonym functions as a premodifier. *Bank*₁ seems far more ready to occupy this slot with 34 per cent of all unmodified tokens functioning as syntactic adjectives when compared to meagre 4 per cent (2 tokens) in the case of *bank*₂.

The reasons for this are semantic and cultural. The need to name a range of jobs and monetary products associated with *bank*₁ as a financial institution seems to have been supplied by the ability of English nouns to assume attributive characteristics by being placed in front of another noun. Hence, we can speak of bank deposits, bank accounts, bank notes and bank holidays, to name just a few examples. On the other hand, the scarcity of *bank*₂ in this function is probably related to its narrower meaning and lower cultural significance.

There is another important difference, however, that table 2 neatly overlooks due to methodological constraints, namely the focus on the function of the given word within the immediately superordinate noun phrase: neither *bank*₁ nor *bank*₂ may ever function as determinatives or postmodifiers on their own. These functions are properly assumed only by whole phrases containing the given word. As a result, whenever the word *bank* occurred in a genitive noun phrase, it had to be counted as a head. Analogical counting was applied to embedded noun phrases that as a whole postmodified another noun.

While there seems to be no significant difference with regards to the occurrence of *bank* in postmodification, the sporadic appearance of *bank*₁ in adnominal case stands in stark contrast to *bank*₂ which never occurred in adnominal case in the selected sample. All in all, six tokens of *bank*₁ were heads of a genitive noun phrase making up 5 per cent of the total number.

(5) ‘The simultaneous plunges in share and property prices have weakened NP ((**banks**₁’) capital ratios) so drastically that [...]’ (B1#19)

Once again, the reasons for the difference are semantic. *Bank*₁ is a collective noun which ‘emphasize[s] the aspect of “organized individuals”’ (Quirk et. al, 1985: 324) and, as such, may

freely take the Saxon genitive. *Bank*₂ is first of all a spatial entity and even though locative nouns and geographical names are also to be found in adnominal case, the conducted research suggests that in the case of *bank*₂ this is rather unlikely.

Even at the structurally lowest level, then, the individual lexemes *bank*₁ and *bank*₂ are partly differentiated. This difference lies mainly in the ability of the former to function as a premodifier which is extremely rare in the case of the latter.

3.2.1.2. Second tier

To complement the preceding syntactic analysis, second tier represents a top-down approach which departs from the level of clause and looks down at its immediate constituents (i.e. phrases) with the aim of discovering systemic variation in the distribution of the examined word in each of its senses.

Since the examined word may be embedded in several superordinate structures and the noun phrase which it helps constitute need not always be an immediate constituent of the clause, this approach examines ‘phrasal territories’ rather than the function of the noun phrase in the immediately superordinate phrase. For example, the lexical item *bank*₁ in the following sentence is a part of a prepositional phrase which functions as a postmodification of the noun *powers*.

(6) ‘_{SUBJECT} (The powers of the **Bank**₁ to influence conditions in financial markets and the behaviour of institutions) are considerable [...]’ (B1#106)

Nevertheless, for the purposes of this analysis it is counted as a subject since it occurs in the ‘subject territory’ or, to put it differently, it is a part of a complex subject. Similarly, one could speak of object territories, adjunct territories etc. In the random sample, the noun phrase containing the examined word often *was* an immediate constituent of the clause and recourse to phrasal territories was necessary only occasionally in order to maintain methodological consistency. In order to clarify the procedure, sample sentences illustrating the major syntactic functions follow:

(7) _{SUBJECT} (The **banks**₁) developed a new role as providers of financial services [...] (B1#76)

(8) ‘But to do this _{SUBJECT} (the **bank**₂) really does need to be very steep [...]’ (B2#49)

(9) ‘I am an advocate of concentrating money market business rather than spreading it ADJUNCT (among a large number of **banks₁**)’ (B1#51)

(10) ‘They made a camp ADJUNCT (at the top of a **bank₂**) by a fallen tree.’ (B2#13)

(11) ‘The fall in the Tokyo stockmarket since the second half of 1989 has hurt OBJECT (the **banks₁**), by reducing the value of their capital.’ (B1#8)

(12) ‘Armies chose OBJECT (these **banks₂**) as suitable places for crossing the Rhine [...]’ (B2#37)

The following table presents the results of the second tier analysis:

Table 3: Bank – clause elements

	Subject		Adjunct		Object		Subject comp.	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>Bank₁</i>	48	42%	25	22%	36	31%	6	5%
<i>Bank₂</i>	5	10%	36	74%	7	14%	1	2%

In all cases except that of subject complement, substantial differences have been found in the distribution of syntactic functions between *bank₁* and *bank₂*.

Bank₁ shows a clear preference for the subject position with 42 % of all unmodified tokens occurring in the subject territory. Object and adjunct positions then follow evenly spaced apart by a margin of approximately 10 %. Finally, the function of subject complement seems to be of marginal importance with only 6 tokens in the examined sample.

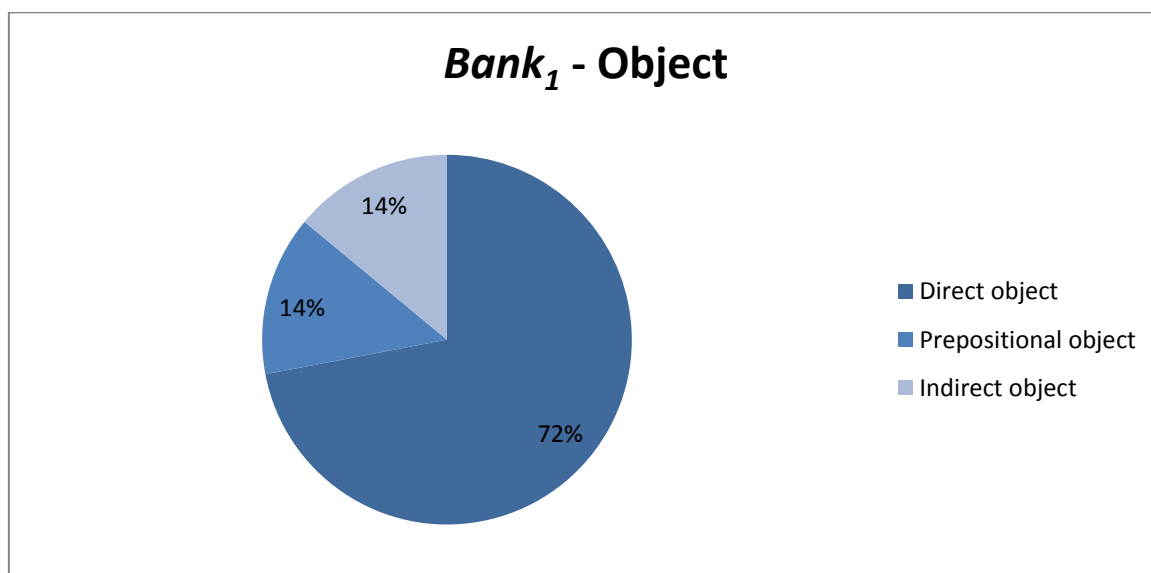
That *bank₁* should prefer the subjective function is once again related to the richness of its meaning. It seems that *bank₁* is most frequently a doer of actions and as such, it can (13) ‘present [its] arguments’ (B1#1), (14) ‘grant an application’ (B1#81) or (15) ‘provide a counseling service’ (B1#97) etc. Clearly, it is neither the building, nor the institution as such, but the people working

there that are implied as the doers of these actions. This is one of the cases in which language facilitates talking about everyday matters while at the same time slightly distorting reality.⁴

In contrast to *bank*₁ which freely acts as the agent of the action described by the verb, whenever *bank*₂ occurred in the subject territory in the examined sample it was always followed by a copular predication. Being intimately tied to the semantic structure of the verb, semantic roles of the clause elements may thus serve as a further clue for disambiguation. This, however, does not mean that *bank*₂ can never act as the agent (e.g. it may be personified in fiction) but rather that it is considerably less likely to do so.

The second most frequent syntactic function taken by *bank*₁ is object. Incidentally, the same is true for *bank*₂ but there are crucial differences. *Bank*₁ in the object position is more than twice as frequent as *bank*₂ in the same position. Even more importantly, *bank*₂ always functioned as the direct object in the examined sample whereas *bank*₁ also assumed the role of the indirect and prepositional object. The following pie chart schematically breaks down the totality of *bank*₁ tokens in the objective function into the individual types.

Chart 5: *Bank*₁ – types of objective functions



⁴ That distortion of reality need not always be harmless is demonstrated in the following excerpt from Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*: 'If a bank or a finance company owned the land, the owner man said, The Bank – or the Company – needs – wants – insists – must have – as though the Bank or the Company were a monster, with thought and feeling, which had ensnared them.' (Steinbeck, 2000: 33)

In a majority of cases the objective function of the potentially ambiguous *bank* does not offer any clue as to the identification of the correct meaning since *bank*₁ occurs most frequently as the direct object. The function of the indirect object, however, makes identification of the correct sense possible because only *bank*₁ seems to appear in this position. *Bank*₂, unlike *bank*₁, cannot become the recipient of verbs such as (16) ‘give’ (B1#4), (17) ‘tell’ (B1#18) or (18) ‘pay’ (B1#/85) because of obvious semantic restrictions.

The last syntactic function to show systemic variation between the two senses is that of adjunct. It is by far the most frequent function taken by *bank*₂ (74% of all unmodified tokens) leaving the others a considerably lesser role. Moreover, all of the *bank*₂ adjuncts attested in the sample were adjuncts of space. Such a preference unequivocally points back to the fact that *bank*₂ denotes solely a spatial entity. Furthermore, *bank*₂ in the function of adjunct is distinguished from *bank*₁ in the same function by a specific set of prepositions: *on the bank*₂, *along the bank*₂ as opposed to *in the bank*₁, *at the bank*₁.

*Bank*₁, on the other hand, was found to be far less frequent in the adjunct position with only 22% of all tokens occurring in this function. Furthermore, *bank*₁ is also slightly more heterogeneous with regards to the type of adjunct it allows. In addition to adjuncts of space, five tokens of adjuncts of process and two of time were identified. Adjuncts of process are especially important with respect to their ability to serve as clues for the identification of the correct meaning since they include by-agents. It seems that only *bank*₁ can act as a by-agent, itself a transformed subject from the corresponding active sentence.

(19) ‘Another worker [...] was also made redundant ADJUNCT OF PROCESS (by the **bank**₁)’ (B1#63)

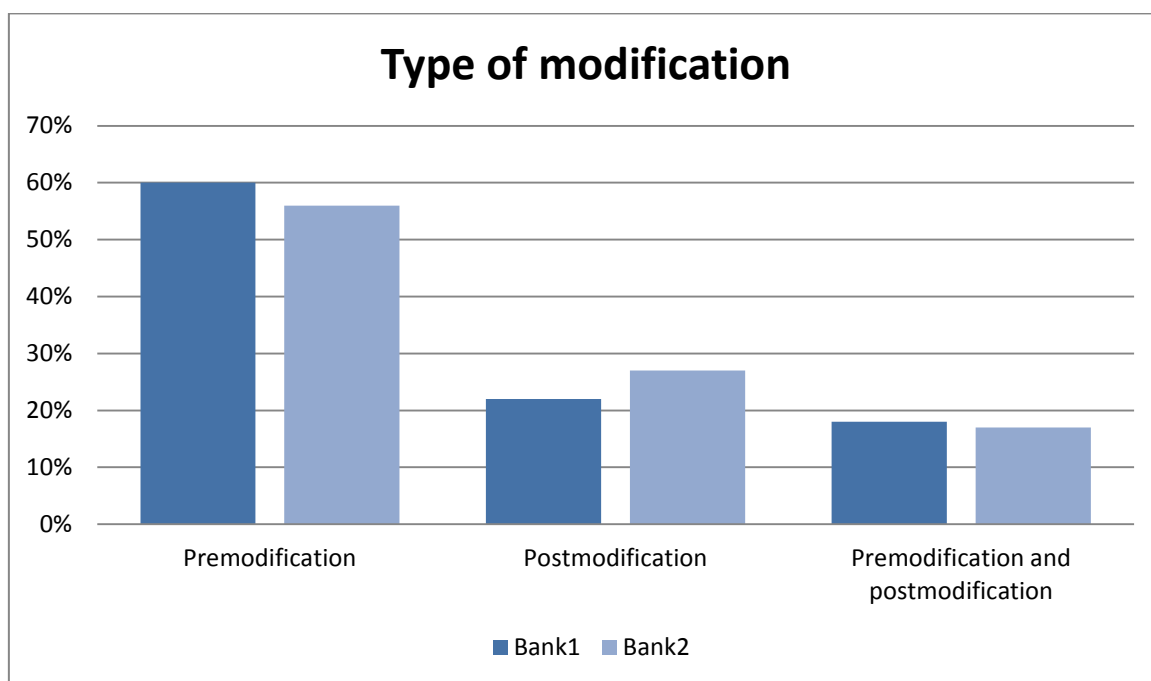
To summarize the results of the second tier, it is clear that the homonyms *bank*₁ and *bank*₂ differ in their syntactic behaviour. These differences are systemic and they are derived principally from the semantic structure of each homonym. Not only does the meaning of the homonym determine what sort of clause elements it may occupy, it also allots each clause element a different position with regards to the distance from centre and periphery. In this way, an overall hierarchy emerges and

this hierarchy, in turn, characterizes each homonym and helps differentiate potentially ambiguous lexemes from one another.

3.2.2. Modified tokens

The final part of the three-tier analysis concerns modified tokens. Here, the very noun phrase headed by the examined homonym contains additional lexical information in the realization form of modifiers that may help determine the meaning of the head. First, all the modified tokens were sorted into three groups according to the type of modification. The following chart presents the results for both *bank*₁ and *bank*₂.

Chart 6: *Bank* – type of modification



The chart suggests that there is no substantial difference in the type of modification that the two homonyms in question take. In both cases premodification dominates with more than 50% of all modified occurrences leaving postmodification and simultaneous premodification and postmodification an equal share of about 20%. Thus, the hypothesis that the type of modification might help distinguish the meaning of the head noun was not confirmed in the case of *bank*.

3.2.2.1. Means of premodification

The distribution of the individual means of premodification does, however, show an interesting variation. While both *bank₁* and *bank₂* were most frequently premodified by nouns and adjectives, they differed in the order of preference. Where *bank₁* favoured modification by adjective, *bank₂* showed preference for nominal premodification. The other premodifying structures are of marginal importance and are hardly representative because of the small size of the examined sample. The following table presents the overall results along with an example of each premodifying structure taken from the examined sample.

Table 4: *Bank* – means of premodification

<i>Bank₁</i>	adjective	45%	The European Bank
	noun	37%	the World Bank
	adj. + noun	4%	the Hungarian Credit Bank
	noun + adj.	4%	the London Metropolitan Bank
	ing-participle	4%	many clearing banks
	ing-participle + noun	2%	the leading US bank
	ed-participle + adj.	2%	the proposed central bank
	ed-participle	2%	UK-based banks
<i>Bank₂</i>	noun	58%	the river Bank
	adjective	29%	the far bank
	adj. + noun	5%	the high shingle bank
	ed-participle	2%	the hollowed bank
	ed-participle + noun	1%	a dried-up river bank
	ed-part. + ing-part.	1%	the willow-planted screening banks
	ing-participle	1%	the surrounding bank
	adj. + adj. + noun	1%	the blue grey mud banks
	adv. + ing-part. + noun	1%	the steeply rising earth bank

3.2.2.2. Means of postmodification

As shown by the following table, means of postmodification display an even greater degree of homogeneity. In addition to the nearly identical distribution, the dominant type of prepositional phrase in both *bank₁* and *bank₂* is an of-phrase, the most frequent means of postmodification in the

English language in general. Such a similarity, then, provides no relevant information for disambiguation.

Table 5: *Bank* – means of postmodification

<i>Bank</i> ₁	prepositional phrase	95%	the Bank of England
	relative clause	5%	banks, which conduct most of their business overseas
<i>Bank</i> ₂	prepositional phrase	98%	the banks of the river Thames
	relative clause	2%	the bank he had slithered down

3.2.2.3. Means of simultaneous premodification and postmodification

Not surprisingly, means of simultaneous premodification and postmodification copy and combine the above-stated findings:

Table 6: *Bank* – means of simultaneous premodification and postmodification

<i>Bank</i> ₁	adj. (head) prep. phrase	67%	the Royal Bank of Scotland
	adj. (head) rel. clause	20%	any old bank that gets into trouble
	noun (head) prep. phrase	7%	Trust bank of Africa
	noun (head) rel. clause	7%	four agent banks, which include the Midland and National Westminster
<i>Bank</i> ₂	adj. (head) prep. phrase	56%	the steep banks of the rivers
	noun (head) prep. phrase	36%	the Middlesex bank of the River Thames
	adj. (head) rel. clause	4%	the western bank where the attack had been
	adj. (head) nonfinite clause	4%	linear banks indicating the former dams

The relative scarcity of premodification by nouns in the table can be easily explained as a transfer of the premodifying noun into the prepositional phrase. Thus, *the river bank* easily becomes *the bank of a river* and such a construction allows easier and less clumsy premodification by adjectives.

To sum up, neither the type nor the means of modification offer any clue as to the meaning of the head noun *bank*. The only slight exception may be the preference of *bank*₂ for nominal premodification.

3.2.2.4. Lexical realization of modification

The last area to be covered within the third tier is that of lexical realization of modification. It is here that substantial differences between any homonyms are bound to be found.

On the most abstract level, the difference between *bank*₁ and *bank*₂ principally derives from the fact that the former belongs to a broadly defined category of culture while the latter to that of nature. Where *bank*₁ is a cultural institution with no equivalent in the world of nature, *bank*₂ is a natural phenomenon existing regardless of human intervention.⁵ To find out whether the individual homonyms tend to be modified by semantically affiliated words, an analysis of the lexical realization of premodification by nouns and adjectives was conducted. Highlighted lines in the following tables represent areas of potential ambiguity, i.e. cases where the premodification could easily combine with the other member of the homonymic pair.

Table 7: *Bank*₁ – premodification by nouns

place name	World, New York, London, Midland, Isle of Man
type	investment, savings, credit, merchant, co-op, trust
function in a hierarchy	parent, agent
other proper noun	Lloyds
other	peasant, service

Table 7 presents the nouns that occurred as premodifiers in the examined sample. Though divided into several semantic groups, all of the nouns easily fit into the broad category of culture and thus rule out any possibility of ambiguity.

⁵ Even the naming of natural phenomena could be considered a human intervention since *bank*₂, as such, would not exist as it exists without a consciousness that would separate a particular piece of land from the totality of being. Such ontological problems, however, bear little relevance to the present argument. For the purposes of the study it will be helpful to keep the areas of nature and culture strictly apart.

Table 8: *Bank*₁ – premodification by adjectives⁶

classifier	affiliative	British, American, European, Japanese, Hungarian, Royal, Republican, foreign, regional, domestic, overseas, provincial, metropolitan, supranational
	relational/classificational/restrictive	main, central, independent, universal
	other	Commercial, Northern
descriptor	size/quantity/extent	large, big, vast, huge, larger
	time	old
	miscellaneous	weak
	evaluative/emotive	friendly

But for the category of descriptors and the slightly anachronistic *Northern* in the “other” category, the adjectives modifying *bank*₁ in most cases point unequivocally towards a specific meaning. That *bank*₁ may be modified by such adjectives as *large* and *big* is not surprising if their general meaning is taken into account. Much more telling is the inability of *bank*₂ to occur with any adjectives from the category of classifiers.

Table 9: *Bank*₂ – premodification by nouns

compass point	North, South, West, East
proper noun/name	Middlesex, Tibshelf, Shackleford, Arbury, Mynd Hill, Hest, Broadmarsh
type	River, pit, ditch, mud, grass, earth, peat, barrier, boulder, shingle, smog, storm

Nominal premodification in the case of *bank*₂ confirms the tendency of heads to combine with semantically affiliated nouns. The only potentially ambiguous area is that of proper nouns/names that could easily co-occur with *bank*₁.

Table 10: *Bank*₂ – premodification by adjectives

classifier	relational/classificational/restrictive	right, left, opposite, far, outer, offshore, western
	topical/ other	earthen, leeward, eastward
descriptor	colour	yellow, blue, green, grey, greyer
	size/quantity/extent	small, huge, large, extensive, high, higher, (thin)
	evaluative/emotive	peculiar, awkward, romantic
	miscellaneous	linear, steep, sandy, muddy, grassy

⁶ The typology of adjectives is taken from Longman grammar of spoken and written English (Biber et. al, 1999: 508-9)

Even though adjectives that premodified *bank*₂ tokens in the selected sample fall into a variety of semantic subcategories, the overall propensity of the head noun for semantically related modifiers remains unchanged. The potentially ambiguous modifiers once again come from the very general category of size/quantity/extent and from the category of evaluative descriptors as virtually anything may become subject to an expression of personal stance.

To summarize, all the features of context analysed within the three tiers proved to be relevant for disambiguation of *bank*₁ from *bank*₂. The order of relevance was found to mirror the numbering of the individual tiers with the first offering only slight information for disambiguation and the third offering the most.

3.3. *Palm*

Unlike the case with *bank*, the homonyms *palm*₁ (the palm tree) and *palm*₂ (the inside part of a hand) seem to be evenly distributed in the corpus with the latter being only slightly more frequent by a margin of 10 %. The frequency of the homonyms, then, holds no statistically relevant information for disambiguation. In other words, a random token of *palm* is as likely to denote a tree as it is to refer to the inside part of a hand.

The statistical breakdown of the occurrences of *palm* in the random sample of 200 tokens into modified and unmodified tokens points to a sharp difference between *palm*₁ and *palm*₂.

