

**CORRELATION BETWEEN FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
AND VARIATION OF MEANING**



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THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF
SANATA DHARMA TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE
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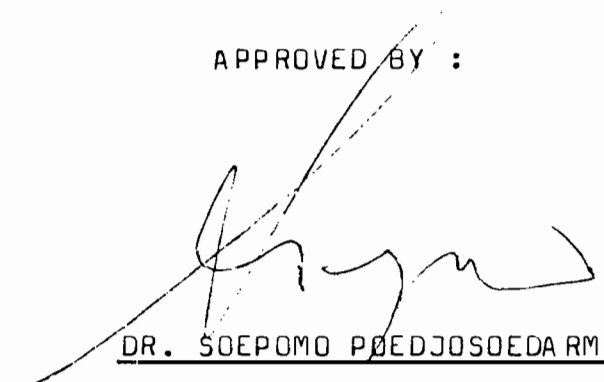
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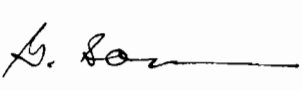
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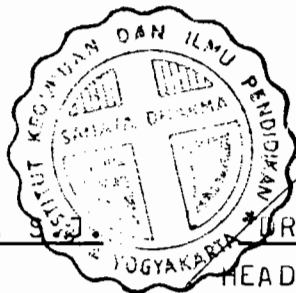
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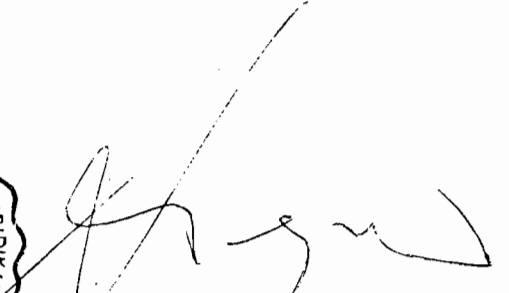

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Generally, in a language, one word may have more than one meaning. In linguistics this phenomenon is called polysemy. Drs. Praptomo Baryadi in one of his lectures explained that the existence of polysemy is caused by a word forming a syntagmatic and paradigmatic relation with the other words, and because a word is used in the different fields. In other words, the existence of polysemy is resulted from the use of a word in the different contexts.

Learning that words have different numbers of meanings, I would like to make a study of one aspect of the definition system of words. What has given me the inspiration to make this study is actually Dr. Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo's article entitled "Repertoires of Meaning". In this article he states that a word with many meanings is generally a high frequency word which can be used in many different contexts. It means that there is a relation between the repertoire of meanings of a word and its frequency of occurrence and between the frequency of occurrence of a word and its contexts. The study that I want to make is actually a test to see whether his statement or hypothesis is correct or not. This will be done by giving some evidence.

In conducting this study it is hoped that we will have more understanding about the aspects of the definition

system of words, and further, if we prove that the aspect we are going to observe gives some effects to the use of vocabulary in general, we can apply this study to teaching vocabulary.

To begin with, this study will observe thirty verbs meaning "to see" in English. The things which will be observed are the repertoire of meanings of the verbs, their frequency of occurrence and their contexts.

The reason why I choose verbs to be discussed is because the hypothesis especially is concerned with content words rather than function words. I choose verbs to be discussed because in a certain number of sources their various contexts can be found more easily than the other content words. To make this study deeper I choose verbs which refer to the same sense of meaning or verbs of one synonym. In this way, we will derive another benefit, that is, we will know how words of one synonym differ in relation with their usage.

As far as I am concerned, this kind of study has never been made by any students of IKIP Sanata Dharma. Several students did discuss about words of one synonym, but they discussed and analysed how words of one synonym differ in meaning, that is by analysing their distinctive features.

Before we come to the discussion, let us see what is meant by the title "Correlation between Frequency of Occurrence and Variation of Meaning". The term correlation as used here is the relation or connection between two things, which in this matter are the frequency of occurrence of the

verbs and their variation of meaning. Frequency of occurrence means how many times each verb occurs in a certain number of sources, and variation of meaning means different meanings which can be pointed to by a verb, which in the dictionary is indicated by the number of meanings of the verb or different meanings of a verb which exist because a word is used in different contexts.

Thus, the discussion will be about the relation between the quantity of how many times the verbs occur in the sources observed and the number of meanings of the verbs and their contexts.

B. Aim of Study

The aim of this study is to see whether there is any correlation between the number of meanings contained by a word and its frequency of occurrence and to see the variation of context that the verb has. This study will be limited to English verbs meaning "to see".

By doing this study we will find out whether the hypothesis which says that a word with many meanings is generally a high frequency word which can be used in many different contexts is correct or not. To make the analysis easier the hypothesis will be separated as follows : A word with many meanings is generally a high frequency word, and a high frequency word can be used in many different contexts.

Since we will only analyse verbs, this study will specifically answer the following questions :

1. Do verbs which have many meanings have a high frequency of occurrence ?
2. Do verbs which occur frequently occur in various contexts ?

To answer the two questions I will base the observation on a certain number of sources. The sources are four different novels covering about 350,000 words.

Considering that some verbs occur in idiomatic expressions I would like to also present some idiomatic expressions containing the verbs to see what kind of verbs are often used to form idiomatic expressions.

C. Method of Study

The method used to answer the first question is somehow quantitative. However, the survey is done only on four novels, due to the limited time and energy that I had. It is not extremely scientific. However, to begin with I regard this as adequate.

To answer the second question I apply contextual method of research. However, it is not aimed at finding the meaning of the verbs as such. Rather, it is aimed to find out the variation of context of the verbs which occur in the sources observed.

D. Steps of Study

The first step in making this study was collecting all the data needed. A part of the data needed was already

available in dictionaries, and another part is gained by observing some sources.

The first kind of data was the synonyms of the verb "to see" which are taken from Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases and Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, the definitions of each verb, which are taken from Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, and all idiomatic expressions containing the verbs which are available in Longman Dictionary of English Idioms and A Dictionary of American Idioms.

The second kind of data was the frequency of occurrence of each verb and the quotations containing the verbs which were both taken from four novels. The frequency of occurrence of the verbs was determined by marking the verbs everytime they occur in the novels and then counting them manually. The quotations I have taken are those which seem to be different contexts of the verbs. However, the contexts discussed will be limited to those which contain the verbs which in the sources occur frequently.

The second step was to analyse the correlation between the number of meanings and the frequency of occurrence of the verbs. This was done by comparing the data about the two things, calculating their correlation coefficient, analysing the nature of the correlation and other factors which may influence it.

The third step was to analyse the quotations containing the verbs which occur frequently to see the variations of contexts that the verbs have.

The fourth step was to arrange the idiomatic expressions containing the verbs to see what verbs are often used to form idiomatic expressions.

The last step was to draw a conclusion based on the result of the discussion and to give some suggestions which may be useful for those who want to make similar studies and some concerning the application of this study.

E. Plan of Presentation

This writing will be of six chapters. Chapter I will be the introduction. As generally in any scientific writings, this chapter contains a general description about what will be discussed.

Chapter II will present the repertoire of forms of the verb "to see" and the repertoire of meanings of each form. This chapter will be the base or the turning point of the discussion.

Chapter III will present the frequency of occurrence of the verbs and an analysis on the correlation between the number of meanings and the frequency of occurrence of the verbs. This chapter is actually an analysis to test the first hypothesis, that is the one which says that a word with many meanings is generally a high frequency word, or specifically an analysis to get the answer of the first question.

Chapter IV will present some quotations containing the verbs which occur frequently in the sources observed to see the variations of context they have. This chapter is

actually an analysis to test the second hypothesis, that is the one which says that a high frequency word can be used in many different contexts, or specifically an analysis to get the answer of the second question.

Considering that some idiomatic expressions containing the verbs occur in the quotations and considering that an idiomatic expression can become the setting of a verb, I think it is necessary to present the idiomatic expressions which contain the verbs to see the ability of the verbs to be used to form the idiomatic expressions. This will be presented in chapter V.

The last chapter will be the conclusion. It contains the summary of the result of the whole discussion so that the important points can be noted clearly. In this chapter I will also give some suggestions.

CHAPTER II

THE REPERTOIRE OF FORMS AND MEANINGS OF ENGLISH VERB MEANING "TO SEE"

Generally, in a language, more than one word refer to the same sense of meaning. In semantics this phenomenon is called synonym, or using Dr. Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo's term "the repertoire of forms of a word". On the other point, one term may refer to several senses of meanings. This is called polysemy or what Dr. Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo calls "the repertoire of meanings of a word".

