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Korpusová analýza synonymní řady: *suppose – assume - presume*

A corpus-based analysis of a synonym set: *suppose – assume – presume*

Bakalářská práce

Vedoucí bakalářské práce:

prof. PhDr. Aleš Klégr

Zpracovala:

Michaela Teuchnerová

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(I declare that the following BA/MA thesis is my own work for which I used only the sources and literature mentioned).

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Zkratky

BNC	British National Corpus
OALD	Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary
OCD	Oxford Collocations – dictionary for students of English

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1. Introduction

The thesis deals with synonymy using the example of three lexical items. More specifically said, this paper compares the verbs *suppose*, *assume* and *presume* which are regularly presented as synonyms in various dictionaries and thesauri. Also, the first translation for all of them in the bilingual dictionaries is *předpokládat*. People usually think that synonyms are words which have the same meaning and are interchangeable in any context. However, according to modern theories, there are different types of synonyms based on the extent of contexts in which they are interchangeable. Therefore, the main aim of this work is to look closer at these synonyms and distinguish in which context each of them appear. We will also compare their dictionary definitions and moreover, nowadays, we can also study how the verbs are used in practice. Thus, important part of this study is the research in The British National Corpus (BNC) and in the program Word Sketch which also works with the data from the BNC. The results are presented in the research part of this work while the concordance lines are included in the Appendix.

The theoretical part examines different approaches to synonymy. It deals with different types of synonymy and presents possible ways to distinguish synonyms from the point of view of semantics and corpus linguistics. And as was written above, the research part focuses on the information about the researched verbs from dictionaries (classical dictionaries, bilingual dictionaries, and also dictionaries of synonyms) and most importantly, it includes the results from the BNC research which will show possible aspects that will differentiate these verbs, such as frequency, denotation, connotation, grammatical features or semantic prosody.

The last part of this thesis shows the differences between the verbs and evaluates them in comparison with the theory. More specifically, this thesis will conclude with characterizing these synonyms in context of their actual usage. It will also comment on the experience with this methodology. The thesis also includes bibliography, summary and appendix with examples of the material.

2. Theoretical part

Synonymy as a language phenomenon catches a great interest of contemporary linguists who are examining the whole issue based on the concept of meaning and sense relations. There are many different opinions and studies; however, there is still no definite approach to synonyms which would be sufficient and coherent. The basic problem is whether the relationship among the synonymous words is based on the “sameness of meaning” (Palmer 1981: 88; Harris 1973: 11), “identity of meaning” (Lyons 1981: 148) or “sameness of sense” (Lyons 1968: 441). The problem of this discussion represents semantic relations between the synonymous words.

2.1 Semantic relations

For the study of synonymy, the concept of sense is essential because the sameness of sense or meaning is the basic prerequisite for the bare existence of synonymy. Further, semantic relations are important for the structuring of the language. Linguists as well as ordinary users of language are aware of relations between words which are the basis of the word-stock and consequently vocabularies. As D. Alan Cruse pointed out in his book *Meaning in Language* (2000: 45) “vocabularies are not random assemblages of points in semantic space: there are quite strong regularizing and structuring tendencies, and one type of these manifests itself through sense relations.” Synonymy is one type of “semantic relations between units of meaning” (Lyons, 2000: 145) based on syntagmatic relations. In other words, the meaning of a word is derived from its relationship with other words in the same semantic field.

Lyons (1968: 427) explains the notion of sense with saying that “since sameness of meaning is a relation which holds between two (or more) vocabulary-items, it is a matter of sense, not reference”. This statement means that reference and meaning are two different concepts. The reference is the relationship between the referent and referee, in other words, between the word and the extra lingual fact. On the contrary, sense refers to the relationships between two lexical items. According to what Lyons (1995: 102) stated: “Words cannot be defined independently of other words that are (semantically) related to them and delimit their sense.”

2.2 The concept of meaning

The notion of meaning is essential for the whole problematic of synonymy. However, there is not one widely accepted definition. The relationship between two words which are synonyms is basically described according to Lyons (2000: 156) as the “sameness of meaning.” However, it depends on from which point of view we take to look at the meaning.

As Michael Hoey (2009: 972) points out “most studies of word meaning (or word sense) begin by questioning the common-sense notion of the ‘word’”. The traditional linguistics sees the words as polysemous which means “that they have multiple related meaning” (Carter 1998). Lyon (1977) articulates that a word “derive its meaning from the relationship it forms with other words in its semantic field.”

However, Cruse (2000: 156) emphasizes that synonymy “occurs when the similarity in the meaning of the two words is more salient than the differences”, and what is interesting, he argues, it is the question of identifying under what conditions we attend to the similarities between the words rather than the differences.”

More generally, Cruses (2000, 157) sums it up that “word meaning can be identified by recognising the word’s relationship with other words in the same semantic field (or the concepts that these words articulate.)”

According to pragmatics, the meaning is created on the basis of context –which can be either linguistic or situational.

On the contrary, in semantics according to Katarzyna Jaszczolt (2002: 2) “we are interested in the relations between linguistics units, such as words and sentences, and the world.” Basically, it means that the meaning consists of the extra linguistic reality (denotation) and also the association people have with respective words (connotation).

2.3 Synonymy

Synonymy is usually presented as a “sameness of sense” or “sameness of meaning” (Lyons, 2000:156) “According to one definition (usually attributed to Leibniz) two expressions are synonymous if the substitution of one for the other never changes the truth value of a sentence in which the substitution is made. ... Another definition says: “Two expressions

are synonymous in a context C if the substitution of one for the other in C does not change the truth value” (G.A.Miller-C.Fellbaum, *Semantic Networks of English*. In Pinker, Levin)

As we can see there are many aspects of word meaning and sense relations that can be taken into consideration when discussing the synonymy. Therefore, there is not any explicit and unified definition of synonymy. Another issue is that when people talk about synonymy, they usually refer to near-synonymy because as we will learn below synonymy in its proper sense almost does not exist. Thus, as it was already indicated, synonymy does not refer just to two words having the same meaning and so being interchangeable in any context, but it is rather a group of different relationships between words on the basis of the extent of the sameness and interchangeability. Different types of synonymy will be discussed below.

2.3.1 Approaches to synonymy

There are many different approaches to synonymy as Murphy (2003: 378) describes “according to whether the theory posits semantic relations as part of lexical representation or if such relations are derived via relational principles.” Another source of different opinion on synonymy is whether we compare two word forms or words-in-context or whether we look at the whole lexemes.

a) *John Lyons’s approach to synonymy*

Lyons (1995: 60) declares that synonyms are “expressions with the same meaning.” When looking at this explanation, two points should be made. Firstly, we should consider that synonyms may not only be lexemes, i.e. lexically simple expressions, but also lexically simple and lexically complex expressions. Lyons (ibid) says that “it allows for the possibility that lexically simple expressions may have the same meaning as lexically complex expressions.” Secondly, the criterion of synonymy is identity, not merely similarity of meaning. Lyons (ibid) also points out that “in this latter respect, it differs from the definition of synonymy that will be found in many dictionaries.”

Lyons differs two types of synonymy – the first one is synonymy based on identity of meaning, the second type is near-synonymy which is based on the similarity of meaning. These are “expressions that are more or less similar, but not identical in meaning” (ibid). He also offers examples such as mist X fog, stream X brook, dive X plunge.

a) Absolute synonymy

Lyons comes up with three criteria which two expressions have to fulfil in case to be absolute synonyms. These are:

- 1) All their meanings are identical
- 2) They are synonymous in all contexts
- 3) They are semantically equivalent (their meaning or meanings are identical on all dimensions of meaning)

It must be said that these conditions do not implicate one another, in other words, “failure to satisfy one of the conditions of absolute synonymy does not necessarily involve the failure to satisfy either or both of the other conditions” (ibid: 62) As we can see, for most of the words, such as sofa x settee, pullover X sweater, which are considered to be full synonyms, we can find at least one context in which they are not so easily interchangeable. In that case, there is almost no full synonymy, but there can be partial synonymy.

b) Partial synonymy

This concept means that two or more expressions fulfil the condition of identity of meaning but they do not satisfy the other two conditions of absolute synonymy. Therefore, this type of synonymy is often called non-absolute. Firstly, these expressions are not identical in all meanings. Lyons (ibid) gives us an example: “they live in a big / large house but I will tell my big sister X I will tell my large sister.” Secondly, they have different collocational range; and thirdly, they differ in the nature of their non-descriptive meaning(s).

c) Near-synonyms

While partial synonyms meet at least one of the conditions for absolute synonyms, near-synonymy does not satisfy any of these criteria.

b) *D.A. Cruse*

D. A. Cruse (2000: 156) describes synonyms in terms “of necessary resemblances and permissible differences” which means synonyms “must have a significant degree of semantic overlap” (Cruse, 1986: 265) and moreover, they “must not only manifest a high degree of semantic overlap, they must also have a low degree of implicit contrastiveness” (Cruse, 1986: 266). He concludes the definition of synonyms by saying that synonyms “are lexical items whose senses are identical in respect of ‘central’ (capital) semantic traits, but differ, if at all, only in respect of ‘minor’ or ‘peripheral’ traits” (Cruse, 1986: 266)

Moreover, Cruse points out that absolute synonymy would not be of any interest for further study. He says that “synonymy occurs when the similarity in meaning of two words is more salient than differences” (Cruse, 2000: 156) which opens space for research and discussion. However, as he (Cruse, 1986: 270) says “just as nature abhors a vacuum, language abhors absolute synonymy” because it is very inefficient for language to have more words of the exact meaning, denotations and connotations.

Cruse also offers an example of two propositional synonyms *violin X fiddle*. Whether the speaker chooses fiddle or violin depends on the characteristics of the speaker. “If the speaker is an ‘outsider to violinistic culture, fiddle will be for him or her more colloquial, and possibly also jocular compared with violin. However, if the speaker is a professional violinist talking to another professional violinist, fiddle is the neutral term, with no jocularity, disrespect, or colloquiality, whereas violin is used mainly to outsiders” (Cruse, 2000: 158).

He also at the synonyms from the context point of view and thus he divides synonyms into absolute synonyms, cognitive synonyms, plesionymy and the final stage is non-synonymy.

a) Absolute synonyms

Absolute synonyms are synonyms which are interchangeable in any context.

b) Cognitive synonyms

There are two conditions which two words must fulfil to become cognitive synonyms. Firstly, he says they have to be “syntactically identical.” Secondly, two words are cognitive synonyms if there is a sentence S1 which contains word A and this sentence has the same meaning as the sentence S2 just except word A there is a word B. Cruse further explains that the differences in the meaning of propositional synonyms involve one of these three aspects:

- 1) Difference in expressive meaning
- 2) Differences of stylistic level (on the colloquial-formal dimension)
- 3) Differences of presupposed field of discourse

c) plesionyms

The last type of synonymy presented by Cruse is near-synonymy, which is the less obvious one because the distinction between near-synonymy and non-synonymy is very ambiguous. In comparison to other types of synonyms, near-synonyms may contrast. To

support this statement Cruse (2000: 159) offers an example: “He was killed, but I can assure you he was NOT murdered, madam.” This example illustrates as well the characteristics which ... offers: “near-synonyms have no senses that are exactly the same (that is, their contributions to sentential truth-conditions differ), but each member of a near-synonymy pair has a sense that is much like a sense of its counterpart, such that something described by one of the pair can often (or at least sometimes) be described by the other.” (Murphy, 2003: 147) Other examples of near-synonyms are foggy X misty, mob X crowd. Plesionyms are “lexical items with similar meaning that yield sentences with different truth-conditions.”

c) *M.L. Murphy*

Murphy (2003: 376) defines synonyms as “the semantic relation of sameness of meaning either among lexical items or among sentences or propositions.” She points out that even though when talking about synonyms we have in mind the absolute synonyms, the fact is that most of the synonyms have similar meaning rather than exactly the same.

Murphy also (ibid) uses the term full synonymy and says that it is “used for words that are logical synonyms in all of their senses” and continues that for this reason “it is typically found only in words with a rather narrow range of senses, such as some duplicate scientific or species names.” (ibid) For example, she mentions the name of a plant *gorse* which refers exactly to the same thing as *furze*.

Another type of synonymy, Murphy presents is propositional synonymy. She mentions a list of aspects in which propositional synonyms may differ. This list includes for example register, implicature, dialect or collocation.

d) *WordNet*

There are many ways the linguists deal with synonymy in their theories. It depends whether they consider semantic relations important for lexis or not. One example of the former is WordNet which is a lexical database for English language in which the words are grouped in sets of synonyms called *synsets*. According to WordNet (<http://wordnet.princeton.edu/>) synsets are groups of words which “denote the same concept and are interchangeable in many contexts.” Murphy (Encyclopedia of language & linguistics: 378) points out that “these groups of synonyms enter as one into other

relations, such as hyponymy and contrast.” What is important is the fact that this project is based on the idea how people learn their mother tongue – the words are structured into groups according to the field (meaning) they are referring to.

e) Pragmatic approach

Another approach to synonymy is the pragmatic one which is based on the Relation by Contrast (RC) principle which Murphy (2003, 134) explains as follows: “the members of a relational set have all the same contextually relevant properties but one.” In the case of synonymy, the property in which they differ is form. Therefore, for example the words *end* and *ending* cannot be regarded as synonyms as they are from the same language family. This approach highlights the importance of what is different in contrast to other approaches which rather concentrates on the similarities. The authors of RC theory argue that the word *cat* and *cat* are not synonyms but perfectly fits into the semantic definitions of synonymy.

Murphy (ibid.: 378) claims that “synonyms (and other semantic relations) are derived via pragmatic principle ‘relation by contrast.’ In this case, synonyms are sets of words that are similar in all contextually relevant ways except their form.”

2.3.2 Synonyms in language

There are many ways how synonyms appear in a language. It is an essential tool for stylistic differentiations and also a source for textual cohesion. Synonyms appear in the language thanks to external borrowing, or internal word-formation processes, semantic shifts or and word combination. They may come from foreign languages or dialects or they may be created through different morphological processes. But what is important, is the fact that languages tend to avoid having a range a range of synonyms as languages are inclined to be economic. When speakers decide which form to use, he or she decides rationally, which means according to the context and meaning he or she wants to express. As Murphy writes(ibid.: 378) “these pragmatic forces encourage the introduction or maintenance of differenced between word meanings, such as that when a new word is introduced into one’s (or one’s language’s) vocabulary, we act on the assumption that it must differ in meaningful ways from any words already in the vocabulary (Bréal, 1900; Clark and Clark, 1979).”

Moreover, there are more types of pronunciation to distinguish different senses of one word. Murphy offers an example with the word vase (vejz) which is in American English pronounced (va:z) when it refers to vase of a great importance or value.

3. Practical part

The language is full of synonyms, at least according to dictionaries which are offering many different synonyms for each word. This part will show that considering some words as synonymous might not be as easy as we would like it to be as we look closely how they are precisely used. Nowadays, thanks to corpus search, we can see exactly how the particular word is used and thus distinguish these “synonyms.”

3.1 Methodology

The source material for the analysis is *The British National Corpus* (the BNC). This is a 100 million word collection of samples of written and spoken English. It offers us to observe concrete usage of words in different contexts. We are studying three verbs *suppose*, *assume* and *presume* and the main aim of this research is to find how these synonyms are used and if there are any differences between them. For this purpose, 100 concordance lines are taken into consideration and the sentence view was used.

The categories which were taken into consideration are frequency, verbs forms, grammatical categories and stylistic features. These categories offer us the primary comparison of these verbs. However, the most important part is the collocations. For this research, we will use the Word Sketch programme which will be introduced later. This programme has two interesting functions. The first one is the Thesaurus function which shows us which words appear most often in collocates with the studied verbs. The second function is The Word Sketch Difference which offers us to compare two verbs in a sense of their object or subject collocations. The results are presented in the research part of this work while the concordance lines are included in the Appendix.

The expectations are to see some differences in the usage of these synonyms. They will probably differ in which types of texts they appear and consequently in which contexts. According to my personal knowledge of these verbs, I expect that *suppose* will be the most often used one and also the one which appears in many different contexts. On the contrary, *presume* and *assume* will be used less often and each of them will have its own context characteristic for it.

The comparison will also draw on data from dictionaries such as Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD, <http://www.oxfordadvancedlearnersdictionary.com/academic/>, 20.6.2011), Cambridge International Dictionary of English (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>, 21.6.2011) as well as several others online dictionaries and thesauri. The expectation is that the vocabulary definitions will be the same, but that thesauri will reveal some contextual differences which maybe proved or disapproved by the BNC research. However, it will show the possible differences between theories (dictionaries) and experience (users).

3.2 Vocabulary definitions

3.2.1 Monolingual dictionary

Firstly, this part deals with the verb *suppose*. OALD sets the definition of *suppose* as follows: "to think or believe that something is true or possible (based on the knowledge that you have)". The second meaning is "to pretend that something is true." And the third meaning is that *suppose* is "used to make statement, request or suggestion less direct or less strong." The second and third meaning can be used transitively and intransitively as well, while the second meaning just transitively.