Chart 7: *Palm*₁ – modified vs. unmodified

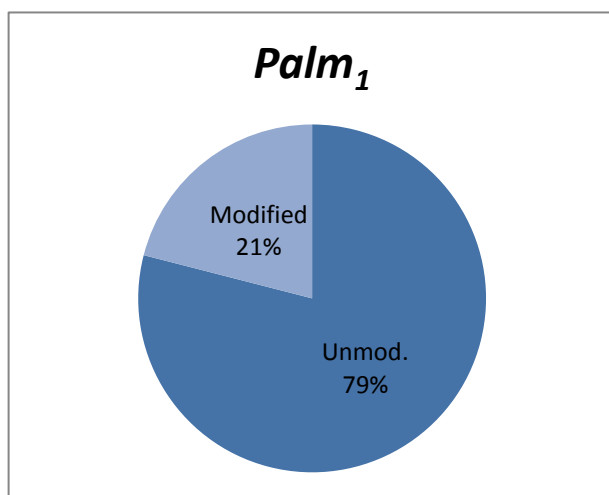
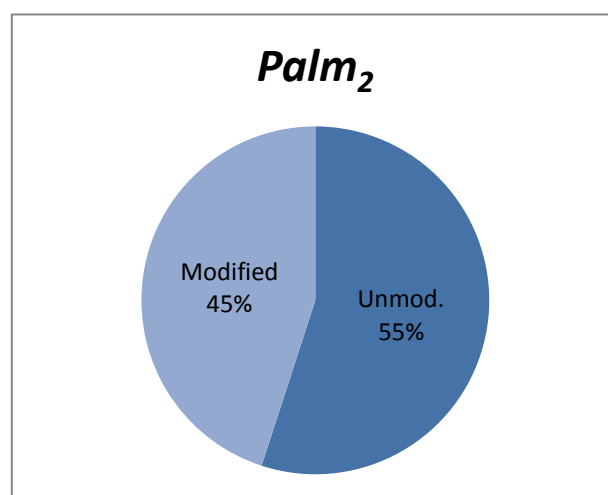


Chart 8: *Palm*₂ - modified vs. unmodified



Where *palm*₂ occurred with approximately the same frequency with and without modification, *palm*₁ shunned any modification in the vast majority of cases. This difference is probably related to the readiness with which *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ themselves function as premodifiers.

3.3.1. Unmodified tokens

3.3.1.1. First tier

Both examined homonyms are able to function as heads and premodifiers of the noun phrases they help constitute. The following sentences taken from the examined sample present the typical positions:

(20) The hill people cut _{NP} (the **palms**₁) down in the forest and brought them to the shore for fish. (P1#113)

(21) With its beaches and _{NP} (**palm**₁ trees), Gaza could be lovely. (P1#75)

(22) She held her coffee cup between _{NP} (her **palms**₂) and met his eyes. (P2#59)

(23) They compared the finger and _{NP} (**palm**₂ prints) of 64 healthy adult males and 90 males with duodenal ulcers. (P2#30)

As in the case of *bank*, there is a substantial difference in the ease with which the homonyms in question occupy individual positions. The following table presents the results of the first tier:

Table 11: *Palm* – syntactic function within the immediately superordinate noun phrase

	Head		Premodifier		Total	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>Palm</i> ₁	36	23%	121	77%	157	100%
<i>Palm</i> ₂	102	94%	7	6%	109	100%

The difference in the syntactic behaviour of the examined homonyms is so vast that it often suffices to ascertain the syntactic function of *palm* within the immediately superordinate noun phrase in

order to determine which of the two homonyms is implied. This is particularly true for the function of premodifier which is standard for *palm*₁ and extremely rare in the case of *palm*₂. In addition, many occurrences of *palm*₂ in the attributive function come from rather specialized, technical contexts:

(24) This lightness makes _{NP} (the **palm**₂ sander) especially useful for overhead work or large areas of wall. (P2#17)

(25) _{NP} (The double (**palm**₂ block)) 1: the attack to the face is blocked immediately. (P2#90)

*Palm*₁, on the other hand, freely combines with a variety of heads and its overall frequency in the function of premodifier is to be attributed to two principal causes: the first is the frequent occurrence of the nominal structure *palm tree* attested 47 times in the examined sample making up 30 % of all unmodified tokens. This structure is analogous to the way in which English construes other types of trees such as *an apple tree* or *a cherry tree*. To reflect the high frequency of *palm tree*, some dictionaries apportion this structure a separate headword. The other cause is the number of proper nouns which *palm*₁ constitutes:

(26) The four men had lunch in _{NP} (the (**Palm**₁ Court) Motel on Highway 23). (P1#46)

(27) At a meeting in the church at Takovo, near his home town of Rudnik, on _{NP} (**Palm**₁ Sunday)⁷ 1815 [...] (P1#106)

That the standard position for *palm*₁ is attributive may help explain the above-mentioned disproportion of modified and unmodified tokens. Normally functioning as a syntactic adjective, *palm*₁ does not seem to need any further modification. When it does, however, the modifier usually applies to the whole expression and not solely to the noun *palm*₁. For this reason, all the occurrences of homonyms in noun phrases such as the following were counted as unmodified tokens.

⁷ According to the entry in Online Etymology Dictionary, *palm*₁ 'traveled early to northern Europe, where the tree does not grow, via Christianity (e.g. O.E. *palm-sunnandæg* "Palm Sunday").'

(28) The roof was _{NP} (split (**palm**₁ lath)), tied and pinned as thatch [...] (P1#59)

Despite the frequency with which *palm*₁ occupies attributive position, the homonym retains its nominal characteristics and does not become a full-fledged adjective. It can neither occur in the predicative position nor can it be graded and thus remains morphologically nominal.

Another important contextual clue that properly belongs to the first tier of analysis is the means of determination of the homonyms in question. Comparison of *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ shows that there is a marked difference in the use of possessives between the two homonyms. In the selected sample, 51% of all unmodified tokens of *palm*₂ were determined by possessive pronouns or nouns in adnominal case. Hence the high frequency of the following structures:

(29) So McCloy greased _{NP} (your **palm**₂) a bit to walk home with Hatton and catch him unawares.
(P2#2)

(30) _{NP} (Frankie's **palms**₂) were already sticky with perspiration when he crossed the road [...]
(P2#12)

Such widespread collocation of *palm*₂ with possessives is due to its meaning. 'Unlike many other languages,' Quirk notes, 'English uses possessives to refer to parts of the body and personal belongings.' (Quirk et. al, 1985: 363n) *Palm*₁, on the other hand, never occurred with possessive determination in the random sample even though it would be semantically and structurally possible.

To sum up the first tier of analysis, the homonyms *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ are differentiated by their syntactic preferences for various functions within the immediately superordinate noun phrase to a considerable extent. The dominant function of *palm*₁ is that of premodifier, while *palm*₂ normally functions as a head. In addition, the latter frequently co-occurs with possessive pronouns whereas this is extremely rare in the case of the former.

3.3.1.2. Second tier

The marked difference in the syntactic behaviour of *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ on the phrasal level seems to be balanced by their relative homogeneity on the level of clause as far as syntactic functions of

clausal elements are concerned. Except for a handful of instances of subject complement which was not attested for *palm*₂, both homonyms may assume all the major syntactic functions:

(31) ‘_{SUBJECT} ((**Palm**₁ trees) and crescent-shaped dunes) seemed to waver in the heat’ (P1#27)

(32) ‘His fingers would bend and there was still some strength in them, but _{SUBJECT} (his **palm**₂) wouldn’t uncurl and the tendons to his thumb had become shortened [...]’ (P2#94)

(33) ‘He immediately cuts himself off from those ambitious city men who try to “win _{OBJECT} (the **palm**₁), the oak, or bays,” [...]’ (P1#127)

(34) ‘At the same time, push _{OBJECT} (the **palms**₂) and arms forward’ (P2#26)

(35) ‘Deeper into the gardens, _{ADJUNCT} (beyond the scaly shafts of the **palm**₁ trees), were groves of orange and lemon, pomegranate and apricot trees.’ (P1#91)

(36) ‘Carelessly he let a page of newspaper fall on the cement beside the table and spilled his beads from the small purse _{ADJUNCT} (into his **palm**₂).’ (P2#1)

(37) ‘And if Portland is _{SUBJECT COMPLEMENT} (colder and wetter than **Palm**₁ Beach), change your route and head for Florida.’ (P1#3)

It is not merely their ability to assume common syntactic functions but rather the relative frequency with which they do so that makes their syntactic preferences similar. The following table presents the results of the second tier:

Table 12: *Palm* – clause elements⁸

	Subject		Adjunct		Object		Subject comp.	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
<i>Palm</i> ₁	48	31%	55	35%	36	23%	9	6%
<i>Palm</i> ₂	35	32%	35	35%	38	32%	-	-

⁸ 9 tokens of *palm*₁ were excluded from the second tier of analysis since they were instances of block language where it was impossible to determine the syntactic functions of clause elements.

But for the non-occurrence of *palm*₂ in the function of subject complement, the relative frequency of all the other syntactic functions is strikingly similar. The functions of subject, object and adjunct are evenly distributed in both homonyms rendering any sort of disambiguation solely on the basis of syntactic function impossible.

The cause of such homogeneity is tied to the semantic structure of the homonyms in question. In contrast to the considerable semantic difference between *bank*₁ and *bank*₂, *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ are closer in meaning in that, for example, neither of them normally allows personification. Even more importantly, neither of these homonyms is significantly richer than the other in its polysemantic scope.⁹ The lack of semantic divergence within a homonymous lexeme, i.e. between the individual meanings of lexical items, may prevent any statistically noticeable deviation in the syntactic behaviour of the homonym. Therefore, where the high frequency of *bank*₁ in the sense of a collective noun was principally responsible for the overall preference for the subject position of that lexeme, no similar observation can be made for either *palm*₁ or *palm*₂. Their restricted polysemantic scope lacks the force to disrupt the even distribution of syntactic functions.

The superficial identity of the syntactic behaviour of *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ as presented in the table, however, conceals an interesting variation in the subject position that becomes apparent only when the type of clause is taken into account. In fact, almost two thirds of the *palm*₂ tokens where the homonym functioned as the subject were instances of nonfinite and verbless clauses such as the following:

(38) But it was the woman, painted more freely, who dominated the landscape, arms stretched,
NONFINITE CLAUSE (the **palms**₂ facing outwards in a parody of blessing). (P2#33)

(39) [...] and even this early in the song, I have often heard Madame falter and stop, and just open
her arms towards us, VERBLESS ADVERBIAL CLAUSE (**palms**₂ outwards), in a simple refusal to sing [...]
(P2#20)

⁹ By polysemantic scope I mean the number of lexical units each lexeme comprises.

As the examples suggest, such clauses with *palm*₂ as subject mostly occur in descriptive contexts. This is, indeed, a defining characteristic of the supplementive clause which ‘implies an accompanying circumstance to the situation described in the matrix clause.’ (Quirk et. al, 1985: 1124) That *palm*₂ should frequently occur in this construction is conditioned by its meaning. As a meronym of the more general words describing the human body, *palm*₂ is properly relegated to supplementive clauses:

(40) NONFINITE CLAUSE (With **palms**₂ facing upwards), take your arms behind you and pull them towards each other 35 times. (P2#39)

On the other hand, *palm*₁ was the subject of supplementive clauses only twice in the examined sample.

(41) This one was particularly good, NONFINITE CLAUSE (with white linen and silver flatware, (**palm**₁ trees), excellent service, and huge pink neon Cadillacs decorating the white walls). (P1#157)

The variation in the subject position observed in the random sample, however, has no analogues in the rest of syntactic functions. As for the object position, both *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ are virtually limited to the function of the direct object due to semantic restrictions. The function of adjunct, though more variegated in type, also shows no systemic variation between the two homonyms.

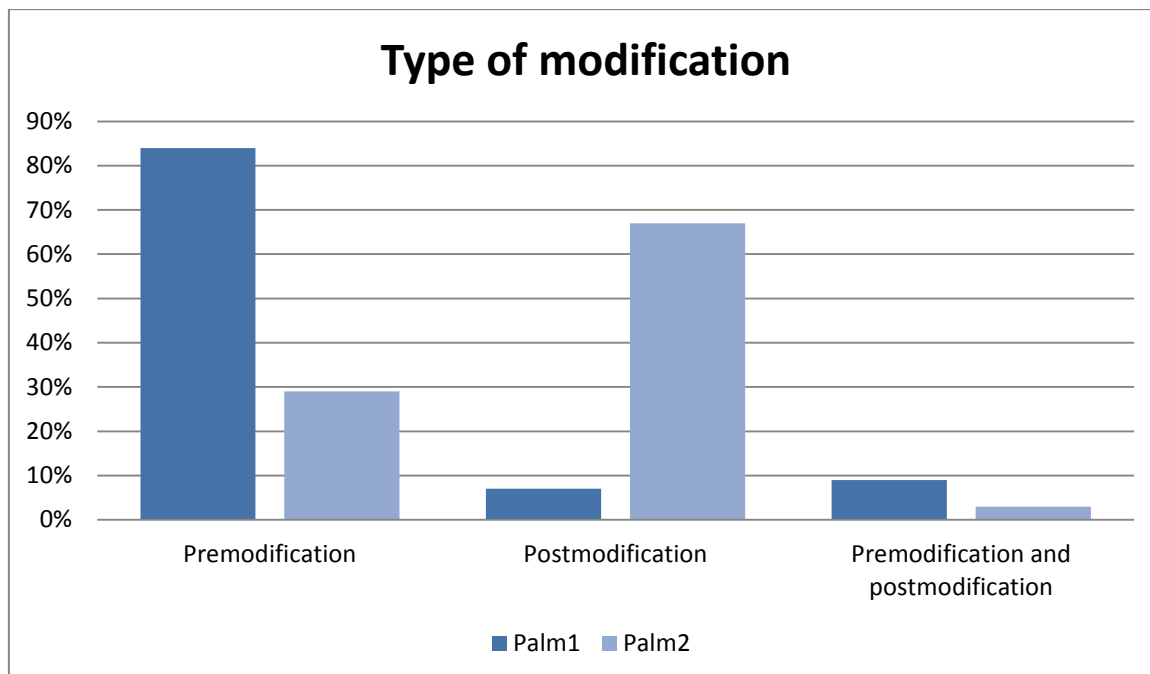
In summary, *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ are not differentiated by their preferences for individual syntactic functions on the level of clause. On the contrary, their distribution is strikingly similar and balanced at the same time. The only relevant exception and a potential clue for disambiguation is the subject position where *palm*₂ occurs much more frequently than *palm*₁ in supplementive clauses.

3.3.2. Modified tokens

Compared with the meagre results obtained from the second tier, the analysis of modified tokens within the third tier provides several interesting findings that directly contribute to disambiguation.

The following chart schematically represents the relative frequency of the individual types of modification for both *palm*₁ and *palm*₂.

Chart 9: *Palm* – type of modification



The examined sample of modified tokens suggests that there is a sharp difference in the type of modification each of the two homonyms favours. 84% of modified *palm*₁ tokens were premodified leaving the other types of modification a peripheral role. *Palm*₂, on the other hand, was most frequently postmodified and only occasionally premodified. Simultaneous premodification and postmodification was found to be rare in both homonyms. Despite the fact that no such variation could be discerned in the case of *bank*, it is safe to assume that the type of modification may be relevant for disambiguation of homonyms, albeit not for all and not to the same degree.

3.3.2.1. Means of premodification

A closer look at the individual means of premodification reveals further variation between *palm*₁ and *palm*₂, the difference deriving principally from the most numerous means of premodification. Unlike *palm*₁ which was most frequently premodified by nouns, *palm*₂ showed preference for adjectival premodification. In addition, *palm*₂ never occurred with nominal premodifier in the

examined sample. Table 13 shows the individual structures with examples along with their relative frequency.

Table 13: *Palm* – means of premodification

<i>Palm</i> ₁	noun	50%	coconut palms
	ing-participle	11%	towering palms
	ed-participle	11%	stunted palms
	adjective	8%	the African palm
	adjective + noun	8%	the mysterious Coco-de-Mer palms
	ing-participle + noun	6%	the burgeoning oil palm
	ing-participle + adj.	3%	swaying green palms
	adv. + adjective	3%	a conspicuously tall palm
<i>Palm</i> ₂	adjective	62%	sweaty palms
	adjective + adjective	15%	the podgy little palm
	ed-participle	15%	his clasped palms
	ing-participle	8%	his sweating palms

3.3.2.2. Means of postmodification

According to the distribution in the examined sample, postmodification is at the same time the most frequent type of modification for *palm*₂ and the least frequent for *palm*₁ with only three tokens identified. This disproportion is principally due to two factors. First, the preference of *palm*₁ itself for the function of premodifier renders any postmodification of the noun in such cases stylistically clumsy if not impossible. Second, *palm*₂ seems to favour postmodification due to structural imbalance in the language:

The *bank*₂ of a river ~ the river *bank*₂

The *palm*₂ of one's hand ~ *the hand *palm*₂

The lack of a corresponding structure for the genitive of-phrase in the case of *palm*₂ is responsible for the overall number of postmodified tokens. In fact, 58 out of 60 postmodified occurrences of *palm*₂ in the examined sample were instances of genitive of-phrases such as the following:

(42) She started and looked up, pressing _{NP} (the **palms** of her hands) to her cheeks. (P2#122)

(43) Most are no larger than _{NP} (the **palm** of a man's hand), but even spiders this small can have a deadly poisonous bite. (P2#146)

Postmodification by relative clauses was found to be structurally possible albeit rare in both homonyms with only one token discerned in each case.

3.3.2.3. Means of simultaneous premodification and postmodification

Simultaneous premodification and postmodification was extremely scarce in both *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ making it impossible to make any relevant observations regarding the syntactic behaviour of the nouns in question. In general, however, it can be assumed that there is no significant deviation from the structures described in the preceding paragraphs.

To summarize the above analysis, noun phrases headed by *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ widely differ both in the type and means of modification they tend to contain. If there is some modification, the former typically takes a nominal premodifier while the latter usually occurs with a postmodifying of-phrase.

3.3.2.4. Lexical realization of premodification

Despite the uneven distribution of the types of modification, an examination of the lexical realization of premodification in the selected sample yielded important results. The dividing line between *palm*₁ and *palm*₂, however, is harder to pinpoint than was the case with *bank*.

*Palm*₁, as a plant, easily combines with classifying nouns, various descriptors related to size and colour and participles related to movement or height. The following table presents all the premodifiers found in the sample:

Table 14: *Palm*₁ – lexical realization of premodification

NOUN		type	Coconut, date, oil, sago, wano, parlour
		proper noun	Alexander, Coco-de-mer, Barassus, Babassu
ADJECTIVE	descriptor	evaluative/emotive	fantastic, mysterious
		size/quantity/extent	tall, headless, lofty
		colour	green, lush
	classifier	affiliative	African
-ING PARTICIPLE			swaying, towering, climbing, waving, burgeoning
-ED PARTICIPLE			potted, stunted, agouti-dispersed

The only area that might give rise to ambiguity is, once again, that of evaluative descriptors. Other than that, premodification seems to provide enough lexical information for disambiguation.

Being a meronym of human hand, *palm*₂ co-occurs with adjectives and participles directly related to hands and human body. Table 15 gives the list of all the premodifiers attested in the random sample. What is important to bear in mind is the lack of nominal premodification and lower frequency of premodifying structures in the case of *palm*₂. As noted above, this homonym prefers postmodification to premodification.

Table 15: *Palm*₂ – lexical realization of premodification

ADJECTIVE	descriptor	evaluative/emotive	exquisite
		size/quantity/extent	large, little
			podgy, fleshy
		colour	pink, pinker, pale
		miscellaneous	open, sweaty, soft, ticklish, warm, cool, hot, horny
	strong, wet		
classifier	relational	right	
-ING PARTICIPLE			sweating, upward-facing
-ED PARTICIPLE			outstretched, clasped, calloused

Apart from the very general descriptors and evaluative adjectives, all the other premodifying structures are semantically specific enough to point unequivocally towards the meaning of the homonym.

To summarize, *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ differ most in whether they function as heads or premodifiers and in the type, means and lexical realization of modification. On the other hand, the type of clause elements they tend to occur in holds almost no significant information for disambiguation.

4. Conclusion

The research project has proved all the hypotheses formulated at the outset. The features of context that have been analysed *do* differ for the individual members of selected homonymic pairs. Since even the most restricted definition of context allows a variety of features to be considered, the analysis carried out in the present study has necessarily been selective. The results, nevertheless, provide an interesting demonstration of the way in which individual homonyms are interlinked with specific features of the context they occur in, namely the function of the homonymous lexeme within the immediately superordinate noun phrase, the preference of the homonym for a specific syntactic function on the level of clause and, finally, the type, means and lexical realization of modification of the examined homonym.

All the selected features have turned out to be relevant for disambiguation of the individual members of the examined homonymic pairs, *bank* and *palm*, although to a different degree. Predictably, the most important and often unequivocal clue for disambiguation for both homonymic pairs is the modification of the examined homonym, particularly its lexical realization. The order of relevance of the two remaining contextual features, however, has been found to differ in each case. Where *bank*₁ and *bank*₂ were differentiated to a considerable degree by the syntactic function of clause elements they tended to constitute, *palm*₁ and *palm*₂ showed no such systemic variation. Similarly, the function of *bank*₁ and *bank*₂ within the immediately superordinate noun phrase differed only slightly as opposed to a much greater variation found in the syntactic preferences of *palm*₁ and *palm*₂.

The fact that the relevance of contextual clues for disambiguation varies from one homonym to the next is intimately tied to the semantic structure of each homonym, to its meaning. It is the meaning that both delimits the boundaries of combinatory possibilities for each homonym and that simultaneously lays out a hierarchy arranging these possibilities on a scale of typicality. That this should be so points back to the uniqueness of the relationship between the individual members of each homonymic pair.

The conducted three-tier analysis, then, illustrated the close relationship between each homonym and its context. This relationship is not restricted to the matters of lexical nature as it also affects syntactic preferences of the individual members of homonymic pairs. In effect, what the whole study amounts to is a demonstration of what each lexicographer implies by grouping homonyms under separate headwords: despite the identity of spelling, pronunciation and complete grammatical equivalence, homonyms still remain different words.