This chapter will present the repertoire of forms and meanings of English verb meaning "to see". Actually, there are about forty verbs in English which can refer to the sense of "to see". However, it is difficult to know clearly the boundary of meanings of several verbs such as to contemplate, to regard, to remark, to overlook, to scan, to pry, to search, to gloat, to superintend, and so on from the verb "to see". For this reason, I only selected those which really refer to the sense of "to see with the eyes".

This chapter will be divided into two sections. The first is the repertoire of forms of the verb "to see" and the second is the repertoire of meanings of each form.

A. The Repertoire of Forms of the Verb "to see"

The following is the repertoire of forms of the verb "to see" in English which have been selected. The verbs are

taken from Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases and Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition. The presentation of the following list is not based on any certain criteria. It is just meant to give a chance to the readers to have a quick look at the verbs which will be discussed. They are :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. to see | 16. to behold |
| 2. to look | 17. to eye |
| 3. to watch | 18. to stare |
| 4. to examine | 19. to gaze |
| 5. to observe | 20. to glance |
| 6. to investigate | 21. to glimpse |
| 7. to survey | 22. to peep |
| 8. to inspect | 23. to leer |
| 9. to spy | 24. to ogle |
| 10. to witness | 25. to espy |
| 11. to notice | 26. to descry |
| 12. to note | 27. to scrutinize |
| 13. to view | 28. to discern |
| 14. to oversee | 29. to glower |
| 15. to peer | 30. to glare |

B. The Repertoire of Meanings of each Verb

The following is the repertoire of meanings of each verb. They are taken from a single dictionary, that is the Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Lan -

quage, which I regard as the best dictionary available in my surrounding. All the definitions listed in the dictionary will be presented here, yet the obsolete and the rare ones will not be counted. The repertoire of meanings of each verb is as follows :

1. to see
(vt)

I. = to receive an ocular or experiential expression of

- 1). to perceive by the eye, to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organ of sight
- 2). to undergo, have experience of
- 3). to witness as present or contemporary, to know in the course of experience
- 4). to behold as if with the eye in imagination, vision or sleep
- 5). to behold with approval or acquiescence
- 6a). to have presented to observation, - of something narrated or stated
- b). to read of
- c). to refer to

II. = to direct one's attention to

- 7). to direct one's sight to, to look at, examine or scrutinize, to visit, traverse, or attend as an observer or spectator
- 8). to inspect (à document)
- 9a). Obs. to watch over, to guard, to take care of
- b). to take care of or heed, to bring about, effect, provide, make sure, - followed by a noun clause
- c). to accompany in person, to escort, to wait upon

- 10a). to meet and converse with, as in a call or interview obtained, received or granted
- b). Colloq. US. to interview or consult in order to influence, esp. improperly, as in order to bribe

III. = to discern

- 11a). to perceive by mental insight, to form an idea or conception of, to note with the mind, to discern, to understand, comprehend
- b). to infer from obvious evidence
- 12). to regard as; in the passive, to seem
- 13a). to know by investigation, to ascertain
- b). to learn or discover by observation or experience, to come to know
- 14a). to perceive with discrimination or from a particular point of view
- b). Colloq. to get a favorable impression of, to perceive the advantage or attraction of, esp. to the point of agreement or acceptance
- 15). In Poker and similar games of cards, to meet (a bet), by staking the same sum
- (vi)
- 1). to have the power of sight, to perceive by the sense of vision
- 2). to have intellectual sight or understanding, to comprehend
- 3). to have perception or discernment in accord with a definite point of view, - chiefly in assent or agreement
- 4a). to make investigation or inquiry
- b). to have knowledge by experience
- 5). to see each other, to meet (Obs.)

2. to look
(vi)

- 1). to have or receive the visual sense, to exercise the visual sense
- 2). to give or direct visual sense
- 3). with primary reference to the eyes :
to turn, direct or hold the eyes as for viewing
- 4). to direct the eyes or vision with a certain manner, purpose or feeling, as in order to perceive, note or ascertain
- 5). to present an appearance, to appear as
- 6). to direct or pay attention, to give consideration or observation, to take care
- 7). to expect, to look forward to, to anticipate (that)
- 8). to have (an indicated) or to afford (an indicated) outlook, to be directed or to open (on, into, etc.)
- 9). to show a tendency, to indicate, to point
- 10a). Colloq. to gaze in wonder or surprise
- b). to appear or show oneself to see or as if to see

(vt)

- 1). to look at or into, to observe, to perceive, to inspect, examine, - of a book or the like, to consult
- 2). to look after or out for, to guard, heed, watch, also to provide (Obs.)
- 3). to look for (specific)
 - a. to look forward to, to expect (Obs.)
 - b. to seek, to search for (Obs.)
 - c. to direct the vision in order to perceive, note or find out

- 4). to give a look to
- 5). to influence or bring by looking
- 6). to express or manifest by a look
- 7). to appear as befits or accords with

3. to watch
(vi)

- 1). to be awake, to be or continue without sleep, to wake, to keep vigil, often as a devotional exercise
- 2a). to be attentive or vigilant, to give heed, to be on one's guard or on the lookout
- b). to see or attend to it or take measure or precautions
- 3). to keep guard, act as guard, serve on a ship's watch
- 4). to keep a lookout for any action, movement or the like
- 5). to remain awake in attendance on the sick during the night
- 6). to remain unfolded or unclosed, - said of a flower (rare)
- 7). to take refuge in its lair, - said of an offer (Obs.)
- 8). to float properly in its place, - said of a buoy (Obs.)

(vt)

- 1). to keep or focus one's attention upon, to keep under close observation for any purpose

Specific :

- a. to attend with close attention or alert vigilance, with a view to what action or change may take place, to observe the actions or motions of, to keep in view, to gaze intently at

- b. to pay heed to, with expectation of a certain outcome
 - c. to follow intently the actions or motions of, with intent to capture or attack
 - d. to follow with intentness of observation the movements of
- 2). to tend, guard, to have in keeping
- Specific :
- a. to spend the night in attendance or on watch beside (the sick or the dead)
 - b. to guard against theft or harm
 - c. to guard against escape or rescue, often with an armed force (Obs.)
 - d. to serve as guard over or to guard against armed attack, esp. to keep night vigil over (Obs.)
- 3). to lie in wait or be in the alert for, esp. to take the advantage of
- 4). to keep oneself supplied with information about, to study through progressive stages.
- 5). to provide with watchmen, to police (British)
- 6). to catch or detect by watching or lying in wait (Obs.)
- 7). Falconry : to keep (a hawk) from sleep for the purpose of taming it by tiring it (Obs.)
- 8). Law : to follow the trail of an action on behalf of one whose interests may be affected although he is not a party to the litigation (Obs.)

4. to examine 1). to test by an appropriate method, to inspect

carefully with a view to consider the real character or state of, to subject to inquiry or inspection for the purpose of obtaining a fuller insight into, to investigate, test

2). to interrogate closely, as in judicial proceeding, to try or test by question

5. to observe
(vt)

1). to take notice of by appropriate conduct, to conform one's action

2). to give heed to, as in deference, to worship or honor (Obs.)

3). to inspect or take note of, as an augury, omen, etc.

4). to celebrate or solemnize as customary, as a ceremony, fast or rite

5). to be on the watch respecting, to pay attention to, watch

6). to perceive or notice, remark

7). to express as what has been noticed, to utter as a remark, to say in a casual or incidental way, to remark

8). to make an observation of, to ascertain by scientific observation

(vi)

1a). to take notice, to be attentive

b). to make observations, to watch

2). to remark, to comment

6. to investigate
(vt)

1). to follow up by patient inquiry or observation, to inquire or examine into with systematic attention to detail and relationship

2). to follow the trace of, to tract (rare)

(vi) : to make investigation, inquiry, or search, to pursue a course of investigation and study

7. to survey
(vt)

- 1). to look over or examine with reference to condition, situation, value, etc., to examine and ascertain the state of
- 2). to view with a scrutinizing eye, to examine or inspect closely
- 3). to determine and delineate the form, extent, position, etc., of, as a tract of land, harbor, or the like, by taking the linear and angular measurements, and by applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry
- 4). to take a view of, as or as if from a high place or commanding position, to view, consider, or study comprehensively, to make a survey or generalized study of
- 5). to grade and measure (lumber)

8. to inspect
(vt)

- 1). to look upon, to view closely and critically, esp. as to ascertain quality or state of, to detect errors, etc.
- 2). to view and examine officially
- 3). to grade, as lumber

(vi) : to look closely, to examine (Obs.)