According to Cambridge International Dictionary of English, the verb *suppose* means: "to think that something is likely to be true" or it is "used in making polite requests, for example: „I don't suppose (that) you could/I suppose you couldn't lend me £5 till tomorrow, could you?" The last two definitions are the verb is "used when you are annoyed" or "to show unwillingness to agree," e.g. "'Can I go out tonight?' "Oh, I suppose so.'"

Both dictionaries agree with the first meaning; however, they disagree with the others. OALD is always referring to the sense of knowledge and truth, but Cambridge International Dictionary offers slightly different meaning which have the additional sense of unwillingness and disagreeing with something.

Assume is in OALD defined as meaning "to think or accept that something is true but without having proof of it "with the collocates „it is assumed, to assume something, and assume somebody/something to be/have something“. The second definition is "to take or begin to have power or responsibility" which is used in formal language as well as the third meaning "to begin to have a particular quality or appearance." The fourth possible

explanation is “to pretend to have a particular feeling or quality.” The Cambridge Dictionary agrees with the first meaning and just adds that it can also mean to accept without question. This dictionary divides this meaning with the notion of accepting from the other two with the sense of pretending and taking control.

The first definition of the verb *presume* according to the OALD says: “to suppose that something is true, although you do not have actual proof.” The second meaning is: „to accept that something is true until it is shown not to be true, especially in court” which places this verb into a special language – the language of the court. The third meaning is: „to accept something as true or existing and to act on that basis.” The fourth meaning is: „to behave in a way that shows a lack of respect by doing something that you have no right to do.”

The Cambridge Dictionary broadens the first meaning and says that it means “to believe something to be true because it is very likely, although you are not certain.” Then it offers just one meaning with the notion of being rude.

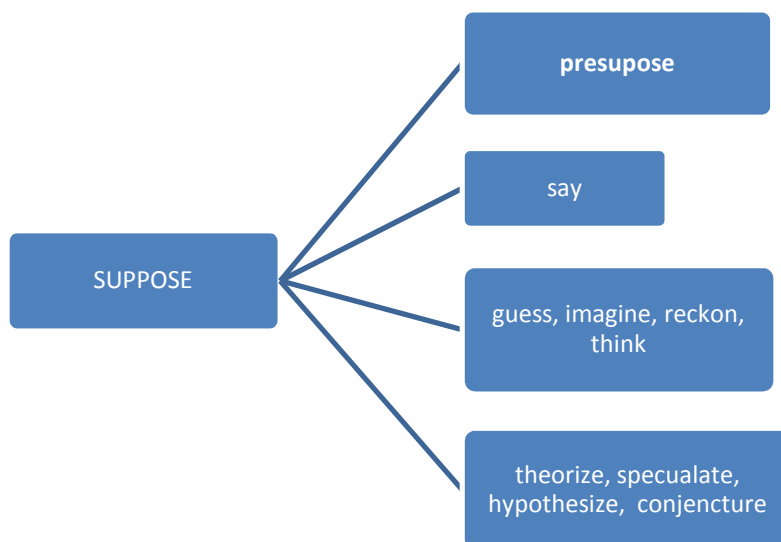
To sum it up, all three verbs have in common one meaning – to think that something is true. However, while for the verb *suppose* there is the condition that the presumption is based on knowledge, *assume* and *presume* do not have any condition, proof or knowledge. This suggests that there might be slight difference in context these verbs appear.

3.2.2 Thesaurus

When we look at Thesaurus (www.thesaurus.com), we get some interesting information. For the word *suppose*, the meaning is specified as “assume, guess” and among the synonyms there is *presume* and the antonyms are three “calculate, know, measure.”

There is a useful visual thesaurus (www.visualthesaurus.com) in which we can see the synonyms to the verb *suppose*. We can see the four main tendencies in using this word – there is to the notion of presupposing, saying, guessing and theorizing.

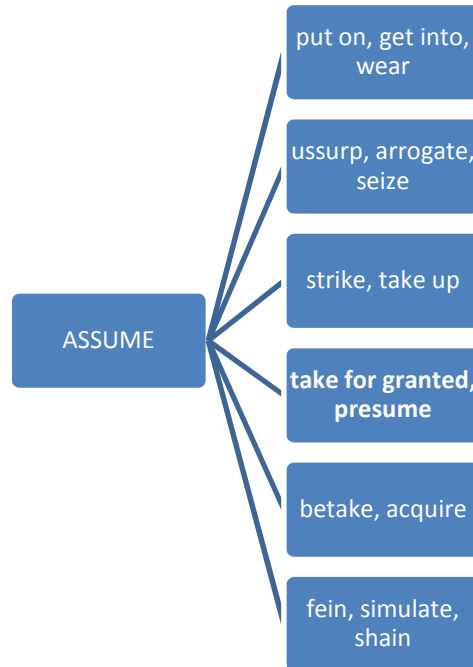
Chart 1



On the other hand, for the verb *assume*, the definition is “believe, take for granted, among the synonyms there are both *suppose* and *presume*, and the antonyms are “doubt, not believe.” There is also an explanatory note saying: “*assume* means ‘suppose to be the case, without proof; take for granted; presume means ‘suppose that something is the case on the basis of probability; take for granted that something exists or is the case.’”

There is again the visual map from which we can see that *assume* is much richer in terms of meaning. There is the additional sense of usurping, acquiring or simulating which does not have anything to do with the sense of presuming.

Chart 2



The third verb *presume* is in thesauri defined as to “make assumption, believe” and it does not have as many synonyms as the other have and the mentioned synonyms are usually different such as “bank on, posit or postulate.” The antonym for this verb is just the only one – disbelieve. The note is comparing *presume* to *assume* and it says about the latter that it “means ‘suppose that something is the case on the basis of probability; take for granted that something exists or is the case.’”

Chart 3



This chart shows connected words with the verb *presume* and there is again a difference in the meaning. The meaning we are searching for – take for granted, assume – is still here, but the others differ. There is the notion of evidence and behaving or making bold.

From these findings, we deduce that the verbs *assume* and *presume* are more concrete than *suppose*, in other words, their meaning has a specification which is in contrast to *suppose*. In the charts, *presume* and *assume* are mentioned in connection one to another in comparison to *suppose* which is not mentioned in connection with any of the two. All the entries from Thesaurus are included in the Appendix.

3.2.3. Etymological dictionaries

The word *suppose* is in the Online Etymology Dictionary (<http://www.etymonline.com/>, 13.6.2011) described the verb *suppose* as follows:

early 14c., "to assume as the basis of argument," from O.Fr. *supposer* "to assume," probably a replacement of **suppondre* (influenced by O.Fr. *poser* "put, place"), from L.

supponere "put or place under," from sub "under" + ponere "put, place". Meaning "to admit as possible, to believe to be true" is from 1520s.

We can compare it with the definition of the verb *assume* which says:

early 15c., *assumpten* "to receive up into heaven" (especially of the Virgin Mary), also *assumen* "to arrogate," from L. *assumere* "to take up, take to oneself," from ad- "to, up" + *sumere* "to take," from sub "under" + *emere* "to take". Meaning "to suppose, to take for granted as the basis of argument" is first recorded 1590s; that of "to take or put on (an appearance, etc.)" is from c.1600. Related: *Assumed*; *assuming*. Early pp. was *assumpt*. In rhetorical usage, *assume* expresses what the assumer postulates, often as a confessed hypothesis; *presume* expresses what the presumer really believes.

From the comparison of these definitions, we can see that the verb *suppose* is one century older than *assume*; and both come from different words of a different meaning. While *suppose* was from 1520s used to express possibility or probability to be true, *assume* expresses something taken for granted. In the definition to the verb *assume*, there is already the comparison with the verb *presume* in rhetorical usage.

The definition of the verb *presume* in this dictionary stands like this:

late 14c., "to take upon oneself, to take liberty," also "to take for granted, presuppose," especially overconfidently, from O.Fr. *presumer* (12c.), from L. *praesumere*.

As we can see, *assume* is the youngest because the verb *presume* comes from the late 14th century just like *suppose*. What is also worth mentioning is the fact that while *presume* is of Old Frisian origin, the verb *assume* is from Latin. There is also the difference in connotation of *presume* which is said to be connected with overconfidence.

3.3 BNC research

This part is based on material from The British National Corpus. This corpus contains "100 million word collection of samples of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources, designed to represent a wide cross-section of current British English, both spoken and written." (<http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/>) The written part, which takes 90% of the whole corpus, contains "extracts from regional and national newspapers, specialist periodicals and journals for all ages and interests, academic books and popular fiction,

published and unpublished letters and memoranda, school and university essays, among many other kinds of text”. (ibid) The last 10% of the corpus is the spoken part.

We will search for as many information as possible and on the basis of obtained data, we will compare and contrast the researched verbs.

3.3.1 Frequency

In the BNC Lancaster, the verb *suppose* was found **11570 times in 1955 different texts** which is almost similar amount of **10950 hits in 2221 different texts** for *assume*, but nearly ten times more than **1151 hits in 685 different texts** for *presume*. This numbers show that while *suppose* and *assume* are equally frequent, *presume* is not so likely to appear. This finding corresponds to the overall search in Google: 225 000 000 hits for *suppose*, 626 000 000 for *assume* and 37 900 000 for *presume*. The numbers from Google as well as from the BNC includes all possible forms of these verbs, such as finite, present participle and past participle. From my personal experience, I am well aware of coming across the phrase such as “let’s assume, I suppose that...”, but I do not remember reading or hearing *presume*. To sum up, the corpus shows *suppose* to be the most frequent of the three verbs followed by *assume* and *presume*. However, when considering these numbers, we must take into account the fact that there are the other meanings of these verbs which are included in these numbers.

3.3.2 context

To find out, in which collocations these verbs appear and thus possibly distinguish how they are used, we have chosen to find out these verbs in the base form with subject *I*. 50 randomly found sentences were used. All the sentences are in the Appendix. It was found out that *I suppose* is usually used in normal conversations and very often it is used as a response to someone’s statement, when the other speaker just concludes – *Yes, I suppose, it is*. The speaker usually also refers to some other situation which was the topic of the discussion and he or she based his assumption on this situation.

Presume is also used in normal discussion, but usually it refers to what some has done. Usually the sentences with *presume* are longer and what the speaker presumes immediately follows. On the contrary, *assume* is used in more official speeches, usually the sentence also includes the explanation why the speaker assume this.

3.3.3 verb forms

Table 1 – VERB FORMS

infinitive	to suppose	505 (6.3%)	to assume	1260 (11.5%)	to presume	35 (3%)
base	suppose	9684 (83.7%)	assume	2792 (25.5%)	presume	489 (42.5%)
present simple, 3rd p.	supposes	93 (0.8%)	assumes	1 004 (9.1%)	presumes	72 (6.2%)
past simple & participle	supposed	784 (6.7%)	assumed	4 034 (36.8%)	presumed	23 (1.9%)
present participle	supposing	504 (4.3%)	assuming	1860 (16.9%)	presuming	66 (5.7%)

This table shows the distribution of forms possible for the verbs. We can see that *suppose* is most likely to appear in the base form. Consequently, the quantity of the present simple on the 3rd person is almost insignificant; and past simple & participle as well as present participle appear very little as well. On the contrary, the verb *assume* is used in the base almost equally as in the past form, while the 3rd present form appears four times less than past simple & participle, infinitive three times less and present participle two times less. Lastly, we will comment on the distribution of forms of the verbs *presume*. The base form is the dominant form for this verb followed by 3rd person present simple (almost seven times less), present participle, infinitive and past simple & participle.

3.3.4 stylistic features

As we can see in the Table A (Appendix), the word *suppose* is used mostly in written language (3609) in comparison to spoken language (1306). Similarly, from the results about the text type, we can see that there are far most instances for fiction and verse (1993

instances) in comparison to spoken conversation on the second position (785 hits.). The Tables B and C (Appendix) show that *presume* and *assume* are used much more in written than spoken language as well, but there are interesting numbers as far as the text type is concerned. While *suppose* is mostly used in fiction and verse as well as *presume* (160), *assume* is most often used in non-academic prose and biography (1306) and academic prose (1248). Overall, the main semantic areas in which these verbs appear are prose (suppose: 2013, presume: 161) and social science (assume: 960).

3.3.5 grammatical categories

a) voice

Table 2: Voice (or viz. Graph 1 in Appendix 1)

	suppose	assume	presume
active	94	61	63
passive	5	23	37
<i>gerund</i>	1	16	0
total	100	100	100

As we can see in the Table 2, *suppose* is almost never used in passive voice, which corresponds to the fact that as transitive verb it has four meanings, while as intransitive, it has just one meaning. However, according to Google search, the expression ‘it is supposed’ is almost twice frequent than ‘it is assumed’ (513 000 000: 202 000 000). *Presume* is used in passive construction quite often which corresponds to the fact that this verb is primarily transitive.

The third line of the Table 2 shows that the verb *assume* is much more often used in gerund as conjunctive than *suppose* or *presume*. Usually, it appears in the beginning of a conditional sentence as a conjunction, for example (85) “Assuming it was one of the guests , she was about to mutter an excuse and go past...”

b) Finiteness

Table 3 (or Graph 2 in Appendix 1)

	suppose	assume	presume
finite	79	47	73
non-finite	20	37	27
<i>gerund</i>	1	16	0
total	100	100	100

Table 3 shows the ratio between finite and non-finite verb forms from the 100 occurrences of the researched verbs. All of them are used as finite verbs more times than as non-finite verbs. However, the proportion differs – while for the verb *suppose* the ratio between finite and non-finite forms is 3.95, the ratio for *assume* is 1.2 and for *presume* it is 2.7. To put it simply, *presume* is the most likely one to appear in finite form in comparison to *assume* which the least likely one.

c) *tenses*

Table 4 (or Graph 3 in Appendix 1)

		suppose	assume	presume
Present	simple	71	25	56
	continuous	0	0	0
Past	simple	6	12	10
	continuous	0	0	0
Present perfect	simple	2	3	3
	continuous	0	0	0
Past perfect	simple	2	3	3
	continuous	0	0	0
Total (finite)		79	47	73

The Table 4 presenting the distribution of tenses reveals some interesting information. Firstly, the verb *suppose* appears almost in present simple with the subject I. The other two verbs appear also most often in present simple but the ratio is not so huge. Secondly, the verb *suppose* is used in simple tenses – past simple and present perfect simple in negligible amount.

3.3.6 collocates

Table 5 – SUPPOSE (from 5000 random hits)

1 st on the left	frequency	1 st on the right	frequency
I	3026	that	814
to	215	it	403
she	86	you	392
he	66	I	391
you	62	we	176
us	34	he	176

This table shows that *suppose* is most often used in the phrase *I suppose* (60.52%). The second most frequent is *to*. The phrase with *to* are, for example sentence 34: “There seems no reason to suppose...” or 43: “We are flattered to suppose...” (<http://bncweb.lancs.ac.uk>). *She* is the third one most often used followed by *he*, *you* and *us*. or in the negative “I don’t suppose” (4.92%), which is the second most frequented common phrase, but the difference in ratio is huge. The most frequent collocation with *to suppose* is *good* meaning there is either *good reason* to suppose or *no reason* to suppose. This fact has something to do with the meaning of this verb as the definition says that you base your presupposition “on the knowledge you have” in other words on some reason you have or have not.

The second half of this table shows what most often follows this verb. On the very first position, there is the conjugation “that” (16.28%) which means that in these cases *suppose* introduces object clause. *it* follows *suppose* almost twice less often (9.26%). The third position occupies *you* followed by *I*, *we* and *he*.

Table 6 – ASSUME (from 5000 random hits)

1 st on the left	frequency	1 st on the right	frequency
to	586	that	2071

is	241	you	77
I	229	he	72
be	211	they	53
we	174	responsibility	39
and	135	this	33

This table represents the collocations of the verb *assume*. The first position occupies *to* (11.7%) which means using the non-finite form of the verb. It is used mainly in connection with *reasonable it is reasonable to assume* or with *have to*. *Is* comes as second and it is used to form the passive construction – it is assumed. The third most frequent word is *I*.

The second half of the table shows what is typically following the verb. Number one is *that* (41.42%) introducing the object clause. *You* is the second most frequent, but the ratio between the first *that* and the second *the* is really large. The third one is *he*.

Table 7 – PRESUME (from 1151 hits)

1 st on the left	frequency	1 st on the right	frequency
I	336	to	290
be	99	that	241
is	98	you	57
are	38	the	43
we	36	it	37
to	35	he	25

In this table, we can see the collocations with the verb *presume*. The most frequent word which precedes *presume* is *I* (29.19%). The second most frequent is *be* (8.6%) . It is either used in connection with *to be presumed* or *can be assumed*. The third “be” (8.5%) has almost the same number of hits and it is used to form the passive. the forth “are” is used the same way.

What follows the verb is shown in the second half of the table. Mostly, it is “to” (29.2%). On the second position, there is “that” (20.9%) introducing the content clause. The others are personal pronouns.