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Summary (Zhrnutie v slovenčine)

Bakalárska práca sa zaoberá kontextom diferencujúceho homonyma rovnakého slovného druhu v písanom jazyku. Jej základným zámerom je zmapovať ako a nakoľko sa tento kontext líši pri jednotlivých homonymách, resp. akými spôsobmi môže kontext dopomôcť k jednoznačnému určeniu významu homonyma.

Teoretická časť sa snaží o prehľadnú systematizáciu možných prístupov k homonymii prostredníctvom postupného vymedzovania sa voči širšiemu chápaniu homonymie v prospech chápania užšieho. Za homonymá v užšom zmysle slova považujeme tie lexémy, ktoré majú totožnú zvukovú ale aj pravopisnú (ortografickú) podobu. Lexémy, ktoré sú zhodné len v jednej z týchto foriem, chápeme ako homofóny, resp. homografy.

Ďalej rozdeľujeme homonymá na úplné a čiastočné. Čiastočné homonymá sú zhodné vo výslovnosti a pravopise len v niektorých svojich gramatických tvaroch, bez zhody celej paradigmy. Zväčša ide o prípady slov rozličných slovných druhov, ktoré následkom historického vývoja jazyka nadobudli zhodnú podobu v istých svojich tvaroch. Ide napríklad o anglické *found* – préteritum slovesa nájsť a *found* – holý infinitív slovesa založiť. Ako úplné homonymá chápeme tie lexémy, ktoré sú okrem svojej zvukovej a písomnej podoby zároveň totožné aj vo svojich gramatických kategóriách – sú teda zákonite rovnakého slovného druhu. Typickými príkladmi a zároveň predmetom výskumu v praktickej časti sú nominálne homonymá *bank*₁ (banka) a *bank*₂ (breh), resp. *palm*₁ (palma) a *palm*₂ (dlaň).

Teoretická časť pokračuje vymedzením homonymie a polysémie. Hranicu medzi týmito javmi nechápeme ako ostrú, naopak, homonymiu a polysémiu považujeme za dva extrémny jednej škály. Pre adekvátne určenie toho, o ktorý z týchto javov ide v tom ktorom prípade, považujeme za nutné skombinovať poznatky etymologického charakteru s jazykovým cítením súčasných používateľov jazyka. Záver teoretickej časti tvorí krátka polemika so zvykom podradzovať homonymiu pod širší pojem dvojznačnosť, ktorý jednak neberie do úvahy hľadisko hovoriaceho a jednak zamlčiava úlohu kontextu ako prostriedku jednoznačného určenia významu.

Hlavným cieľom praktickej časti bolo zistiť akým spôsobom a do akej miery sa líši kontext jednotlivých skúmaných homoným *bank* a *palm*. Kontext v tejto bakalárskej práci nechápeme iba ako lexikálne okolie skúmaného slova, ale vnímame ho aj na abstraktnejšej úrovni hĺbkových syntaktických vzťahov. Za účelom zmapovania takto chápaného kontextu bola vykonaná trojstupňová analýza oboch týchto homoným, ktorá pozostávala z troch krokov. Prvý stupeň spočíval v analýze syntaktickej funkcie homonymnej lexémy na úrovni substantívnej frázy. Druhý stupeň analyzoval syntaktickú funkciu vetných členov, ktoré dané homonymum obsahovali. Tretí stupeň pozoroval typ, spôsob a lexikálnu realizáciu modifikácie skúmaných homoným, teda to, s akým typom prívlastkov zvykli kolokovať. Výskumný materiál bol čerpaný z Britského národného korpusu prostredníctvom programu Bonito.

Výsledky analýzy homoným *bank*₁ (banka) a *bank*₂ (breh) potvrdili vybraný smer bádania ako plodný – tieto homonymá vykázali signifikantné rozdiely na každom stupni analýzy. Zatiaľ čo *bank*₂ takmer bez výnimky slúžilo ako riadiaci člen substantívnej frázy, 34 % výskytov *bank*₁ malo funkciu premodifikátora. Schopnosť *bank*₁ fungovať ako syntaktické adjektívum je tak prvou z kontextových indícií, ktoré môžu dopomôcť k správne určenie významu daného homonyma.

Druhý stupeň analýzy odhalil ďalšie rozdiely. Homonymum *bank*₁ sa najčastejšie vyskytovalo vo funkcii podmetu, čo svedčí o častej konateľskej sémantickej role daného substantíva. Na druhej strane *bank*₂ na vetnej rovine najčastejšie fungovalo ako príslovkové určenie miesta. Funkcia predmetu, aj keď druhá najpočetnejšia pre obe homonymá, ukázala pri hlbšej analýze ďalší rozdiel: iba *bank*₁ sa v skúmanej vzorke vyskytlo vo funkcii nepriameho predmetu. Podobne sa dali vysledovať jemné rozdiely v rámci príslovkového určenia miesta, ktoré je štruktúrne možné aj pre *bank*₁. V tomto prípade sa dané homonymá líšia v type predložiek, s ktorými kolokujú.

Tretí stupeň poskytol najjednoduchšie odlišenie homoným *bank*₁ a *bank*₂. Aj keď sa hypotézy o rozdielnych preferenciách jednotlivých homoným čo do typu a prostriedkov modifikácie nepotvrdili, lexikálna realizácia prívlastkov podľa očakávaní často stačila pre jednoznačné určenie významu homonyma.

Analogickým spôsobom boli analyzované homonymá *palm₁* (palma) a *palm₂* (dlaň). V tomto prípade priniesol prvý stupeň analýzy výrazne rozdielne výsledky: *palm₁* najčastejšie slúžilo v substantívnej fráze ako premodifikátor, kým *palm₂* sa v tejto funkcii vyskytovalo len sporadicky a len v špecializovaných kontextoch. Za vysokú frekvenciu *palm₁* vo funkcii syntaktického adjektíva môže jednak častý výskyt štruktúry *palm tree*, jednak množstvo vlastných podstatných mien, ktoré *palm₁* spoluvytvára ako *Palm Beach* atď. *Palm₂*, na druhej strane, štandardne fungovalo ako riadiaci člen.

Druhý stupeň analýzy neodhalil výraznejšie rozdiely medzi homonymami *palm₁* a *palm₂*. Obe slúžili približne rovnako často vo funkciách príslovkového určenia, podmetu i predmetu. Jediný relevantný rozdiel spočíval v nezvyčajne častom výskyte homonyma *palm₂* ako podmetu nefinitných viet a neslovesných príslovkových viet (resp. jeho častom fungovaní ako doplnok podmetu).

Tretí stupeň analýzy homonym *palm₁* a *palm₂* potvrdil hypotézy o preferenciách jednotlivých homonym v rámci typu a prostriedku modifikácie, ktoré sa zdali byť vyvrátené analýzou homonyma *bank*. Kým *palm₁* jednoznačne uprednostňovalo premodifikáciu (zhodný prívlastok), *palm₂* sa najčastejšie vyskytovalo s postmodifikáciou (nezhodným prívlastkom). Podobne sa líšili aj prostriedky premodifikácie: *palm₁* najčastejšie kolokovalo s nominálnym premodifikátorom, zatiaľ čo *palm₂* sa vyskytovalo prevažne s adjektívom. Napokon, lexikálna realizácia modifikácie opäť vo väčšine prípadov stačila na jednoznačné určenie významu daného homonyma.

Implicitný predpoklad o sieti kontextových indícií zabraňujúcich dvojznačnosti, z ktorého vychádzala táto štúdia, sa ukázal byť oprávnený. Homonymá sú skutočne úzko previazané s prvkami kontextu, v ktorom sa vyskytujú a to nie len na úrovni lexikálnej ale aj syntaktickej. Bakalárska práca teda ukázala a explikovala to, čo zostavovatelia slovníkov naznačujú radením homonym pod osobitné slovníkové heslá, t. j. napriek zhode vo výslovnosti, pravopise i gramatických kategóriách sú homonymá rozličné slová.

Appendices

The following list presents the totality of research material analysed in the present study. Tokens of each homonym have been divided into modified and unmodified occurrences. The first letter in the system of numbering signifies whether the excerpt contains the lexical form *bank* or *palm*, the following number specifies which homonym is meant (*bank₁* or *bank₂*, *palm₁* or *palm₂*). Those excerpts that have been used as example sentences in the research project are printed in bold followed by a number that marks their order of appearance in the study.

BANK₁ - UNMODIFIED

- (B1#1) **Although the < banks(1)> will begin to present their arguments today , Mr Scrivener said : ` This court is not concerned with private rights. (13)**
- (B1#2) They must have been filled in at the < bank(1)> either by Mr Hatton himself or else by the cashier who was attending to him . '
- (B1#3) ` Would you be in the < bank(1)> or that ? his father probed .
- (B1#4) **Giving < banks(1)> and building societies the right to handle conveyancing might not make the service cheaper , but the competition should mean that it was done better . (16)**
- (B1#5) To hell and back via < Bank(1)> Breakdowns , queues , filth , cancellations -- even the escalators do n't work .
- (B1#6) Of course , if you are financing the purchase through a < Bank(1)> or Building Society , a valuation report will be commissioned and you receive a courtesy copy in most instances .
- (B1#7) People rushed to convert their < bank(1)> deposits into cash .
- (B1#8) **The fall in the Tokyo stockmarket since the second half of 1989 has hurt the < banks(1)> , by reducing the value of their capital . (11)**
- (B1#9) According to the capital-adequacy regime negotiated under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basle , < banks(1)> must have capital equal to at least 8% of their assets (weighted according to their riskiness) by , in Japan 's case , March 1993 .
- (B1#10) As bad loans proliferate , investors are less willing to buy < bank(1)> debt and equity , making capital scarcer .
- (B1#11) <Banks(1)> made provisions of up to around 70% against total third-world loans , and assumed they would get tax relief as if they had actually lost money .
- (B1#12) In practice this means they can borrow more cheaply than < banks(1)> and thrifts which , being unable to compete with them , have increasingly decided to join them .
- (B1#13) A new generation of canny investors who have inherited family fortunes will quickly switch < banks(1)> if they think they are getting a raw deal .

- (B1#14) ASK any hard-headed financier , and he will tell you that debt relief never works : public money given to help struggling debtor nations will end up in the hands of the lenders -- the < banks(1)> whose over-readiness to lend helped to land the debtors in trouble in the first place .
- (B1#15) From 1950 until 1970 , however , most American firms borrowed chiefly from < banks(1)> .
- (B1#16) These proposed innovatory Keynesian policies were distinct from the economic policies of the Labour and Conservative parties , for they demanded the use of < bank(1)> credit , the ending of private land ownership , and the use of public works programmes to swallow up over half a million unemployed over a short period of time .
- (B1#17) The influx of \$500,000 to \$1m a month -- some funnelled through secret < bank(1)> accounts in Panama and elsewhere -- has reportedly helped double the contras ' numbers (to more than 16,000 men) and upgrade their arsenal .
- (B1#18) Mr Ronson , 52 , told a meeting of < banks(1)> in the City that the privately-owned Heron has been hit by falling property values and the recession . (17)**
- (B1#19) The simultaneous plunges in share and property prices have weakened < banks(1)> ' capital ratios so drastically that no single Japanese bank boasts a Triple A credit rating . (5)**
- (B1#20) Like so many fellow developers only the embrace of its < banks(1)> keeps it alive .
- (B1#21) LIKE other companies that presume to tell others their business -- < banks(1)> , advertising agencies and so on -- management consultants have a poor reputation for running their own affairs .
- (B1#22) Island fraudsters feel heat Wave of arrests to follow < banks(1)> inquiry by British police
- (B1#23) According to one French banker , the soft-loan proposal , if agreed , would open a new front in the < bank(1)> 's financing of reform in the east .
- (B1#24) As every < bank(1)> holiday weekend demonstrates , our love affair with the car shows no sign of abating , whatever environmentalists may hope .
- (B1#25) They may , for instance , assign the proceeds of a Credit to the < bank(1)> to gain an increase in overdraft facilities or an exporter will ask his bank to issue a Credit to his supplier -- an arrangement known as a ` Back-to-Back ' Credit .
- (B1#26) ` Then it might have been from a < bank(1)> loan that Andrew raised privately . '
- (B1#27) In 1949 , he had become a Jordanian citizen and in 1954 secured some family money that had been locked in Jaffa < bank(1)> accounts , making him ` not a rich man , but living ' .
- (B1#28) You can always do your own survey , even though your < bank(1)> or building society will insist on its own mortgage survey .
- (B1#29) Despite great efforts to ` bottle up ' sources of funds within regional boundaries , some < banks(1)> find themselves with excess liquidity which they are not allowed to use

for expanding credits to local enterprises , and this has led to some inter-regional flows of bank funds (and to the uncontrolled expansion of bank lending to firms such as Agrokomerc) .

(B1#30) OUR < BANK(1)> CHARGES EXPLAINED

(B1#31) Where loans are eligible , effective monthly repayments can be reduced accordingly in the same way as most < Bank(1)> or Building Society mortgages operate , giving you the benefits of tax relief straight away .

(B1#32) Bills , while being a relatively liquid asset , generate some income for a < bank(1)> .

(B1#33) The 10 per cent liquid assets ratio requirement prevents further deposit creation ; the < bank(1)> must acquire additional liquid assets to create more deposits .

(B1#34) In the above example fresh cash (£100) might come into the banking system because the central bank issued more < bank(1)> notes to enable the government to meet its expenditure .

(B1#35) Corporate advisory services : < Banks(1)> are prepared to give advice on mergers , acquisitions or raising new finance .

(B1#36) Again this involves < banks(1)> in the provision of trade credit (loans) .

(B1#37) A considerable proportion of euro-credit lending takes this form but the granting of large loans of over \$50m has encouraged < banks(1)> to provide funds via loan syndication .

(B1#38) ` I was once £400 lying in your < bank(1)> account collecting interest -- see how I 've grown .

(B1#39) Even if you can drive you may not always have or have use of a car , but you will always need to reach the shops , go to the < bank(1)> , to the doctor 's , and so on .

(B1#40) The common use of bearer shares outside the UK exacerbates the lack of information on ownership and also increases the power of depositories that are often < banks(1)> , especially in the Netherlands and Germany .

(B1#41) As the spot was popular with August < Bank(1)> holidaymakers , he chose the Sunday nearest to the holiday for the first service .

(B1#42) Apart from dealing with the matter of the will if one was made , it may be agreed , if your parent wishes , that he should also take on the responsibility for contacting various persons and organisations : the < bank(1)> , to arrange for money to be available to her pending the settlement of her husband 's affairs ; her husband 's employer and Trade Union branch secretary , or the secretary of any professional association to which he belonged ; his insurance company ; the Department of Health and Social Security , to obtain forms for claiming the death grant and the widow 's pension ; the Inland Revenue , if her husband was still paying income tax ; the Building Society , the mortgagor (or landlord if she and her husband lived in rented property) and any other person or organisation concerned .

(B1#43) Unaware he had obtained a new exit visa , Pyle waited till the following morning , then asked his < bank(1)> staff in the Dharram office to check around the city and find out what Laing was doing there .

- (B1#44) He listened soberly and with growing dismay to what the young < bank(1)> officer from Jeddah had to say , and scanned the computer printouts across his desk with a practised eye .
- (B1#45) Do n't be afraid to cash in policies -- < banks(1)> and financial institutions are n't always as safe as houses .
- (B1#46) The < banks(1)> are businesses too and we do not want to see them closed down . ' (1)**
- (B1#47) Middle-class values and a middle-class < bank(1)> balance do not in themselves guarantee a man any specific social status , however .
- (B1#48) If a member or firm changes < bank(1)> branch , the mandate , on request to the bank , will be transferred to the new branch .
- (B1#49) This can be done , for example , if the company acquires a source of income , such as opening a < bank(1)> deposit account .
- (B1#50) I began by noting that in 1987 building societies were at the forefront of financial sector reporting , but the influence , in particular , of the EC has narrowed the gap over the past five years , so that the rules applicable to < banks(1)> (The Companies Act 1985 (Bank Accounts) Regulations 1991) and building societies (the 1992 regulations) are now very much in line .
- (B1#51) I am an advocate of concentrating money market business rather than spreading it among a large number of < banks(1)> ; so long as banks know that they are in competition it does not matter if they are competing with two or three others , or 50 : if they do not offer the best rate they will not get the business . (9)**
- (B1#52) Bank-Chequer also checks < bank(1)> interest charges .
- (B1#53) There were also considerable unexplained amounts being paid into his < bank(1)> account that the inspector thought might be derived from the company .
- (B1#54) If a correct subjective attitude to credit costs is taken to embrace all the factors relating to credit terms , and not just APR , then it would be difficult to quarrel with the general accuracy of this overall ranking (except perhaps that < bank(1)> loans have been labelled ` expensive ' more often than their true cost would deserve) .
- (B1#55) The report says that one in 10 customers were charged incorrectly by their < bank(1)> or building society , one in five had wrangles over standing orders and one in seven had money incorrectly removed from their accounts .
- (B1#56) Dutta opened a Swiss < bank(1)> account in the front company 's name , into which Guppy transferred almost 500,000 , he said . (2)**
- (B1#57) Your < bank(1)> balance might be given a pleasant surprise .
- (B1#58) Forecast for the final day of the August < Bank(1)> Holiday -- yes , you 've guessed it : Wet and windy .
- (B1#59) As the season draws to a thrilling climax , with Swansea and Llanelli both bearing down on a possible league and cup double , Pontypridd and Newport get their chance to

- throw a spanner in the works at the < Bank(1)> Holiday back-to-back Schweppes Cup semi-finals at the Cardiff Arms Park .
- (B1#60) Naturally , there was enough money for Ago ...; money , money , money ...; not a squeak out of the < bank(1)> manager that week .
- (B1#61) By this time , some are up to 14" -- but because the original outlay on stock did n't break the < bank(1)> , Ken can offer them remarkably reasonably-priced .
- (B1#62) It ensured that the Delaware law was partly scrapped in November 1991 , and is still trying to reduce the < banks(1)> ' remaining powers , particularly in reinsurance .
- (B1#63) Another worker -- off sick after being the victim of a hit-and-run accident -- was also made redundant by the < bank(1)> , the NatWest , according to the main banking union . (19)**
- (B1#64) From the following information prepare a bank reconciliation statement as at 31 March : the < bank(1)> statement shows a credit balance of ?298.75 .
- (B1#65) <Banks(1)> , the armed forces , universities and religious organizations attract those seeking structure .
- (B1#66) Nature of operations The < Bank(1)> lends on a commercial basis (although loans usually have a grace period of five years before repayments) since the intention is to supplement private finance , not compete with it .
- (B1#67) The larger finance houses were expected to adhere to a slightly lower reserve ratio than the < banks(1)> (10 per cent rather than 12.5 per cent) but the reserve asset requirements would be the same as for the banks .
- (B1#68) Aside from the < bank(1)> , there exists a buoyant free market in lending money and the lenders make a good living out of it .
- (B1#69) Both are open Monday to Saturday (except < Bank(1)> Holidays) , normally from 9am to 6pm .
- (B1#70) An ex-workmate of Webster 's in a Yorkshire chocolate factory , Simmons looks more like a sober < bank(1)> clerk with his tinges of grey and quiet manners .
- (B1#71) Nor are there likely to be any surviving family snapshots of the Bean Street < Bank(1)> Holiday stabbing affray .
- (B1#72) If you incur bank charges , some < banks(1)> operate a slightly cheaper tariff for direct debits because they are more easily handled .
- (B1#73) you are only entitled to spend the amount of money that you have put into the current account : If you spend more , you are spending the < bank(1)> 's money .
- (B1#74) The Ombudsman is independent of the < banks(1)> and is responsible to and independent Council .
- (B1#75) The processing of cheques has traditionally proved an expensive business for both < bank(1)> and customer .

(B1#76) The < banks(1)> developed a new role as providers of financial services , such as arranging leveraged buyouts , marketing commercial paper for corporate clients or advising LDCs on their rescheduling strategy . (7)

(B1#77) Clara was astonished ; she could compare the room to nothing in her experience , nothing at all , unless it were perhaps to those studiously , tediously visited ancient homes which she had been round on various < bank(1)> holidays during her childhood .

(B1#78) You can get onto the market by cheque , or do a telegraphic transfer from your < bank(1)> to ours , or I can send round a bike ...;

(B1#79) The wife contended that her execution of the charge had been procured by undue influence on the part of her husband , acting as agent of the < bank(1)> .

(B1#80) The plaintiffs obtained an injunction in the High Court prohibiting the < bank(1)> from producing the documents to the New York court or to third parties .

(B1#81) The < Bank(1)> shall not grant an application unless satisfied that the criteria specified in Schedule 3 to this Act are fulfilled with respect to the applicant . (14)

(B1#82) `Any officer , servant or agent of the < Bank(1)> may , on producing if required evidence of his authority , enter any premises occupied by a person on whom a notice has been served under section 39 above for the purpose of obtaining there the information or documents required by that notice and of exercising the powers conferred by subsection (5) of that section .

(B1#83) I was also aware of certain information recently imparted to the < Bank(1)> on the subject matter of the investigation of the defendants (to which I referred in my first affidavit) by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and , in addition , certain information which had been obtained by the Bank in the course of its previous supervision on the [defendants] .

(B1#84) Mr. Barnes ' affidavit showed no more than that the < Bank(1)> might exercise their own supervisory function once they had the result of the Federal Reserve Board inquiry in their hands , so that supervision was no more than a secondary purpose which did not qualify .

(B1#85) On our number line Paul 's account shows this : Starting from " " the moves are +56 then +12 for money paid the < bank(1)> . (18)

(B1#86) This way , I live cheap and put some money in the < bank(1)> every week .

(B1#87) To protect the < bank(1)> as a secured party , as well as third party creditors and purchasers of the goods covered by the bill of lading , the information must become public , and acquire the legal status of public notice .