9. to spy
(vt)

- 1). to watch secretly, to play the spy upon, to view, inspect, and examine secretly, with hostile purpose
- 2). to gain sight of, to discover at some distance, or in a state of concealment
- 3). to discover by close search or examination

- 4). to ask or question (Obs.)
- (vi) 1). to search narrowly, to scrutinize
2). to watch secretly, to play the spy
10. to witness
(vt) 1). to furnish evidence or proof such as to establish, to give testimony to
2). to give or be evidence of, to serve as a token or sign showing or proving
3). to establish by sworn or attested evidence contained therein
4). to show by behavior (rare)
5). to see or know by reason of personal presence, esp. something of a formal nature or of more than ordinary significance, to have direct cognizance of, to observe with one own's eyes or ears
6). to be the scene of, to form part of the setting of
7). Law : to act as a witness of, as a signature, writing or transaction
- (vi) 1). to bear testimony, to give evidence
2). to observe, to take notice (Obs.)
11. to notice
(vt) 1). to notify, to intimate
2). to show that one has observed, to make mention of, to remark upon, also review briefly, as a book
3a). to take notice or note of, to observe, to perceive, mark, heed, pay attention to
b). to pay polite or favorable attention to
4). to give a formal notice or notification to
- (vi) : to take notice

12. to note
(vt)

- 1). to notice, observe with care, heed
 - 2). to make a separate or special mention of, from among various items or matters
 - 3). to record or set (down) in writing, to make a note of
 - 4a). (Obs.) : to express or set down in or as in writing (as having a certain character)
 - b). (Obs.) : to denote, signify
 - c). rare : to indicate, as by pointing, to point out
 - d). rare : to set down in, or provide with notes, esp. musical notes
 - e). (Obs.) : to distinguish by a note or mark, as of reference, to mark so as to distinguish, call attention to, or the like
 - f). rare : to annotate, also to make notes in
 - g). (Obs.) : to charge or accuse, as with some fault or crime, to brand
 - 5). Commerce : to make a memorandum of nonpayment of (a negotiable bill) on presentation, - said of a notary public
- (vi) : to make or produce musical notes (rare)

13. to view
(vt)

- 1). to see, behold, to look at with attention, to scrutinize with the eye, to inspect, to examine
 - 2). to survey or examine mentally, to consider
 - 3). to make a survey of, to determine and represent the form, extent, and position, of (Obs.)
- (vi) : to look, glance, examine (rare)

14. to oversee
(vt)
- 1). to look down upon, survey, watch
 - 2). Archaic & Dialect :
 - a. to fail to observe, neglect, disregard
 - b. to deceive or delude (oneself), esp. as to err or blunder
 - 3). to look over, inspect, examine, also to superintend, to supervise
 - 4). to see clandestinely or accidentally (rare)
 - 5). (Obs.) to cast the evil eye upon
- (vi)
- 1). to see too far or too much, blunder (Obs.)
 - 2). to act as overseer, to supervise (rare)
15. to peer
(vi)
- 1). to look narrowly, curiously, intently or searchingly
 - 2). to come in sight, to appear (Poetic)
 - 3). to emerge partly, to come slightly into view
 - 4). to appear or seem (Dialect)
- (vt)
- : to cause to peep out or appear (Obs.)
16. to behold
(vt)
- 1). (Obs.) :
 - a. to hold to, to retain, maintain
 - b. to pertain or belong to, concern
 - c. to contain, as meaning, to signify, mean
 - d. to observe, regard
 - e. to look toward, face
 - f. to look upon, consider
 - 2). to have or keep in sight, look at, watch (Archaic)
 - 3). to receive ocular impression, to see
17. to eye
(vt)
- 1). to fix the eye on, to look on, to view, to observe, particularly to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention

- 2). to make an eye in or on
 (vi) : to appear, to look (Obs.)
18. to stare
 (vi) 1). to gaze or look fixedly, as through fear, wonder, surprise, impudence, etc., to fasten an earnest and prolonged gaze on some object
 2). to glare, as in anger or madness (Obs.)
 3). to be very conspicuous because of size, prominence, color, brilliancy, etc.
 4). to stand on end, bristle, - said of hair
 5). to appear rough and lusterless, - said of the coat of an animal out of condition
 (vt) : to look earnestly at, to bring to a specified way, by a fixed gaze
19. to gaze
 (vi) : to fix the eyes in a steady and intent look, to look with eagerness, as in admiration, wonder, or with studious attention
 (vt) : to view with attention, to gaze on
20. to glance
 (vi) 1). to strike in an oblique direction and fly off or turn aside
 2). to move quickly, esp. obliquely, to dart aside (Obs.)
 3). to make an indirect, incidental, or passing reference, esp. of a satirical or condemnatory nature, to allude
 4). to shoot or emit a flash of light, to flash
 5). to look with a sudden, rapid cast, - said of an eye
 6). Cricket : to make a glance

- (vt) 1). to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely, to cast a moment, to glance at, to catch a glimpse of
- 2). to hit obliquely or very lightly in passing, to graze, hence, to hint at, to touch briefly or lightly (Obs.)
- 3). to send or cast indirectly
21. to glimpse
(vi) 1). to shine faintly or unsteadily, to glimmer
- 2). to appear by glimpses, to dawn (Poetic)
- 3). to take a glimpse, to glance
- (vt) 1). to afford a glimpse of (rare)
- 2). to catch a glimpse of, to see by glimpses
22. to peep
(vi) 1). to begin to appear, to make the first appearance, to issue or come forth gradually or partly as though from hiding
- 2). to look through a crevice, hence, to look narrowly, closely, or slyly, to take a hasty, furtive look
- (vt) : to cause to appear (rare)
23. to leer
(vi) 1). to look askance or obliquely, to look with a suggestive expression, to cast a sidelong lustful or malign look
- 2). to move furtively, to sneak or slink (Obs.)
- (vt) 1). to use in leering, as to leer the eye
- 2). to entice with leers
24. to ogle (vi) : to cast coquettish glances designed to invite advances, to gaze or stare amorously
- (vt) 1). to eye amorously, to turn the eye or bring (oneself) to a particular state by such

- eyeing
- 2). to fasten or keep one's eyes upon
25. to espy
(vt)
- 1). to catch sight of, discover, as a distant object partly concealed
- 2). (Obs.) :
- a. to inspect narrowly, to watch, to spy out
- b. to perceive
- (vi) : (Obs.) to look or search narrowly, to look about
26. to descry
(vt)
- 1). to spy out or discover by the eye, as object distant or obscure, to catch sight of
- 2). to discern or discover by observation or investigation
- 3). (Obs.) :
- a. to make known, disclose, reveal, betray
- b. to cry challenge to
- c. to cry down, denounce
27. to scrutinize
(vt)
- : to examine closely, to inspect or observe with critical attention
- (vi) : to make a scrutiny (Obs.)
28. to discern
(vt)
- 1). to make out as with the eye or by the mind, as :
- a. to lay hold of with the understanding, esp. that which is hidden or obscure
- b. to discover by sight or other sense, detect
- 2). to distinguish, as :
- a. to mark as separate and distinct, to put a distinguishing mark upon
- b. to recognize or identify as separate and distinct, to differentiate, discriminate

- (vi) 1). to see or understand the difference, to make distinction, as to discern between good and evil
- 2). to take cognizance, to make judgement (Obs.)
29. to glower
(vi) 1). to look intently (Dialect English)
- 2). to stare or look angrily or with a scowl
30. to glare
(vi) 1). to shine with a dazzling light, to shine brightly
- 2). to be bright and intense, as colors, also to be ostentatiously splendid or gay
- 3). to look with fierce, piercing eyes, to stare earnestly, angrily or fiercely
- (vt) 1). to shoot out, emit, or express with a glare
- 2). to send or throw (back) with a glare

Without including the obsolete and the rare definitions, each verb has the following number of meaning(s) :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. to see | = 19 meanings |
| 2. to look | = 15 meanings |
| 3. to watch | = 10 meanings |
| 4. to examine | = 2 meanings |
| 5. to observe | = 9 meanings |
| 6. to investigate | = 2 meanings |
| 7. to survey | = 5 meanings |
| 8. to inspect | = 3 meanings |
| 9. to spy | = 5 meanings |
| 10. to witness | = 7 meanings |
| 11. to notice | = 5 meanings |
| 12. to note | = 4 meanings |
| 13. to view | = 2 meanings |
| 14. to oversee | = 3 meanings |

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 15. to peer | = 4 meanings |
| 16. to behold | = 2 meanings |
| 17. to eye | = 2 meanings |
| 18. to stare | = 5 meanings |
| 19. to gaze | = 2 meanings |
| 20. to glance | = 7 meanings |
| 21. to glimpse | = 4 meanings |
| 22. to peep | = 2 meanings |
| 23. to leer | = 3 meanings |
| 24. to ogle | = 3 meanings |
| 25. to espy | = 1 meaning |
| 26. to descry | = 2 meanings |
| 27. to scrutinize | = 1 meaning |
| 28. to discern | = 3 meanings |
| 29. to glower | = 2 meanings |
| 30. to glare | = 5 meanings |

According to the hypothesis a word with many meanings is generally a high frequency word. Now let us see the frequency of occurrence of the verbs and compare them with their number of meanings to see their correlation. In the analysis I will give concern more to the verbs which have more than four meanings, namely, to see, to look, to watch, to observe, to survey, to spy, to witness, to notice, to glance and to glare.