3.3.7 Word Sketch

In this part, I will use the Word Sketch which “is a web-based program which takes as its input a corpus of any language with an appropriate level of linguistic mark-up.” (Kilgarrif at al., The Sketch Engine) There is a function of “Thesaurus” which “checks to see which words occur with the same collocates as other words, and on the basis of this data it generates a “distributional thesaurus.” (ibid) Basically, it shows which words are most similar in its use to the one we are studying. The second useful function for our purpose is The Sketch Difference function which “shows those patterns and combinations that the two items have in common, and also those patterns and combinations that are more typical of, or unique to, one word rather than the other” (ibid)

a) *The Thesaurus function*

Table 8 - Thesaurus

Assume		Suppose		Presume	
recognise	0.315	imagine	0.252	speculate	0.091
accept	0.313	assume	0.203	suppose	0.088
recognize	0.302	suspect	0.189	exert	0.088
adopt	0.298	forget	0.183	pretend	0.087
imply	0.298	perceive	0.177	wan	0.084
establish	0.296	encounter	0.176	perpetuate	0.084
understand	0.29	persuade	0.176	doubt	0.083
achieve	0.288	realize	0.173	Deem	0.081
seek	0.287	understand	0.169	rank	0.081
suggest	0.287	mention	0.168	infer	0.078

This table shows which words appear most often in the same collocates with the verbs of our interest. As we can see, the verb *assume* is used similarly as the verbs *recognis/ze*, *accept*, *adopt* or *imply*. However, any of those dictionary synonyms appear among these verbs (even if we look in the whole list of verbs.) This fact suggests that the verb *assume* is primarily used in different meanings which go hand in hand with the theory that there is no use to have more words having the same or similar meaning.

On the contrary, the verb *suppose* is used in similar contexts as the verbs *imagine*, *assume*, *suspect*, *forget* and *perceive*. And the verb *presume* is indicated as having the same context with the verbs *speculate*, *suppose*, *exert*, *pretend* or *wan*.

b) *The Word Sketch Difference*

The Word Sketch Difference function enables to compare and contrast two very similar words. It shows what the two words have in common and in which aspects they differ. The first two numbers show the frequency of the co-occurrence with the first and second lemma, while, the last two numbers indicate the salience scores for each of the words. According to: “The similarity was based on the ‘shared triples’ (as *beer* and *wine* “share” the triple <*obj*, *drink*, ?>. What two words have in common are the shared triples that have high salience for both words. The difference between two near-synonyms can be identified as the triples which have high salience for one word, but no occurrences (or low salience) for the other.” (iivid). In other words, if the difference between these numbers is lower than one, than the word is common for both the words, whereas when the difference is higher than one, than it is more common just for one of the words.

c) *The common patterns*

The complete results from this search can be found in Appendix. We compare the verbs in three pairs – *assume* with *presume*, *assume* with *suppose* and *suppose* with *presume*. I will go through the grammatical categories, such as subject, object and modifier and. And for each category, I will firstly mention what collocates with each pair or with all three verbs and than in which they differ.

i) *object*

The only object which collocates with the verbs *suppose* and *presume* is *person*. The objects that *suppose* and *assume* have in common are *government*, *women*, *firm*, *person* or *child*. *Presume* and *assume* both collocate with these objects: individual, person and parliament. In sum, the common objects for all three of them is ‘person’.

Now, we will look in which object collocates these verbs differ. The only object for *suppose* is *lot*, *think*, *difference*, *reason*, *mother* and *parent*; while for *presume*, the

objects are *law, court* or *Trent* in comparison with *assume*. Trent is a name of character from a book called Alistair MacLean's golden girl. Objects which exclusively collocate with *assume* are *purchaser, model* or *donee* from law terminology.

To sum up, the only object which collocates with all three verbs is *person* – human object. In general, *suppose* mainly collocates with human objects, the non human objects are usually somehow connected with people as well such as responsibility or chairmanship.

In sum, the only common object for all three verbs is *person*. We can see that the objects are mostly human or they are from law terminology or connected with government.

ii) *Subject*

There is no common subject for the words *suppose* and *presume*. The only common subject for the verb *suppose* and *assume* is *theory*, while the only object which collocates with *presume* and *assume* is *Trent* which is a character from the book mentioned above.

The only subject used exclusively with *suppose* is the proper name *Ruth*. The name belongs to a character from two books from the same author. On the contrary, three subjects that collocate only with *presume* are: *Trent* (explained above), *law* and *court*. Subjects collocating with *assume* are rather more general such as *hearer, speaker, and purchaser*.

iii) *Modifier*

This part will be done with comparison to Oxford collocations dictionary for students of English (2002) in order to find out whether the collocates mentioned in the vocabulary are really used that often in reality.

The modifier used both with *suppose* and *presume* is *only*. *Suppose* and *assume* are both modified by *only, normally, usually* or *generally*. *Presume* and *assume* are both used just with *too* and *so*.

Modifiers characteristic for *suppose* according to Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English are *mistakenly or wrongly*. However, neither one of these two is mentioned. The unique modifiers used with *suppose* are *commonly, generally, reasonably* or *otherwise*.

Assume is in the OCD introduced with *automatically, naturally, reasonably or safely*; and *automatically* and *reasonably* can be both found in the corpus and both among the modifiers which appear most often with this verb.

Presume is according to OCD modified usually with *rightly or wrongly*. On the contrary, the Word Sketch showed *conclusively and too* as the only exclusive patterns for this verb.

4. Conclusion

The main aim of this thesis was to produce analyses of the verbs *suppose*, *assume* and *presume*. These verbs are often presented as being synonymous. I based my study on Cruse's theory which studies the word meaning according to their context. The thesis was divided into four parts: introduction, theory, practical part and conclusion.

The theoretical part dealt with different approaches to synonymy. The most significant theories are by Lyons who studies the whole lexeme and by Cruse who deals with words in their context. This theory was the base for my practical research.

Firstly, the practical part presented the definitions of the verbs from dictionaries. This showed that they all have one meaning – to think that something is true. However, while *suppose* means that something is true based on the knowledge we have, *assume* and *presume* mean to think that something is true but without having proof of it. The results from thesaurus revealed an interesting fact – *suppose* is used in the areas of *presuppose*, *say* or *theorize*, while *assume* and *presume* are used as *take for granted*, and others with completely different meaning.

Secondly, the most important part is the study of the verbs in the BNC. It showed that *suppose* and *assume* are used much often than *presume* which corresponds to my personal assumption and experience with these verbs. This fact almost corresponds to their stylistic features – *suppose* is used mostly in fiction and verse as well as *presume*. *Assume* is used more often in non-academic prose and biography. From this research, it is obvious that *assume* appears in more sophisticated texts than the other two. In other words, when the speaker wants to express this meaning, he chooses *suppose* or *assume* according to the language type, while *presume* is not used very much. From the research of grammatical categories, it can be seen that all three verbs appear mostly in active voice, finite verb forms and present simple.

When we compared the context in which these verbs appear, it turned out that *suppose* and *presume* are more often used in common conversations. *Suppose* is very often used on its own, when the speaker just concludes the conversation – yes, I suppose, I am/ it is... In comparison to *suppose*, *presume* is used similarly, but the sentences are longer and they also contain the reason why the speaker thinks this. *Assume* is very often used in more official statements and there is also always some situation or context from

which the speaker has the idea. This part proved that the speakers feel the stylistic difference between these verbs and they also distinguish between them on the basis of their knowledge or on the contrary the lack of the knowledge.

The second half of theoretical part was based on the programme Word sketch which offers the possibility to find out in which context the verbs appear and it also has the function The Word Sketch Difference which allows us to compare two words. This function proved to be very interesting as it is clearly seen in which aspects these verbs are similar and in which they differ. The only small complication was that it only allows comparison of two words together. Nevertheless, it was found out that there is not any object all verbs collocate with. The only object which collocates with these verbs is *person* and also the other objects are usually human beings. The verb *assume* collocates quite often with objects such as *purchaser*, *model* or *done* from legal English.

The Word Sketch Difference function did not work for subject that well because it found out almost only proper names for comparison of these verbs. However, other subjects used with the verb *assume* are hearer, speaker or purchaser, which again fit into pattern in which verb is used – legal English, documents, science and others.

The last part dealt with modifiers and it compared the modifiers presented in Oxford Collocations dictionary for students of English with the reality. The dictionary presents as typical modifiers *mistakenly* or *wrongly*, whereas the Word Sketch found out more common words such as *only*, *usually* or *generally*.

I would like to conclude with my personal experience with this thesis. As was mentioned above, people usually think that synonyms are words which are interchangeable in any context, so when I told my friends the subject matter of my thesis they were surprised what I am writing about. However, even for me as a linguist student who already knew that the situation with synonymy is not that easy was this thesis very valuable experience. It was very interesting to look closer at different approaches to synonymy and compare them. Moreover, the practical part offered me a better understanding of this whole concept that I could see how the verbs are used among language users. Thanks to modern technology such BNC or Word Sketch, students as well as linguists can testify if the theory really works in real life. The

methodology of using BNC offers us to broaden our horizon because no one would be able to go through millions of texts and search for one word.

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6. Resume

Bakalářská práce se zabývá synonymy – teoretická část objasňuje různé přístupy k synonymům v angličtině a praxe potom porovnává užití synonymní řady sloves *suppose* – *assume* – *presume*. Cílem této práce je zjistit, zda daná synonyma opravdu fungují zástupně jedno za druhé, případně v jakém kontextu se to které objevuje. Předmětem zájmu také bylo ověřit metodologii výzkumu pomocí BNC.

Synonymie je v současnosti populární předmět studia mezi lingvisty, přičemž hlavní problém je definice pojmu „význam slova“ a „sémantické vztahy,“ což jsou nejen pro synonymii stěžejní termíny. Tyto vztahy mezi slovy jsou podstatné jak pro osvojování si mateřského jazyka tak pro tvorbu slovníků. Synonymie představuje právě jeden vztah mezi jednotkami nesoucí význam. Koncept významu se různí podle přístupu, který zvolíme. Pragmatická lingvistika tvrdí, že význam slova se utváří podle kontextu a to buď lingvistického nebo dané situace. Oproti tomu v sémantice je význam považován za soubor denotací a konotací, které dané slovo nese.

Synonymie je označována jako stejnost smyslu nebo významu. Existuje ale mnoho teorií a definic, co vlastně synonymie znamená. Nicméně mnoho lingvistů dnes poukazuje na fakt, že synonymie má mnoho aspektů, které se musí brát v potaz. Další zajímavý úkaz je, že lidé si pod pojmem synonyma představí dvě a více slov stejného významu, která se mohou libovolně zaměňovat. Ve skutečnosti ale existuje několik druhů synonymie právě podle stupně zaměnitelnosti a podobnosti významu. Pravá synonyma, tedy ta která lze opravdu libovolně zaměňovat, v praxi téměř neexistují. A pokud ano jedná se většinou o velmi odborné výrazy.

Jak již bylo zmíněno, existuje několik přístupů k synonymii. První je přístup Johna Lyonse, který za synonyma považuje výrazy se stejným významem. Dále rozlišuje dva typy synonym – první typ jsou slova s totožným významem (absolutní synonyma), zatímco druhý typ jsou slova více či méně podobná ale ne identická. Aby slova byla uznána za absolutní synonyma, musí podle Lyonse splnit tři podmínky: musí mít identický význam, musí být vyměnitelná ve všech kontextech a všechny jejich složky významu se musí shodovat.

D.A. Cruse pohlíží na synonyma jako na slova, jejichž významy se liší co nejméně. Jinými slovy říká, že slova jsou v synonymním vztahu, pokud je jejich podobnost významu větší než rozdílnost. Cruse také představuje zajímavou myšlenku, že absolutní synonymie je vlastně nežádoucí, protože by tak zbytečně narůstala slovní zásoba. Jazyk má tedy tendenci

velkému výskytu absolutních synonym předcházet. Cruse rozlišuje tři základní typy synonym: absolutní synonyma, kognitivní synonyma, plesionyma. Poslední typ stojící trochu vedle jsou non-synonyma. Absolutní synonyma jsou zaměnitelná ve všech kontextech. Kognitivní synonyma Cruse vysvětluje pomocí příkladu – existuje věta S1, která obsahuje slovo A, a tato věta má totožný význam jako věta S2, která ale místo slova A obsahuje slovo B. Tato synonyma se ale mohou lišit a to hned ve třech faktorech (Cruse, 2008: 158): a) difference in expressive mening, b) differences of stylistic level, c) differences of presupposed field of discourse. Posledním typem jsou plesionyma, jejichž významy spolu mohou na rozdíl od prvních dvou typů synonym kontrastovat. Jako příklad Cruse (2009: 159) uvádí tuto větu: “He was killed, but I can assure you he was NOT murdered, madam.”

Posledním ze zmiňovaných autorů je M. L. Murphy (2003: 376, která definuje synonyma jako „the semantic relation of sameness of meaning either among lexical items or among sentences or propositions.” Murphy opět zdůrazňuje, že pokud mluvíme o synonymech, většinou se nejedná o slova totožného významu, ale jen hodně podobného. Co se týče terminologie, Murphy (ibid) také používá pojem absolutní synonymie pro slova, která jsou „logical synonyms in all of their meanings“ a jejich význam není příliš široký.

Další možný přístup ke studiu synonymie představuje program WordNet, což je lexikální databáze anglického jazyka, v němž jsou jednotlivá slova uváděna v rámci tzv. synsetů. Podle autorů (<http://wordnet.princeton.edu/>) „synsets are groups of words which “denote the same concept and are interchangeable in many contexts.” Murphy k tomuto přístupu dodává, že je důležité, že pracuje stejně jako lidský mozek při výuce mateřského jazyka – slova jsou v něm tříděny do skupin podle významové oblasti.

Poslední přístup je pragmatický přístup, který je založen na Relation by Contrast (RC) principu. Murphy (2003, 134) to vysvětluje: „the members of a relational set have all the same contextually relevant properties but one.” Autoři této teorie poukazují na to, že třeba slova *cat* a *cat*, nebo *end* a *ending* nejsou synonyma, přestože by vlastně splňovala podmínky pro to být brána za synonyma.

Poslední kapitola teoretické části se věnuje synonymům v jazyce, tedy tomu jak se v jazyce objevují a jak s nimi jazyk nakládá. Synonyma vznikají hlavně díky výpůjčkám z jiných jazyků případně dialektů. Důležitý je ale fakt, že jazyk a jeho uživatelé mají tendenci se synonym spíše zbavovat, jelikož není pro nikoho výhodné, aby existovalo více forem, jak vyjádřit jeden pojem či myšlenku.

Praktická část se potom věnovala samotnému výzkumu synonymní řady sloves *suppose* – *assume* – *presume*. Hlavním cílem bylo zjistit, na kolik jsou tato slova opravdu synonyma, tedy zaměnitelná. Pracovalo se nejprve se slovníky, které nám ukázaly, jaká je teorie. Význam všech tří slov je předpokládat, pouze se liší v drobném aspektu – u sloves *assume* a *presume* pro naši domněnku nemáme žádný podklad. Tato skutečnost dává důvod k předpokladu, že i jejich užití se bude malinko lišit, samozřejmě záleží, jak moc uživatelé jazyka tento rozdíl vnímají.

Dále jsme slovesa prozkoumali pomocí Thesauru, který nám opět potvrdil, že slovesa *assume* a *presume* mají konkrétnější, nebo více specifitější, význam než *suppose*. Zajímavý fakt také je, že slovesa *presume* a *assume* jsou uvedena jako synonyma ale *suppose* ne.

Pro zajímavost jsme také slovesa porovnali podle etymologického slovníku. Sloveso *assume* je nejmladší ze všech tří, pochází z 1600, oproti *suppose* a *presume* které pochází ze 14. století. Každé také vychází z jiného jazyka a v počátcích mělo trochu jiný význam.

Ovšem nejdůležitější část výzkumu byla dělána pomocí Britského národního korpusu. Tento korpus obsahuje soubor více než 100 milionů slov psaného a mluveného jazyka, takže opravdu prezentuje, jak je anglický jazyk v praxi používán. Některé části výzkumu byly dělány pomocí programu Word Sketch, který obsahuje funkci Thesaurus nebo také Word Sketch Difference, které nám umožňuje porovnat dvě slova, co se týče jejich kolonátu na pozici podmětu nebo předmětu. Tato funkce byla pro náš účel stěžejní, jelikož jsme mohli vidět, v jakém kontextu se to které slovo používá.