(B1#88) <Bank(1)> managers and accountants tried to depress Finch , but for all the limbo he was in , his spirits were kept up by the strongest curiosity to see what would happen next .

(B1#89) For FT-SE 100 futures , clearing house members can choose to meet their initial margin obligations by depositing UK Treasury bills or < bank(1)> guarantees with the clearing house (Bassett , 1987) .

- (B1#90) Her own grandfather had regarded doctors as tradespeople and would not have dreamed of asking one to dinner , but most people below the rank of < bank(1)> manager treated doctors with awe and respect , calling them ` Doctor ' all the time .
- (B1#91) In addition , the increased proportion of small or newly established companies may have boosted the number of liquidations , since both tend to rely heavily on < bank(1)> finance .
- (B1#92) THIS ARRANGEMENT WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL YOU TELL YOUR < BANK(1)> TO STOP PAYMENT .
- (B1#93) ` I ca n't take to him ; he seems a shifty customer to me , ' was the < bank(1)> manager 's verdict .
- (B1#94) He does n't have to work , and he 's got a lot of money in the < bank(1)> .
- (B1#95) the < Bank(1)> is now seen very much more as a bank to save with and a good place to go for a mortgage .
- (B1#96) But after a few compliments lobbed in the direction of the < Bank(1)> came the sting.
- (B1#97) Dave happened to take a telephone call from a British Rail official who wanted to know if the < Bank(1)> could provide a counselling service for workers facing redundancy . (15)**
- (B1#98) The < banks(1)> and cuttings have been left ` wild ' for so long that they are rich in plant life with tremendous variation which is reflected in the 60 different bird species that may be seen along the line .
- (B1#99) I was lucky in meeting a cab as I left the < bank(1)> , and I went back to my anonymous room in Peel Square .
- (B1#100) The monetary sector Until November 1981 the ` banking sector ' comprised all < banks(1)> in the UK which were required to observe the minimum reserve asset ratio imposed by the Competition and Credit Control arrangements of 1971 , together with the discount houses and the Banking Department of the Bank of England .
- (B1#101) Its functions can be divided into those which are required by its role as banker to the government and those which it performs as banker to the < banks(1)> .
- (B1#102) The < Bank(1)> , in its daily dealings , attempts to reconcile these two separate objectives .
- (B1#103) The second development in which the < banks(1)> have been implicated is the growth of the ` venture capital ' industry .
- (B1#104) Table 17.5 shows the growth of consumer credit since 1987 (note that lending on mortgages by building societies and < banks(1)> is excluded) .
- (B1#105) The current arrangement is that the < Bank(1)> will support the discount market by dealing rather than lending .

(B1#106) The powers of the < Bank(1)> to influence conditions in financial markets and the behaviour of institutions are considerable and derive principally from three functions . (6)

(B1#107) The < Bank(1)> 's balance sheet has also contracted : the fall in liabilities (bankers ' deposits) being matched by reduced assets (notes and coin) .

(B1#108) When their cheques are cleared our < bank(1)> will have fewer securities but more operational balances to its credit and its position will have improved .

(B1#109) In accepting a building society deposit as a substitute for a bank deposit , the customer may well have put that < bank(1)> deposit into more active circulation .

(B1#110) The < Bank(1)> states that there is no attempt to undermine existing agreement and that its proposals can be viewed as a reasonable basis to provide permanent employment for all members in the long term temporary staff category .

(B1#111) Where now are the < Bank(1)> 's commitments to the unemployed in this economy ?

(B1#112) As a result the < banks(1)> found themselves in a quandary -- they had lent vast sums of money which could neither be repaid nor return interest .

(B1#113) Will he confirm that Britain , with eight < bank(1)> holidays , has fewer national public holidays than any other European Community country ?

(B1#114) I have played my part in defending the role of < banks(1)> and the necessary role that they have , but I find myself a little outflanked by the new enthusiasm .

(B1#115) As well as the Share Information Office , some 150 organisations , including < banks(1)> and building societies , are turning their combined 10,000 outlets into ` share shops ' for the sale .

BANK₁ - MODIFIED

(B1#116) The Bank of England is understood to be keeping a watch as discussions continue between Eurotunnel and its four agent < banks(1)> , which include the Midland and National Westminster .

(B1#117) Barrister David Ashton , acting for the liquidators of the Isle of Man Savings and Investment < Bank(1)> , told the court that good news was on the way for the mostly small depositors , many of whom lost their life savings when the Douglas-based bank collapsed seven years ago .

(B1#118) The second slice of the The < Bank(1)> of Yokohama 's ` excess ' stake has been placed .

(B1#119) The leading US < bank(1)> is leaving its City headquarters in Wolgate House .

(B1#120) The failure was not just one of execution , nor even one of mistaken concept ; it was more the product of a profound ambivalence in the relationship between the World < Bank(1)> and the government .

(B1#121) Its aim , with the likely support of West Germany and the Commission President , Mr Jacques Delors , will be to ensure that institutions of democratic accountability are

- developed in parallel with the supra-national instruments of economic and monetary policy-making like the proposed central < bank(1)> .
- (B1#122) The agreement on a supranational < Bank(1)> of Europe , for which a US and Japanese input would be invited , to help Eastern Europe was announced by the French Foreign Minister Mr Roland Dumas .
- (B1#123) After a period of exceptionally rapid growth in lending , British < banks(1)> too have had to make big provisions for bad debts ; defaults are growing faster than during the recession of 1980-81 .
- (B1#124) IF THE past is any guide , America 's 10,000 independent < banks(1)> will number nearer 6,000 before the decade is out .
- (B1#125) Last year 169 American < banks(1)> , with \$16 billion-worth of assets , failed ; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation now has some 1,100 rickety banks under observation .
- (B1#126) IN 1988 regulators from the dozen richest countries devised a new set of capital standards for commercial < banks(1)> .
- (B1#127) Since March 20th , when the < Bank(1)> of Japan raised its discount rate by a further 1% (to 5.25%) , the banks have been warning corporate customers that loans will now cost more than 7% .
- (B1#128) Regulators worry that mergers of two large , weak < banks(1)> might just create one weak giant bank .
- (B1#129) Only 3% of all Californian banks ' \$260 billion in loans are problem ones , as against 6.4% of New York < banks(1)> ' \$480 billion .
- (B1#130) In a way , its function was similar to that of a Japanese main < bank(1)> or of Pierpont Morgan in his prime .
- (B1#131) In corporate finance , the conventional view in America and Britain still is that Japanese firms rely for most of their money on friendly < banks(1)> that they have been wining and dining for years .
- (B1#132) Investment < banks(1)> too are starting to publish opinions on credit , just as they do on equities .
- (B1#133) The European < bank(1)> is looking at the use of soft loans to supplement the 10 billion Ecus (?7.1 billion) it has to commit to reform in the region .
- (B1#134) JACQUES Attali says the cost of the European < Bank(1)> For Reconstruction & Development 's first annual meeting in Budapest was ?715,000 -- at least , that was the budgeted figure .
- (B1#135) Nicephore Soglo , a former World < Bank(1)> administrator , was elected by the delegates as interim Prime Minister , with a brief to steer the country through an 11-month transitional period to elections in 1991 .
- (B1#136) THERMOMAX : Dr. Faramarz Mahdjuri , centre , managing director of Thermomax who won Category A , with Tony Hopkins of the IDB , left , and Sam Torrens of Northern < Bank(1)> .

- (B1#137) Aside from employing field officers who go out on to the streets , intelligence agencies gobble up an incredible amount of technically skilled manpower , simply to run their huge < banks(1)> of computers , and large numbers of foreign-speaking translators .
- (B1#138) First , The World < Bank(1)> estimates that between 90 and 95 per cent of public investment in agriculture since World War II in Mexico and Peru has been in irrigated agriculture , and practically none in watershed management .
- (B1#139) An example comes from Williams (1981 , p.23) when he discusses the beneficiaries of a large World < Bank(1)> project in Nigeria : ` these rich beneficiaries are drawn from army officers , government officials , contractors , merchants and members of the office-holding aristocracy , who purchase land in anticipation of benefits from the project and from cheap bank credits ' .
- (B1#140) To a considerable extent , each republican or provincial national < bank(1)> acts autonomously , and keeps a watchful eye on the financial position of its own republic or province .
- (B1#141) These deposits were accepted by the banks and were lent , interest-free , to the National < Bank(1)> in exchange for interest-free loans in dinars .
- (B1#142) You can use any of over 5,000 cash dispensers because Barclays belongs to one of the largest networks of these machines together with Lloyds , The Royal < Bank(1)> of Scotland and the Bank of Scotland .
- (B1#143) Apply for Lloyds < Bank(1)> Accident Cashguard before the close date shown on your Application Form , and these two handsome watches will be yours -- entirely free .
- (B1#144) Thirdly , a government through its central < bank(1)> (or monetary authority) not only controls the supply of notes and coin but can also instruct banks to curtail their lending and thus their deposit or money creation capacity .
- (B1#145) February 1989 saw a giant step forward for the Amazonian Indians in their fight against the Brazilian government and the World < Bank(1)> .
- (B1#146) It seemed a silly thing to cheer about and Anna remained sitting on the floor until a group of older boys appeared with musical instruments which they took to a < bank(1)> of seats at the far end .
- (B1#147) The mortgage debt had grown so fast , explained Robin Leigh-Pemberton , Governor of the < Bank(1)> of England in June 1990 , and was both a symptom and a cause of a wider cultural change in Britain 's society .
- (B1#148) Despitte this limitation , A Full Service < Bank(1)> is well-written and largely accurate .
- (B1#149) ` In the space of two years , we moved from a domestic merchant < bank(1)> with 500 people , all of whom knew each other very well , to an organisation with nearly 3,000 people spread all over the world , ' says Mr Reed .
- (B1#150) Lord Justice Bingham has dismissed criticism of BCCI auditors Price Waterhouse over the potential conflicts of interest engendered by the various roles that the firm played on behalf of the < Bank(1)> of England in the run-up to the bank 's collapse .

- (B1#151) As many Co-ops will cash Co-op < bank(1)> cheques , people can get cash during shop hours instead of being restricted to bank hours .
- (B1#152) ONE of Britain 's big < banks(1)> is to axe dozens of branches with the loss of 300 jobs .
- (B1#153) You come to us at First National < Bank(1)> for a loan .
- (B1#154) Whether you buy gas from us or not , the Resource of British Gas is a vast < bank(1)> of knowledge for you to draw on .
- (B1#155) ` We are working with both commercial and investment < banks(1)> in terms of evaluating the alternatives available to us . '
- (B1#156) Kontrax Holdings Ltd , Kontrax Telecom Plc and Kontrax Office Systems Plc have accumulated short term debts totalling \$53m and have called in the financial consultants Banker RT to manage discussions with their two main creditors , the Hungarian Credit < Bank(1)> and Postabank .
- (B1#157) It argues that even though the Italian authorities may no longer bail out any old < bank(1)> that gets into trouble , the likelihood of government support for big banks has not changed enough to affect its ratings .
- (B1#158) On this occasion the < Bank(1)> of Ireland refused to accept this Independent Third Party decision and has now appealed the case to the Circuit Court .
- (B1#159) German companies have on occasion preferred to give business to the big universal < banks(1)> that are their biggest shareholders than to more competitive foreign firms .
- (B1#160) Located mainly in Italy 's wealthy north , most act as regional < banks(1)> , but many operate nationally and even internationally .
- (B1#161) Most of the big commercial < banks(1)> are owned by the state , either through IRI (Credito Italiano , Banca Commerciale Italiana) or through the Treasury (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro) .
- (B1#162) The < Bank(1)> of England is struggling to finance a budget deficit running at 8% of GDP .
- (B1#163) The tangled affairs of the < Bank(1)> of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) continue to damage its reputation as a bank supervisor (see box on next page) .
- (B1#164) Central < banks(1)> require reserves of international liquidity for two reasons : to support the domestic exchange rate in foreign exchange markets ; and to meet the possibility that in any given time-period payment to foreigners will exceed receipts .
- (B1#165) More recently the relative stability of the EMS currencies (including the more vulnerable Italian lira) has been a result of not only exchange rate intervention by Community central < banks(1)> but also coordinated interest rate adjustments under the September 1987 agreement , intended to strengthen the operational mechanisms of the system .
- (B1#166) These factors , he argues , created a situation where many clearing < banks(1)> were well placed to expand .

- (B1#167) When < Bank(1)> of England supremo Robin Leigh-Pemberton suggested that mortgage lending should have an upper limit cut-off , he was n't quoting official government policy .
- (B1#168) Midland < bank(1)> has its own Customer Code and will always do everything it can to maintain the standards set out in the Code .
- (B1#169) The Home Management Protection Plan has been specially designed for Midland < Bank(1)> Home Management Account customers by Midland Bank Insurance Services Limited -- the Bank 's insurance broking subsidiary .
- (B1#170) This fee , which includes the fee to be paid to the foreign < bank(1)> , is added to the value of the transaction when we convert it into sterling .
- (B1#171) In the 1970s , as a result of the Federal Court desegregation rulings , individual Partnerships were established between the Boston schools and leading companies such as John Hancock Insurance , New England Telephones and the < Bank(1)> of Boston .
- (B1#172) This net income represents the profits , fees and commissions that UK-based < banks(1)> , finance houses , insurance companies and related activities receive from their international business .
- (B1#173) They make good employees for ` us ' : a transfer has now occurred , for the pronoun now refers to commercial enterprises , financed by the World < Bank(1)> .
- (B1#174) The resources of the Peasant < Bank(1)> were expanded , making funds available for peasants to purchase land from the nobility .
- (B1#175) The funds used in and accruing from these transactions were debited and credited to accounts of the taxpayer bank with overseas < banks(1)> and it was the profits from these transactions which the commissioner sought to tax .
- (B1#176) Where Her Majesty 's Government is dealing with the foreign government on a normal government to government basis as the government of the relevant foreign state , it is unlikely in the extreme that the inference that the foreign government is the government of that state will be capable of being rebutted and questions of public policy and considerations of the interrelationship of the judicial and executive arms of government may be paramount : see *The Arantzazu Mendi* [1939] A.C. 256 , 264 and *Gur Corporation v. Trust < Bank(1)> of Africa Ltd.* [1987] Q.B .
- (B1#177) (*Joint Administrators*) v. < Bank(1)> of Credit and Commerce International S.A. [1991] Ch. 90 , C.A. considered .
- (B1#178) (*Joint Administrators*) v. < Bank(1)> of Credit and Commerce International S.A. [1991] Ch. 90 ; [1990] 3 W.L.R. 574 ; [1991] 1 All E.R.
- (B1#179) By means of the CKR 's ` no disp ' clause the shipper-consignor agreed to a known (although not widely used) method of creating a security interest , i.e. , the conveyance of its negative possessory right to a consignee who was either an issuing or confirming < bank(1)> .
- (B1#180) The UK allows short selling after a downward price movement (< Bank(1)> of England , 1988) .

- (B1#181) Other posts he has held include Bank of England (1974-) ; seconded to the IMF , Washington , from 1981-83 as alternate Executive Director ; and Head of Economics Division , < Bank(1)> of England , 1983-90 .
- (B1#182) The event is generously sponsored by Lloyds < Bank(1)> plc .
- (B1#183) In 1821 he joined in partnership with John Beckinton of Newcastle and set up an office at 14 Salthouse Lane , next door to the Hull branch of the < Bank(1)> of England .
- (B1#184) THE Royal < Bank(1)> has commissioned a major work of art for Drummond House.
- (B1#185) THERE were smiles all round when entertainer Gary Wilmot appeared as the star guest at a luncheon at Edinburgh Zoo for the Royal < Bank(1)> 's top young environmentalists .
- (B1#186) ` The only losers in this transaction are the larger regional < banks(1)> , because they now have another competitor of significant size .
- (B1#187) During a visit to Plymouth , Mass. , in April , Royal Bank Vice Chairman Charles Winter said the deal fits nicely with what the parent < bank(1)> is looking for in its growth plan .
- (B1#188) A Royal < Bank(1)> of Scotland Access or Visa credit card is convenient , flexible and safer than carrying cash .
- (B1#189) Whichever Royal < Bank(1)> of Scotland sponsored event you are attending or indeed participating in , we hope , above all , that you enjoy it .
- (B1#190) If you qualify , a simple certificate , available at any Royal < Bank(1)> of Scotland branch , will need to be completed and returned to your branch .
- (B1#191) " Sir Geoffrey is chairman of the London Metropolitan < Bank(1)> , the biggest of the clearing banks . "
- (B1#192) The data are held on a branch-by-branch basis , and are accessible to regional < banks(1)> and TSB Group Central Executive .
- (B1#193) Within that , the most remarkable expansion is that of the Japanese < banks(1)> .
- (B1#194) According to the < Bank(1)> of England , by the second quarter of 1992 around 876,000 households faced a situation where house price falls had reduced the value of their home to below the value of their outstanding mortgage .
- (B1#195) On a simple view , the Treasury , as a government department , formulates the financial policy which it wishes to see pursued and the < Bank(1)> of England decides upon the appropriate technical means of carrying out that policy and is responsible for putting it into effect .
- (B1#196) The largest foreign banks are American or Japanese owned and the < Bank(1)> of England Quarterly Bulletin provides detailed information on each of the various sub-categories .
- (B1#197) It includes < banks(1)> which , although British owned , conduct most of their business overseas ; it also includes wholesale banking subsidiaries of the retail banks .

- (B1#198) Suppose now that it lends 90 per cent of that deposit in sterling to a UK resident who spends it in such a way that it is redeposited with the UK bank ; also that the remaining 10 per cent is held by the overseas < bank(1)> as an interest-bearing sterling deposit with the UK bank .
- (B1#199) It should be emphasised that we are providing a service complementary to that of merchant < banks(1)> ; they do not normally have the resources to do it themselves .
- (B1#200) Nicephore Soglo , a former World < Bank(1)> administrator , was elected by the delegates as interim Prime Minister , with a brief to steer the country through an 11-month transitional period to elections in 1991 .

BANK₂ - UNMODIFIED

- (B2#1) Most matches went ahead in the central Midlands although road and < bank(2)> conditions were bad which lead to low turnouts . (4)**
- (B2#2) He saluted a little man in tight trousers and a yachting cap , standing by a boat pulled up on the < bank(2)> .
- (B2#3) He turned to Marie , who was sitting on the top of the < bank(2)> , just above him .
- (B2#4) This is 48142 steadily climbing the < bank(2)> with an up ballast train .
- (B2#5) Along the < banks(2)> the dark green tangle of mangrove had given way to tall jungle.
- (B2#6) Mariana was halfway over the < bank(2)> . (3)**
- (B2#7) No one would travel in that manner who could help it -- who had time to go leisurely over hills and between hedges , instead of through tunnels and between < banks(2)> ; at least those who would , have no sense of beauty so acute that we need to consult it at the station .
- (B2#8) Trees were cleared from the < banks(2)> , and raised flood-banks were built out of the dredged material alongside the stream course .
- (B2#9) It sculptures caves in its < banks(2)> as it falls into a deep ravine , and becomes sedate only in its later stages as it leaves its dale to lose its identity in the River Lune .
- (B2#10) Before returning , a look down into the tremendous ravine of Ling Gill below the bridge will reveal a most impressive scene , the beck hurrying along a bouldery bed fringed by trees and cliffs on its way to join the Ribble ; several minor caves have been found and explored along its < banks(2)> but the rough terrain is a deterrent to walkers who prefer to travel sedately .
- (B2#11) Only fifty yards further upstream I find a smooth glide along my own < bank(2)> that looks as though it should hold a few chub .
- (B2#12) ` I am going to arrange a van to transport that fish to Berkeley so get it up on the < bank(2)> . '
- (B2#13) They made camp at the top of a < bank(2)> by a fallen tree . (10)**
- (B2#14) One by one the men emerged from the huts or appeared among the trees on the top of the < bank(2)> .
- (B2#15) Clear confusion reigned in their instinctive minds , and while they dithered on the < banks(2)> , the water rose behind them , cutting off retreat .
- (B2#16) As they turned from the < bank(2)> to approach the farm , round the edge of the Long Meadow , he took her hand , and drew her to a standstill .
- (B2#17) Giving her the full length of the halter , he allowed her down to the < bank(2)> , to drink her fill from the water .

- (B2#18) An RSPCA inspector was hailed a hero after the River Teifi broke its < banks(2)> to pour through farmland near Newcastle Emlyn , Dyfed .
- (B2#19) The river needs to be deep enough for the otters to swim and catch fish , the dog otter eating two or three pounds of fish every day , it needs to have thick covering of vegetation along the < banks(2)> and above all , the water must be clean , fresh and not polluted in any way .
- (B2#20) Deeper and deeper he dug , following the tunnel into the < bank(2)> .
- (B2#21) The dogfood rolled down the < bank(2)> and PLOONK ! into the water .
- (B2#22) But it came too late for him to do anything about it , for when he straightened up and turned towards the < bank(2)> the bullet hit him in the chest and his body seemed to disintegrate and fly in all directions , and he knew that death was on him and that it was something that divided you into a million parts and each fragment screamed as it flung itself into eternity .
- (B2#23) Then , from across the river , these horsemen appeared , riding along the < bank(2)> and waving .
- (B2#24) Set beside the River Main , Frankfurt is home to Germany 's largest stock exchange , but unlike the City of London , Frankfurt can more than match each of the < banks(2)> with a bar , disco , club or jazz cellar .
- (B2#25) A scruffy card showed a rowing boat floating towards a < bank(2)> .
- (B2#26) The fields were full of early summer flowers , and on the < banks(2)> butterbur spread its thick green leaves .
- (B2#27) At the top of the < bank(2)> , close to the wild cherry where the blackbird sang , was a little group of holes almost hidden by brambles .
- (B2#28) " Why not just go along the < bank(2)> ? " asked Hawkbit .
- (B2#29) As he kicked and struggled , it tilted and then , while the rabbits watched from the < bank(2)> , moved slowly across the pool and grounded on the opposite side .
- (B2#30) Half a dozen thorns and two or three elders grew together above and below a < bank(2)> .
- (B2#31) The material dug from a ditch was often used to construct an associated mound or < bank(2)> , and so some experimental ditches have been dug in conjunction with the construction of experimental mounds .
- (B2#32) Pale primroses grew on the < banks(2)> , and mauve violets .
- (B2#33) Beyond the gravel beach where the trucks drew up , the < bank(2)> was a mass of reeds and elephant grass , their ripe heads shot through with light .
- (B2#34) On the < bank(2)> a line of children running through a field of clover were knee-deep in mist.