CHAPTER III

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF MEANINGS AND THE FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF THE VERBS

This chapter will analyse the correlation between the number of meanings and the frequency of occurrence of the verbs. This will be done by comparing the number of meanings of the verbs and their frequency of occurrence in the sources observed, calculating their correlation coefficient and then analysing the nature of the correlation and other factors which may influence the correlation.

A. The Frequency of Occurrence of the Verbs

There is a book written by Michael West which presents a general list of frequency of occurrence of words which at first I think will help. Unfortunately, the book only contains 2000 words which are considered suitable as the basis of vocabulary for learning English as a foreign language, and it only lists ten of the verbs we are going to discuss. However, this small proportion can be used as a means of comparison.

Since there is no other book which gives the data of the frequency of occurrence of all verbs, or especially those which refer to the sense of "to see", I am required to make an observation on it. The observation is done on four different kinds of novels; these being romance, detective, adventure and autobiographical, covering about 350,000 words.

The following is the number of meanings of the verbs and their frequency of occurrence in the sources observed. The frequency of occurrence of the verbs in each novel can be seen in the appendix.

| NO. | VERBS | NUMBER OF MEANINGS | FREQUENCY |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. | to see | 19 | 1016 |
| 2. | to look | 15 | 709 |
| 3. | to watch | 10 | 125 |
| 4. | to examine | 2 | 19 |
| 5. | to observe | 9 | 22 |
| 6. | to investigate | 2 | 12 |
| 7. | to survey | 5 | 2 |
| 8. | to inspect | 3 | 7 |
| 9. | to spy | 5 | 11 |
| 10. | to witness | 7 | 8 |
| 11. | to notice | 5 | 80 |
| 12. | to note | 4 | 20 |
| 13. | to view | 2 | 4 |
| 14. | to oversee | 3 | 0 |
| 15. | to peer | 4 | 19 |
| 16. | to behold | 2 | 3 |
| 17. | to eye | 2 | 9 |
| 18. | to stare | 5 | 100 |
| 19. | to gaze | 2 | 15 |
| 20. | to glance | 7 | 19 |
| 21. | to glimpse | 4 | 5 |
| 22. | to peep | 2 | 3 |
| 23. | to leer | 3 | 3 |
| 24. | to ogle | 3 | 0 |
| 25. | to espy | 1 | 1 |
| 26. | to descry | 2 | 0 |

| | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|---|
| 27. | to scrutinize | 1 | 0 |
| 28. | to discern | 3 | 0 |
| 29. | to glower | 2 | 2 |
| 30. | to glare | 5 | 8 |

The verbs which in the observation on the four novels occur fifteen times or more will be regarded as the verbs which occur frequently. They are to see, to look, to watch, to examine, to observe, to notice, to note, to peer, to stare, to gaze and to glance. The remaining verbs, which occur less than fifteen times, will be regarded as the verbs which do not occur frequently. They are to investigate, to survey, to inspect, to spy, to witness, to view, to oversee, to behold, to eye, to glimpse, to peep, to leer, to ogle, to espy, to descry, to scrutinize, to discern, to glower and to glare.

B. The Correlation between the Number of Meanings and the Frequency of Occurrence of the Verbs

There are two kinds of correlation, namely the positive correlation and the negative correlation. A positive correlation indicates that the increase or the decrease of one variable goes together with the increase or the decrease of the other variable. Its correlation coefficient ranges between 0 to +1 ($0 < r < 1$). A negative correlation is the contrary, that is, the increase of one variable goes together with the decrease of the other variable, and vice versa, and its correlation coefficient ranges between -1 to 0 ($-1 < r < 0$).

From the calculation we get the correlation coefficient between the number of meanings and the frequency of occurrence of the verbs, that is : $r = 0.874$ (see appendix). The correlation coefficient is positive and it approaches 1 (one). It means that there is a tight positive correlation between the number of meanings and the frequency of occurrence. Thus, the increase of the number of meanings is followed by the increase of the frequency of occurrence. In other words, there is a tendency that the more the number of meanings a word has the more frequent it will occur.

If we observe each pair of the two variables, however, it seems that the correlation is not very consistent. This is indicated by the reality that there are several verbs with five meanings or more which do not occur fifteen times or more. Those verbs are to survey, to spy, to witness and to glare.

What seems to be the factors which cause the inconsistency maybe the limited sources observed and the numbering system of the definitions that the dictionary has. The two factors can be explained as follows :

1. The limited sources observed

The limitation of the observation concerns with the type and the quantity of the sources. Surely, different types and different quantities of sources will produce different patterns of frequency of occurrence. As a comparison let us take the frequency of occurrence of the ten verbs meaning "to see" from West's General Service List of English Words to be compared with those from the four novels.

| NO. | VERBS | NUMBER OF MEANINGS | FREQUENCY | |
|-----|------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|
| | | | 4 NOVELS | WEST |
| 1. | to see | 19 | 1016 | 3524 |
| 2. | to look | 15 | 709 | 1031* |
| 3. | to watch | 10 | 125 | 174* |
| 4. | to examine | 2 | 19 | 150 |
| 5. | to observe | 9 | 22 | 296 |
| 6. | to notice | 5 | 80 | 155* |
| 7. | to note | 4 | 20 | 219* |
| 8. | to view | 2 | 4 | 62* |
| 9. | to eye | 2 | 9 | 5* |
| 10. | to witness | 7 | 8 | 68* |

Note : The symbol * means that the figure is the result of the calculation of West's data which is still mixed. (See appendix)

Instead of taking just novels as the sources which cover about 350,000 words, West includes magazines, encyclopedias, textbooks, novels, essays, biographies, books about science, poetry and the like, covering about two million and a half words.

The types of the sources West has in his observation are more varied so that the language used on the whole is neither too formal nor too literal, but somewhat neutral. On the contrary, the sources used in this study are of one type, namely novels, so that we can predict that the language used is more literal. This difference maybe influences the frequency of occurrence of the verbs which have a rather formal sense in the sources used in this study, such as to observe and to witness. These two verbs occur more frequently in the sources West used in his observation. On the con-

trary, the verb to eye which has a literal sense occurs more frequently in the sources used in this study, although the difference is not significant. The verb to see and to look which have a neutral sense and which have the largest repertoires of meanings occur the most frequently in both sources, namely the sources used by West and the sources used in this study. It seems that the two verbs always occur more frequently than the other synonyms, no matter of the different type of sources used. We can see in the appendix that in each novel the two verbs always occur the most frequently.

2. The Numbering system of the definition in the Dictionary

The dictionary as a source of information about the meanings of words sometimes does not give a clear explanation about the boundary of meanings which are listed there. It means that it sometimes combines several definitions which seem to have different senses of meanings in one number, and it sometimes put several definitions which seem to have a close sense of meaning into different numbers. Let us see the example of each case.

The seventh definition of the verb "to see", for example, is : to direct one's sight into, to look at, to examine or scrutinize, to visit, traverse, or attend as an observer or spectator. In my opinion, this definition consists of several senses of meanings, namely, first, to direct one's sight into and to look at, which still have a general sense; second, to examine or scrutinize, which implies more close-

ness and seriousness; third, to visit, which takes a place or a person as its object, and to traverse which takes a place as its object; and the last, to attend as an observer or spectator, the object of which is a kind of activity, amusement, a play, a show, etc..

The opposite case happens, for example, to the verb "to witness". The first, second and third definition of the verb "to witness" are : 1). to furnish evidence or proof, such as to establish, to give testimony to, 2). to give or be evidence of, to serve as a token or sign showing or proving, 3). to establish by sworn or attested evidence contained therein. In my opinion, the three definitions have a close relation in meaning, that is, all of them concern with evidence. The three definitions can probably be combined into one number, for example definition number 1a,b and c.

If for example, each of the definitions which are combined in one number has a frequent use, and if each of them which are separated in several different numbers is rarely used, it can limit the consistency of the correlation between the number of meanings and the frequency of occurrence of the verbs, and it also means that it limits the accuracy of the hypothesis.

If the two factors, namely the sources observed and the numbering system of the definitions in the dictionary are improved, we may have a better result and we can see clearer evidence of the existence of the correlation between the two matters.