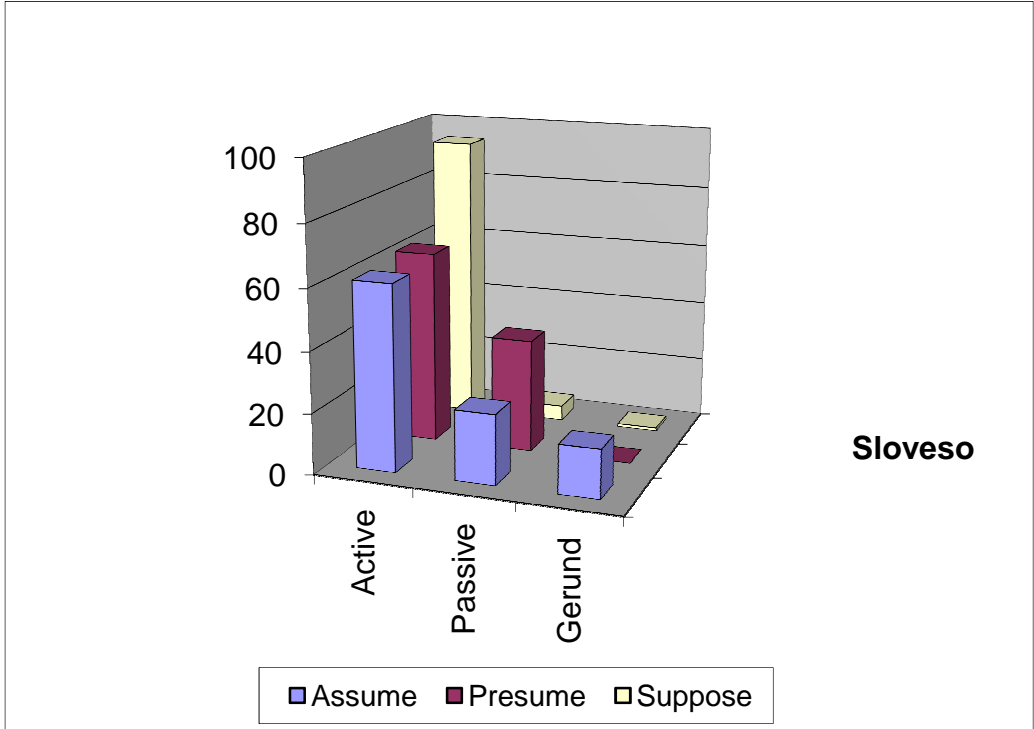
Ve shodě s našimi předpoklady se potvrdilo, že slovesa *assume* a *suppose* jsou mnohem četnější než sloveso *presume*. To je v souladu i s jejich výskytem v různých typech textů – *suppose* se nejvíce používá právě v beletrii, kde mu sekunduje *presume* a naproti tomu *assume* se nejčastěji objevuje v neakademické proze a biografiích, případně v odborné literatuře. Dále byly porovnávány jejich gramatické vlastnosti, které ale neukázali nějaký zvláštní rozdíl v jejich užití. Všechny tři jsou nejčastěji používány v aktivu a přítomném času.

Poslední část byla zpracována v programu Word Sketch. Jediný společný předmět, který mají všechny tři slovesa je lidský konatel – člověk (v angličtině *person*), což samozřejmě vychází i z významu těchto sloves. Zajímavé ovšem je, že slovesa *assume* se velmi často objevuje ve spojení se slovy jako *purchaser*, *model* nebo *done*, což odpovídá v jakých textech se toto sloveso vyskytuje. Co se týče podmětu, ve většině případů to opět byl o lidský konatel, ale velmi často se objevovala vlastní jména. Pro část, která se věnovala

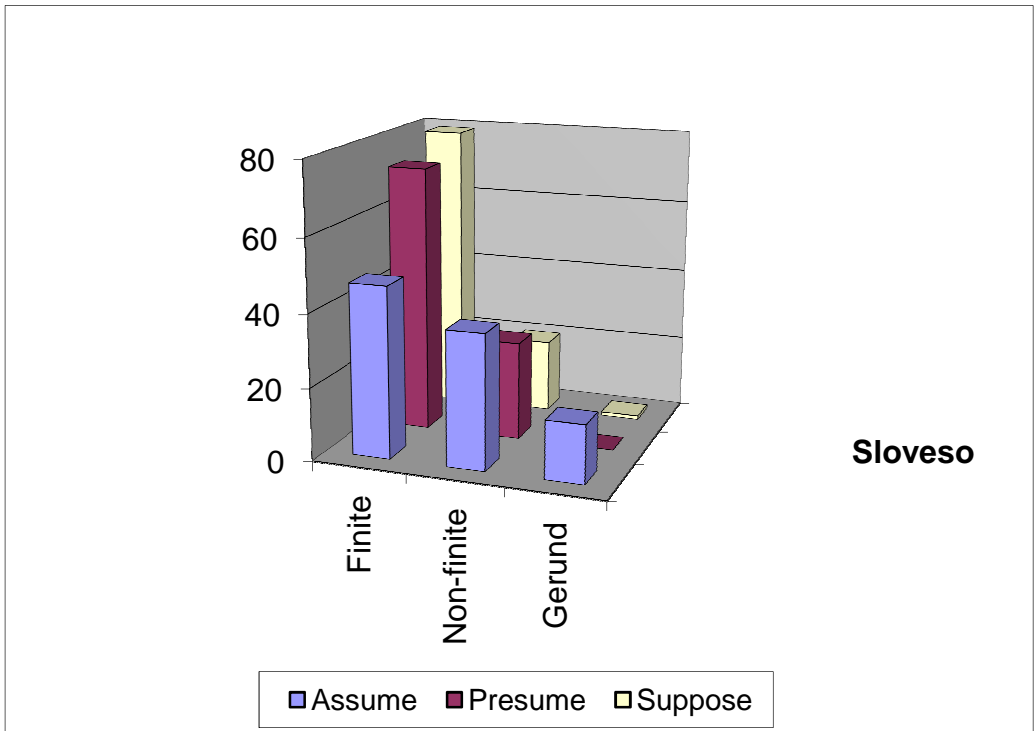
modifikátorům slovesa, jsme se rozhodli využít i slovník colokací (Oxford Collocations dictionary for students of English) a porovnávali jsme, co bylo uvedeno ve slovníku jako typické spojení a potom praxi. Ukázalo se, že spojení uvedená ve slovníku se v praxi objevují minimálně a uživatelé jazyka tedy zřejmě častěji používají obecnější výrazy jako *only, usually, generally*.

Appendix

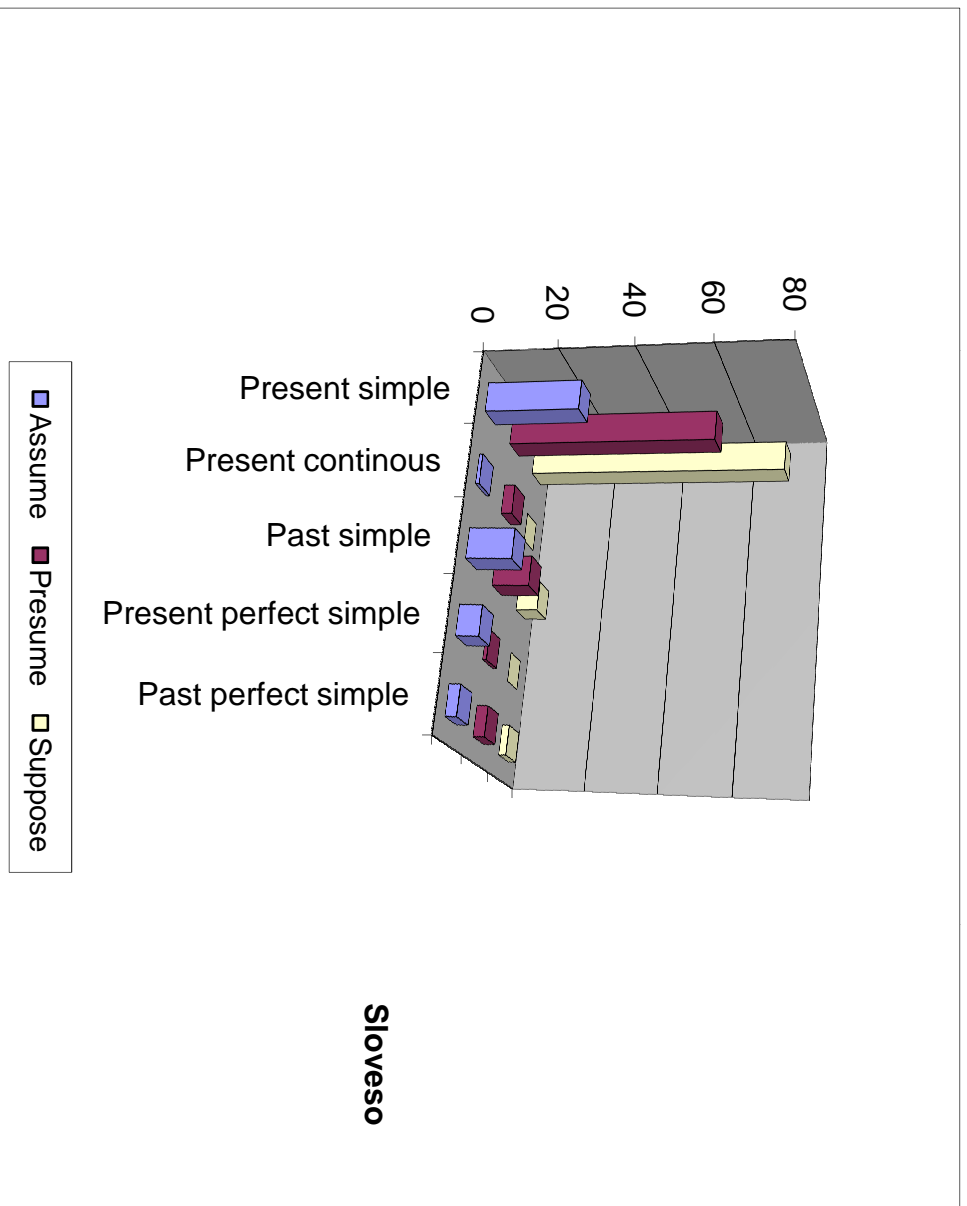
Graph 1 - Voice



Graph 2 - Finiteness



Graph 3 - Verb Forms



DISTRIBUTION

SUPPOSE

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Spoken	10,409,858	1,253	377/908	120.37
Written	87,903,571	3,747	1,063/3,140	42.63
total	98,313,429	5,000	1,440/4,048	50.86
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Spoken conversation	4,233,962	702	112/153	165.8
Fiction and verse	16,143,913	2,017	362/452	124.94
Other spoken material	6,175,896	551	265/755	89.22
Academic prose	15,778,028	538	181/497	34.1
Non-academic prose and biography	24,178,674	729	257/744	30.15
Unpublished written material	4,466,673	73	32/251	16.34
Other published written material	17,924,109	272	155/710	15.18
Newspapers	9,412,174	118	76/486	12.54
total	98,313,429	5,000	1,440/4,048	50.86

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Demographically sampled	4,233,962	702	112/153	165.8
Context-governed	6,175,896	551	265/755	89.22
Written books and periodicals	79,187,792	3,642	1,012/2,684	45.99
Written miscellaneous	7,437,161	97	44/421	13.04
Written-to-be-spoken	1,278,618	8	7/35	6.26
total	98,313,429	5,000	1,440/4,048	50.86
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Imaginative prose	16,496,408	2,038	370/476	123.54
Informative: Belief and thought	3,037,532	197	51/146	64.86
Informative: Natural and pure sciences	3,818,803	185	44/146	48.44
Informative: Commerce and finance	7,341,009	234	65/295	31.88
Informative: Arts	6,574,853	171	89/261	26.01
Informative: Social science	14,025,538	308	140/526	21.96
Informative: Leisure	12,191,902	224	119/437	18.37

Informative: Applied science	7,173,003	122	61/370	17.01
Informative: World affairs	17,244,523	268	124/483	15.54
total	87,903,571	3,747	1,063/3,140	42.63
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
60+	5,126,298	525	103/139	102.41
25-34	2,267,024	189	45/66	83.37
35-44	6,726,929	449	114/191	66.75
45-59	7,230,584	451	113/205	62.37
15-24	542,578	26	9/19	47.92
0-14	59,559	0	0/3	0
total	21,952,972	1,640	384/623	74.71
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Female	14,588,254	1,350	252/414	92.54
Male	30,662,031	1,659	461/920	54.11
Mixed	6,538,929	127	68/234	19.42
total	51,789,214	3,136	781/1,568	60.55
Category	No. of	No. of	Dispersion (over	Frequency per

	words	hits	files)	million words
Child	903,453	79	20/42	87.44
Teenager	1,785,338	100	34/77	56.01
Adult	81,924,496	3,534	986/2,911	43.14
Any	3,290,284	34	23/110	10.33
total	87,903,571	3,747	1,063/3,140	42.63
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Low	16,946,288	944	233/693	55.71
Medium	46,211,631	1,889	546/1,624	40.88
High	24,745,652	914	284/823	36.94
total	87,903,571	3,747	1,063/3,140	42.63
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Dialogue	8,847,841	1,106	304/701	125
Monologue	1,562,017	147	73/207	94.11
total	10,409,858	1,253	377/908	120.37
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Leisure	1,574,442	193	89/195	122.58

Educational/Informative	1,646,380	191	71/169	116.01
Business	1,282,416	85	48/129	66.28
Public/Institutional	1,672,658	82	57/262	49.02
total	6,175,896	551	265/755	89.22

PRESUME

Spoken or Written:

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Spoken	10,409,858	182	117/908	17.48
Written	87,903,571	969	568/3,140	11.02
total	98,313,429	1,151	685/4,048	11.71

Derived text type:

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Academic prose	15,778,028	286	151/497	18.13
Spoken conversation	4,233,962	75	37/153	17.71
Other spoken material	6,175,896	107	80/755	17.33

Fiction and verse	16,143,913	254	138/452	15.73
Non-academic prose and biography	24,178,674	230	134/744	9.51
Other published written material	17,924,109	117	87/710	6.53
Unpublished written material	4,466,673	28	21/251	6.27
Newspapers	9,412,174	54	37/486	5.74
total	98,313,429	1,151	685/4,048	11.71

Text type:

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Demographically sampled	4,233,962	75	37/153	17.71
Context-governed	6,175,896	107	80/755	17.33
Written books and periodicals	79,187,792	925	537/2,684	11.68
Written miscellaneous	7,437,161	38	25/421	5.11
Written-to-be-spoken	1,278,618	6	6/35	4.69
total	98,313,429	1,151	685/4,048	11.71

Text Domain:

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
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Informative: Social science	14,025,538	232	110/526	16.54
Imaginative prose	16,496,408	257	141/476	15.58
Informative: Belief and thought	3,037,532	35	22/146	11.52
Informative: Arts	6,574,853	67	51/261	10.19
Informative: World affairs	17,244,523	169	94/483	9.8
Informative: Natural and pure sciences	3,818,803	36	19/146	9.43
Informative: Commerce and finance	7,341,009	64	43/295	8.72
Informative: Applied science	7,173,003	50	38/370	6.97
Informative: Leisure	12,191,902	59	50/437	4.84
total	87,903,571	969	568/3,140	11.02

Age of Author:

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
60+	5,126,298	81	40/139	15.8
45-59	7,230,584	100	53/205	13.83
15-24	542,578	7	5/19	12.9
35-44	6,726,929	81	44/191	12.04
25-34	2,267,024	26	19/66	11.47

0-14	59,559	0	0/3	0
total	21,952,972	295	161/623	13.44

Sex of Author:

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Male	30,662,031	447	240/920	14.58
Female	14,588,254	190	104/414	13.02
Mixed	6,538,929	51	38/234	7.8
total	51,789,214	688	382/1,568	13.28

Age of Audience:

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Teenager	1,785,338	27	14/77	15.12
Adult	81,924,496	910	534/2,911	11.11
Child	903,453	8	6/42	8.85
Any	3,290,284	24	14/110	7.29
total	87,903,571	969	568/3,140	11.02

Perceived level of difficulty:

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
High	24,745,652	374	204/823	15.11
Medium	46,211,631	443	281/1,624	9.59
Low	16,946,288	152	83/693	8.97
total	87,903,571	969	568/3,140	11.02

Type of Interaction:

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Dialogue	8,847,841	167	105/701	18.87
Monologue	1,562,017	15	12/207	9.6
total	10,409,858	182	117/908	17.48

Domain (spoken context governed texts):

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Public/Institutional	1,672,658	51	34/262	30.49
Business	1,282,416	27	23/129	21.05
Leisure	1,574,442	18	13/195	11.43

Educational/Informative	1,646,380	11	10/169	6.68
total	6,175,896	107	80/755	17.33

ASSUME

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Written	87,903,571	4,722	1,494/3,140	53.72
Spoken	10,409,858	278	174/908	26.71
total	98,313,429	5,000	1,668/4,048	50.86

Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Academic prose	15,778,028	1,572	359/497	99.63
Non-academic prose and biography	24,178,674	1,657	461/744	68.53
Unpublished written material	4,466,673	192	63/251	42.99
Other spoken material	6,175,896	238	147/755	38.54
Fiction and verse	16,143,913	562	234/452	34.81
Other published written	17,924,109	563	270/710	31.41

material				
Newspapers	9,412,174	176	107/486	18.7
Spoken conversation	4,233,962	40	27/153	9.45
total	98,313,429	5,000	1,668/4,048	50.86
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Written books and periodicals	79,187,792	4,403	1,379/2,684	55.6
Written miscellaneous	7,437,161	313	110/421	42.09
Context-governed	6,175,896	238	147/755	38.54
Demographically sampled	4,233,962	40	27/153	9.45
Written-to-be-spoken	1,278,618	6	5/35	4.69
total	98,313,429	5,000	1,668/4,048	50.86
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Informative: Commerce and finance	7,341,009	713	151/295	97.13
Informative: Natural and pure sciences	3,818,803	333	78/146	87.2
Informative: Social science	14,025,538	1,142	303/526	81.42

Informative: Belief and thought	3,037,532	225	64/146	74.07
Informative: Applied science	7,173,003	442	140/370	61.62
Informative: World affairs	17,244,523	774	267/483	44.88
Informative: Arts	6,574,853	263	109/261	40
Imaginative prose	16,496,408	569	238/476	34.49
Informative: Leisure	12,191,902	261	144/437	21.41
total	87,903,571	4,722	1,494/3,140	53.72
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
45-59	7,230,584	495	134/205	68.46
35-44	6,726,929	427	124/191	63.48
25-34	2,267,024	123	37/66	54.26
60+	5,126,298	236	90/139	46.04
0-14	59,559	2	1/3	33.58
15-24	542,578	11	6/19	20.27
total	21,952,972	1,294	392/623	58.94
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words

Male	30,662,031	2,211	602/920	72.11
Female	14,588,254	621	227/414	42.57
Mixed	6,538,929	226	100/234	34.56
total	51,789,214	3,058	929/1,568	59.05
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Adult	81,924,496	4,571	1,442/2,911	55.8
Teenager	1,785,338	90	26/77	50.41
Any	3,290,284	58	24/110	17.63
Child	903,453	3	2/42	3.32
total	87,903,571	4,722	1,494/3,140	53.72
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
High	24,745,652	2,024	500/823	81.79
Medium	46,211,631	2,130	743/1,624	46.09
Low	16,946,288	568	251/693	33.52
total	87,903,571	4,722	1,494/3,140	53.72
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Monologue	1,562,017	62	37/207	39.69

Dialogue	8,847,841	216	137/701	24.41
total	10,409,858	278	174/908	26.71
Category	No. of words	No. of hits	Dispersion (over files)	Frequency per million words
Educational/Informative	1,646,380	81	41/169	49.2
Public/Institutional	1,672,658	77	48/262	46.03
Business	1,282,416	48	31/129	37.43
Leisure	1,574,442	32	27/195	20.32
total	6,175,896	238	147/755	38.54

Grammar features: (suppose – assume – presume)

SUPPOSE

1 EVG 964 He wondered what he would do if he could n't get into the house
… well , he supposed he could go back to Joseph 's place , spend the night there and then
hurry home at first light , when the servants would be up .