- (B2#35) As the dead pharaohs sailed downstream the fellahin appeared on the < banks(2)> lamenting , the women crying and tearing their hair .
- (B2#36) If people and habitation were to be found , it was likely that they would be located somewhere along the < bank(2)> .
- (B2#37) Armies chose these < banks(2)> as suitable places for crossing the Rhine , and a particularly eventful time was around the end of the eighteenth century and the start of the next . (12)**
- (B2#38) The blood of the wounded trickled from the < bank(2)> , spilling like one of the showers that freshened the earth each day , and flowed downstream towards the sea , which was not so far that its rich scarlet could diffuse before it met the waves .
- (B2#39) The sloop apparently ran straight on to the top of the < bank(2)> under sail in spite of the fact that the top of the bank is 10 m (30 ft) above the level of high spring tides. Jutson (1939) has pointed to a series of generally narrow platforms cut mainly in almost horizontal rocks in New South Wales and extending up to a height of 10 m (30 ft) or more .
- (B2#40) Finally we climbed a bank and were on the road again , the smoothness of it lulling me into such a deep sleep that I never saw the barrier at the railway crossing , did not even hear them telling Ward the Jequetepeque had broken its < banks(2)> a little further on .
- (B2#41) Then he pulled himself out from under the rugs , feeling ashamed , and walked over to where the < bank(2)> was free of weeds .
- (B2#42) High tide , with the water welling round the piers of the bridge , and the buildings on the < banks(2)> seeming to grow from water , was nice , but low tide , as on this morning , had a sort of beauty of its own .
- (B2#43) Below it , the greenish water foamed over rocks and there were alligators lurking in the stony caves along the < bank(2)> .
- (B2#44) You walk left , you walk right , you are a < bank(2)> rat on a busy river .
- (B2#45) Along the crest of the ridge , the parish boundaries run between these earlier sites following one of the numerous Grims ditches , a < bank(2)> and ditch of probable late prehistoric date .
- (B2#46) Wherever they were , they could n't help sensing the presence of the man with the tent at the far end of the < bank(2)> ; it was there with them as they crossed the field and pushed through the hedge , in the musty smell of nettles and the white lumps raised on their skin , in the bramble scratches , and the brown fungus that hung from dead trees Libby felt it but she was also attracted by the thought of someone who was ill , someone she could help or look after , like the white mice or the jackdaw with the damaged wing .
- (B2#47) The road suddenly appeared through the thinning trees and Jenna had to scramble down a < bank(2)> , cross a ditch and she was standing on the firm tarmac of the main highway .
- (B2#48) Your choice of club for hitting a shot over a < bank(2)> should now depend on the distance beyond the top of the bank to the flag .

**(B2#49) But to do this the < bank(2)> really does need to be very steep and , being a slightly hit-or-miss approach , is one more suitable to match-play than stroke-play .
(8)**

BANK₂ - MODIFIED

(B2#50) So he divided the people , half to scour the right < bank(2)> of the river down the forested links and narrows as far as the meadows above Logierait and force a signature from every proprietor , half to come with him to the north side ; they would all meet at Haugh of Ballechin after the sun had set and plan for tomorrow .

(B2#51) The river again , the far < bank(2)> was nearer but here was a black smooth stretch , he half knew that he was dreaming , he wanted to stop the dream and he wanted to get across , if only he could raise his mouth and nostrils above the swell of the water ...;

(B2#52) The sky was a murky , pinkish grey ; clouds swirled across it exposing higher , greyer < banks(2)> of cloud .

(B2#53) The guns were all along the river < bank(2)> as far as I could see .

(B2#54) Reasonable bet for some sport , chub main quarry in low temperatures with several double-figure bags recorded in one match on North < Bank(2)> , Dorking .

(B2#55) for many hours on day one the river seemed amazingly narrow , one < bank(2)> of it always being on the front end of my canoe .

(B2#56) This South < Bank(2)> touring show surveys the field of satire and social criticism from Hogarth to Grosz , in 135 prints and drawings .

(B2#57) On the Outer < Banks(2)> in North Carolina , for example , there are about 300 miles of sandy beaches .

(B2#58) On the < bank(2)> by the beech-tree that Philip had hidden behind was a cock pheasant .

(B2#59) If he 's been largely absent from the small screen for the last two years (the South < Bank(2)> Show spoof , Norbert Smith , was a revamp of an old idea) , that 's because he 's unplugged the phone , taken time out with his two old drinking pals and got down to the serious business of mucking about .

(B2#60) One can still find , though with increasing difficulty , those ancient meadows where , as in my childhood , buttercups form a glittering carpet of gold-enamelled flowers , bluebells , spotted orchids and Billy-buttons have their place in shady corners and butter-blobs and milkmaids pattern the ditch < bank(2)> .

(B2#61) Durham Cathedral stands vast , an enormous monument , virtually of a piece and in an incredible position , with the river running round it and steep < banks(2)> . '

(B2#62) Hampstead Heath , the fields of Battersea and Islington , and < banks(2)> of the river through the villages of Chelsea , Wandsworth , Hammersmith and Putney provided rich hunting grounds for plant collectors and daily expeditions could be made from the City .

- (B2#63) At other times they would collect along the river < bank(2)> and the younger Martyn was to write many years later of *Crocus vernus* , ` I remember , when a boy , to have seen it in considerable quantity in Battersea meadow , near the mill ' .
- (B2#64) The headmen counselled , and on 19th June the Nez Perce re-crossed to the Salmon River 's west < bank(2)> .
- (B2#65) According to records , there existed in 1378 , a hamlet called ` Stronde ' along the Middlesex < bank(2)> of the River Thames , just east of Brentford , which indicates the existence then of what is now called Strand-on-the-Green .
- (B2#66) The great area of land south of Lord Burlington Lane , down to the river < bank(2)> , was meadowland with osier beds at the water front .
- (B2#67) Five minutes by bus and you 're sunbathing on the < banks(2)> of the Schwarzsee .
- (B2#68) Brilliant against the storm < bank(2)> , flames streaked with ruby leaped to devour the sky as the heat of the explosion blasted the catamaran .
- (B2#69) The rain struck him across the face like a whiplash as he fought to keep the bike upright and driving for the protection of the leeward < bank(2)> .
- (B2#70) Other research suggested they might become concentrated , churned around in the waves and eventually deposited back along the beaches and < banks(2)> of local estuaries .
- (B2#71) ABOVE : Severn Mill , on the < banks(2)> of the Severn , adjacent to the Westbury Stream 's outfall .
- (B2#72) As ruler of both < banks(2)> of the Jordan Abdallah 's position would be greatly enhanced .
- (B2#73) In order to market successfully across the river , West Bankers needed to work with associates in government in Amman , and with those able to transport and market goods on the East < Bank(2)> .
- (B2#74) The East < Bank(2)> was consistently preferred when it came to investment , for irrigation , land reclamation , electricity , transport and communications .
- (B2#75) In the early 1980s an estimated 228,000 Jordanian nationals worked in the Gulf and it must be assumed that East < Bank(2)> Palestinians , with a large number of dependants on the East Bank , are a majority of these .
- (B2#76) Everyone starts and finishes at Broadmarsh < banks(2)> .
- (B2#77) A flash of sunlight , burning logs , an old psalm tune , fallen leaves , are part of his remembered world ; as are ballads , songs and dance rhythms , the sound of water sliding down window panes , or slapping against holes in the river < bank(2)> .
- (B2#78) The district covered by his law practice ranged ` from the middle veld north of the Magaliesberg Mountains to the < bank(2)> of the Crocodile River bordering Bechuanaland ' .

- (B2#79) I think Dufy is quite wrong ; John Piper is more the type , his peculiar < banks(2)> and cliffs which have no vegetation on them whatsoever yet look as if they are going to have tiny green shoots peeping out at any minute .
- (B2#80) There was quite a crowd at the < bank(2)> of the loch and I wondered why they were all there , whether they were genuinely concerned about you or perhaps that death had some awful attraction for them .
- (B2#81) A decrepit footbridge crosses to the north < bank(2)> .
- (B2#82) A new path nearby climbs the steep < bank(2)> and , without further excitement , crosses the moor above to reach the lane entering the farm from the east .
- (B2#83) He has performed on the South < Bank(2)> and at the Greenwich Festival .
- (B2#84) The town is built on two levels , above and below a ridge of sandstone which rises from the west < bank(2)> of the River Severn , and a remarkable cliff railway , called Castle Hill Railway , was built in 1892 to link High Town with Low Town .
- (B2#85) The ` epidemic delusion ' of Pantisocratic brotherhood had perhaps never been more powerful than at that moment , life on the < banks(2)> of the Susquehannah never a more siren prospect , and a conversation which began by Coleridge asking Sarah if she would write to him when he returned to Cambridge led quickly to a proposal of marriage , which she accepted .
- (B2#86) Wordsworth , looking out of the low , latticed window , said , ` How beautifully the sun sets on that yellow < bank(2)> ! '
- (B2#87) The Grand Army had been marching along the west < bank(2)> of the Goldbach , parallel to enemy , and away from its base in the Austrian capital .
- (B2#88) Rowing , sailing , canoeing , sub-aqua , and water skiing , are centred in the Water Sports Centre , which is sited on the < banks(2)> of the River Bann .
- (B2#89) ` I went for a stroll down the river < bank(2)> , ' replied Yanto , with a wink .
- (B2#90) She said nothing , but allowed him to assist her up the steeply rising earth < bank(2)> .
- (B2#91) As he reached the top of the earth < bank(2)> where it overlooked the ` Windy Ridge ' car park , he stopped for a breather .
- (B2#92) From the left < bank(2)> of the canal , the green fields of Gloucestershire swept up in a gentle rise for half a mile , there to be a terminated by a line of stately elms .
- (B2#93) The blue grey mud < banks(2)> glittered where wet from the tide , but lay dry and cracked like acres of crazy paving above the high water mark .
- (B2#94) The river itself clung longest to the light , shining opaline blue between gloomy < banks(2)> .
- (B2#95) Large and boldly executed housing stands on the < bank(2)> of the River Calder between Stanley and Bottom Boat , seen well across the flood plain from Birkwood Lock .

- (B2#96) Be aware that bankside vegetation is being used for nesting by moorhens , swans and coots and that sandy < banks(2)> will be the home for sand martins arriving back from Africa .
- (B2#97) A chance to see how wheat is cleaned and processed into flour at the Mill built in 1886 by J B Whitworth on the < banks(2)> of the River Nene .
- (B2#98) We potted around the town of Aire , situated on the < banks(2)> of the River Lys , and admired some of the 17th and 18th century architecture around its quaint cobbled marketplace.
- (B2#99) High grass < banks(2)> and trees for carving your initials on and ditches trickling with water .
- (B2#100) Daniel struggled but was no match for the two louts who , having kicked and beaten him , pushed him down a grassy < bank(2)> towards the canal .
- (B2#101) And yet , though we are as familiar with them as we are with milk or Arsenal 's new mural in front of the North < Bank(2)> , no-one can ever remember their names !
- (B2#102) After somewhat flippantly suggesting that he head a couple of hundred miles south to the < banks(2)> of the River Thames , I pointed him in the direction of a purple clad stand just two along from our own .
- (B2#103) I say ` established ' because in 1788 Wilberforce observed that a Lakeland holiday was already popular : ` The < banks(2)> of Thames are scarcely more public than those of Windermere . '
- (B2#104) A brief excursion in July 1798 provided Wordsworth with an opportunity to summarize these new ideas in Lines Written a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey , on Revisiting the < Banks(2)> of the Wye During a Tour , July 13th 1798 .
- (B2#105) Charles took his bride 's hand and tenderly kissed it on the < banks(2)> of the River Dee .
- (B2#106) ` A ' bond holders (?1,500) can subscribe for season tickets for the North < Bank(2)> Stand at ?240 for season 1993/94 ; ` B ' bond holders (?1,100) at ?195 .
- (B2#107) The gentle ascending traverse belies the true nature of the clough , and it is only beyond a stile on the western < bank(2)> of the steam bed that the deeply-cut nature of the ravine is revealed .
- (B2#108) The morning of the race , Fuji obscured under a < bank(2)> of moist clouds , fog drifting over the track , the circuit itself full of huge puddles which men with brooms sought vainly to sweep , a whole season was in the hands of a malignant fate .
- (B2#109) In the evenings we trundled a wheelbarrow down to the < banks(2)> of the Dee and collected driftwood for the fire , because at 500 feet above sea-level , even after roasting days , when the sun went down it was cool enough to need it .
- (B2#110) IMAX , the large screen format used by THE ROLLING STONES for their At the Max live concert film will open a 500 seater venue on London 's South < Bank(2)> in two years ' time .

- (B2#111) Take a walk out from Morecambe , and head north to Hest < Bank(2)> for the best place to see the birds .
- (B2#112) The rugged mountains rose up straight from the river < banks(2)> and were shaded in greens and browns with gashes of copper where erosion has taken its toll .
- (B2#113) From the Angel Inn at Pont-Nedd-Fechan follow the west < bank(2)> of the Nedd Fechan .
- (B2#114) The small < bank(2)> at the bottom of Chalk Hill , over which hole 3 is sited , had harebells , clustered bellflowers and small scabious -- all delightful blue flowers which were not seen elsewhere on the course .
- (B2#115) At Glen Borrodale , a tropical oasis , are massed < banks(2)> of rhododendrons by the roadside and a cluster of offshore islands , making a captivating picture .
- (B2#116) There are many pretty walks in the area , along the < banks(2)> of the River Ouse , the Hereward Way , a 110-mile long-distance footpath which passes through Ely , and the medieval track known as Bishops Way which traces the 12-mile route used by the Bishops of Ely from their palace in Ely to their country residence in Little Downham .
- (B2#117) The course uses specialists facilities and draws upon the expertise of lecturers at both the Polytechnic of Central London and South < Bank(2)> Polytechnic .
- (B2#118) A simple route up one < bank(2)> of the river and a return by the other takes the walker through delightful Strid Wood , alongside The Strid -- where the Wharfe is constricted through a deep , narrow channel -- and the attractive High Strid .
- (B2#119) As far as the programme itself was concerned , she felt it was a ` classic example of the way in which the BBC , with its penchant for ` South < Bank(2)> ' religion was allowing itself to be used as a launching platform for the ` new morality ' ' .
- (B2#120) The city 's left < bank(2)> is encircled by a Ringstrasse marked at intervals by different names and subtle differences in atmosphere .
- (B2#121) That is what the Belgrade Tourist Board was offering in April : a day trip to the pretty historic Croatian town of Vukovar on the < banks(2)> of the Danube , which Serbian-led troops pounded to bits during an eighty-six day siege last autumn (The Art Newspaper No. 11 , October 1991 , p. 1 and No. 12 , November 1991 , p. 10) .
- (B2#122) Book to accompany an exhibition at London 's South < Bank(2)> Centre 3 November to 6 December .
- (B2#123) As I continue walking , the sun bursts out again , making a < bank(2)> of cloud smoulder green-black , luminous over the sea .
- (B2#124) The 167th Annual General Meeting of the RNLI was held on the morning of 14 May 1991 , at the usual venue on the South < Bank(2)> in London , with the annual presentation of awards for 1990 following in the afternoon at the nearby Royal Festival Hall .
- (B2#125) Just a few miles North of Annesley the engine failed on the Tibshelf < bank(2)> , so I had to go for assistance .

- (B2#126) As Armstrong was riding homewards along the river < bank(2)> at the end of the session , a group of English horsemen set off in pursuit , captured him , and bore him off to imprisonment in Carlisle castle .
- (B2#127) But on the rich and overcrowded parts of the Shackleford < Banks(2)> off Virginia , for example , stallions are territorial , defending a plot of land rather than particular mares ; on the poorer parts of the island , they occupy the usual home ranges and defend harems .
- (B2#128) Often it makes its home in holes beneath a river < bank(2)> or among rocks .
- (B2#129) (In fact travelling exhibitions of these plates , selected by Bruce Bernard , are circulating in the UK under the auspices of the South < Bank(2)> Board) .
- (B2#130) Even static elements of the landscape have implications of movement : the pit < bank(2)> " looms up " , the chimneys " taper " , the vine " clutches " .
- (B2#131) The moon was not yet up and a high , thin < bank(2)> of cloud obscured all but a few stars .
- (B2#132) No animal can know that it is in a current unless there is some stationary object , such as a river < bank(2)> , to serve as a reference point .
- (B2#133) We stood on the high shingle < bank(2)> , striving to keep our balance .
- (B2#134) We walked along the shingle < bank(2)> -- and it was then the blizzard hit us .
- (B2#135) At first light on Tuesday , 17 January , a wide-awake Warden scanned the flock of white-fronted geese grazing on the < banks(2)> of the Severn estuary -- and found the exciting stranger in his telescope .
- (B2#136) High tyke < banks(2)> keep the surrounding agricultural land free from flooding .
- (B2#137) We left the observatory and followed on behind the willow-planted screening < banks(2)> into which small fibre-glass hides were set .
- (B2#138) I recall the amazing blue of a field fare 's sunlit back (drab grey on a grey day) ; the tantalising glimpses of a secretive water rail which crept and scuttled in the shelter of a ditch (red bill , black and white striped flanks , richly streaked brown back , bluish-grey neck) ; and the rusty red flanks of a redwing which shot up in front of me as I walked past willow scrub behind the barrier < bank(2)> .
- (B2#139) He took them for a stroll along the < banks(2)> of the stream .
- (B2#140) As more of the field officer 's job is bureaucratized and made more ` scientific ' , he finds himself spending less time on the river < bank(2)> .
- (B2#141) The numbers of ` tumuli ' -- burial mounds of the Bronze Age -- as well as the site of Arbury < Banks(2)> -- are but a pale reflection of the dense prehistoric and later settlement in this area .
- (B2#142) One , marked by relatively high values for succinic acid , is found predominantly in northern Europe , though it also occurs with lower succinic acid contents in Miocene formations exposed on the < banks(2)> of the river Bazeu in Rumania .

- (B2#143) Similarly , a sitrep from 1st Guards Bde on 18 May [KP 176] reported : " I Welch Regt were obliged to withdraw their Coys to the North < bank(2)> of the DRA U , leaving the Croats on the South bank to the tender mercies of Tito 's troops .
- (B2#144) According to tradition it was brought by the apostle Mark who is said to have written his gospel on the < banks(2)> of the Nile .
- (B2#145) We crossed the river on felucca ferries to where a long modem bus waited on the east < bank(2)> .
- (B2#146) A canoe nudged a < bank(2)> of reeds where herons and ibises perched and swallows swooped overhead .
- (B2#147) The moments they portray are the life of the next world , for the Egyptians saw paradise as an idealized version of their own lives along the < banks(2)> of the Nile .
- (B2#148) They seemed disappointed to hear that we had had such a pleasant day on the far < bank(2)> .
- (B2#149) Above us on the east < bank(2)> an enormous headland reared up , the colour of ripe apricots .
- (B2#150) We were told not to do this , told not to come here , told to sledge and throw snowballs and make snowmen all we wanted , but not even to come near the loch and the river , in case we fell through the ice ; and yet Andy came here after we 'd sledged for a while on the slope near the farm , walked down here through the woods despite my protests , and then when we got here to the river < bank(2)> I said well , as long as we only looked , but then Andy just whooped and jumped down onto the boulder-lumped white slope of shore and sprinted out across the pure flat snow towards the far bank .
- (B2#151) They met the woman , who took them down some steps leading to the river < bank(2)> .
- (B2#152) Regularly , a least one day a week , he goes to one of a few chosen locations to shoot a roll of film and has been doing this now for several years and so has built up a record of places such as Trafalgar Square , Westminster Bridge and the South < Bank(2)> in London .
- (B2#153) The four first grow in quantities on the steep < banks(2)> of the rivers in Jamaica , and are generally supposed to drop into the water , and to be carried into the sea ; from thence , by tides and currents , and the predominancy of the East wind , to be forced through the gulf of Florida , into the North-American ocean , in the same manner as the Saragosso , a plant growing on the rocks of the seas of Jamaica .
- (B2#154) Cross over to the east < bank(2)> , and on the way , look right .
- (B2#155) Territory was lost , possibly to the Britons , by the Northumbrians along the south < bank(2)> of the Forth , whence Bishop Trumwine was expelled from his bishopric at Abercorn in the aftermath of Nechtanesmere (HE IV , 26) .
- (B2#156) The sun was not yet clear of the eastward < banks(2)> of cloud , and the light was colourless and amorphous from the evening 's soft rain , but clear enough to show what had brought Tutilo to his knees in the darkness , and yet remained unseen .