In spite of the two factors, however, we have at least proved that there is a tendency that the verbs with many meanings occur more frequently than the verbs with a small number of meanings. This is clearly shown by the evidence that the highest frequencies (1016 and 709) belong to the verbs with the largest repertoires of meanings, namely to see (19 meanings) and to look (15 meanings), and most of the lowest frequencies (0 - 5) belong to the verbs which only have less than five meanings, such as to view (2 meanings), to oversee (3 meanings), to behold (2 meanings), to glimpse (4 meanings), to peep (2 meanings), to leer (3 meanings), to ogle (3 meanings), to espy (1 meaning), to descry (2 meanings), to scrutinize (1 meaning), to discern (3 meanings) and to glower (2 meanings). Thus, it seems that the hypothesis which says that "a word with many meanings is generally a high frequency word" is correct.

Now we are going to test the second hypothesis, that is the one which says that "a high frequency word can be used in many different contexts".

CHAPTER IV

THE CONTEXTS OF THE VERBS

To test the second hypothesis, that is the one which says that a high frequency word can be used in many different contexts, I would like to present thirty quotations for each verb which in the four novels occurs more than thirty times, namely to see, to look, to watch, to notice and to stare. The quotations are taken from the four novels.

However, before we come to the discussion let us see what the meaning of "context" is. According to the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English context is :

1. the setting of a word, phrase, etc. among the surrounding words, phrases, etc., often used for helping to explain the meaning of the word, phrase, etc.
2. the general condition in which an event, action, etc. takes place

The context as meant in this discussion will concern more with the first definition, and will be in the form of quotations.

The following is the quotations containing the verb to see, to look, to watch, to notice and to stare.

TO SEE

1. When we reach Banyuwangi, I went to see the Dutch Controller. (= to visit and converse with)

2. I think maybe that's where people like us can't see the wood for the trees. It's much more a matter of- well- belonging, it's a kind of tribal feeling, if you follow me. (= to miss what is clear, an idiom)
3. To the memory of the Indonesian people who so nobly gave their lives for "Merdeka", 1945-1949, and to those still living who will see that their sacrifice has not been in vain. (= to come to know)
4. After I left, I never saw my mother again. She died while I was the prisoner of the Japanese in Indonesia. (= to see and have)
5. Frequently I saw natives bathing, washing their buffaloes, and even attending to other bodily functions, all in the same stream. (= to watch)
6. "Let me see - we have a Belgian - he's living with a Balinese woman - set himself up in a lost paradise of his own. (= to think for a moment)
7. You see, when we walk there is nothing to get excited about, but when a white woman walks it's different. (= to know)
8. I was confused but could see that I had no choice. (= to realise)
9. I did not mind this, for I could not yet hope to express on canvas all I was seeing. (= to catch by sight)
10. He asked me if I would like to see his own paintings and promptly produced several. (= to have a look at)
11. "You could come with us," I suggested, "or at least drive up and see us sometime. (to visit)
12. You have already seen something of the Dutch stupidity. But it goes deeper. The whole system is evil. (= to have knowledge of or about)
13. Oh, yes, I had seen the Bali Aga villages, I had seen the kampong, I had been present at primitive ceremonies and dances and feasts. (= to visit (a place))

14. "I hope they haven't destroyed the walls of the bathroom," I said to Nura. "Oh, you'll be surprised at what they've done." We went to see. I was indeed surprised. The floor was beautifully tiled and the walls were covered with scene. (= to observe and prove)
15. He turned frantically to see what he had grabbed, and as he did so, his arm brushed his face mask. (= to examine)
16. "Well, so long, I must get busy. See you tomorrow, maybe." (= to meet)
17. They saw me off, and were the last familiar faces I could see as the ship drew out of Singapore harbor. (= to escort)
18. But the legend of Sally Farrington's ghost did not die. Fishermen claimed to have seen it, especially on stormy nights, wandering about the island. (= to witness, to see with their own eyes)
19. The main road turned left and in the headlights the boys could see a sign pointing that direction : Fishing port : 2 miles. (= to read)
20. "Something on the island," Jupiter answered. "Let's see if we can see it when the lightning comes." (= to wait the chance to see)
21. "That's the mystery," Jupiter acknowledged. "Now let's go and see the old cave." (= to investigate)
22. The air was forced out of the mask, taking the water with it, and he could see again. (= to have the power of sight)
23. From now on see that no harm comes to her. (= to take care, provide or make sure)
24. I could see nothing of what might be in store for me in Australia - neither a departure nor an arrival in a strange land. (= to imagine)

25. It seemed clear to me from what I had seen that the Dutch in view of Britain's political noninterference pronouncement, would try and were trying to involve the British inextricably by provoking unrest among the native population. (= to know by experience)
26. I could see no other reasonable explanation for the brutal conduct of the Dutch patrols. (to accept)
27. At long last, of course, the British did come to see that they had been duped. (= to experience)
28. Thousands of people had come to see and hear Sukarno. (= to attend as an audience)
29. "As soon as he gets back, he'll see how well you boys can dive." (= to come to know, to learn by observation)
30. "If you return to the place at once we may come to accept the situation. But if you persist in your present way of life we shall see about deporting you." (= to consider)

TO LOOK

1. "Acting 7" Pete looked doubtful. "We're not actors, Sir." (= to seem by expression)
2. The Hands does look sort of like a hand. (= to have a similar appearance)
3. They climbed down the stairs and stood looking around them at the small crowd which waited behind a wire fence. (= to search, to try to find)
4. "Here comes someone who seems to be looking for us," Bob said in a low voice. (= to want to meet)
5. Bob looked up at the sky. Although the sun still shone, low on the horizon, black clouds were whipping toward them from the west. (= to direct the visual sense)
6. It did look like a storm was coming, a real whopper. (= to show promise)
7. Say, look at that storm coming. (= to take care of)

8. They looked at each other in dismay. (= to give a look to)
9. "When we learned you lads had gotten off the plane and then vanished into thin air, we were looking on land for you. (= to keep on looking and try to find or see the object)
10. All in all, Fishing port looked like a small and very poor fishing village. (= to have a similar appearance to)
11. Alison Sweetland looked in at least once a week, bringing grapes, cigarettes and magazines. (= to visit (a patient))
12. "You're not as much of an investigator as I thought, Pete," Jupiter said, grinning. "You neither, Bob. Look at me." (= to pay attention to)
13. They looked with surprise as Jupiter unclipped a flashlight that was hanging from his belt. (to stare)
14. "However, I'll admit I remember the cave too, and planned on looking into it if we got the chance." (= to examine)
15. "Hold your hands out," he said. "Close your eyes. Do not look until I say." (= to open the eyes)
16. We came up to look at the cave. (= to investigate)
17. He pointed, and Bob looked down to see what had caught him. (= to turn the eyes)
18. "Got to get busy. Keep looking if I wish to find treasure," he said. (= to search)
19. Then, deciding to make the best of it, he went up to look again at Bob's notes and the magazine articles about the Skeleton Island. (= to study, to consult)
20. "Hey ! You Chris ! What're you doing here ? Startled, they looked up. Tom Farraday, the normally good-nature guard, was puffing up the path towards them, his face dark with anger. (= to turn the eyes to the direction where the voice came)

21. "My compass is not here," he said. "Nice one. I got back down and look." (= to try to find, to search)
22. "Golly !" Bob looked at the sun. "It's quite a while to dark." (= to examine)
23. It was dark, but he could look back and see the light spot which was the opening, and he kept that behind him. (= to turn and see)
24. Now I want every man, woman, and child here tonight to look on the face of K'tut Tantri and remember it well. (= to study the conspicuous features of)
25. We do not get the chance to come back and look some more. (= to search, to try to find)
26. When it seemed like an hour, he looked at his wristwatch and saw that only five minutes had passed. (= to glance)
27. Let's look at all the facts from the beginning. (= to trace and relate)
28. Say we show somebody finding some treasure, and the word gets around, and the whole town sails out to look, and we photograph them all digging. (= to investigate, to try to get the same treasure)
29. I find my father pretty good. Neighbor lady looked after him. (= to take care of)
30. He looked up and gave me a friendly smile. (= to turn up and give the visual attention to)

TO WATCH

1. Chris had watched Tom Farraday set out on his nightly patrol of the island, and had seen him stop where the motorboat was now beached. (= to attend with close attention)
2. We used to sit on the beautiful beach together watching the sunset, which was always a fantastic sight. (= to see and enjoy)