2 KE6 9541 PS0X8 Of course you 've done the neck I suppose

3 KGW 195 PS4SD Erm but er I suppose more recently um this business of
understanding sex in relation to power , in relation to the powers of the participants , has has has
effectively er knocked Kinsey 's notions off the agenda in the last sort of y'know fifteen years , ten
years , five years , so that people are much more erm inclined to say well physical size , disparities
, erm disparities in the credibility if you like of the of the perpetrator and survivor erm and all
those kinds of things make er make a big difference so it 's not it 's not gon na be mutualistic .

4 HAO 3057 I remembered a banker friend of my parents who was on trial for
having raped his twelve-year-old niece ; Father had tut-tutted and said , [I suppose he could not
help himself .]

5 HTU 1221 [I ca n't recall any mention of them , but I suppose I must have or
I would n't be able to see anything , would I ?

6 KCU 9823 PS0GG Tibetan monk I suppose that is , A , the vibrator , B , the french
tickler or C , crutchless knickers

7 JYD 3919 [I suppose I 'd still like to know why …]

8 HAO 2172 The woman was younger than she had supposed , although it was
difficult to judge her age at all precisely .

9 KBK 4512 PS107 Well I 'm sure , I do n't know whether it 's sort of easy to wear
when you 're playing croquet or I suppose [unclear]

10 KPN 114 PS577 I suppose that 's what , what it erm honestly male male company
's

11 KC0 6776 PS08Y I suppose you 've got to be able to do maths for most things have
n't you ?

- 12 EWW 1274 For example , suppose we have a mathematical model with $n = 100$ for study of the vibration characteristics of an aircraft .
- 13 K97 4866 Embarrassing for all concerned although I suppose we can always rip out Chapter 1 , daringly entitled Leaving on a Jet Plane .
- 14 AT7 1636 The long and the short of it is , her father owns the two shops -- I suppose they 're joined at the back -- and she was standing in for her father .
- 15 KCV 189 PS0H7 [unclear] Well I suppose we are typical .
- 16 ADR 1456 [I suppose I have always seen myself as a younger version of Joan Collins ,] she confided .
- 17 H9L 1481 [Oh , most marriages would start off with as good a chance of success as failure , I suppose , if it were n't for outside influences , but there are too many women like you around , taking what you want with no thought for anyone else involved , and then hanging on once you 've got it -- out of sheer habit or emotional laziness , it sometimes seems to me .]
- 18 BOW 530 I suppose , also , I have -- well , one person in particular whose timekeeping is n't great -- I mean obviously this sort of job it 's not important to be there on the dot of nine , but I think sometimes she slides .
- 19 HWP 1441 [I suppose the short answer would be , conning himself .
- 20 EDJ 1914 I suppose it was because we know he 's been highly-strung lately - - his peculiar behaviour at the airport , for a start -- that it took longer than it should have done for me to think over properly what had happened .
- 21 KBK 3389 PS05X Well I 've said it actually , if you do it frequently you ca n't be bothered I suppose .
- 22 GOG 961 He was certainly living on Iona on the eve of Ecgrith 's final campaign , and there may well have been a delay of a month or so before he became king , but to suppose a delay of seven months or more seems unwarranted .
- 23 CA6 1479 Suppose we were swallowed up by an earthquake , we thought , as Amphiaraus had been ?
- 24 JYE 4003 [I suppose I 'll have to .

25 KCH 1750 PS1BS I suppose no I , I did n't enjoy that one but , I could see that Chrissy enjoyed it .

26 EWW 1623 Finally , suppose A has two equal eigenvalues α ; but is defective .

27 H8F 1387 She supposed she was perfectly entitled to do that , since she had been his secretary for more than ten years , but for some odd reason it had still made her nerve-ends prickle antagonistically when Eleanor had said his name .

28 KS3 120 PS6JS As he describes himself he had been , during the nineties at Cambridge and afterwards , a rather worldly , flippant creature , erm but after this experience something changed within him , and he says , and I suppose , I think we must believe that it is true , that it was on account of this sort of moral mystical experience that his whole attitude to the world was changed , and he was provided with the peculiar moral strength to fight the battles , as he later did fight , against war and other such things .

29 HTX 1797 If a horse has to be shot , or , I suppose , a rider -- perhaps they do that sort of thing in polo ; I expect they do since the Army has a hand in it -- you do n't have to go out of your way to ensure that she has a ringside seat .

30 HWP 2776 [That 's a funny question ; because he was my father , I suppose .

31 H8F 1063 [Well , I suppose that is n't very practical ,] she conceded .

32 KB8 6436 PS14C I suppose it is .

33 EFP 225 This remark she delivered with the immense complacency of the wise virgin ; Clara could not help but feel that having men in only when things went wrong was not as wildly eccentric as her mother supposed , but as she knew no other way , no other world , she could not be sure .

34 EVX 1547 Further , there seems no reason to suppose that mental events do not also occupy space-as do other events of which we can not specify the minute space or the minute and myriad spaces which they occupy .

35 FPG 1876 Suppose a file contains N fixed-length records and each record is comprised of a key of k characters and n data items of average size a characters .

36 KBR 659 PS10D something like that I suppose

37 HTT 893 To break the silence , I suppose .

38 CLD 2136 He had supposed Debbie and her cronies painted flowers , or bowls of fruit , or landscapes up on the Ridge .

39 HF2 271 PS2Y3 And I suppose it 's up to us like the erm the old stagers to we should know better and I think Tom the Union chap , he 's he can see that and he wants to avoid it cos he 's got to speak to the lot of them [unclear] ?

40 JOU 827 Suppose that v t is not serially uncorrelated , as restriction (7.3) requires , but that it bears the following , hitherto unsuspected relationship to :

41 CA3 1333 Nothing 's perfect , I suppose .

42 KRH 895 PS5TC Suppose I 'm an industrialist listening to this programme , and I 've been very interested in what you 've been saying , and I feel that I 've got a problem that the University could possibly give me some advice on .

43 ABF 1244 That false report was falsely attributed to The Economist in order , we are flattered to suppose , to give it a wholly undeserved credibility .

44 JXJ 733 They suppose that collective responsibility can be assigned only through something like the first method we noticed in the accident example .

45 A74 1677 She said we 'd get some in the sales , but I suppose it 's too late now .

46 ADE 505 If they sent an ambulance she supposed she would get into it , but if they did not , then she would leave it because she did not have the energy to take herself to hospital .

47 AD2 1059 Let us suppose for a moment that the over-representation of Free Presbyterians (and other evangelicals) exists because even those members who are not evangelicals wish it .

48 GOM 1508 And now , I suppose ,] she said , cooling from bitterness into a composed sadness , [I have told you everything , and told you nothing .

49 CEH 1820 I suppose now we 've either got to cut through the next side street we come to and try to get to the main road , or turn round and find the canteen and start again .]

50 AC2 1336 Then I suppose they 'll say it 's all management 's fault , and people will believe them .

51 KNS 95 KNPSUNK do n't look at him , I 've written the answer down when a country buys the two , Mark take your coat off , give me your walkman , not suppose to bring to school

52 HGN 827 [I suppose this all feels pretty foreign to you .]

53 AD2 251 Thus County Armagh Free Presbyterians , looking back on the explosives cases and the charges laid against Free Presbyterians , recollected that far from supposing these people might be guilty and hence in need of church discipline , they assumed their innocence and believed that the charges were just another part of the plot to discredit Paisleyism .

54 CK9 2362 You know , Mrs Winkowski , girls will talk , and I suppose it was during one of Millie 's lonely periods while under the sisters that she confided in Annabel why she had been sent to the school .

55 B78 1296 If this is supposed impossible for the Westerner (assuming he is not too old !) it must be because , and only because , he does not have access to information allowed the Chinese as children .

56 KGW 166 PS4SD So er just because it looks like seduction does n't mean it 's not abuse , I suppose that 's what I 'm saying in the in the in a nutshell .

57 HEM 96 PS2VR And I suppose I was an average sort of of of pupil .

58 CMA 798 However , there is no reason to suppose that relationships between size and reproductive success will be linear or that they will follow a similar pattern in both sexes .

59 FXU 41 PS257 But to break us into this new er schooling the Headmaster had us in various mornings for an hour and was supposed , well tried , to make a sort of summary of what the lesson would have been in standard three .

60 H8X 877 It 's not far , under a mile , the grey house beside the churchyard , the one with those disagreeable laurels I long to have cut down but the Rector says no , they give us some privacy and I suppose , as usual , he is right .

61 B2P 1510 It is reasonable to suppose that this fact is significant , even allowing for the fact that Scaevola is disproportionately well represented in the Digest by cases on the law of succession .

62 ASY 740 We would all , I suppose , recognize that to write well and appropriately requires a grammatical sense (as well as a certain number of other abilities) .

63 ASC 827 I suppose my eyes must have been a little red .

64 CGH 48 The answers are , I suppose , the largest possible tank and therefore the most stable environment for my fish ; ease of maintenance ; an attractive living picture ; and the chance to experiment with the latest equipment .

65 J54 1911 " I do n't suppose we have squad cars in Wellingham , " said Sara .

66 BP7 1625 [I suppose he has ambitions to be a great international racing owner like his dad .

67 HM2 697 PS2MU Erm I suppose to most of us here Sandy , Sandy Shaw was [unclear] .

68 HEN 271 PS2VU I suppose we could have pushed ourselves and got these things , but I think we both knew that erm if we did , we 'd probably have to sell them halfway through paying for them .

69 HHB 2959 [I suppose you 're right ,] Lucy sighed , knowing that she herself could be replaced by Doreen within moments of Silas 's discovering that he did care for his ex-girlfriend after all .

70 AT7 191 And I suppose you would recommend Mr Stalwort ?]

71 FRA 703 For instance , suppose that a question in the law of contract is :

72 H4C 106 PS1Y5 Er and they did , they influenced , they influenced er me a lot , a lot really and I suppose they did my brother as well .

73 H7W 1322 [I suppose it 's too much to expect that you might look at what 's happened today from my point of view .]

- 74 JXJ 506 Suppose he notes that Elmer is likely to use the inheritance in ways that will benefit the community more than any use Goneril and Regan are likely to make of it .
- 75 C8T 1664 I wish Mr Lessingham had kept the details to himself , but I suppose it helped him to talk about it , especially as he lives alone .]
- 76 B22 686 I do n't suppose these incentives made a deal of difference to the attendance as families were either [church] or [chapel] and never the twain shall meet .
- 77 GVV 455 It would be very naive to suppose that one report taken on its own could tell you as much as you might want to know about the organization .
- 78 JYC 1009 [Do you suppose I 'll have a nightmare like that every night ?]
- 79 AMM 635 At one time it was supposed that the ammonoids were suffering from [racial senescence] at that time and that the uncoiling represented a kind of genetic exhaustion .
- 80 BPH 419 A casual visitor might suppose it to be a temple dedicated to the genius of seediness .
- 81 EW8 1518 With the growth in pre-marital sexual experience which has taken place , it might be supposed that selection of a long-term partner on these lines would be easier ; but human beings still have a tendency to believe that everything will be all right in the end and a surprising number have said to me , " things did n't go too well before we married but I thought they 'd work out . "
- 82 HA2 1000 [Well , I suppose …]
- 83 F9R 1163 '] Hunting , I suppose .]
- 84 KC9 6064 PSOCK Yeah tea leaves , tea bags , well they 're suppose there 've got
- 85 HWC 310 I suppose it 's just you and the old man ?]
- 86 KC3 3250 PSOAC Cos I suppose they do so many recordings and then screen them do n't they ?
- 87 KDA 6619 KDAPSUNK I tell you what , I do n't suppose you could persuade her
- 88 KE4 580 PSOWR Suppose it could be , I do n't

- 89 KDA 8449 PS1GE I suppose you almost got kicked out , or did you ?
- 90 G1D 2454 [I do n't suppose the rapists would either ,] said Constance .
- 91 A61 231 [I suppose it is , Piper .
- 92 HH3 3848 I suppose we 're typical of so many families that split up over the changes .
- 93 CKE 2105 You ca n't translate it yourself , I suppose ?
- 94 KBM 211 PS6P7 Well I do n't suppose she does more than about thirty miles a week in it .
- 95 JJP 560 JJPPSUNK We 're just saying oh well we 'll see how it goes and we 're sort of putting it down whereas I suppose we should hit them straight away .
- 96 FSN 674 I suppose there was nobody else .
- 97 H9U 941 [I suppose I took the wrong path ,] he said , [and I found myself at the edge of a cliff .]
- 98 KEB 112 PS6N0 Well there was er the one who had the most important influence in my school life was Albert Edward [gap:name] , do you remember [gap:name] the printers , he was a teacher and he used to teach standard four , that was your last standard in the junior , and he had a big influence on , on me because er he wanted me to go into the printing trade as an apprentice , but I , me leaving school at thirteen and going into full-time work straight away I could n't do , do that but oh there was er [gap:name] , , he was an officer during the war [unclear] he was in the and there was [gap:name] oh our , our school teacher , we used to call , we used to call him [gap:name] his name was actually Arthur I think , but he was always , he was a little bit addicted to the lit little whisky bottle , he used to keep a little bottle in his desk and he 'd be having a nip of whisky , but he was what was approximated as a sports master now , he used to look after the football team , we used to call him , I suppose his name was Arthur but his name was [gap:name] .
- 99 BMW 130 Her family were the beneficiaries , I suppose .
- 100 AD2 1301 However , and this is the point which will be argued in detail in the concluding chapter , the Free Presbyterian critique of the laxity of the Orders is not as damaging to the DUP as one might suppose because there is no legitimate direction in which the liberal or

lax element in the Orders can go without , for other reasons , losing the support of the ordinary Ulster Protestant .

ASSUME

1 BME 548 Assuming the job was cost effective on the basis of the original programme , any delay or commitment to extra work in the surveyor 's office could lead to the erosion of the job profit unless a significant increase in the fee datum occurs , i.e. the final account exceeds the contract sum .

2 BLW 2034 A young wife may assume that her husband will come shopping with her and he may take it for granted that she will stay at home while he goes to the local football match , or plays golf with the boys .

3 HP5 488 I should like to conclude by making to you , our shareholders , the three crucial points I made to our staff on assuming the role of Group Chief Executive .

4 BN1 1853 It was always assumed that they would get a job , a home , a wife and children , in that order .

5 HNL 1271 One of the simplest differential growth models assumes that a firm has two stages : a growth stage and a mature stage .

6 GVS 8 If , as we are assuming , good professional players are available , we can take the following as safe working compasses for the various instruments :

7 JXH 264 In the case of a matrimonial home which does not have registered title , it would seem to be accepted practice to assume that the title was properly investigated at the time of the husband 's purchase , so that all the husband 's solicitors need to abstract to the wife 's solicitors is the conveyance to the husband , any mortgage , any " sales-off " (or other transactions affecting the title) , and details of the covenants affecting the property .