- (B2#157) Twenty-five years after the second of his two consecutive Super Bowl triumphs , a new picture is being painted on the < banks(2)> of Lake Michigan .
- (B2#158) His mother and father were walking beside the < bank(2)> of the stream , talking .
- (B2#159) You only have to read a book about the Left < Bank(2)> . '
- (B2#160) For example , to Mrs Thrale he described the scene of this famed moment of quietude briefly -- ` on a green < bank(2)> , with a small stream running at my feet , in the midst of savage solitude , with Mountains before me , and on either hand covered with heath ' -- then commented , ` I looked round me , and wondered that I was not more affected , but the mind is not at all times equally ready to be put in motion . '
- (B2#161) When he sat down on his romantic < bank(2)> by his crystal brook , the thought of turning the journey into a book was born : ` Whether I spent the hour well I know not ; for here I first conceived the thought of this narration . '
- (B2#162) The best route , initially , is to cross the shallows on the left into the rack then go right over the shingle/boulder < bank(2)> into the mini haystacks , thence into the pool , left at the next rack and cut back right between the rock and the boulder bank to avoid the tree roots .
- (B2#163) If launching here , go through a little gate from the road , down the steps behind the hut to a second gate at the river < bank(2)> , a good seal launch site , through the reeds 10 yds downstream .
- (B2#164) A ball is deemed to be in a lateral water hazard if it lies between the parallel red stakes marking the boundary of the lateral water hazard , whether or not the ball lies in the water or on the surrounding < bank(2)> .
- (B2#165) The cutting process , together with a little heating , forces the whey to drain off , leaving huge < banks(2)> of creamy curd that are turned constantly by hand until the acidity reaches the correct level .
- (B2#166) Trade was gradually lost , however , as new industries opened away from the < banks(2)> of the waterways .
- (B2#167) Mile after mile of tropical hardwood logs stacked on the < banks(2)> of the mighty Baram river awaiting shipment to Japan , Korea and Taiwan .
- (B2#168) This meant that actions to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide within Brussels had only limited success in reducing smog levels and the city simply had to wait until the extensive smog < bank(2)> drifted away or began to be dispersed .
- (B2#169) Home furnishings , by their very nature , were subject to fewer of these problems and when they appeared in the French capital , with a big new shop on the Right < Bank(2)> , in the fashionable seizième , it was yet another conquest .
- (B2#170) The sweeping curve to the east on Hurst Castle Spit is due to the fact that offshore < banks(2)> to the west of the spit cause approaching waves to be retarded and to approach the feature as shown in Fig. 8.25 .
- (B2#171) The levees of the former rivers through the Fens are now marked by raised < banks(2)> , or roddons , which have been favoured settlement sites due to their comparative dryness .

- (B2#172) Then he was climbing back up the < bank(2)> he had slithered down and I watched as he walked in a leisurely fashion across the slope of the mountain to the gully .
- (B2#173) ` Are they like floating bedsheets with eyes , or glowing skeletons , or < banks(2)> of mist ?
- (B2#174) They did not dare camp on the western < bank(2)> where the attack had been ; the eastern bank showed no signs of life but the tangled strips of trees continued along it and they mistrusted what they might hide .
- (B2#175) This is a 5 kilometre route along the < banks(2)> of the River Esk .
- (B2#176) The remains were in a deposit forming a shelf which represents the remnant of a low terrace of the west < bank(2)> of the Medway .
- (B2#177) Three days after leaving Mojjo we crossed the Awash river by a rickety bridge ; a large crocodile basked on the river < bank(2)> and there were tracks of many hippopotamus .
- (B2#178) Investigation by the writer revealed a likely site for this machine on the western < bank(2)> of Muckle Gill , just above the ford (shown on the O.S. map) about 40 yds. upstream from the gill head , and by the side of the workings on what we now call Benson 's Lode .
- (B2#179) Each croft had its own allocation of peat < banks(2)> , the location of which was strictly adhered to and controlled by the local grazing committee .
- (B2#180) The investment seems small , for the far < bank(2)> (in the drawing) seems quite near .
- (B2#181) Woolverstone was a recently-founded boarding grammar school for boys , run by the London County Council and situated in beautiful Suffolk parkland on the < banks(2)> of the river Orwell .
- (B2#182) It also enjoyed a pleasant situation on the south < bank(2)> of the River Swale , close to a probable bridge carrying Dere Street .
- (B2#183) It is now clear that the earthen < bank(2)> had been cut back to make way for a stone wall , resting on cobbled foundations up to 3 m (10 ft) wide , but unfortunately no precise dating evidence for its construction was recovered .
- (B2#184) A fort was probably constructed to guard the bridgehead either at Rochester or at Strood on the opposite < bank(2)> , although no traces have yet been found .
- (B2#185) The finds included several urns and glass vessels as well as stone and lead coffins ; some graves had even cut through the counterscarp < bank(2)> of the town 's ditch , suggesting prolonged usage .
- (B2#186) She knew , by the looming bulk of the < bank(2)> on her right hand , when she reached the perimeter of the enclosure .
- (B2#187) The sun was up , and they were a mile or more downriver , in wider and less turgid reaches , where some of the best fishing pools deepened under the right < bank(2)> .

- (B2#188) In the first dark pool under the hollowed < bank(2)> the steady , rolling eddies went placidly round and round , smooth as cream , their tension dimpling the centre into a slow , minor whirlpool .
- (B2#189) Tyler 's Hard stood out even more clearly on the opposite < bank(2)> now the trees were no longer in leaf : the jetty , the lane-end , the white-walled cottage where Dysart spent his constituency weekends .
- (B2#190) Moated sites indicating a former manor or grange are common , as are sites of fishponds , remaining as dry grassy hollows , or linear < banks(2)> indicating the former dams .
- (B2#191) In the south of the parish is Ashington Wood , and field examination of this shows that there are no ridge and furrow earthworks inside , so it was never part of the open arable fields , and it has a large < bank(2)> and ditch surrounding it , characteristic of medieval woodland boundaries .
- (B2#192) Merrill took a sip of her cognac to hide the spontaneity of her relief and stared out of the window to the floodlit weeping willow on the opposite < bank(2)> drooping its spring-green hair towards the water .
- (B2#193) Many other languages have been heard in Kiev since it grew up on the < banks(2)> of the river Dnieper , a waypoint on the waterborne merchant route between Viking Scandinavia and ancient Byzantium .
- (B2#194) b) The removal of a fallen tree on the Walkway on the south < bank(2)> of the Water of Leith between Currie Kirk and Kinleith Industrial Estate .
- (B2#195) Pink flowers like willow herb clustered along a dried-up river < bank(2)> , circling birds reminded her of the vultures in westerns .
- (B2#196) On the eve of Anna 's wedding to Nahum , Seb returned home to find Nahum lounging on the grass < bank(2)> outside Fern Cottage , enjoying the late-evening sunshine .
- (B2#197) Feel free to make jokes about puffing like ` Carlisle ' ascending Mynd Mill < bank(2)> , one partner picking mushrooms and then overtaking the one who continued on the tandem , etc .
- (B2#198) No muddy fields to walk through , no awkward < banks(2)> , obscured views and the fish do not seem to be bothered by the presence of spectators .
- (B2#199) You can do all your homework and be in the right swim during a feeding spell and then still miss the fish if you , for example , put all your baits under the far < bank(2)> and the pack is moving up and down the centre of the drain or close to the near bank which in my experience is quite common .
- (B2#200) Gone are the days when you had to slide down a muddy < bank(2)> and hold an old mercury one at arms length .

PALM₁ - UNMODIFIED

- (P1#1) Mr Lavery , who had entered giant celery , onion , radish (about the size of a young elephant 's tusk) and leek (about the size of a young < palm(1)> tree) and cabbages , explained how the latter 's immense size was achieved .
- (P1#2) The hotline scheme coincides with a new ?1.2m exhibition gallery at the museum , ` Food for Thought ' which is intended to entertain and to instruct visitors about the past present and future of food , food industries , eating out , and food fashion -- ranging from Lyons corner houses and < Palm(1)> Court tea rooms in the 1920s and 1930s to the coffee bars of the Fifties and McDonalds fast-food outlets of the 1980s .
- (P1#3) And if Portland is colder and wetter than < Palm(1)> Beach , change your route and head for Florida . (37)**
- (P1#4) Here and there a tall Tal tree (a kind of < palm(1)>) stands out , all else is submerged .
- (P1#5) In the background are more fabrics from the Stotherts ' range -- Rambling Rose , Parrots and < Palm(1)> , and Hanging Baskets
- (P1#6) The hot green South was behind me now ; there were no more < palm(1)> trees , and the land had turned a wintry brown .
- (P1#7) Two < palm(1)> trees frond the background of the day .
- (P1#8) And strew < palm(1)> branches beneath the donkey 's hooves .
- (P1#9) The next morning I borrowed some jeans and sandals from Elinor and wore one of Otley 's tropical shirts with bananas and < palm(1)> trees all over it .
- (P1#10) Oleanders , < palms(1)> , agaves , erythrina (see right) and even tree ferns reflect our fondness for Tenerife , Rhodes , Orlando and Penzance .
- (P1#11) They strung a net between two < palm(1)> trees and bobbed about in an energetic game of four-a-side volleyball .
- (P1#12) Her father , Stefano , who had listed himself as joint coach , is now once more directing her training on court , while Laurie Schuett , a trainer from the < Palm(1)> Beach Sports Institute , Florida , has been drafted in to work on her fitness .
- (P1#13) In the heart of the Disney complex there are three championship courses , the Magnolia , the < Palm(1)> and Lake Buena Vista , as well as a beginner 's course called Wee Links .
- (P1#14) He also quoted P?re Laval 's Voyage de l'Afrique Occidentale on the fertilisation of < palms(1)> .
- (P1#15) The apartments are idyllically set amongst lovely flower beds , < palm(1)> trees and tropical shrubs .
- (P1#16) There are plenty of facilities for waterskiing , windsurfing and paragliding and alongside the beach runs a < palm(1)> tree lined avenue of shops , boutiques , bars , open-air cafés and restaurants , all making for a lively , bustling atmosphere .

- (P1#17) There was no shrub and < palm(1)> cover bound by creepers as there had been in the rain forest so that the track was little protected from the squalls that struck up the mountainside , screeching like banshees , as they bowed the slender tree trunks almost to the ground .
- (P1#18) This is why I chose to shoot a picture of a beach in Moorea with traces of the ` ethnic ' thatched houses beneath the < palms(1)> , for these evoke the human world without allowing the paradise to be disturbed by humans .
- (P1#19) Even with this stratagem the blue of sky and the green of < palm(1)> trees is darkened considerably .
- (P1#20) Atolls , coral reefs and < palm(1)> fringed beaches have a beauty of their own when seen from the unaccustomed vantage point offered by flight (figure XX) .
- (P1#21) Eventually her grandmother came to rouse her , infuriated as always to see the lanky child leaning against the cornerpost of the verandah , craning her long neck to look between the < palms(1)> at nothing .
- (P1#22) # 15 (Right) Victory on a Roman lamp. with a < palm(1)> branch and inscribed shield .
- (P1#23) From the < palm(1)> tree-lined Playa da Bonitas , 70 inflatable canoes burst through the surf on the signal of Gerard Fusil 's starting pistol .
- (P1#24) In the heart of the < palms(1)> is a pool credited with miraculous curative powers where the Neftis come to bathe : women in the morning , men in the afternoon .
- (P1#25) The < palm(1)> court , both vegetation and orchestra , has long since been repossessed .
- (P1#26) She arrived one day in the clinic in the peak of health and triumphantly announced that she had just got married and was setting out to live in < Palm(1)> Springs with her husband .
- (P1#27) <Palm(1)> trees and crescent-shaped dunes seemed to waver in the heat . (31)**
- (P1#28) For that last half-hour of the day , the dunes became a deeper gold and were scored with the long shadows of < palm(1)> trees , whose tops were so green that I fancied that if my arm had been long enough I could have plucked a leaf and eaten it as if it had been parsley .
- (P1#29) Then , abruptly , for the following day and a half there was neither sand nor < palm(1)> trees , just a thirty-mile climb up a canyon of broken slate and rock .
- (P1#30) Then the road swung left of a forest of < palms(1)> , where man-made trenches flanked the road and cradled young trees , and on past a mud-brick cafe , and the village of Sbaa , with its pyramid tower and mosque .
- (P1#31) Below , in the middle distance , buildings and < palms(1)> lay in clusters several miles apart .
- (P1#32) As trite as it sounds , I had forgotten what greenness was until I saw those < palms(1)> .

- (P1#33) I chose the deep shade of the < palm(1)> grove where the high foliage sprinkled drops of sunlight on the path .
- (P1#34) as to cheerfulness of character , I really think that any unprejudiced person would come to the conclusion that , if compared with the Post-office , the Museum , the Palace , or even the Board of Trade or Whitehall Chapel , my design would carry the < palm(1)> in this respect .
- (P1#35) The first stage in cultivation involves forest clearance (though particular tree species which are valuable for timber are usually spared) and as annual crop plants such as manioc (*Manihot esculenta*) and maize (*Zea mays*) are cultivated , perennial species such as pineapple (*Ananas comosus*) and banana (*Musa spp.*) are planted along with numerous other fruit trees , < palms(1)> and shrubs that can be used for a variety of purposes from thatching to dyes and medicines .
- (P1#36) But these owls prefer to hunt in dense , forest-like plantations with some 220 < palms(1)> per hectare , where they ` perch and wait ' for the rats .
- (P1#37) P&H 's colour brochure includes pictures from around the world , from Norwegian icebergs to < palm(1)> trees in Florida via the Olympic slalom course at La Seu d'Urgell .
- (P1#38) ` We 're nearly there , ' he said soothingly , and a few moments later he escorted her through the elaborate < palm(1)> Court which was the entrance to the Royal Hotel .
- (P1#39) Included are the large parrots such as the hyacinth macaw , canidi macaw and < palm(1)> cockatoo and 87 of the 287 species of birds of prey .
- (P1#40) Everybody else remembers the uproar in what was known grandly as the < palm(1)> Court , the former bar and dance hall where during the day several lessons were held simultaneously , including at least one assault on the piano .
- (P1#41) Muslin fell between arches which overlooked a garden of < palms(1)> and fountains and citrus trees .
- (P1#42) She lies in a glass box in front of one of the side altars separating the school chapel from the one the nuns use , both fronting onto the heavily railed-Off sanctuary , surrounded by dusty wax flowers and < palms(1)> and night-lights winking in ruby glass containers .
- (P1#43) It was clean , relatively well-furnished , and only a minute from the Gare du Nord , although the purple < palm(1)> tree wallpaper took some getting used to .
- (P1#44) <palm(1)> oil , coconut oil , lard , dripping , suet , hard margarine (replace with small amounts of sunflower , safflower , corn & soya oils , olive oil , polyunsaturated spreads)
- (P1#45) The rich scent of < palm(1)> oil mixed with special powdered wood came to him and without knowing what he did , he sniffed his own hand .
- (P1#46) The four men had lunch in the < Palm(1)> Court Motel on Highway 23 . (26)**
- (P1#47) Benidorm has had a thorough spring-clean , unsightly hoardings have been taken down and 1,000 < palm(1)> trees planted .

- (P1#48) The team began experimenting there in December ` 88 and by the end of January it was felt right to go for a public launch on < Palm(1)> Sunday ` 89 with attendant door to door visiting with invitations , and publicity to the press and media .
- (P1#49) Under his bed he had a complete medicine chest , full of stuff given him by a veterinary friend in < Palm(1)> Beach .
- (P1#50) You 've lost a heel -- it 'll look like a little upside-down < palm(1)> tree by the time you get home .)
- (P1#51) The < palm(1)> trees , freewas sand towers hint at a cross between LA and Nw York ; but the underclass characters -- Wiff , Clem , Jacko , Horry , Mona , Athol -- seem Australian .
- (P1#52) Reveries of < palms(1)> and frangipani flowers , terraced ricefields , cockfights and shadow plays , interrupt his work by day , at night he dreams of brown graceful women naked to the waist .
- (P1#53) The inhabitants of the village ...; are annoyed and their property and persons endangered by a practice which has prevailed of late years of great numbers of persons resorting from Brighton to Patcham under pretence of a holiday on < palm(1)> Sunday filling the Ale Houses and Beer Shop , getting intoxicated , becoming riotous and creating disturbances in the village street .
- (P1#54) He was charged with trespassing , and < Palm(1)> Beach County Judge William Bollinger ordered him to see a psychiatrist .
- (P1#55) His < Palm(1)> Beach socialite mother Naoma was so outraged when John , 35 , wed the notorious divorcee Roxanne Pulitzer in Las Vegas , she cut him off .
- (P1#56) He powered his drive down the middle of the 545-yard 14th , while Faldo 's ball crashed among dense < palm(1)> trees fringing the right of the fairway .
- (P1#57) In most of these villages there would be a small one-teacher school , built of wood and bamboo with < palm(1)> leaf thatching .
- (P1#58) That farm 's just like a weekend in < Palm(1)> Springs -- a great place to get in shape .
- (P1#59) The roof was split < palm(1)> lath , tied and pinned as thatch , then covered with a finely woven matting which made it quite weather-proof . (28)**
- (P1#60) Made of the whole sheepskin , the legs were tied with rings of woven < palm(1)> leaf .
- (P1#61) There are two possible ways to interpret this story of ` < Palm(1)> Sunday ' .
- (P1#62) This feast celebrated the dedication of the Temple and , as part of the celebration , branches and < palms(1)> were waved and Psalm 118 chanted .
- (P1#63) But his fortune of ?5.5 million is dwarfed by the ?20 million of Ghanian businessman Kojo Nyantekyi , who runs a < palm(1)> oil business in Richmond Green , West London .

- (P1#64) Rosie and Mike MacCullum , from Manchester , were among Britons ordered to leave the Hawaiian Hotel in < Palm(1)> Beach .
- (P1#65) There ai n't no < palm(1)> trees in Bradford , apart from the lobby of King George 's Hall . '
- (P1#66) At its front is a walled garden with camellias and fuchsias , and a < palm(1)> tree .
- (P1#67) ` Until < Palm(1)> Sunday , ' finished the Substitute automatically .
- (P1#68) The black van was parked under a < palm(1)> tree waiting to take the prisoners back to the Murate .
- (P1#69) ` It was n't that ...; only that it 's < Palm(1)> Sunday ...;
- (P1#70) You can only get to Rudolfo 's by the road we took the other day when they found the car- or else on foot there 's a bit of a patch half a kilometre on from here -- and in any case Rudolfo wo n't be down until tomorrow , being < Palm(1)> Sunday .
- (P1#71) AT first they build temporary shelters by weaving a kind of < palm(1)> branch into matting from which they make little houses .
- (P1#72) The antislavery body also claimed effective access to government on the aspect of anti-slave trade policy which complemented suppression ; after pressure over some years for the British government to reduce discriminatory duties on commercial products from West Africa originating with information by Roscoe , duties on cotton wool , ginger , coffee and < palm(1)> oil were lessened .
- (P1#73) Being crated ready for shipment to Denny Sherman of Sherman Aircraft Sales , West < Palm(1)> Beach , Florida , was the ex Charles Church Hispano Ha 1112MIL Buchon G-HUNN .
- (P1#74) The same lover had made < palm(1)> trees out of Edwardian ostrich feathers and tied them to all the newel posts of the four-storey staircase .
- (P1#75) With its beaches and < palm(1)> trees , Gaza could be lovely . (21)**
- (P1#76) Accommodation on Fregate was in chalets thatched with < palm(1)> leaves and situated on the top of the beach so that at high tide you could almost jump into the sea from your window.
- (P1#77) In fact the calls could also have been made by the Seychelles bulbul , a brown thrush-like bird with an orange-red beak which we saw feeding high up in the < palms(1)> in several places .
- (P1#78) ` No one believes they are in Florida until they see a < palm(1)> tree . '
- (P1#79) I was conscious that they were materially poor by Western standards ; but as I watched women patiently and happily preparing , with love , exquisitely beautiful thanksgiving offerings perishable decorations made from stripped < palm(1)> fronds , flower petals and seeds , which they offer three times a day to their Gods , I knew that they were infinitely rich in other ways .

- (P1#80) Capri is a classic holiday island where exquisite belvederes overlook sparkling seas ; < palms(1)> neighbour olives and pines ; Monte Solaro soars and the coast of grottoes has a rugged charm .
- (P1#81) The hotel is 650 feet above the sea , set in lush gardens of flowers , < palms(1)> and orange trees .
- (P1#82) There is a pool , set in secluded gardens , sheltered by pine trees and < palms(1)> , and with its own bar open in good weather .
- (P1#83) Mrs Winston Frederick Churchill Guest , née Miss Lucy Cochrane , known to all by the stylish acronym C.Z. (` See-Zee ') -- after her brother 's childish struggles with ` sister ' -- is the diamond-bright , first-water totem of old-money American high society , chatelaine of homes in Long Island , < Palm(1)> Beach and Middleburg , Virginia (and formerly of an imposing apartment at Number 1 , Sutton Place) .
- (P1#84) SAMUI < PALM(1)> BEACH Koh Samui
- (P1#85) In an idyllic location on the beautiful Bo Phut Bay , the < Palm(1)> Beach is aptly named with more than 4 acres of coconut palms along the glorious beachfront .
- (P1#86) Instead of taking up the normal position from which to look at Los Angeles -- which would be that of a driver -- Adams adopts the role of a botanist , or perhaps a botanical historian looking for traces of the Eden that Southern California is well attested to have been 80 years ago : " live oaks on the hills , orchards across the valleys , and ornamental cypress , < palms(1)> , and eucalyptus lining the roads " .
- (P1#87) Place : Boca Raton , < Palm(1)> Beach , Florida
- (P1#88) The flight was conducted at 39,000 feet and the crew cancelled the instrument flight plan in the vicinity of the < Palm(1)> Beach , Florida VORTAC facility while descending through 10,5000 feet .
- (P1#89) <Palms(1)> loomed over cypresses and poinsettias , and brown men in straw hats trimmed the miles of green lawns .
- (P1#90) They were threaded with narrow winding lanes and the lanes were bounded with crumbling walls and lattices of dry < palm(1)> fronds .
- (P1#91) Deeper into the gardens , beyond the scaly shafts of the < palm(1)> trees , were groves of orange and lemon , pomegranate and apricot trees . (35)**
- (P1#92) The setting sun flickered through the trunks of the < palm(1)> trees along the track , disappearing into haze before it reached the horizon .
- (P1#93) Behind the high iron railings and the gardens of < palm(1)> trees , the villas had fallen into quiet decay .
- (P1#94) The < palm(1)> groves were full of brick kilns and trails of black smoke snaked between the trees .
- (P1#95) I imagined the fat man 's wife , a fat woman , making her way alone through the < palm(1)> trees , tearing a strip from her dress and tying it to the shrine .