3. I had set in the market place at dawn watching these industrious folk set out their wares. (= to observe)
4. They watched the glimmer of light below them move back and forth. (= to observe in a relaxed manner)
5. They try the old merry-go-round, while the criminal secretly watches them. (= to spy)
6. The car shot across to the offside and stopped, still hooting, and as I watched a girl about nineteen leapt out and stood on the pavement shouting something into the driveway. (= to observe)
7. They had watched it grow and change, and had grown with it, not financially but almost certainly in areas of tolerance and mutual understanding. (= to observe and feel)
8. I saw him watch her die. (= to be beside her until she died)
9. I got out of the car and waited, looking into the room and watching the plump, adenoidy nurse sip her tea. (= to observe the behavior of)
10. Maybe it went all the way, from the first day he brought her here to the moment when he watched her hamfisted bid for the Hesperides. (= to realise about)
11. These kinds of things were new to us in Redcliffe Bay and I watched with a certain amount of interest while he extracted some cold chicken, placed it into the table and motioned me to eat. (= to gaze, to look eagerly)
12. It was like watching a scene at the Tivoli in one of the old silent epics, the kind that once featured Dong Fairbanks or Ramon Navarro. (= to look at an amusement while sitting, to become a spectator)
13. I watched the boat shoot from its shed and go rumbling down the beach. (= to observe or follow the motion of)
14. I listened to their stupid chatter with the sour resentment of a man watching the world go by after playing a

- leading role in a personal tragedy. (= to do nothing or to have nothing to do)
15. Confidence and a kind of limitless patience seemed to issue from the tips of his fingers. You felt safe watching them. (= to look at with attention)
 16. "I told you, you spend too much time watching that Hollywood trash ! (= to be busy with, to be concerned with)
 17. I felt like a drink myself, so I went in the saloon bar, where I could watch him through the alcove window behind a row of bottles. (= to observe one's behavior)
 18. They were dancing to the record, shuffling round without a stitch on and it looked so silly that I could have laughed if I hadn't felt so sick at myself for watching. (= to be a spectator and enjoy)
 19. I lay and watched the tatters of clouds cross the brow of the links and the patterns made by the slanting rain streaking the window. (= to observe the motion of)
 20. Or maybe she thinks this one is old enough to watch out for himself. (= to take responsibility, an idiom)
 21. When he was gone, however, and I was alone watching the wind driving the cloud formation along the crest of the link. (= to observe the motion of while musing)
 22. It was like watching a barrack-room inspection conducted by a formidable camp commander. (= to follow the action of)
 23. Quite apart from that, he watched over you like ten fathers during the crisis. (= to take care of, protect)
 24. Then, with a pretense of panic, she was gone, and I pulled the blind and watched her cross the enclosure. (= to observe, to follow with the eyes)
 25. It was interesting watching him dress with his single arm. (= to observe, to look at)
 26. She walked round me then, as if I had been a puddle on the floor, and I watched her go down the garden path

and out through the backyard door. (= to follow intently the motion of)

27. She looked like a child forced to watch while someone made a big bonfire of her dolls. (= to look, to pay attention)
28. I said that I didn't know it and watched her open a bottle of Beaune as casually as I would have opened a tin of pineapple chunks. (= to observe, to look at)
29. I do not know why I took such careful note of him that particularly night but I did, watching him pile a couple of girls into his passenger seat. (= to witness, to see with his own eyes)
30. I was like a man on a hunger strike tormenting himself with mirages of exotic banquets and I watched the telephone as a castaway scans the horizon for a sail. (= to look at and wait with expectation)

TO NOTICE

1. He hardly noticed his surroundings until, as he was passing a tavern, a tall man stepped out in front of him and barred his way. (= to pay attention to, to take care of)
2. I noticed something else; she wasn't pretty anymore, just drained and tired. (= to get knowledge by seeing)
3. I noticed that she inhaled in a way that people in the shiny car would inhale. (= to perceive)
4. I had never noticed what small feet he had for a man of his stature. (= to see or know, to know by seeing)
5. "Haven't you noticed her clothes and hair style?" (= to see, to pay attention to)
6. "I noticed the tide was moving the boat earlier," Bob put in. "But I never expected it to push into the entrance." (= to become aware that)

7. After a second, there was a faint splash down below. Jupiter hardly noticed. (= to perceive, to feel)
8. At the same time he had visited The Hand, noticed that the reef which made it seem like a hand, and so given it its name. (= to learn, to find)
9. I noticed that not once did he glance out of the window into the cave. (= to catch sight)
10. At first he hardly noticed the Balinese, who had risen hastily and was bowing in the traditional manner when nobility appeared. (= to pay polite attention to)
11. Several times a week I had noticed an old Chinese peddler walking up and down the street shouting in Malay, "Salong ! Salong ! Beautiful salongs, very cheap !" (= to become aware of)
12. I noticed that when an air raid siren sounded - the ledge above my cell would fill with my little friends. (= to learn, to know)
13. The few employees on duty were either dozing or engrossed in the work and no one noticed us. (= to know the presence of, to know our presence)
14. Earlier in the day I had noticed a small hotel occupying premises that were once filled by Applegarth's bookshop, one of Trumper's depositories, and the office of Cecil's bookmaker uncle. (= to witness, to see the existence of)
15. At all events the compressed fury left her and her expression resumed the glumness I had noticed when I saw her enter the room a moment before. (= to catch sight of)
16. Then, with an effort, he straightened up and turned towards me, so that I noticed his eyes were moist. (= to get knowledge by seeing)
17. After myself, it was Morney-Sutcliffe who concerned me, and this emotional abdication on my part absorbed the whole of my attention so that I failed to notice he had left the table. (= to become aware that)

18. When I had finished lighting the stove I noticed he was filling his pipe. (= to find, to discover)
19. I didn't think he even noticed it, he was far too absorbed in his work. (= to pay attention to)
20. It was my bad luck that she was in a hilarious mood, and I noticed this by the way she hailed me from the boat as soon as I set foot on the shingle. (= to infer by obvious evidence)
21. I daresay someone has noticed we've been going together since January. (= to have knowledge by seeing)
22. At first she didn't seem to notice anything odd about me. (= to see or find)
23. A more astute man, or one who knew me rather better, must have noticed and remarked upon my reaction to this suggestion. (= to become aware of)
24. I then noticed, however, that its buff covers were stamped with the letter "R.B.U.D.C." which meant that it was directly connected with the local council. (= to find out)
25. When he turned away and lounged over to his car, I noticed that, discounting his flashiness, he was what most people would regard as handsome, at least by the standard of that day. (= to acknowledge, to agree)
26. I saw Esta now and again but never alone and had she not been so absorbed in her obligation as Water Queen she must have noticed my total abstraction. (= to find out, to see)
27. Then I noticed they had left the street door open and went across to close it. (= to become aware by seeing)
28. She walks like a tart, with a bottom jiggling left-right, left-right, and he's noticed all right. (= to become aware of)
29. We noticed that the building was surrounded by policemen and that a considerable crowd had gathered to await the arrival of the protest parade. (= to discover)

30. Didn't you notice how everyone stood at attention ?
 (= to see, to pay attention to)

TO STARE

1. The president and vice-President stared at him in astonishment. (= to look with wide open eyes)
2. In my rear-view mirror I could see him staring after me as though I were mad. (= to look steadily for a long period)
3. I smiled in my most friendly manner, but they just kept on staring, until the women started to giggle nervously behind hands held in front of their face. (= to sit looking dumbfounded)
4. Nura stood for a full minute staring. (= to fix the eyes in a steady look without blinking)
5. The woman stared at me, at first in mere curiosity and then in swiftly rising contempt. (= to look fixedly)
6. I stared. I pointed. "Where did you get all that money ?"
 (= to gaze in wonder and surprise)
7. I stared at them with dull eyes. (= to fasten a prolonged gaze)
8. She stared at me first, then giggled nervously. (= to gaze in surprise)
9. "It's a clever plan," I said, staring at the piece of paper, forcing my mind to memorize the details, which I could do more readily as I knew the city of Surabaya well. (= to look intently, to study)
10. I stared blankly at him, too terrified to say a word.
 (= to fix the eyes)
11. Then I remembered my armband, and pulled it from my pocket. Now it was their turn to stare. (= to gaze in surprise)