8 ECY 322 It is for this reason that sociologists have often assumed that they must respect the professional psychologists ' judgement in these matters , and so have treated Freud from their viewpoint as unscientific and unusable .

9 CN5 671 ISS assumed that the first three years would continue with a broad curriculum and would include subjects (such as home economics) which at present few schools consider to be compulsory in the fourth and fifth years .

- 10 EC3 1311 Other economic transactors are now assumed to compare the declining yield on bills with the (now relatively higher) yield on close substitutes such as short-dated bonds .
- 11 CKC 1704 I assume he gave a reason for his decision ?]
- 12 HWS 2375 For example , if $x=4$, and there were 20 labelled cells in a population of 1000 cells , it could be assumed that the cell population represented $20/4$, or five hemicrypts .
- 13 EWC 296 As Hazel and Fiver made their way dejectedly down the run outside the Threarah 's burrow , they could just hear , from inside , the Chief Rabbit 's voice assuming a rather sharper note , interspersed with an occasional " Yes , sir , " " No , sir . "
- 14 A19 391 All of the foregoing assumes perfectly matching cores and windings and in practice is not easily achieved without individual and fiddling adjustment .
- 15 KB0 1531 PS007 Having read the Synod class letter I will assume you have n't acted on it and therefore rule , resolution one .
- 16 GON 2049 How much should she reveal , how little assume ?
- 17 ACR 2822 Quality of finish was n't too good at many points on our test tractor , either , but we have to assume it was largely because our machine was one of the first off the production line .
- 18 EEM 135 In the 1830s , the British geologist Charles Lyell argued that to establish geology as a rigorous science , it had to be assumed that the forces that had sculpted the earth 's surface in the past were identical , both in kind and intensity , to those acting now .
- 19 H9J 548 Since labour is supplied inelastically , a wage tax and a lump-sum tax on earners are equivalent ; since all assets are assumed to earn the same rate of return , a tax on capital and a tax on the income from capital are equivalent .
- 20 FED 901 It can not be assumed , therefore , that stimulation would not have had some effect on another occasion in those patients who were stimulated but showed no interference in their speech .

21 HJ5 5110 I will contact both parties by [Date] , assuming we receive the representations in reply on [Date] , in order to inform you whether or not we intend to seek verbal clarification or produce a factual memorandum .

22 GOA 1676 I stayed in bed for the next twenty-four hours , sleeping , drinking a little water , not eating at all , and only rousing myself when Gav arrived back (from his parents ' , I wrongly assumed) , loudly declaring himself to be of unsound liver but totally in love .

23 ABC 580 No complete census of dolphins has ever been carried out in India , although the total population is generally assumed to be between 4000 and 5000 .

24 EDL 64 He will prefer to go to his own courts in State A , assuming they have jurisdiction .

25 F9V 453 Moreover , since the speaker chose to say my uncle rather than I have an uncle and he … , we must assume she did n't feel the need to assert the information .

26 HPY 760 Up until this point we have assumed that a referential locus is quite generally available for property words , not only adjectives in fact but also adverbs : (8) Philippa comforted her lovingly the referential locus of the adverb is that of the verb ; and the referential locus of the verb in turn is the entity of the subject phrase ; that is why a sentence like : (9) the drink comforted her lovingly is unacceptable , despite the fact that lovingly can co-occur with comfort , while comfort is compatible with drink .

27 K96 848 It can not simply be assumed that a parent who is present at the injury of their child has condoned it .

28 GOH 682 It is easy to assume that there was a gap in Darwin 's theory that would later be filled in by modern knowledge of heredity .

29 G3N 247 Specifically , we will assume a knowledge of all true facts of the form meaning " in all states where is satisfied , so is " .

30 EWA 489 We assume that prominence of various degrees and kinds provides the basis for a reader 's subjective recognition of a style .

31 H9J 1535 We consider initially a single decision , which we take to be the level of government spending , G. This is financed by a pre-specified tax system , assumed to be a

uniform poll tax , T. If the utility of individual i depends only on G and disposable income , then the preferences of i can be depicted as in Fig. 10–2 .

32 H7B 1520 Applications must be processed Assuming that the company requires a range of different skills , the applications must be divided into groups according to their suitability for the different posts Some applicants may appear in more than one group , in which case some account will need to be taken of their preferences Managers involved in the selection process must choose those to be invited for initial interview .

33 FRA 220 The teacher 's answer is that the student must assume this proof .

34 ALM 137 The latter , stripped of their powers to assume parental rights or to demand notice of a child 's removal from [accommodation] , must work on the basis of negotiation and voluntary agreement .

35 A66 680 Howe 's second budget of March 1980 assumed a drop of 2 per Cent in the real national income , and continuing and rising unemployment .

36 HBP 299 (b) Show the entry for debtors as it may appear in Grieg 's Balance Sheet at 31 March Year 14 , assuming it is prepared in good style .

37 H86 477 I assume that your service would immediately have acknowledged responsibility ?]

38 CEC 3142 [I 'm afraid we have to assume the worst .]

39 HP4 1164 In 1992 he also assumed responsibility for Wimpey Group Services Accounts .

40 EX0 1476 However , it is reasonable to assume that they will , initially at least , be relatively inexpensive , and , due to the increasing scarcity of genuine nomadic and tribal weaving , may well become more collectable in the future .

41 A5X 232 Assume every flight will be late : British Rail is a model of good time-keeping in comparison with US airlines .

42 AL8 260 From 1927 in Cambridgeshire , the Board , with the assistance of a three-year Cassell Fund grant , had assumed responsibility for the RCC 's own programme of village lectures and short courses for which the latter received grant-aid from the LEA .

- 43 GWJ 1272 Looking simplistically at her behaviour at home it might have been assumed that she conformed to a typical stereotype of an AD sufferer .
- 44 HWH 457 One attempt to explain the choice of price subsidies and in-kind transfers is to assume a [goods-specific] externality .
- 45 ASH 1251 Obviously in the winter it still may not provide enough and will have to be supplemented with concentrates and this assumes that the pasture has been well maintained and is not overstocked .
- 46 B7G 1946 It introduces molecular biology from both the biochemical and genetic viewpoint , assuming little prior knowledge .
- 47 CG3 1736 When we think of narrative or verse in this way , the underlying feeling assumes a primary importance .
- 48 AHC 1059 Although haggling is common in countries such as India , it is a mistake to assume that it is standard practice throughout the world .
- 49 FNR 1238 The learner notes what has happened in the past , and assumes that in like circumstances , the same will happen in future .
- 50 GOH 1396 Whatever the modern relationships between scientific ecology and environmentalism , we must beware of assuming that similar relationships governed the attitudes of the biologists who first began the systematic study of ecology in the 1890s .
- 51 A7W 3 The disaster was all the more stunning because people had come to assume that such things did n't happen .
- 52 CBW 2903 When there is a market for the intermediate product , it is usual to assume that each division can trade with that market if it wants to .
- 53 CCL 582 [it assumes that it is possible by [running] to escape from one 's culture .
- 54 CBU 4480 If the lender under such an instrument had the right to require early redemption , but on exercise of that right he would receive only the original issue price , it would be unrealistic to assume that he would exercise it unless the issuer 's creditworthiness deteriorated to a significant extent .

55 CLH 961 There is no doubt that this form of target language is unacceptable to English speakers , who might dismiss the interpreter or , more likely , assume that this was a function of the deaf person 's lack of knowledge of English (and feel that the interpreter was doing a good job) .

56 G3W 85 PS1VM I think , assume everything starts on the first beat of the bar as well .

57 K92 583 Consider a closed economy in which investment (I) and government spending (C) are assumed to be autonomous and taxes (T) are all lump-sum .

58 GUV 1185 Firstly , there was some feeling that the report had tried to deal simultaneously with too many different groups of teachers and , in doing so , it had failed to get to grips with the needs of adult tutors ; by assuming that they were similar to those of part-time teachers it had failed to recognize the large managerial element in their work .

59 F9S 237 The household is often treated as a unit of consumption , and it is frequently assumed that all members of a household have equal access to its resources .

60 B15 861 However , before the latter can happen (assuming for the moment that it is a desirable objective) , it would seem to me that there are at least two major obstacles that must be overcome .

61 B2G 50 There is evidence that a seer had foretold that , should Henry die without an heir , the earl would assume the throne .

62 HTF 989 No doubt Lenin was mistaken in assuming that administrative functions (control and accounting) were so simple and routine that they could be accomplished without special professional training and experience .

63 JY9 683 [As you were working and you run a business , I assumed you must leave him with a babysitter .]

64 FU3 459 Gladstone confirmed his government 's determination after 1868 not " to assume alone an advanced , and therefore an isolated position , in regard to European controversies " .

65 FRS 2820 Susanna held out a thin , freckled hand , and parted heavily glossed lips in what Christina assumed to be a smile .

- 66 FEF 952 Half of the space ($z=0$) is a vacuum in which a constant flux density $B = B_0 \hat{y}$ is assumed .
- 67 HJ1 14512 Present science teaching generally assumes implicitly that pupils possess the reasoning patterns .
- 68 G3J 780 An opinion was expressed that such a purchaser under a suspensory condition (that the money be only handed over on the certificate being got by the purchaser) is not necessarily committing a violation of the Act , " assuming that he shows proper diligence in endeavouring to obtain the certificate , and is acting throughout in bona fide " : per Lord Trayner , *ibid* .
- 69 ADW 298 This was not an unconscious result of everybody 's inability to be value-free , but an achieved conventional politeness , consciously assumed to avoid giving offence : it also , incidentally , put the burden of being disagreeable on anyone who wished to oppose the unstated assertions .
- 70 FAV 893 Let us continue by reconsidering our two mutually exclusive projects , A and B , and assume that 10 per cent represents a fair assessment of the opportunity cost of capital .
- 71 AC3 486 He was so convinced that she was , he just assumed she had stayed with some girlfriend to try to make him jealous .
- 72 HDM 384 PS22P Er the most interesting case erm , I remember was a chap who erm having completed his course erm joined the R A F and erm he was missing at Dieppe when they had the rather abortive attempt at landing at Dieppe during the war and er , but he was never erm posted as as erm having died and erm it was years afterwards , it was in the nineteen fifties in fact before we could get the Department of Education to agree to the loan being written off because erm obviously he was , by that time he had to be assumed as
- 73 HJ8 432 If applications have not been received five months into bodies] financial years it is assumed by the Council that they do not need , and therefore do not intend to apply for , grant aid .
- 74 ASK 1690 All this assumes , of course , that the doctor 's duty demands that he first satisfy himself that the patient is capable of making a rational decision .

75 CM9 1325 They are really not similar enough , either to each other or to Knossos , for us to assume that they were copied from the Knossos Labyrinth as a model .

76 AR0 479 From the 1850s, with stations moving to inner-city sites , station hotels assumed palatial aspects and the railway companies set the standard for others to follow .

77 FSR 1022 This confused Benny at first , until she realized that they must have been going deeper into the complex , while Froebe would have assumed she was making for the outside .

78 CHT 415 The general public has a tendency to assume that nurses experience a strong desire to care for others , perhaps believing that many feel a true vocation or [divine call] to the work , although it is probably less usual to describe it in these terms today .

79 H9A 1226 In estimating (8) perfect foresight was initially assumed with ex post capital gains being used to measure expected capital gains .

80 C91 425 It should be noted that the circuit assumes that both contact breakers interrupt the current for an identical proportion of the cycle .

81 ASS 1979 Henry had always assumed that this was due , on her part , to an entirely natural physical repugnance for him ; she moved away from him as one might move away from a bad smell or a dangerous horse .

82 CMR 1123 Such a view would go beyond the domestic , individualized , [race] -- and class-specific sphere in which feminists have often assumed all women learn to live .

83 H7B 1587 assuming that you choose to purchase a microcomputer , there is the choice of hardware In practice it is often the selection of software which determines this choice , but there are certain hardware features which are likely to be important .

84 B1J 702 The words of the Fourth Commandment are uncompromising and it 's assumed that so also are those who believe in keeping the Sabbath .

85 F99 2246 Assuming it was one of the guests , she was about to mutter an excuse and go past ; but then the man turned to her and said , [Well , Ruthie , love .]

86 C9L 1947 Brave words , but maybe justified ; and please do n't assume that Sonny is just another twelve-bar merchant , since he 's also a songwriter whose influences go

from Dylan and Hendrix through to Cajun -- the waltzes and the two-steps of the white settlers from Nova Scotia -- and zydeco , the dynamic music form of black New Orleans .

87 EB7 432 Most historians have assumed that it was the aftermath of Prasutagus ' death alone that caused the Revolt and that the Druids were not involved , but I have always taken the view that it was the threat of their imminent extinction which concentrated all their efforts on arresting the progress of the army , with the probability of a great British victory .

88 EDC 437 In addition , we assume an optimistic outcidence rate of 20 per cent , that is , that one in five opioid users in 1984–5 will not be opioid users during 1985–6 (this is based on the reported [coming off] rate among clients of the Detoxification Unit during this period) .

89 J1X 379 IN ADDITION to his post as Chief Financial Officer with Princess Cruises in Los Angeles Colin Veitch (below) has assumed responsibility for marketing and planning .

90 J0U 517 Not only did it furnish the missing equation of the Keynesian system , it had also assumed a role of paramount significance in the formulation of macroeconomic policy .

91 GVV 1000 These scholars , with their narrow reliance on sometimes incomplete statistics and a hypothetical input for [social saving] , argue that the railways were much less important than is usually assumed , because if they had not existed , something else would have emerged to take their place .

92 H9V 1863 I assumed you knew him .

93 HB4 202 The difficulty is , of course , that no-one knows whether an action is to be taken under the Optional Procedure until the Summons is served and it must , therefore , be assumed in all claims that there is a possibility that the Optional Procedure will be issued .

94 EB2 579 The result is that there is a tendency to assume that corporate management are adequately controlled by the shareholders in all companies , including the large public company .

95 HA4 2003 His voice had a sarcastic edge to it , once assumed for the benefit or otherwise of his students , and now its permanent tone .

96 ASW 135 So confident was he of his success that he assumed the title

97 H9A 49 Time is assumed discrete , but the time period is so short that the probability of two or more vacancies coming to the individual 's notice within any given period is zero .

98 B2L 974 Local politics are assumed in advance to be of a pluralist nature , and concerned with issues of consumption .

99 FBM 4182 This seemed very Californian ; assuming the Peace Position with my llama grazing by my side .

100 A07 306 The meaning of democracy shifts even further once it is interpreted within the terms of the Calvinist principle of the Godly society , where it is the lot of the just to assume power and to guide the citizens in the paths of righteousness .

PRESUME

1 A05 416 The better things presumed to be in store for Glasser when he went off as a scholarship boy to a glamorous university in the South of England are , in a sense , the subject of Gorbals Boy at Oxford , his second volume of autobiography .

2 A06 866 And there 's the poem presumed to be about the clock stopping .

3 A07 601 Any further attempt to violate the principle of statehood by the new Northern-led leadership , it could be presumed , is unlikely to succeed -- indeed , in certain circumstances could result in a reduction of support for their Northern campaigns .

4 A0D 689 [Wild geese , mon vieux , is what you presume me to chase ,] said the gentleman to Bramble , [but I assure you the stable door is bolted .]

5 A0D 1463 [It 's a pity you did n't run into her , Freddy , on your way to the Gents -- I presume you were on your way to the Gents .

6 A0D 1467 [I noticed your door was half open -- I presume you were inside ?]

7 A0L 1739 It 's a Saturday night , the night that 's all right for late and mega-high for Sunday is a day of rest and you 've chosen to spend this Saturday night -- let me not presume ! -- evening , with me .

8 A0X 594 I presume this was a design compromise as an extremely hard and brittle edge could easily shatter on a hard piece of timber , so a softer tempering of the metal is necessary .

9 A11 532 Not only was the non-fulfilment of the APT an enormous financial loss but since its rapid adoption in [squadron service] had been presumed there were no alternative plans for either trains or track .

10 A15 1149 One can only presume that another , more competitive product was needed to counter the twin stem camming devices made by Hugh Banner and Faces .

11 A18 1470 Do n't presume !

12 A19 1747 In this situation , bearing in mind that the very prevalent hydroxyl and hydronium ions are probably the dominant cause in the hazard risk at 50Hz or 60Hz , it can be presumed that a hazard free situation prevails at 100Hz or 120Hz .

13 A1B 932 If , on the other hand , from some consciousness of immaculate rectitude , we follow Allen Ginsberg in giving Pound a kiss of forgiveness -- and it is in effect what David Heymann does towards the end of The Last Rower -- it is poetry that we are presuming to forgive , not the man but [the-man-as-poet] .

14 A1U 163 The House of Commons Environment Committee (which could be presumed to care about being popular) , the House of Lords Science and Technology Committee (which has more expertise and rather less concern with popularity) and the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (which has most expertise of all and absolutely no interest in popularity) have all been robustly and consistently critical of most parts of the waste-disposal chain .