- (P1#96) Out of the hard glare of the open courts we passed into cool , columned halls which offered the same inviting refuge as the < palm(1)> groves along the banks of the river .
- (P1#97) The sun set and a swollen orange moon rose through the tousled heads of < palm(1)> trees .
- (P1#98) Beyond Kom Ombo the mighty west bank , miles wide in Middle Egypt , shrank to a line of < palm(1)> trees which tossed their heads and leaned towards the south .
- (P1#99) <Palm(1)> trees waved like underwater weeds .
- (P1#100) Soon only the groves of < palm(1)> trees , the waters rising up their trunks , showed where the houses had stood .
- (P1#101) The owners provide a feast , with plenty of < palm(1)> wine , to which the whole community is invited .
- (P1#102) Fish and chips , and other fast foods , are usually cooked in palm oil or < palm(1)> oil blends .
- (P1#103) Decorated in lime-green and pink , its columns twined with formal festoons and < palm(1)> trees of plaster in low relief , it smelt of coffee and cigars .
- (P1#104) Two uprooted < palm(1)> trees blocked their way at the foot of the stairs .
- (P1#105) Calm and untroubled , Richmann sat in the shade of a < palm(1)> tree , and relaxed .
- (P1#106) At a meeting in the church at Takovo , near his home town of Rudnik , on < Palm(1)> Sunday 1815 , Miloš accepted the leadership of a new insurrection . (27)**
- (P1#107) You can even buy a souvenir local palm tree from the Torbay < Palm(1)> Farm at in Torquay .
- (P1#108) Rice paddies stretched away endlessly on either side of the ship , and they saw crowds of Annamese in cone-shaped hats of < palm(1)> leaf already at work , sometimes wading waist-deep in the muddy water .
- (P1#109) Four huts of < palm(1)> thatch laid over jointed poles had been constructed , and cooking and storage tents were pitched nearby .
- (P1#110) Others snored and all the time the rain pounded loudly against the thin < palm(1)> thatch above their heads .
- (P1#111) She and the island have become one ; its hopes come to her in the wind bending the < palm(1)> fronds on the beach , making the halyards sing against the masts in the bay , in the tree frogs ' piping , the rattle of the fleshy leaves of the saman .
- (P1#112) -- This little house they lived in was made of strips of < palm(1)> too and tied together with the tough liana ropes .
- (P1#113) The hill people cut the < palms(1)> down in the forest and brought them to the shore for fish . (20)**

- (P1#114) There are Houseparties on several other Greek islands , in Menorca (with its own pool and tennis court) , on the Algarve (own pool) , and at a lovely location in Kenya on Diani Beach , where once you 've gawped at the game there 's a centre to distract you with windsurfing , SCUBA diving and sailing just a few yards through the < palm(1)> trees .
- (P1#115) Yet again I gazed intently at the lighthouse , the beach , the palapas , the < palm(1)> trees and the reef .
- (P1#116) There was the stand of < palms(1)> , but not the conspicuous one to the north .
- (P1#117) He could stay at the < Palm(1)> Springs home of Walter Annenberg , newspaper publisher , millionaire , friend of the Shah 's friend Richard Nixon , former ambassador to the court of St James , Sullivan was told to convey the invitation in the name of the president and to ask how many people would be travelling with the Shah .
- (P1#118) ` Memories of the First < Palm(1)> Sunday ' was bought by the National Art Gallery , Melbourne , Australia .
- (P1#119) <PALM(1)> DOVE or LAUGHING DOVE *Streptopelia senegalensis* .
- (P1#120) Open bush country , < palm(1)> groves .
- (P1#121) Farmland and open country with scattered trees , open woodland , orchards , < palm(1)> groves , dunes , semi-deserts , also marine islands and other treeless but rocky places .
- (P1#122) Among rocks and in < palm(1)> groves near rocks .
- (P1#123) Until the 1930s , it was common to have a fig pie or pudding on < Palm(1)> Sunday , based on stewed , dried figs thickened with cornflour and flavoured with mixed spice .
- (P1#124) Aunt Tossie pushed her chair away from the tea table and reached for her latest square of needlework -- a parrot clutching its way up the husky stem of a < palm(1)> tree .
- (P1#125) There was a jar of thick yellow < palm(1)> wine on the table beside her .
- (P1#126) Once he had cleared the body , the master embalmer rinsed it through , first with < palm(1)> wine , and then with a solution of coriander .
- (P1#127) He immediately cuts himself off from those ambitious city men who try ` to win the < palm(1)> , the oak , or bays , ' emblematic of the rewards given for artistic , political and military achievement . (33)**
- (P1#128) When you were down there , amongst flaked paint and washing that zigzagged like bunting , when you walked between < palm(1)> trees and ramshackle fruit stalls , dodging ancient buses and rattle-trap motorbikes , it all seemed haphazard .
- (P1#129) The other semi-final saw Newtownabbey side < Palm(1)> Grove come from 5-3 down to snatch a first leg 7-5 win over Ballynahinch side Montalto Rangers .
- (P1#130) Toshiki Kaifu , the Japanese Prime Minister , met President George Bush of the United States in < Palm(1)> Springs , California , on March 2-3 for informal talks on trade and other issues .

- (P1#131) Nevertheless , agricultural output showed signs of deceleration due to a steady decline in the international commodity prices of rubber , cocoa and especially < palm(1)> oil which was the subject of a vigorous campaign in the United States to raise public awareness of the relationship between consumption of saturated fats and heart disease .
- (P1#132) On Jan. 11 , 1990 , a \$5,000,000 joint venture between a Soviet state company and a personal associate of Suharto 's , Liem Sio Long , was announced for the building of a < palm(1)> oil processing plant in the Moscow area .
- (P1#133) A 29-year-old woman accused Smith of raping her on March 30 at the Kennedy family 's oceanside mansion in < Palm(1)> Beach , Florida .
- (P1#134) NBC 's decision , which contravened the code of anonymity usually maintained in regard to victims in cases of sexual assault , was justified on the grounds that her identity was already widely known in the < Palm(1)> Beach area .
- (P1#135) and a < palm(1)> frond swept the public garden paths
- (P1#136) The Reptilarium has parked under the < palm(1)> tree
- (P1#137) I can see long lines of messenger-pigeons winging their way on intimate errands across the ragged skyline of Hackney -- a sight quaintly escapist like the mural your window looks onto, with its lavish trompe l'oeil forest of < palm(1)> trees and banyans in colours bright as parrots, moving in on the courtyard's real impoverished rowans as though that way to coat a starker need for more than painted fruit.
- (P1#138) Again , the dual imagery of the victorious general and the holy saviour appeared : virtually everyone wore full military or party uniform , and the steps up to the basilica of Saint Barbara were lined with people carrying the palms they had bought for < Palm(1)> Sunday , six weeks earlier .
- (P1#139) Many old Ally Pally hands nevertheless prefer the woman with upraised hands who formed the spectacular fountain in the old < Palm(1)> Court .
- (P1#140) Loretta arrived first at the Waldorf that afternoon , and was astonished to find a thé dansant in full swing to the strains of the < Palm(1)> Court orchestra .
- (P1#141) The basal diet contained (per kg) 200 g casein (acid casein , DMV Veghel , The Netherlands) , 471 g dextrose , 20 g cellulose , 35 g mineral mix , 10 g vitamin mix , 180 g < palm(1)> oil , 20 g corn oil , and 10 g cholesterol .
- (P1#142) It was the custom in Egypt , on the Friday after a body had been interred , for the women of the family to visit the tomb , where they would break a < palm(1)> branch over the grave and distribute cakes and bread to the poor .
- (P1#143) In some plants , thin roots are produced beneath the bark , thickening and coalescing , as in *Ormosia nobilis* (Leguminosae) , while many < palms(1)> (monocotyledons) have harder wood on the outside .
- (P1#144) Of capuchin monkeys in Amazonia , brown capuchins with heavy jaws can open < palm(1)> fruits and can survive the dry season on them , though the whitefronted capuchins can not , such that in the dry season , 90% of their food is figs .

- (P1#145) The leaves of < palms(1)> in general are often used for thatching and are relatively durable compared with most tropical foliage .
- (P1#146) Nevertheless , these large seeds are rather unlikely to be moved uphill by dispersal agents , particularly as there are no large animals on the island where the < palm(1)> grows .
- (P1#147) The financial return has disrupted the system in that the cycles have become shorter and shorter and < palms(1)> were increasingly being taken from uncultivated forest .
- (P1#148) Once regular rainfall was established , the < palms(1)> could be removed and real trees planted .
- (P1#149) Plans exist to log 250,000 hectares of virgin rainforest and replace it with a < palm(1)> oil plantation , much of which will be worked by migrant labour from Indonesia 's main islands .
- (P1#150) Composition : Coconut and < palm(1)> oil based cleaners , zeolite water softener , silicates , soda , glauber salt , cellulose colloids , perborate , citrus oil .
- (P1#151) To the left was a huge glass conservatory , where she imagined < palms(1)> and chamber music evenings .
- (P1#152) <Palm(1)> trees and the Bellver castle were silhouetted against a bright blue sky on its plateau overlooking the bay , and Ruth was impressed .
- (P1#153) The harbour beyond was a myriad sparkling lights from moored boats and yachts and across the bay the twinkling lights of Palma lit up < palm(1)> trees and white tower blocks , making them look more stunningly magical by night than by day .
- (P1#154) The night was clear , with a few ragged clouds hanging like a stage set for Swan Lake behind the < palm(1)> trees and the quaint little town roofs .
- (P1#155) Shelley drove into the Casa Madrid grounds , past the ornamental gate flanked by its two tall < palm(1)> trees , right to the door , where Miguel 's servant and cook had already seen the jeep from the window , and stood waiting to help him down .
- (P1#156) She suddenly remembered Tony saying , ` Women fall at his feet , power falls into his lap , and money grows on the < palm(1)> trees in his back garden ...; '
- (P1#157) This one was particularly good , with white linen and silver flatware , < palm(1)> trees , excellent service , and huge pink neon Cadillacs decorating the white walls . (41)**

PALM₁ - MODIFIED

- (P1#158) I remembered the < palms(1)> with clustered dates hanging like udders high in the air , and wished she had never mentioned the subject of cows .
- (P1#159) We entered on a course of 312 °T toward a conspicuously tall < palm(1)> among other palms in an area south of the pier , which is south of the lighthouse , which is south of the ruins .
- (P1#160) The agouti-dispersed < palm(1)> , A strocaryum stand leyanum , produces seeds that have a much smaller chance of survival if the pericarp around them is not removed and they are not buried .

- (P1#161) Starched family groups posed self-consciously in front of parlour < palms(1)> and porticoes .
- (P1#162) The spectacular Botanical Gardens in Edgbaston with their tropical glasshouses , giant lily pool and fantastic < palms(1)> are set in acres of landscaped grounds just minutes from the city centre .
- (P1#163) He agreed in part with its author , disputed the theories of many others and expanded at length on his own theory concerning the fertilisation of the date < palm(1)> .
- (P1#164) The roof was thatched with wano < palm(1)> ; white walls , varnished wood -- simple , as befitted the reputation of the President .
- (P1#165) Coconut < palms(1)> , bananas and papayas shade the edge .
- (P1#166) Their success is due to a plague of rats , which thrive in the burgeoning oil < palm(1)> (*Elaeis guineensis*) plantations of the Peninsular .
- (P1#167) Malaysia now produces more than a third of the world 's 's palm oil , and oil < palm(1)> nuts make an attractive food for the Malayan wood rat (*Rattus tiomanicus*) , the ricefield rat (*Rattus argentiventer*) , and the little rat (*Rattus exulans*) .
- (P1#168) Crowninshield walked a few paces in silence until he was standing under the < palms(1)> which edged the lagoon .
- (P1#169) In 1951 an elderly transmitter of only 400 watts was purchased at the cost of seventy pounds and aerials were slung between two coconut < palms(1)> .
- (P1#170) Cairns itself is a spacious city with large areas of grass under low spreading forest trees and tall Alexander < palms(1)> .
- (P1#171) As far as he could see back up the Basra road were the headless date < palms(1)> , lopped by the shrapnel .
- (P1#172) Coconut < palms(1)> , mangroves and many unidentified trees confused me considerably , I who had been used to nothing taller than a stunted elder bush in a croft garden!
- (P1#173) ` Swaying < palms(1)> and lovely parklands , orange trees and olive groves .
- (P1#174) Where monks sat in quiet contemplation , guests now seek sanctuary from the city 's bustle amid lush < palms(1)> and ivy .
- (P1#175) Oak trees look down on the < palms(1)> that bring a sub-tropical feel to the rest of the gardens .
- (P1#176) The countryside -- one thinks of coconut < palms(1)> , rice fields and white churches -- is also serene , being far less densely populated than most of India .
- (P1#177) Praslin , home of the rare Black Parrot and the Vallee de Mai where the mysterious Coco-de-Mer < palms(1)> grow ...;
- (P1#178) The 350 acres of this coral island are thick with coconut < palms(1)> , beaches of the softest sand and lapped by the clearest waters imaginable .

- (P1#179) Set amongst towering < palms(1)> , this is a delightful complex of 25 thatched bungalows , simply furnished , but clean and spacious , and just a few steps from the beach .
- (P1#180) On the best stretch of beautiful Waikiki Beach , this hotel lies in 22 acres of well tended gardens with gushing waterfalls and swaying < palms(1)> forming a backdrop to the pool .
- (P1#181) The African < palm(1)> swift hardly bothers even with these and constructs its nest almost entirely from its saliva , moulding it into a tiny spoon-shaped structure , stuck to the underside of a palm frond .
- (P1#182) The rest of the family sat huddled round the pool , rather as rose bushes , shallots and date < palms(1)> will crowd thirstily round an oasis in the desert .
- (P1#183) At midday Romany cut the engines , and Milhaez steered the barge into a narrow inlet where we moored between the bank and a low island of reeds and stunted < palms(1)> .
- (P1#184) High on the Borassus < Palm(1)> escarpments of Komodo stands a cross to Baron Von Reding Biberegg who died here in 1974 .
- (P1#185) He did n't look at the boy but stared instead at a potted < palm(1)> withering in its tub beside the grand piano on the rostrum .
- (P1#186) Most of the coconut < palms(1)> had been cleared from the twenty-acre site , and the dense vegetation had been cut back to deepen the crescent-shaped beach where the six low-level Mediterranean accommodation blocks were to be built , each housing twenty rooms , varying in size and design but all with huge covered terraces overhanging the beach with uninterrupted sea views .
- (P1#187) In the grand salon white-robed Annamese servants glided silently among the potted < palms(1)> with silver trays , serving chilled champagne to a big crowd of colons already gathered there .
- (P1#188) On one side of the ancient north-south coastal highway linking Saigon and Hanoi steep cliffs fell away to a dazzling beach of white sand fringed with coconut < palms(1)> , and on the mirror-flat surface of the South China Sea far below , bat-winged Chinese junks floated at rest like toys on a turquoise pond .
- (P1#189) There were date < palms(1)> in the middle ground and I should n't have been surprised to see a pyramid in the distance .
- (P1#190) Behind it the water looked tantalisingly calm with a gorgeous white sand beach fringed with coconut < palms(1)> .
- (P1#191) He was standing in full sunlight , projecting easy , confident authority , powerful-looking , broad-shouldered , an imposing specimen of virile manhood against the almost biblical backdrop of dusty gold domes and fortresses , swaying green < palms(1)> .
- (P1#192) She shrugged slightly , watching a brightly lit pavement café with yellow awnings flashing past , glimpsing an elegant square shaded by lofty date < palms(1)> , and another elaborately carved shrine to some unknown saint decorating the street corner .

- (P1#193) For some of them , the sands were taking precedence over the works of Mr Dickens , as they gathered to await their leader amid the potted < palms(1)> in the first-floor sun lounge overlooking the Victoria Parade , the sands and the sea .
- (P1#194) The babassu < palm(1)> (*Orbignya phalerata*) in Brazil is pollinated by a beetle , *Mystrops mexicana* , perhaps supplemented by wind .
- (P1#195) All are still traded today , the rattans being the stems of climbing < palms(1)> largely used in ` cane ' furniture-making and sometimes referred to erroneously as bamboo .
- (P1#196) It is particularly commonly seen in highland New Guinea , an island where spineless forms of the sago < palm(1)> , *Metroxylon sagu* , have been selected ; several fruit-trees are encouraged if not actively cultivated there .
- (P1#197) Oil < palm(1)> growers in the Malaysian state of Sabah are taking advantage of a loophole in conservation law to threaten the habitat of proboscis monkeys .
- (P1#198) Sitting by a potted < palm(1)> that looked like a fugitive from the desert , she ate flaky rolls spread with black cherry jam , and drank two cups of coffee before setting forth .
- (P1#199) She was relieved when they abandoned the jeep for a brief ferry ride across the bay , and stepped ashore at a softly lit veranda restaurant among swaying coconut < palms(1)> .
- (P1#200) She blinked , focusing on the unbelievably white crescent of sand framed by waving coconut < palms(1)> beyond the pool .

***PALM*₂ – UNMODIFIED**

- (P2#1) Carelessly he let a page of newspaper fall on the cement beside the table and spilled his beads from the small purse into his < palm(2)> . (36)**
- (P2#2) So McCloy greased your < palm(2)> a bit to walk home with Hatton and catch him unawares. (29)**
- (P2#3) Fingers are moved backwards and forwards by these delicate sinews -- flexor tendons in the < palms(2)> , which bend the fingers , and extensor tendons on the back of the hand , which straighten them again .
- (P2#4) One is doing something with a Mouli not recommended by Prue Leith 's School of Food and Wine diploma course ; another is bending over a table ; a third is spitting on to his < palms(2)> .
- (P2#5) To see him passing by the window in his bucket hat holding a slice of bread and butter in his hand like the Mad Hatter , then hitting his forehead with his < palm(2)> and rushing back in again .
- (P2#6) It was as if he were a sheet of paper torn into many little pieces which she felt she had to cover entirely with her hand , but could not , however hard she tried , because the wind always blew a few of the pieces from between her fingers or from the edge of her < palm(2)> .
- (P2#7) As his fingers gripped the knife and tugged , the blade sliced into his < palm(2)> .

- (P2#8) Sorrel rubbed against my < palm(2)> and licked my fingers .
- (P2#9) Mungo reached down to hold the wing-tip in his < palm(2)> .
- (P2#10) Suddenly , at the base , he came into contact with a round object which felt fragile and fitted comfortably in his < palm(2)> .
- (P2#11) He had even tried to stretch himself by hanging from the limb of a tree by his hands until the skin on his < palms(2)> was blistered .
- (P2#12) Frankie 's < palms(2)> were already sticky with perspiration when he crossed the road , ran down West Brook Place and squeezed through a gap in the high brick wall at its lower end . (30)**
- (P2#13) I put both < palms(2)> flat on the decaying undergrowth and tried to heave myself up on to my knees .
- (P2#14) Daniel took Elisabeth 's hands in his and turned them < palm(2)> up .
- (P2#15) It was as if a steel rope had been scraped across her < palm(2)> .
- (P2#16) PSS 9.6V CORDLESS < PALM(2)> SANDER
- (P2#17) This lightness makes the < palm(2)> sander especially useful for overhead work or large areas of wall . (24)**
- (P2#18) Most < palm(2)> sanders weigh around 1kg (2lb) , whereas this machine is 1.65kg , including the battery pack .
- (P2#19) Martha watched in silence , unconsciously rubbing her < palm(2)> on her dress because she could still feel the crisp impact of Nana 's hair against her hand .
- (P2#20) and even this early in the song , I have often heard Madame falter and stop , and just open her arms towards us , < palms(2)> outwards , in a simple refusal to sing , just letting Gary carry the phrase on the piano -- and of course we all knew the words anyway and so could hear them even when she was n't singing , sometimes you 'd hear the whole crowd singing almost inaudibly along with her . (39)**
- (P2#21) And he was sure that the man was begging now , for he was holding out his other hand with the < palm(2)> upwards ; except that then O thought that maybe the gesture had another meaning , maybe the man was extending his hand in the hope that some passer by might take it , grasp it firmly and pull him to his feet .
- (P2#22) ` Oh , my God , ' said Paula as they drove out of sight of the frontier post , ` my < palms(2)> are wet inside my gloves . '
- (P2#23) He ambled towards us smirking , tapping a packet of air-mail envelopes on his < palm(2)> .
- (P2#24) An overhand grip (< palms(2)> downwards) uses the triceps , whilst an underhand grip (palms upwards) uses the biceps .
- (P2#25) Breathe in through your nose and at the same time bring your hands to shoulder height , < palms(2)> facing forward .

(P2#26) At the same time , push the < palms(2)> and arms forward . (34)

(P2#27) Bring the < palms(2)> back to shoulder height , turn the palms to face down and then , as you breathe out , push the palms down and then let them rest at your sides .

(P2#28) Bring the palms back to shoulder height , turn the < palms(2)> to face down and then , as you breathe out , push the palms down and then let them rest at your sides .

(P2#29) Place your < palms(2)> together in front of you , fingers pointing in opposite directions .

(P2#30) They compared the finger and < palm(2)> prints of 64 healthy adult males and 90 males with duodenal ulcers . (23)

(P2#31) Do not shake hands in a grasping manner with the < palm(2)> inclining downwards as this also shows a desire to dominate .

(P2#32) The natural inclination of a new ` Couper is to turn it with the fingers , but one quickly learns to run a < palm(2)> across one side , either up or down , in order to change trim by rolling the black knob .