12. While he was gone they sat and stared at me in silence as though I were some rare animal. (= to look at with wide open eyes to make someone keep silent)
13. When I walked in he stared, and exclaimed, "What do you know ! A Red Cross Nurse; a white woman ! Am I dreaming ?" (= to express disbelief)
14. When he left, we stared at each other with nothing to say. (= to try to ask why someone did a certain thing)
15. I stared at him, and felt the color draining from my face. (= to look with flooded emotion)
16. "It's like this," the guard explained as everyone stared at him. (= to look curiously)
17. The boys stood staring around them at the ruins of Pleasure Park. (= to be very near, to be easy to see)
18. He paused, staring at something offshore. Then all three of them became aware of the sound of a powerful motor in the distance. (= to direct the visual attention and gaze)
19. Staring out the window, he inspected the north end of the bay. (= to cast an intent look)
20. We stared, absolutely thunderstruck. I shivered. The colonel asked, "Was the major on the plane ?" (= to be very surprised)
21. They stared at the island with eager curiosity. (= to look intently)
22. He stared at them with small, shrewd eyes. "You don't look much detectives to me," he said. (= to look searchingly and critically)
23. Her hands were shaking and she kept blinking and staring round the room, as though she expected Rex to come bounding in with a hatchet. (= to look searchingly)
24. She would say, tilting back on a stool and staring at a print, "Bert Mallow is hooked !" (= to look with wide open eyes, to look in surprise)

25. The gazing lifeboatman continued to stare across the bay as if a wreck was of more concern to him than a gutted school. (= to look with great attention)
26. They all stared inland. Then came a vivid bolt of lightning. (= to look steadily)
27. I stared at him, speechless at such idiotic behavior. (= to glare in anger)
28. "I don't know how to shoot," I told him. He stared at me with surprise. (= to look with wide open eyes)
29. Staring up at the bronze lifeboatman on the Stump, for an instant, I suddenly recalled the day the rhythm of my life in this place faltered. (= to watch)
30. She failed to recognize her little boys, and only stared at them with dull eyes. (= to look steadily)

ANALYSIS

In the thirty quotations the verb "to see" occurs in thirty different contexts with the following meanings :

1. to visit and converse with
2. to miss what is clear (an idiom)
3. to come to know
4. to meet and have
5. to watch
6. to think for a moment
7. to know
8. to realise
9. to catch by sight
10. to have a look at
11. to visit (a person)
12. to have knowledge of or about
13. to visit (a place)
14. to observe and prove

15. to examine
16. to meet
17. to escort
18. to witness, to see with one's own eyes
19. to read
20. to wait the chance to see
21. to investigate
22. to have the power of sight
23. to take care, provide or make sure
24. to imagine
25. to know by experience
26. to accept
27. to experience, to learn
28. to attend as an audience
29. to come to know, to learn by observation
30. to consider

The things that make the verb "to see" present different meanings are :

- the kinds of the verb (followed by an object or not)
- the kinds of the object (human or things : a place, a written material, etc.)
- the clause that follows (that-clause, if clause, etc.)
- the preceding or the following sentence
- the relation in the whole sentence
- the certain combination with the other words which forms an idiomatic expression, etc.

If we look at the repertoire of meanings presented in chapter II, we will see that many of the meanings of the verb "to see" available there occur in the thirty quotations. They are the meanings number 1, 2, 6b, 7, 9b and c, 10a, 11a, 13a and b (transitive) and the meanings number 1a, 2 and 4a (intransitive). There are several quotations which present

some meanings which are not available in the repertoire.

The verb "to look" in the thirty quotations has at least 20 different contexts with the following meanings :

1. to seem by expression
2. to have a similar appearance with
3. to search, to try to find
4. to want to meet
5. to direct the visual sense
6. to show promise
7. to take care of
8. to give a look at
9. to keep on looking and try to find or see the object
10. to visit (a patient)
11. to pay attention to
12. to stare
13. to examine
14. to open the eyes
15. to investigate
16. to turn the eyes to a certain direction and see
17. to study, to consult
18. to study the conspicuous features of
19. to glance
20. to trace and relate

Unlike the verb "to see", the verb "to look" is often followed by a preposition. The prepositions which follow the verb "to look" in the thirty quotations are : around (quotation 3), for (4), up at (5), at (7,8,12,16,22,26 and 27), on (9 and 24), in (11), into (14), down (17), up (20 and 30), back (23), and after (29).

Besides the different prepositions, the things which make the verb "to look" have different meanings are :

- the kinds of the verb (followed by an object or not)

- the word which follows it (adjective, the preposition like, adverb, etc.)
- the kinds of the object (human or things : written material or other things)
- the clause which follows it (if-clause)
- the relation in the whole sentence
- the preceding or the following sentence, etc.

The meanings of the verb "to look" available in the repertoire which occur in the thirty quotations are the meanings number 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10a (intransitive), and the meanings number 1, 3c, 4 and 7 (transitive).

The verb "to watch" in the thirty quotations most frequently occurs in the contexts the objects of which are something moving or someone conducting some activity, such as in quotation 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29).

In the thirty quotations the verb "to watch" has at least 22 different contexts with the following meanings :

1. to attend with close attention the action of
2. to see and enjoy
3. to observe
4. to observe in a relaxed manner
5. to spy
6. to observe and feel
7. to be beside someone when someone was sick or died
8. to observe the behavior of
9. to realise about
10. to gaze, to look eagerly
- 11, to become a spectator
12. to observe or follow the motion of
13. to do nothing, to have nothing to do

14. to look at with attention
15. to be busy with, to be concerned with
16. to observe one's behavior secretly
17. to take responsibility (an idiom)
18. to observe the motion of something while musing
19. to follow the action of
20. to take care of
21. to witness, to see with one's own eyes
22. to look at and wait with expectation



The things that make the verb "to watch" have different meanings are :

- the kinds of the verb (followed by an object or not)
- the different prepositions which follow it
- the kinds of the object (a sick or died people, a performance, an activity, etc.)
- the relation in the whole sentence
- the certain combination with the other words which form an idiomatic expression, etc.

The meanings of the verb "to watch" available in the repertoire which occur in the thirty quotations are the meanings number 1a, b, c and d, and 2a (transitive) and the meaning number 2b (intransitive), with the meanings number 1a and c as the most frequently used meanings.

In the thirty quotations the verb "to notice" is generally used to refer to the sense of "to see with the eyes" and "to see with the mind". However, the two meanings are usually interrelated.

The verb "to notice" in the thirty quotations has more or less 12 different contexts with the following meanings :

1. to pay attention to, to take care of

2. to get knowledge by seeing
3. to perceive
4. to become aware of or that
5. to perceive and feel
6. to learn, find, discover that
7. to catch sight
8. to pay polite attention to
9. to know the presence of
10. to witness, to see the existence of
11. to infer by obvious evidence
12. to acknowledge or agree that

The meanings of the verb "to notice" available in the repertoire which are used in the thirty quotations are the meanings number 3a and b.

The verb "to stare" in the thirty quotations is commonly used with the preposition at (quotation 1,5,7,8,9,10, 14,15,16,18,21,22,24,27,28,29 and 30). The other prepositions which follow the verb "to notice" are after (quotation 2), around (17), out (19), round (23) and across (25). They usually indicate the direction of the sight. Thus, they do not significantly change the meaning of the verb.

The things that make the verb "to stare" present different meanings are the kinds of the verb (followed by an object or not), the different adverbs, and the relation in the whole sentence.

In the thirty quotations the verb "to stare" has more or less 21 different contexts with the following slightly different meanings :

1. to look with wide open eyes
2. to look steadily for a long period

3. to sit looking dumbfounded
4. to fix the eyes in a steady look without blinking
5. to look fixedly or intently at
6. to gaze in wonder and surprise
7. to fasten a prolonged gaze
8. to look intently and to study
9. to look at with wide open eyes to make someone keep silent
10. to express disbelief
11. to try to ask why someone did a certain thing
12. to look with flooded emotion
13. to look curiously
14. to be very near, to be easy to see
15. to direct the visual attention and gaze
16. to cast an intent look
17. to be very surprised
18. to look searchingly and critically
19. to look with great attention
20. to glare in anger
21. to watch

The meanings of the verb "to stare" available in the repertoire which are used in the thirty quotations are the meaning number 1 (transitive) and the only meaning of its transitive form.

From the analysis on the contexts of the verbs which in the observation on the four novels occur frequently we learn that those verbs, namely to see, to look, to watch, to notice and to stare, are used in many different contexts, although sometimes the difference is very slight. Thus, the second hypothesis, that is the one which says that "a high frequency word can be used in many different contexts" is correct.

CHAPTER V

SOME IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS CONTAINING THE VERBS MEANING "TO SEE"

In the quotations presented in the previous chapter we find several phrases containing the verbs meaning "to see" which have connotative meanings. The meanings of those phrases sometimes can still be inferred from the contexts, but sometimes can not. The later kind of phrase is called the idiomatic expression, the meaning of which can be seen in the dictionary of idioms.

The ability of a verb to be used to form an idiom is a special case because not all verbs can be used to do so. Furthermore, it can broaden the contexts of the verb, although actually an idiomatic expression is not a real context, since both its form and meaning are fixed.