15 A1V 682 An aerial search of the area proved fruitless , and they were presumed dead .

16 A27 14 [Crossman tended to presume that all those he came across , at work or socially , liked nothing better than to have their intellectual sacred cows challenged , their arguments questioned and their assumptions subjected to loud investigation .]

17 A5X 348 If I want to share the room with only one other person , rather than the three the brochure presumes , that will add around £300 .

- 18 A6D 811 'Twill be well because he is not the real thing , never could be , and is not even now presuming to be ; but conversely , 'twill be well because the imitation , the travesty , of the real thing can also usurp it and to all intents and purposes become it .
- 19 A6E 580 A couple of weeks after Brighton she came into the shop , presuming we were going out together that evening -- without having told me what she intended , I 'd arranged to go and see a band with a mate from art college .
- 20 A7D 619 It 's silly to presume a garden is going to stand still : it wo n't .
- 21 A7Y 13 The families themselves are presumed to be ordinary .
- 22 AA8 154 All children under 14 will be presumed to be competent witnesses .
- 23 AAA 82 The first , by a Bank of England official , must be presumed to have been highly critical because it led to drastic reform of the island 's supervisory procedures .
- 24 AAL 249 The little chap is presumed alive and well -- although anything 's possible .
- 25 AB9 980 [If she has vanished , I 'm going to see that solicitor about whether I can get her presumed dead .]
- 26 ABP 508 The husband will be presumed , in the ordinary case where husband and wife live together , and she orders goods to meet the household needs , to have authorized her to pledge his credit for that purpose , unless he has supplied her with sufficient ready money .
- 27 ABP 564 Absence for seven years , coupled with the fact that a petitioner has no reason to believe that his or her spouse is alive , will enable him or her to ask the court to make a declaration that death is presumed and that the marriage is dissolved .
- 28 ABP 586 An accused person is presumed to be sane , until he can prove the contrary .
- 29 ABP 669 A Common Law corporation (i.e. one created by Charter from the Crown) is , it is true , presumed to have the contractual capacity of an individual .
- 30 ABP 1190 A gratuitous transfer of property into the joint names of himself and another will be presumed to be made upon trust for the person transferring , unless there is

something to show that a benefit to the transferee was intended ; such intention will be presumed where the transfer is made by a father to his child .

31 ABP 1190 A gratuitous transfer of property into the joint names of himself and another will be presumed to be made upon trust for the person transferring , unless there is something to show that a benefit to the transferee was intended ; such intention will be presumed where the transfer is made by a father to his child .

32 ABP 1206 If he has used it to swell his bank balance , it will be presumed that , in drawing on that balance , he has drawn out his own money before touching trust money ; if he has made an investment with trust money -- even an investment which is itself a breach of trust -- that investment is still trust property , to which the trustees] creditors have no claim .

33 ABW 1743 Francis therefore showed her into his mother 's bedroom -- scattered jewellery and Chanel all covered in cobwebs , and Christopher , she presumed , occupied one of the rooms facing onto the semicircular gallery , which was now becoming covered by bodies in sleeping bags .

34 AC2 2226 He presumed they had been written for him to use as references for his next employer , but he tore them up angrily .

35 AC9 874 Although the wood is presumed to have been used for firesetting. the association between mining activity and the sample is rarely certain .

36 AC9 1022 Thus Stonehenge was presumed to postdate the tholoi of Mycenae , and the time taken for agriculture to spread to Britain was thought to be so great that the inception of the Neolithic was placed at about 2500 BC .

37 ACJ 109 If one person chooses to cause serious injury to another , it should be presumed that he or she realizes that there is always a risk of death , and such cases show a sufficiently wanton disregard for life as to warrant the label [murder] if death results .

38 ACJ 558 If an accident happens as a result of driving which deviates from the proper standard , then that may well be a case of negligence even if the driver had never thought of the risk in that particular case , because the driver is presumed to know the Highway Code .

39 ACN 701 For as classy , clever and well-spun as Twin Peaks is , it makes the mistake of presuming the viewer will watch and listen and perceive .

40 ACV 1394 The curtains fluttered as the figure moved behind them and in a moment parted to reveal a metal bedstead with a grubby patchwork quilt , shelves jostling with books -- and Vic , or so Mungo presumed .

41 ACY 1186 The instructions tell you not to remove the growing tip until the tree has reached the final size you require , do I presume I 'm stuck with a 2" ft tall tree ?

42 AD9 3209 Not even Jahsaxa would presume she could get away with multiple murder .

43 ADA 288 [Well , I presume the character is also the Author 's character .

44 ADA 1651 From Robert 's description of the place I presume that it had once been an attic , for it was small , the ceiling sloped , and there was no window set into the wall .

45 ADA 1685 [From Robert 's description of the place ,] he read , [I presume that it had once been an attic , for it was small , the ceiling sloped , and there was no window set into the wall .]

46 ADD 60 Only the defeat of Britain -- now widely presumed to be a matter of course -- stood in the way , it seemed , of that final victory , and the intoxication of the triumph over the French mingled with a widespread desire , whipped up by almost hysterical anti-British hate propaganda , for the total destruction of Britain .

47 ADD 61 For the first and almost the only time in the Second World War , there was what can fairly be described as a generally pervading popular [war mood] , disdaining any premature and presumed over-generous peace with Britain , and even somewhat disappointed with Hitler 's new and [final] peace offer of 19 July , aimed at assuaging world opinion .

48 ADD 71 And it was given new nourishment by a series of Hitler speeches in late 1940 and early 1941 which aimed to strengthen confidence in final victory and create the impression that the decisive strike to end the war -- people still presumed that it would be against Britain -- would take place in the course of the next twelve months .

49 ADD 217 Around the same proportion of the population , according to the same surveys , never thought of giving up the struggle to the end -- or recovered from such defeatist notions -- and it is fair to presume that for them Hitler remained the symbol of continued hope and determination .

50 ADD 244 One non-commissioned officer , writing home , said he presumed that by the time his letter arrived [the bells throughout the whole of Germany would be announcing the victory over the mightiest enemy of civilization .

51 ADD 408 It was not the catastrophic defeat at Stalingrad , as often presumed , which saw the turning-point in Hitler 's popularity .

52 ADE 669 More generally we read reports of people waiting for their relative who is [presumed dead] in some conflict or accident .

53 ADE 1074 One of the most important aspects of bereavement help is perhaps enabling a grieving person to talk about their negative thoughts as well as their sad thoughts (which are the ones it is presumed we want to hear) .

54 ADK 1674 I would not presume to add anything to the Word of God but I have a sneaking suspicion that if Isaiah had been writing in the 1990s he might have added a phrase .

55 ADL 381 Watson 's ignorance was widely presumed to extend to his boss , later the President ; but Bush seems to have perfected the art of attending meetings , talking to North and even encountering some of the fieldworkers of the operations without ever being tainted by what was occurring .

56 ADL 1267 Vietnam was the war his classmates presumed he had prayed to go to , in his near-daily Masses at Annapolis , in the uniform of the Marines .

57 ADS 482 Wilson did not presume to squeeze back .

58 ADS 699 She begged pardon at once for -- being so free as to presume I will be read but then , ma'am , you must blame yourself for encouraging in me that letter-writing soul .

59 ADS 1567 They were so free in expression she wondered if they had been read at all by his parents but presumed they could hardly have escaped their eye .

60 ADW 1133 His warning to the American President that he would support Native Americans ([Red Indians] , whom he presumes to be tribally organized) against the federal government is consistent with his view that natural ties are more than just rational ones .

- 61 ADY 3210 Perkin had always been presumed to be busy in his workshop , and yet there were hours and days when he might not have been , when Mackie was out of the house seeing to the horses .
- 62 AHG 495 Books : Mary Kingsley , I presume ?
- 63 AHU 1088 Deacon Palmer was a golf professional-cum-greenkeeper at Latrobe , near Pittsburgh , and he would never presume to set foot inside the clubhouse unless specifically invited by a member .
- 64 AJ9 546 [I presume they have not gone too short ,] remarked one dealer .
- 65 AJA 562 One presumes Waterloo then asked for the best of three for just qualifying for Bath is worth a minimum of £1,500 .
- 66 AJH 467 LIKE other companies that presume to tell others their business -- banks , advertising agencies and so on -- management consultants have a poor reputation for running their own affairs .
- 67 AKL 555 Market makers took fright , presuming someone knew something they did not , and the price tumbled 30 p.c .
- 68 AKP 70 The new presumption of guilt is most explicit in the 1985 Wildlife and Countryside Act : [If , in any proceedings for an offence , there is evidence from which it could reasonably be concluded that the accused was digging for a badger , he shall be presumed to have been digging for a badger unless the contrary is shown .]
- 69 AKP 76 Presuming guilt is not a selective means of convicting the guilty with more certainty .
- 70 AKP 92 A banker who is deceived by a client can therefore face serious charges without the traditional benefit of being presumed innocent .
- 71 AKP 99 The Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986 presumes guilt in a different way again .
- 72 AKP 103 This new power to presume guilt of unspecified offences was advertised as a unique response to the unique evil of drug trafficking .

- 73 AL0 198 The most irritating thing about Rytasha -- and there were many -- was that , though she does not speak their language , she presumes to teach them a spurious form of their own religion .
- 74 AL9 260 It will be apparent that we were fascinated by the phenomenon of crofting , as we presume most other newcomers to it must be .
- 75 ALU 158 I 'm ready to believe yowl admit of their recommendations all I presume to say of him is that he writes me he shall be really dilligent and the enclosed specimens he has grown which I hope yowl puruse make it look as if he would prove so .
- 76 ALU 812 I presume all our seed boxes are on board , but , as it is customary , all letters were thrown overboard , so shall be at a great loss to find things .
- 77 ALV 1790 A common observation has been that there are soils in which some diseases never seem to occur and it is presumed that microorganisms that are antagonistic to pathogens naturally occur in these [suppressive soils] .
- 78 AMB 780 He presumed the noise came from the same motorbike he had seen on his first day at school and he asked Mould about it .
- 79 AMB 1690 Endill presumed it was the box of questions the Bookman had told him about .
- 80 AMC 1169 Officially , no one was permitted to resign from B.P. ; we were presumed to know too much .
- 81 AMC 1499 It is consequently being officially recorded that Lieutenant L. G. Cairns , Army Air Corps , is presumed to have been killed in action on the 17th of June 1944 .
- 82 AMC 1548 He would not have presumed to tell me how to conduct the remainder of mine .
- 83 AMC 1778 In his own published letter relating to the episode Major Wiseman stated that three planes had taken off , had been unable to locate the dropping zone , had turned back , and that one had failed to return and [was presumed shot down in the Channel] .
- 84 AMC 1856 Major Wiseman has stated that the plane was presumed shot down over the Channel .

- 85 AMC 1870 Both the air force and the army , as well as those who actually served with Leslie , seemed now to presume that the aircraft had come down in the English Channel .
- 86 AMC 1892 It was ironic , as it must be presumed that he had never set foot on French soil .
- 87 AMG 537 This interior analogue of the exterior world is actively [seen] ; and this we may presume is no accidental metaphor , for the dominance of visual perception in human life extends into the inner world of experiencing as a dominant mode providing a basic [map] of an ongoing continuum .
- 88 AMT 65 In order to advance the debate about God , we need to presume that this debate is between [meaning] theists and [meaning] atheists .
- 89 AMT 66 But perhaps this is something we presume for our own convenience .
- 90 AMT 335 I presume that we mean a supreme personal being -- distinct from the world and creator of the world .
- 91 AMT 1272 Theists who explore notions like existence in order to express the presence of a transcendent God presume this inherent incompleteness in reality .
- 92 AMU 22 But , in ruling out a coup , Trent had to presume that the arms had a further destination and were n't connected to the drug scenario .
- 93 AMU 38 The only reason Trent could imagine for the attack was to link him to Don Roberto 's murder -- this presumed that the three men were Don Roberto 's hirelings .
- 94 AMU 557 Kalashnikovs Trent presumed .
- 95 AMU 1013 He did n't seem in any hurry : because Louis was no longer there , Trent presumed , and because his cocaine habit demanded a goodly supply ready cut ; preparing more would be difficult once he was out in the rain .
- 96 AMU 2626 One of them waved a greeting at the cabin -- the sergeant , Trent presumed .
- 97 AMY 421 It is presumed to have taken place and been carried , for by the next Minutes in 1920 , caddies were certainly permitted on a Sunday .

98 AMY 872 It is to be presumed membership reached 200 as the entrance fee was re-imposed for the bond Redemption Fund which then stood at £35 11s. 1d. … enough to redeem 1 x £25 bond .

99 ANO 1113 Two days later , on 29 April , in a vain attempt to deflect speculation , MI5 , MI6 and NID persuaded the Admiralty to issue a seemingly casual press statement to the effect that Commander Crabb was missing , presumed dead , [having failed to return from a test dive in connection with trials of certain underwater apparatus in Stokes Bay] .

100 AN4 978 … Yet we presume ,

101 AN4 2353 Whereas it ha

Collocations

SUPPOSE

- 1 CEX 524 I suppose writers have to get used to it .]
- 2 KE2 5141 PS0W2 Oh this was seven years ago I suppose .
- 3 C9M 1325 He came in on a boat , I suppose , and he plopped himself down and began making ukuleles , very good ones , and some fabulous guitars which are quite rare nowadays .
- 4 H9L 191 I suppose you were n't around and you realised too late what had happened .]
- 5 KPR 1153 PS57M So I suppose
- 6 CHA 630 Which adds an interesting edge to it , I suppose .
- 7 FBL 2422 I suppose I did n't feel welcome .
- 8 C8N 387 School playgrounds are supposed to be safe places , and in general I suppose that they are .
- 9 C9N 509 [Groups like King Crimson were around when I was about 17 , and I suppose the earliest progressive British groups I would have listened to were Procol Harum , The Nice , et cetera .
- 10 FSJ 255 [And now , squire ,] said the doctor , [you have heard of this Flint , I suppose ?]
- 11 JXV 563 [I suppose you 're right .]
- 12 KC9 3716 PS0CM I suppose is the only way if , if he started bleeding or if he felt loose , cos she said he 's still swollen from the operation
- 13 J3N 373 PS3MH [unclear] order it specially cos it 's not a book you 'd ask for often , is it I suppose .
- 14 KBB 5165 PS03T And so , I suppose , they 're keeping it up now .
- 15 G3V 522 PS1VK I suppose theoretically again you could have but it 's , it 's not a

16 C8T 1779 Meg said again : [I suppose I could have imagined it , but I do n't think so .

17 EFJ 1865 That does n't worry you , I suppose , since you 've never seen her .

18 CML 835 In London , I suppose , you only drive big cars .

19 KSV 5553 PS1BY Because , I suppose I could do that , no

20 HHA 2086 I suppose so ,] she mumbled feebly .

21 HGJ 430 Livers fail because of cancer , or hepatitis , or drug overdose , but mostly I suppose because they are assailed by alcohol and just ca n't cope .

22 HUV 837 PS3C8 Well I suppose not .

23 H9D 2224 I suppose your loyalties were to Hilda , were n't they ?

24 KDM 11484 PSOPP Well I suppose it gives her er er , it gives her some meaning .

25 KE6 10226 PSOX8 But you see somebody like P C [gap:name] , being an older person he does it properly I suppose , is what

26 G4R 130 PS21X But er , I suppose I had a happy lif well I know I 've had a happy life .

27 KE2 5808 PS0W8 I suppose so .

28 FXT 1031 PS23R And I suppose being predictable about it all , I better play this for you if you 're on your way to an aerobics keep fit class some time this afternoon , or this evening .

29 FPV 531 But I suppose even tiny creatures like him have a hole in the ground that they call a home .

30 CH8 275 What we 've got now , I suppose , is rather a curious set -- chat in the round .

31 H9D 1119 [I suppose you 'll be examining the upstairs -- to find out what she fell on to ?]

32 KGN 829 KGNPSUNK Erm and then once they 've organized themselves into these associations their first er job should be , or was perhaps , I 'm not he 's talking about what has actually happened I suppose

- 33 KRL 300 PS5VN Yes I suppose it 's not taxpayer now , what do we call them now -- poll , poll tax payers or I suppose they are still tax payers though .
- 34 HHW 13015 Speaking more generally , I suppose that I could sum up the Prime Minister 's speech -- without rancour -- as timid , devoid of national purpose and lacking in inspiration .
- 35 CHG 1380 In the meantime , I suppose you 've seen an operation performed for a dropped foot ?]
- 36 HGM 613 [What a waste , but then I suppose I 'm not too surprised ,] he drawled .
- 37 KGW 133 PS4SD That is um I suppose um you could er successfully if you were an abuser successfully deceive children .
- 38 GUU 228 I suppose you could call us rivals .
- 39 HH8 1176 I suppose he thought that when they were married they would live there together .]
- 40 AB5 1423 I suppose if one were to wonder about schizophrenia or playing the part too much , it 's like an actor who does a film and the film is very successful and he plays Gatsby in the film , and then they never stop wearing 30 's tennis whites .
- 41 KDG 2550 PS0MD Aye , well it 's it 's , I suppose it 's all money for him as well .
- 42 KB7 15724 PS02G No , it can be anybody I suppose , could n't it ?
- 43 HA3 3222 [I suppose I should warn you ,] he said , his voice hardly quavering at all , [that this is a magic sword .]
- 44 J8B 203 PS3S2 is what we 've talked about in films and T V is erm having erm I suppose the integrity if that 's the right word of the existing film or programme standing alone and then on separate soundtrack like in the theatre
- 45 ANL 3540 [I suppose it was all to do with origins , sergeant ,] he said .
- 46 AE6 550 At the table before us Mr. Spurgeon occupied the central position ; the others were , I suppose , his deacons …

47 G07 3628 Everything to do with art embarrasses him (and I suppose fascinates him) .

48 HJH 2700 She 'd do anything for us -- and we both know that , which means I suppose that we have a sort of shell of security which goes with us everywhere .]