(P2#33) But it was the woman , painted more freely , who dominated the landscape , arms stretched , the < palms(2)> facing outwards in a parody of blessing . (38)

(P2#34) With nerves jangling , < palms(2)> sweating and nails bitten to the bone , the same unthinkable notion was in the minds of millions -- surely the US PGA Championship is not going to be won by someone called ...;

(P2#35) It also lets the player rest the < palm(2)> on the bridge , without the worry of unwanted pitch variation as a result .

(P2#36) The gondoliers threatened to go on strike and all the floodlights on the night of the show were mysteriously switched off because someone had n't had their < palm(2)> greased .

(P2#37) I used clay -- I put my < palm(2)> in clay to get the natural contours of my hand .

(P2#38) With hands clasped behind and < palms(2)> facing inwards , raise the arms 30 times , aiming them slightly higher with each count .

(P2#39) With < palms(2)> facing upwards , take your arms behind you and pull them towards each other 35 times . (40)

(P2#40) With hands clasped behind and < palms(2)> facing inwards , raise the arms 30 times , lifting them a little higher with each count .

(P2#41) With hands clasped behind and < palms(2)> facing inwards , raise the arms 35 times , aiming slightly higher with each count .

(P2#42) Pull your arms back towards each other 35 times , with < palms(2)> facing upwards .

(P2#43) Pull your arms back towards each other 50 times , with < palms(2)> facing upwards .

- (P2#44) It arrived [I wrote] at the end of an appalling day of Khamseen -- a would-be pergola and a trellis came crashing down on my roof-top , overturning my < palms(2)> and wrecking my aspidistras .
- (P2#45) Her touch became lighter until all I could feel was the heat radiating from her < palms(2)> .
- (P2#46) ` Hold one of yer hands out , < palm(2)> up , like that , ' and he showed the inside of his rough brown hand .
- (P2#47) He slowly lifted the hand which had been clutching his , opened it and very gently implanted a kiss on its < palm(2)> , and laughed when she gasped at the caress .
- (P2#48) Do kneading movements on the body , placing the hands < palms(2)> down on the back with the fingers meeting at waist level , thumbs pointing forwards .
- (P2#49) Heel of the < palm(2)> : Fast and less prone to injury than a punch .
- (P2#50) Forget the hand on your hair even though it hurts , and ram the heel of your < palm(2)> into his mouth as he raises his own fist .
- (P2#51) He felt the warmth of it flowing up his arm like an injection ; it was as if everything in her was being transmitted through their < palms(2)> .
- (P2#52) Mary described to Mick how the young girl had stood in the hall , her face cupped between her < palms(2)> , and gazed about her , while the tears ran down her face and she kept muttering , ` Oh Martin !
- (P2#53) Sometimes , just thinking about fear is enough to start the < palms(2)> sweating .
- (P2#54) Herman fussed with his bird , needlessly wiping his < palms(2)> on his apron , and took the key down .
- (P2#55) Matilda rubbed her < palm(2)> against it and a white powder came off on to her skin .
- (P2#56) Holly held the mug between his two hands , and his < palms(2)> were warmed , and he looked into the murk of the liquid .
- (P2#57) When he thought of her (when did n't he ?) his mouth was dry and his < palms(2)> were wet ; he sighed ; he shook .
- (P2#58) ` What do you want to know ? ' the man asked , wiping his < palms(2)> on his apron , his eyes never wavering from the banknotes in Whitlock 's hand .
- (P2#59) She held her coffee cup between her < palms(2)> and met his eyes . (22)**
- (P2#60) We saluted the Guard-Sergeant , slapping our < palms(2)> down against our sides in regulation salutes , looking him in the eye and showing our leave passes .
- (P2#61) He pressed both < palms(2)> flat against the cool glass , resting his forehead against the window .

- (P2#62) Oh , he had greased a few of the Old Bill 's < palms(2)> over the years , such as the Chief Constable 's , but they were both in the Masons .
- (P2#63) who comes in behind her and kisses her < palms(2)> .
- (P2#64) Then , the lashings would follow ; the strap on her bottom ; the ruler over her < palms(2)> ; the stinging slaps .
- (P2#65) But thanks to you , sir , ' he leaned out and took Hope 's right hand between his < palms(2)> and pressed it , ` thanks to you , I believe we are safe . '
- (P2#66) I offer my hand and she slips the remains of the ice cube delicately into my < palm(2)> , then sips the milk .
- (P2#67) He put his hands together , < palm(2)> to palm , then drew them slowly apart .
- (P2#68) She allowed her hand to rest in Delia Sutherland 's , whispering to one side , ` Luney , ' following with a < palm(2)> stroke to her lips , brushing off the word .
- (P2#69) Never once have I dipped a finger into that money-bag , however fat it bulged and however heavy it weighed ; it was always brought straight home to you ...; every farthing that crossed my < palm(2)> . '
- (P2#70) For those few moments life seemed not to be quite the noisome beast it had become of late -- the pale November sun was a warming coin in the < palm(2)> , fear was forgotten , bloodshed cleansed away , losses solaced .
- (P2#71) There groups of men along with youths over the bar mitzvah age of thirteen would gather at eight o'clock , and to the muttered accompaniment of the special blessings each would kiss his phylacteries , wind one around left arm , < palm(2)> and second finger , encircle his forehead with the other , and then join in reciting the ritual prayers .
- (P2#72) Slowly he raised his hands until they were above waist level , and turned the < palms(2)> outward to show that he was unarmed .
- (P2#73) In the distance thunder rumbled across the dark sky , and she suddenly raked her hands through her hair , holding both < palms(2)> tight against her temples until the noise ceased .
- (P2#74) Two of them stood with their rifles levelled at her and the third raised his < palm(2)> and made a short , brusque , fly-swatting kind of gesture .
- (P2#75) Bobo responded immediately by reaching out with a begging gesture , < palm(2)> upwards and fingers slightly curled .
- (P2#76) And here it is , its heaviness lying in his < palm(2)> , his hand closing over the alternating smoothness and lininess of it .
- (P2#77) Opening it fully , he flattened both < palms(2)> for a moment upon the chosen pages , and then let his finger hover a moment again before touching .
- (P2#78) The green men in their cloaks of leaves and branches then discovered them , and came down to the beach and circled Dulé and his companions where they lay prone , and shook their fronds and squatted on their haunches and kicked their legs and tossed their heads and slapped < palm(2)> to thigh , in order to rally them and send them off again ;

pouring spirits and water into their faces to invigorate them , beating out a rhythm with their feet .

(P2#79) When he looked at his hand there was a bright red weal across the < palm(2)> ...; he held his hand under the cold tap .

(P2#80) He smoothed the tablecloth emolliently with the flat of his < palm(2)> .

(P2#81) Christine slapped her < palm(2)> against the lockplate of the door .

(P2#82) The presenter sighed and rubbed one < palm(2)> across the other .

(P2#83) And imagine all the tender modulations that are possible , the subtleties that can be constructed from kissing knuckles , matching < palms(2)> and playful fingertips whose whorled pads bear the proof of our individuality .

(P2#84) The old man swayed gently on his haunches , then , as the boy threw himself to the left , moved effortlessly across , fending off the child with his < palms(2)> , using the least force possible to achieve his end .

(P2#85) She unfurled a < palm(2)> .

(P2#86) The green ones held on tighter , did n't plop into her < palms(2)> but had to be tugged .

(P2#87) She curled her fingers around the shard in her < palm(2)> , slipped it back into the thin pouch of cotton hidden inside the skirts of her dress .

(P2#88) In the patch of moonlight by the pillar was a human hand , splayed < palm(2)> downwards on the flagstone like a monstrous silver spider .

(P2#89) She was clutching one in her hand ; its edge dug into her < palm(2)> .

(P2#90) The double < palm(2)> block 1 : the attack to the face is blocked immediately . (25)

(P2#91) Then very , very slowly the arms are raised to shoulder level , with the < palms(2)> facing downwards .

(P2#92) The arms then begin to lower again , < palms(2)> downward , and as they press down , the knees begin to sink by bending very slightly .

(P2#93) At one time push-ups were done on the knuckles but since medical evidence proved that this could cause severe metacarpal damage they have been done on the flat of the < palms(2)> .

(P2#94) His fingers would bend and there was still some strength in them , but his < palm(2)> would n't uncurl and the tendons to his thumb had become shortened , giving him problems whenever he tried to pick anything up . (32)

(P2#95) She untied the sticks and rubbed them together between her < palms(2)> .

(P2#96) Then he hugged her to him , feeling her warmth and softness , the length of her thighs against his , the muscles of her back under his < palms(2)> , the satin of her neck at his mouth .

- (P2#97) MacQuillan had been stabbed in the back , there were no < palm(2)> or fingerprints on the weapon .
- (P2#98) Maxim slammed the steering wheel with both hands , nearly hard enough to break it , certainly hard enough to make both < palms(2)> sting .
- (P2#99) Instead she almost dreamily let her fingers trail over Julius 's smooth and supple skin , she felt the hard heat of him against her < palms(2)> , and it was astonishing how right it seemed that they should be together like this .
- (P2#100) Julius 's hands slid underneath her T-shirt , his < palms(2)> as hot as her own skin .
- (P2#101) She picked him up with her left hand and held him clasped in her < palm(2)> .
- (P2#102) Control yourself ! the hot pressure of her < palm(2)> said frankly .
- (P2#103) Slamming it after him , a look of disgust on her face , Hilary poured out her tea then carried the cup to the table and sat nursing it in her < palms(2)> .
- (P2#104) His hand was hard , the skin warm , the pressure firm , as forceful against her own < palm(2)> as his mouth had been against hers .
- (P2#105) Her < palm(2)> itched to slap the bland indifference from his face .
- (P2#106) Lissa 's nails bit convulsively into her < palms(2)> .
- (P2#107) He lifted her nerveless hand and held it < palm(2)> down against his own naked chest.
- (P2#108) After the introduction screens , you will be shown a picture of a palm on the left of your screen whilst on the right you will be asked questions about your < palm(2)> relevant to the particular markings presently being displayed .

PALM₂ – MODIFIED

- (P2#109) But Lucy had moved to an easy chair and sat , chin cupped by an exquisite < palm(2)> .
- (P2#110) Then I took off my little gold earrings and felt in the folds of my dress for all the money I 'd saved or stolen from my brother 's pockets over the years , and placed both the money and earrings in the < palm(2)> of her hand , forcing her fingers shut around them .
- (P2#111) If this is the case the end of the U-wire is broad enough to sit comfortably in the < palm(2)> of the hand .
- (P2#112) The question is how far a company exports the mores of its own country to another (as the US tends to encourage by devices such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act , although this does at least exempt ` greasing the < palm(2)> ' of minor officials) .
- (P2#113) The usherette was untrained in spotting sweaty < palms(2)> .
- (P2#114) Hermione was glowing radiant in the dusk , an intense silver light , vibrantly running in the tight curls of her hair like neon , in the soft pinker < palms(2)> of her hands

- like candlelight , in her eyes and teeth like electricity , and across all her whole skin like fluorescence .
- (P2#115) Then she sat down beside Tug , put her elbows on the table and rested her chin in the < palms(2)> of her hands .
- (P2#116) The thin string handles of the carrier bag cut deep into the < palm(2)> of Dot 's hand .
- (P2#117) Mungo had a vision of his dark head tilted back to drink the rain , and his outstretched < palms(2)> held up to the sun .
- (P2#118) Placing the egg in the < palm(2)> of his right hand , Vic let it roll up his forearm and then jerked his elbow so that it was propelled into the air .
- (P2#119) He was not brown like Buddie , with crinkly hair and pale < palms(2)> , but a certain swarthinness of the skin set him apart from all the other boys he knew .
- (P2#120) Alida clenched her hands , until the nails bit into the soft < palms(2)> .
- (P2#121) He laid the < palm(2)> of his hand across Elisabeth 's forehead and pressed back the curls that tumbled over her brow .
- (P2#122) She started and looked up , pressing the < palms(2)> of her hands to her cheeks . (42)**
- (P2#123) The end has a naked patch on the underside like the < palm(2)> of a hand , which can be used to pick up small objects .
- (P2#124) Before preparing subsequent doses , succuss or shake the stock bottle by hitting it into the < palm(2)> of your hand 8 to 12 times .
- (P2#125) ` I know what you 're going to say , ' said Everthorpe , holding up his pink , fleshy < palms(2)> , placatingly .
- (P2#126) When he got two out on the flat of his hand as Nutty had shown him , Bones 's great motor-tyre lips closed over them , the rough skin scratching the ticklish < palm(2)> .
- (P2#127) But when this produced little response , she brought the < palm(2)> of her hand in short slaps on each side of the pale cheeks , and when Agnes gulped at the air , she cried at her , ` That 's it !
- (P2#128) Bernie dropped the coin into the podgy little < palm(2)> , and leaning into her precocious face , said ,
- (P2#129) Shiatsu : a form of healing involving pressure on acupuncture points using thumbs , < palms(2)> of the hands and fingers -- as well as sometimes elbows and knees .
- (P2#130) The pupils discussed , then as later , whether a horse 's hair across the < palm(2)> of the hand would split the bamboo cane picked by the master for its elastic swishing quality .
- (P2#131) When you went into the shop to buy , he would take out a tray , give the toffee a tap with a small silver-plated hammer , put a fair size piece into the < palm(2)> of his hand and tap away to produce chewable sized pieces .

- (P2#132) Hold tomato in the < palm(2)> of your hand and remove seeds with the handle of a teaspoon , then remove the core with the bowl of the spoon .
- (P2#133) He was still small and malleable enough for Annie to put the < palm(2)> of her hand over his chest and tummy , swing him back onto his back and tickle him gently with the tips of her splayed fingers .
- (P2#134) ' Gravellier clasped his sweating < palms(2)> together .
- (P2#135) in the < palm(2)> of the land .
- (P2#136) Rest the < palm(2)> of your hand on strings 5 and 6 at the bridge to get a damped bass line with the thumb .
- (P2#137) He conducted business round a large , rarely lit cigar clamped permanently between his lips (those in the know said he slept with it) and was like a caricature of Mr Ten Percent with shrugging shoulders and upward-facing < palms(2)> .
- (P2#138) It had long been believed that he who held the Tower , held London in the < palm(2)> of his hand .
- (P2#139) I looked at my penny in the < palm(2)> of my hand .
- (P2#140) I 'd been having to dig my nails into the < palm(2)> of my hand very hard in order to stop the tears streaming , which I could n't let happen as I was to speak next and needed to keep steady .
- (P2#141) Kelsey 's head was the size of an apple and she fitted in the < palm(2)> of her mum 's hand .
- (P2#142) If Berowne himself had wielded the razor , surely the < palm(2)> which had clutched it would have been less bloodied .
- (P2#143) The small man battered his fist into the < palm(2)> of his hand .
- (P2#144) He leaned across his desk , and his chin rested comfortably in the < palms(2)> of his hands , and there was a gentleness that belied the cut in his words .
- (P2#145) The mortar for grouting should be only very slightly damp , so that it is crumbly , but forms a ball when squeezed in the < palm(2)> of the hand .
- (P2#146) Most are no larger than the < palm(2)> of a man 's hand , but even spiders this small can have a deadly poisonous bite . (43)**
- (P2#147) Dornberg slapped the table with the < palm(2)> of his hand , then glared with protruding eyes at the unfortunate Blasendorf .
- (P2#148) He was lying on his back , resting his head in his clasped < palms(2)> , because his borrowed boots were hurting , and therefore did n't see the look of explosive anger suffusing the Old Stager 's face .
- (P2#149) An old-fashioned wooden chocolate mill or whisk held upright and twirled between the < palms(2)> of both hands is also a good implement for whisking cream .

- (P2#150) Katherine Lundy shook her head savagely , digging the < palms(2)> of her hands into her eyes and rubbing hard .
- (P2#151) So I got caned on the < palms(2)> of my hands .
- (P2#152) growing in the < palms(2)> of the hands ,
- (P2#153) and her voice trailed away , as she simultaneously managed to imply that Brian had the Town Hall in the < palm(2)> of his hand , and that he had enough money to buy his father a comfortable bungalow in a nice suburb whenever he felt like it .
- (P2#154) the < palms(2)> of their stomachs
- (P2#155) Mavis informed him archly that when she looked into his horny < palm(2)> she could hear wedding-bells .
- (P2#156) Delia Sutherland stood up , walked to the other side of the room , wiping something from the < palm(2)> of one hand .
- (P2#157) It differs from most kouroi in having the right foot forward and the arms raised from the elbow , something (probably a bow) grasped in the left fist and something lying on the open right < palm(2)> .
- (P2#158) An open < palm(2)> , as big and fattily solid as a Bradenham ham , smote the side of my head with horrific force .
- (P2#159) Melvin Dalglish , our tussle-haired goalkeeper who had Velcro stuck to the < palms(2)> of his gloves .
- (P2#160) He gripped her fingers against his calloused < palm(2)> and led her forward .
- (P2#161) Nodding absently he opened the < palm(2)> of his hand to gesture towards Tran Van Lung 's sea-green gown .
- (P2#162) In my mind 's eye , I imagined her nestling warm and soft in the < palms(2)> of my hands , trustingly accepting morsels of moistened wafer from between my lips , maybe cooing a little -- not to say thank you , I 'm not daft enough to think that -- because she would be so happy .
- (P2#163) Twigs dug into the < palms(2)> of his hands as he pushed himself upright .
- (P2#164) He propped his chin in the < palm(2)> of his right hand .
- (P2#165) He rested the ring on her open < palm(2)> and pushed her fingers closed around it .
- (P2#166) Give three or four sharp , flat blows between the shoulder blades with the < palm(2)> of your hand .
- (P2#167) She wiped her wet < palms(2)> on the back of her dress .
- (P2#168) She clutched the soft sponge in her < palm(2)> , feathery with water and soap .

- (P2#169) He could also recall three aspirins making a triangle on the < palm(2)> of Dougal's hand .
- (P2#170) Georgina slapped the < palm(2)> of her hand with the umbrella , reminding Celia of a staff officer with his swagger-stick .
- (P2#171) A counter is instituted and blocked by a downward < palm(2)> technique .
- (P2#172) As the body lowers towards the ground , place the < palms(2)> of both hands on the floor for support .
- (P2#173) The fist is formed by holding the hand < palm(2)> outwards , then rolling the fingers into a ball , as though they were gripping something very tightly .
- (P2#174) MacLane slapped his open < palm(2)> lightly with a leaded length of rubber hosepipe .
- (P2#175) As the tiny head , covered in silky black hair , nestled warmly in the < palm(2)> of her hand , she had looked up and met eyes full of tenderness and love , eyes the colour of slate .
- (P2#176) For a moment I thought the heat from the bung-hole might incinerate my brows , but when I squinted beneath an outstretched < palm(2)> the sight stole my breath .
- (P2#177) The congregation stood up and raised their open < palms(2)> to their ears .
- (P2#178) She could feel his heart beating steadily under the < palm(2)> of her hand , and looked into his eyes , gazing down at her .
- (P2#179) In the first chilly greyness of dawn , before the sun rose , Sergeant Comstock , of the uniformed branch , who came of a long line of native fishermen , not to say poachers , and knew his river as he knew the < palm(2)> of his own hand , thankfully abandoned what he had always known was a useless patrol of the left bank downstream , and on his own responsibility borrowed one of his many nephews , and embarked with him in the coracle which was his natural means of personal transport on the Comer .
- (P2#180) ` And when you could n't get rid of me you worked on me as if you were working gold , moulding me to what you wanted -- a malleable piece of property worth a fortune , sitting nicely in the < palm(2)> of your hand . '
- (P2#181) Corbett rubbed his chin against the < palm(2)> of his hand .
- (P2#182) He studied her with narrowed eyes , then brushed a cool < palm(2)> across her forehead to smooth the frown imprinted there .
- (P2#183) Wriggling closer , she slid her hands inside his shirt , which had somehow become unbuttoned , then shivered and held her breath as his warm < palms(2)> roved beneath her sweater , and an almost physical pain exploded inside her as one thumb touched her nipple .
- (P2#184) But there were still more in front , pushing their way through the crowds of females and smacking their fists into the horny < palms(2)> of their hands with anticipatory concentration .

- (P2#185) His chest was sleekly well muscled , with few dark hairs to ruffle its warm , silky perfection , and she enjoyed running the < palms(2)> of her hands over it , teasing his own nipples into hardness .
- (P2#186) Robyn opened her mouth , but before she could put it to the test he clamped a hot sweaty < palm(2)> over her lips .
- (P2#187) Turning her to face him , he framed her exquisite face with his strong < palms(2)> .
- (P2#188) ` No , ' he agreed as he smoothed one large < palm(2)> across her short hair , moved to cup her face .
- (P2#189) As I looked at her , I thought of her shrinking , like someone in a fairytale , and how one day I might hold her in the < palm(2)> of my hand with her little voice squeaking commands at me as if she was a mouse I 'd picked up in the garden .
- (P2#190) Then he sighed again , before opening the < palms(2)> of his hands in a gesture of resignation .
- (P2#191) Molly passed a cup to Cornelius , who perched it on the < palm(2)> of his hand and gaped at it in awe .
- (P2#192) She longed to reach out and press her open < palm(2)> against it .
- (P2#193) Ignoring her protests , Marc pulled her hips hard against him , moulding her beneath the < palms(2)> of his hands and forcing her against the silk-covered wall of the corridor .
- (P2#194) ` Do n't worry about it , ' he advised , then searched in his pocket for a moment before holding out something which glittered in the < palm(2)> of his hand .
- (P2#195) He removed the medal and held it in the < palm(2)> of his hand .
- (P2#196) With a sudden exclamation , he caught her hand and pressed the < palm(2)> of it to his lips .
- (P2#197) Polly laid her < palms(2)> against the strong hard face she loved so much , knowing exactly what she wanted to do with the rest of her life .
- (P2#198) He took my elbow in the < palm(2)> of his hand .
- (P2#199) Alwin Schockemohle used to say that the < palms(2)> of his hands always sweated when he was near a good horse , and when Arthur was about his hands were permanently wet .
- (P2#200) The < palm(2)> which momentarily touched his was moist and very cold .