49 HJH 2495 [I suppose so .]

50 AD1 1144 For … well , I suppose for research and so on .

PRESUME

1 ALU 812 I presume all our seed boxes are on board , but , as it is customary , all letters were thrown overboard , so shall be at a great loss to find things .

2 HNJ 2921 I presume you were at this morning 's ?]

3 CKF 852 Mr Fenemore , I presume ?]

4 KDM 11414 PSOPN I mean when she is , is on her own I presume she 'd go to her room if she wants ?

5 KBP 3231 PS065 I presume she must have done eventually .

6 KB8 4349 PS15S But I presume that we do turn out if we do it right in the middle .

7 BMN 2163 [My Lord ,] Corbett replied , not bothering to sit down , [I would like to ask Father John , and I presume this is he , why His Grace , the late King , was sending him to Rome ?]

8 J9P 1399 J9PPS005 And I presume it 's just sitting on someone 's desk which is still being processed .

9 H97 1307 Though even to have achieved that , may I presume to suggest , might have required a certain degree of divine intervention .]

10 HTX 1819 [They are very expensive , I presume ?]

11 KCP 6648 PS0GM than my job then he said I presume you 've got mixed feelings , I said no my feelings are n't mixed up at all , I 'm quite , I 'm quite sure of my feelings of what I know , I said David I would n't associate myself , I would n't drink and I would n't go out with anybody in this building and he nearly fell over and he said dare I ask why ?

- 12 ADA 1685 [From Robert 's description of the place ,] he read , [I presume that it had once been an attic , for it was small , the ceiling sloped , and there was no window set into the wall .]
- 13 KBW 6964 PS087 I presume that 's why it 's for a week , you know ?
- 14 HYG 441 HYGPSUNK I presume we 've all got a second now , have you ?
- 15 KDY 759 PS0SV Well I presume so because it was n't there when I came out .
- 16 JP7 693 PS4H5 I presume getting letters out is more important than high quality prose here is it ?
- 17 CAB 2880 [Zach ,] she said , looking directly at him , [I presume you are responsible for this .]
- 18 KRM 1368 PS5XV So I presume that means about a week .
- 19 KAR 161 Ignorant me only knows of a Paris [Conservatoire] , but I presume there must be such an august institution nearer to hand (and foot) .
- 20 HVK 68 PS3LK Mr Brighton , erm before I turn to another speaker , your comment about the location of a new settlement , and the likely effect it would have on the West Yorkshire conurbation , er I presume from what you 've said is that effectively the new settlement , if you have one , its location should be such as to serve the needs of York and Greater York , and therefore the further it is away from the West Yorkshire conurbation , or the West side of North Yorkshire , the more likely it is to fulfil that function .
- 21 JA6 296 PS41A that is , that is what , that is what [gap:name] exists to do , or one of the things that [gap:name] exists to do as the U K sales company our business is to give the projections for a particular piece of business , and if we see any other similar bits of business around it that 's fine , that 's , that needs to be added to it , but to give our vision of that particular piece of business , feed that into the marketing people in [gap:name] , and say , look , this is the situation if we go this way , this is what we think is going to happen , if we do this , this is going to happen , if we do n't do this , this is what 's going to happen , so that that can be fed into an overall picture , and they will come back , I presume , and say , right , we now have enough information to know that it 's going to be worth =vesting , investing in production of sixteen double O fours in er Peter [gap:name] .

22 KDM 14826 PSOPX er , well , Guil erm he wanted to er , go to Guildford I presume because that 's his vicinity for doing all his work you see ?

23 FLS 398 FLSPSUNK I presume , I presume

24 HJ5 7039 I have not written to any other directors or shareholders as I presume you are in a position to pass on this enquiry .

25 GV6 2737 The only vessels in today are an Argentine tug towing what I presume to be the Santa Maria del Sud .

26 K4W 10561 I presume it was my mother he meant .

27 HGD 471 [There is a modicum of gentleness in your eyes and I presume that you are young enough to feel compassion .

28 FLS 398 FLSPSUNK I presume , I presume

29 HHW 253 Her electioneering methods will , I presume , give a whole new meaning to that old political maxim ,] There is no such thing as a safe seat .]

30 HVH 1222 PS3JH Yes I I presume there must be some form of safeguarding areas laid down by British Coal .

31 JY4 1693 [You do sleep at some time , I presume ?] she asked rhetorically .

32 GW2 3192 I presume he must also want them to have a happy death .

33 HUJ 263 PS2PE You can still see it going on today and it still happens does n't it like the Good News Bible if you look at that , I mean this a version of the Bible rewritten , presumably to tell people good news I do n't know , I 've never , never read it but I presume that that 's what the Good News Bible does and we now have countless bibles , where , where , where , where God is , God is female erm my guess is supposing that were the only Bible we had a feminist bible [unclear] were no other bible and everybody for hundreds of years believed it , my guess is that in the future literary critics and bible critics could study that very carefully and I bet you somewhere there you 'll find internal evidence to show that once God had been male and had his gender changed , I 'm quite sure of it because edit a whole book like the Bible and completely eliminate all the evidence that God was once male would be a very difficult [unclear] here , here and there you need little bits of evidence and , and again there 's lots of others I 'll mention in the lecture like God 's name .

34 HH1 5553 [Your husband and my lord are safe , I presume .

35 JXT 3663 He paused and said , frowning , [I presume it 's in the boathouse , where it always is .]

36 KP5 3087 PS527 I do , I er , well I presume he 's still working in fact , with this er with the bank .

37 A0D 1467 [I noticed your door was half open -- I presume you were inside ?]

38 HW8 480 He waved his arms about a fair bit and then disappeared to the back of the shop to be joined by , I presume , his wife for moral support .

39 K6M 486 PS5M1 Was that a common thing [unclear] was that something that [unclear] I presume

40 K26 1668 I presume there are people with second homes who actually have money which they 've put aside for the right property .

41 KE6 10756 PS0X8 Monday , Tuesday , Wednesday , Thursday and not sure about Friday evening and er she said then she 'll have trouble getting the money over that 's out of them , why the redundancy because been there over two year , so I presume redundancy or holidays or both so Sue said to her well if they were so good to you in the past , but that ai n't the point is it ?

42 JN6 255 PS4BK Yeah , we need to talk about this , because I mean when I saw [gap:name] he was upset by the treatment he got from [gap:name] I presume it was before , the way she dealt with him erm and he believed you know , he was big enough to be dealt with by the national accounts department .

43 G13 288 And I presume the same of you .

44 ECH 1239 At Chair Ladder The Rodent Laughs Last , E1 5b , goes up the arête right of Original Route and is , I presume , a riposte to Hysterical Hamsters .

45 HVH 1223 PS3JH And equally I presume you 've also got some form of mineral protection zones or are n't they relevant in the context of the area of search .

46 KBH 1142 PS05F Yeah I presume so .

47 C9N 491 Colour-wise it looks a bit anaemic ; I presume its cellulose finish will darken , if you can wait that long , although I would have preferred Fender to have tinted the lacquer a little to increase the [butterscotch] element in the colouring .

48 KBP 1066 PS066 Well I presume that was it .

49 A0X 594 I presume this was a design compromise as an extremely hard and brittle edge could easily shatter on a hard piece of timber , so a softer tempering of the metal is necessary .

50 CM4 2747 [I presume , Grimm ,] she said , [you can gimmick her armour so that she can be switched off by any of us if she misbehaves ?]

ASSUME

1 JJG 187 PS45S Thank you very much Mr chairman , I would like to endorse what Mr [gap:name] has said , erm , I assume that this carer 's allowance is aimed primarily er , at er , women with dependant children .

2 J17 1887 SUMMERCHILD : I -- how shall I put it , then ? -- I assume I meant …

3 JSJ 209 JSJPSUNK I would be grateful if the Noble Earl who will , I assume be replying on their behalf , I hope he will be able to explain this matter to us .

4 C9M 1888 In the time it took you to write this letter you could have stripped the guitar down , sprayed the switch with contact cleaner and fitted new strings -- you do change your strings occasionally , I assume ?

5 K6V 273 PS5M8 Particularly if you 're involved in different activities , different project work , colour coding because it appeals to the right side of your brain , erm , whereas a lot of what you 're going to be doing , I assume , is going to be fairly [unclear] brained activity , erm , could , could work very well for you .

6 J1G 3536 That well-known fountain of knowledge -- the fat blerk down the pub (I assume every pub has one of these) -- seemed to think that there was more to the Batty deal than we are being told .

7 J17 2409 At least , I assume … ?

- 8 J1G 3242 If they sell someone else this week to a Spanish or Italian club (I assume it can only be Macca or Rocastle) then they want shooting .
- 9 CGH 862 Should I assume it would be unsafe to add the two smaller Gold Severums to the 4ft 6″ tank , or some not-much-bigger Green Severums ?
- 10 GWK 411 And I assume the NBA would have to apply to prices ex-VAT to accommodate unregistered businesses .
- 11 HR4 782 But I assume he was telling me that they 'll ask for Harry Maxim and the Committee would rather he did n't go .]
- 12 HYK 269 HYKPSUNK Item four , application by [gap:name] Homes , [unclear] in conjunction with the [gap:name] for thirty six flats for residential development , on the land which I assume is at the rear of [gap:address] House , in erm , I will need some guides on it , because it 's a ghost before my time , erm , does anyone like to [unclear]
- 13 JXY 2819 [From your conversation with Nina , can I assume that Jennifer told you why I visited her last night ?]
- 14 FRS 2338 I know he has a meeting scheduled in St Maarten for the 20th , so I assume two nights will be fine .
- 15 H86 1981 Finally Husband said : [I assume , security being what it is , that you know our ultimate target is Gustav Eismark ?
- 16 C95 2316 I assume that most fishkeepers aim to have their fish live as long and grow as large as possible , so the first consideration is a large tank .
- 17 J1G 2788 I assume the starting line-up was
- 18 C8V 1148 But if I assume he is a rogue when in fact he is honest , I cheat myself when I do not trust him .
- 19 A6T 325 At the top , just off to the left , is a hut , placed there , I assume , to help struggling people like me .
- 20 CRE 2406 [She is dead , I assume ?]

21 J1H 1582 One of them said he faced a possible ban from International footie (playing for France I assume , and any matches the scum have in Europe -- nyuk , nyuk) , the other said he would face a ban from the game -- AS A WHOLE .

22 KDT 354 KDTPSUNK If it 's within reason as I assume it will be .

23 HVO 1191 PS3DF Hello I think he 's gone and I assume we 're still not on the air .

24 C91 454 I assume that the readings you have quoted are under [no-load] conditions .

25 KC3 326 PS0AA he 's not , he 's not , he 's not a , he 's not stupid , Christopher , he , he 's certainly not stupid , and er he must have seen , I mean I assume he keeps his bank statements , I mean I 'm afraid we have one or two bank statements which show thousands of pounds that he 's received from us over the last year erm and , you know , he ca n't [unclear] blind because they 've all gone through his bank account , you know , he must

26 KN3 237 KN3PSUNK Er yes Mr Chairman , I mean I assume this thing gives us a fairly embryonic stage , I hope it 's not intended in any way as a finished article , it seems to me in many cases er a state into the obvious er I 'd hope that our employees would be polite people , erm you know this is a great step forward to putting down on a paper , I do n't know , but I mean

27 FDK 245 I assume that every effort will be made to ease the task by mutual cooperation of the solicitors and accountants concerned in order to carry out the court 's order .

28 H8S 1890 But I assume you have n't ?]

29 CKB 3478 [I assume you 'd like to work chronologically .]

30 G59 708 PS27R If somebody [unclear] if they turn up at the normal time , I assume when though there 's you know [unclear] we could leave a not a not a notice and they could just go out .

31 HHX 18184 I assume that that is readily available to the police -- it certainly should be , because sometimes they have the nasty task of tracing accident victims and informing the next of kin .

32 BMP 99 I assume [ideology] will be used in the loose non-technical sense , of denoting a system of ideas concerning society , held by people .

33 KC1 1005 PS09E Yeah I mean I assume it 's the same tube in this as the er Grundig
in n it ?

34 G4U 39 PS26L [unclear] Eight point two million customers of which I assume that
you are some of those .

35 JAA 435 PS427 Let's go on to talk about I assume you know this .

36 J17 1790 I assume he was n't posing for snapshots himself …

37 AEA 1568 I assume I have a soul , but do I have a soul ?

38 HPK 637 I note that pedestrians and , I assume , pedal cyclists pushing their
bikes will be able to use the road during the closure and that access will be available to property .

39 JT2 11 PS4SJ The idea is , is not to make any judgements about you people , for
instance , the whole thing is totally anonymous but it 's to hear the state of the language as it is , I
I assume , at the moment , and what 's going to happen is , they 're collecting a massive quantity
of erm , of words .

40 AN2 272 As I assume the first year warranty will soon be over , I suggest
you have the problem investigated .

41 JNH 117 JNHPS001 Above all I would like to thank the sector for your
friendship and warm support , and I have every confidence that Sir Jeffrey , my successor , I
assume that resolution two will go through unan , unanimously , will be car , will be able to carry
forward with your warm support , the vision I tried to outline for the next year .

42 C9E 1252 I assume that all these wonder-golfers were once the proud
owners of a 36 handicap , then a 35 , then a 34 .

43 CH1 6786 I assume this man is a homosexual .

44 J1G 2789 You said Whelan came on for Rocky , so I assume Wallace then
played wide on the right .

45 HHS 145 All my furlough tickets are LNER , but I assume that other
companies issued them .

46 H86 1960 [Can we put Humpty Dumpty together again as a Corporal with a
clean record ? -- I assume that 's what he wants .

47 JSK 223 JSKPSUNK I felt and this is the bit I like , I , I some I , I used to set this at one point in the examination question and ask people to guess which American president said it I 'll read , I 'll read it to you measures otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful if indispensable to the preservation of the constitution through the preservation of the nation just , I 'll just get the essence of that , measures otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful if indispensable to the preservation of the constitution through the preservation of the nation ninety percent put Richard Nixon er no one put Abraham Lincoln er cos he was one of the good guys right or wrong I assume this ground I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the [unclear] if to save [unclear] James Buchanan is essentially the Pontius Pilate of American politics he says yes these are very acute problems er and very difficult er and I 'd like to help but I 'm sorry I ca n't and I really do have to go off and wash my hands now erm and , you know , you carry on and when you 've resolved it tell me what you want me to do and I 'll ,

48 JSA 989 PS4K1 because I assume the audience knows as much about control and sub contractors as I do

49 J1H 1546 I have n't seen the other squads : I assume Macca , Speed , and Dorigo are all in there .

50 JN8 8 PS4BV It 's all there I assume , [unclear]

7. Abstrakt

Práce se zabývá studiem synonym a jejich možnými způsoby rozlišení na základě dat z korpusového materiálu.

Teoretická část nejprve definuje termín sémantický vztah a význam slova a poté již přechází k synonymii. Je zde uveden přehled názorů na synonymii a její rozlišení podle jednotlivých přístupů. Tato část slouží jako podklad pro pozdější studii, jelikož nám představuje výchozí pojetí slova – význam slova je odvozen od jeho kontextu.

Výzkumná část zkoumá synonymní řadu sloves *suppose – assume – presume*. Byla použita data získaná z Britského národního korpusu a programu Word Net, který používá materiál právě BNC. Tato část se zaměřuje na aspekty, ve kterých se jednotlivá synonyma mohou lišit. Zabývá se tedy například frekvencí, gramatickými rysy jednotlivých sloves a jejich kolokacemi na pozici podmětu či předmětu. Závěrečná část poté shrnuje výsledky výzkumu a poskytuje tak konkrétnější pohled na užití této synonymní řady.

The thesis deals with study of synonyms and the possible ways distinguishing between them on the basis of data from The British National Corpus.

Firstly, theoretical part defines the term semantic relations and meaning and then focuses on synonymy. Different approaches to synonymy are presented and there is also a list of types of synonymy according to each approach. This part is the base for the theoretical part as it introduces the main idea – the meaning of the word in context.

The practical part studies the synonymous set of verbs *suppose – assume – presume*. We used the material from The British National Corpus and the program Word Net which also uses data from BNC. This part focuses on aspects in which these synonyms may differ. It deals with frequency, grammatical features and collocations (subject or object). The conclusion of this paper sums up the results from the research and thus offers us more concrete knowledge of using these synonyms.