An idiomatic expression has a similarity with a context in the case that it can become the setting in which a word occurs. For that reason, it is necessary for us to know whether each verb meaning "to see" we have can form some idiomatic expression or not and what they are.

In this chapter I will present the idiomatic expressions containing the verb meaning "to see" which are taken from two dictionaries of idioms, namely, Longman Dictionary of English Idioms (British) and A Dictionary of American Idioms (American). The idiomatic expressions which will be presented here are especially those which contain the verbs which by

addition of adverbs, prepositions or other words undergo some subtle change of meaning.

To know who usually uses the idiomatic expressions, I will give a sign after the idiomatic expressions. The idiomatic expressions which are only available in one of the two dictionaries will be given a sign either A (American) or B (British), and those which are available in both dictionaries will be given a sign with A&B.

The idiomatic expressions containing the verbs meaning "to see" are :

TO SEE

1. see better days (A)

1). to enjoy a better or happier life

eg. Mr. Smith is poor now, but he will see better days.
(Mr. Smith will not always be poor) - A cliché

2). to become old, damaged, or useless (used in perfect tense)

eg. My blue coat is ten years old. It has seen better days.

2. see beyond the end of one's nose (A&B)

to lack to see what will result from one's action, not be able to do things properly because one does not give them enough thought

eg. He is very careless in his business, and now his company is in trouble - he's never been able to see beyond the end of his nose.

3. see daylight (A)

to know that an end or success is near

eg. We thought we would never finish building the house, but now we can see daylight.

4. see eye to eye (A&B)
to agree fully; hold exactly the same opinion
eg. Though we did not usually agree, we saw eye to eye
in the matter of reducing taxes.
5. see fit or think fit (A)
to decide that an action is necessary, wise or adviseable;
choose
eg. "Mother, what time must I come home after the dance?"
Mother answered, "You may do as you see fit."
6. not see (one) for the dust (B)
not see (someone) because he has left very hurriedly
eg. If he had known that he was going to have to take the
rest of us out to dinner, you wouldn't have seen him
for dust. (He wouldn't have left in a hurry, to avoid
paying for dinner)
7. see how the land lies (B)
to note one's position and act accordingly
eg. We must see how the land lies before we decide whether
to start a business there or not.
8. seeing is believing (A)
seeing something is a good proof
eg. Bill told Joe he had passed his test, but Joe said,
"Seeing is believing." (He meant that he would not
believe it until he saw his grade.)
9. see (someone) damned first (B)
to refuse to accede to a request
eg. Lend you Rp. 5000,- ? I'll see you damned first.
10. see one's way clear (A&B)
to know no reason for not doing something, feel that you
are free
eg. John finally saw his way clear to help his friends.
11. see (hear, speak) no evil (B)
It is best not to become concerned in any way at all with
evil matters (usually used in advising someone)

12. see reason (B)
to accept advice, admit the truth of an argument, etc.
eg. I have argued with him for hours but I can't make him see reason. (I can not persuade him to accept my advice, opinion, etc..)
13. see red (A&B) : to become very angry
eg. Whenever anyone teased John about his weight, he saw red.
14. see right (B)
to give (someone) payment or reward; make sure that (someone) is paid for his work
eg. I shouldn't take you long to get this job done. And don't worry about the money, I'll see you right.
15. see stars (A&B)
to see blackness and sudden flashes of light
eg. The door hit me in the face and I saw stars for a moment.
16. see the back of (B)
to get rid of or be finished with (someone or something)
eg. We'll soon see the back of this job.
17. see (hear) the beat (A)
to see or hear someone or something better or surpassing - usually used in negative or interrogative sentence and often followed by of
eg. I never heard the beat ! John swam all the way across the river. Did you ever hear the beat of it ?
18. see the color of one's money (A&B)
to know that you have money to spend
eg. The realtor would not show us a house until he saw the color of our money.
19. see the light (A&B)
1). to understand or agree with something, esp. something one has been unable to understand or has not agreed with before.
eg. Until I read this book I had always thought

his ideas were stupid - but then, suddenly, I saw the light.

- 2). (of things) : to come into existence; (of people) : to be born.
 eg. If his teacher had not encouraged him, his book would never have seen the light.
20. see the light of day (A) : to be born or begun
 eg. The children visited the old house where their great grandfather first saw the light of day.
21. see the red light (B)
 to see possible danger in the future
 eg. He saw red light when he had painful aches during his holiday; when he got home the doctor told him that he was suffering from a serious disease.
22. see things (A)
 to imagine sight which are not real; think you see what is not there
 eg. I had not seen him for twenty years and when we met on the street I thought I was seeing things. (I thought he was a ghost.)
23. not see the wood for the trees (B)
 missing what is clear by looking too closely
 eg. What line says that ?
 It is said in the first line very clearly. You don't see the wood for the trees.
24. see which way the wind blows (B)
 to wait for or test the direction of current opinion, etc.
 eg. The curate won't call on you yet, he'll wait to see which way the wind blows, before committing himself.
25. see with half an eye (B) : to see easily
 eg. Why, anybody with half an eye could see what was wrong with that sum.
26. see with rose-colored glasses = look at the world through rose-colored glasses (A)

to see everything as good as pleasant; not see anything hard or bad

eg. If you see everything through rose-colored glasses you will often be disappointed. (If you are falsely cheerful, you may be disappointed)

27. (there's) none so blind as those that will not see (B)
 there is even less hope of persuading someone who is able to understand something but refuses to do so than there is of persuading a person who has difficulty to understand something. (Usually used to express one annoyance at someone who sees only his own side in an argument and refuses to admit that there may be some truth in the opinions of others)

TO LOOK

1. look alive (A&B)
 to act actively; be quick; wake up and work; be busy; hurry - often used as a command
 eg. Look alive there, you seem to do nothing but moon about.
2. look askance at (B) : to regard with suspicion
 eg. The man showed great suspicion and looked askance at everything the shopman offered for sale.
3. Look before you leap (B)
 think carefully before doing something
 eg. The trouble you have is resulted from your doing everything hurriedly. Now look before you leap if you want everything to be alright.
4. look as if butter wouldn't melt in one's mouth (A)
 to look as if one is very polite and friendly but does not really care; you look very nice to people but are not sincere
 eg. The secretary was rude to the other workers, but when she talked to the boss, it looked as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

5. look as if one has come out of a handbox (A)
to look very clean and fresh; look as if you had just had a bath and put on all new clothing
eg. After a day at the rodeo we were all dusty and tired except for Hope, who looked as if she'd come out of a handbox.
6. look at the world through rose-colored glasses (A) =
see with rose-colored glasses
7. look black (A)
to indicate misfortune, to appear threatening or ruinous
eg. As prices dropped lower, things looked black for Henry's company.
8. look daggers at (A&B)
to show anger with a look; to express hate or enmity by a look or stare, look fiercely
eg. The other driver looked daggers at Morris for turning in before him.
9. look down one's nose at (A&B)
to think of as worthless; feel scorn for
eg. The banker's wife had beautiful china cups, and she looked down her nose at the plastic cups that Mrs. Brown used.
10. look forward to (A&B)
1). to expect
eg. At breakfast John looked forward to a difficult day. (He expected a tough day.)
2). to expect with hope or pleasure
eg. Frank was looking forward to that evening date.
11. like looking for a needle in a haystack (B)
very difficult or almost impossible to find
eg. Trying to find one small boy in the large crowds at the football match was like looking for a needle in a haystack.

12. look in the eye or face (A&B)
to meet with a steady look; to face bravely or without shame
eg. Marry looked the gangster in the eye, and he turned away without hurting her.
13. look like a drowned rat (B)
to be very wet, especially after coming into a dry place from the rain
eg. After the storm she looked like a drowned rat.
14. look like a million dollars (A&B)
to look well and prosperous; appear healthy and happy and lucky; look pretty and attractive
eg. John came back from Florida driving a new car, tanned and glowing with health. He looked like a million dollars.
15. look like a wet weekend (B) : to look very sad and unhappy
eg. If you're coming to the party, please try to be a bit more cheerful. I don't want you standing around looking like a wet weekend.
16. look like nothing on earth (B)
to be very untidy or unattractive in appearance
eg. She looks like nothing on earth since she had her baby.
17. look like the cat that ate the canary (A)
to seem very selfsatisfied; look as if you had just had a great success
eg. Peter bet on the poorest horse in the race and when it won, he looked like the cat that ate the canary.
18. look like something the cat's brought or dragged in (B)
- used to express surprise at the entrance of a particular person into a room, etc., eg. when his appearance is untidy
eg. He had to walk two miles through the pouring rain, and arrived at our house looking like something the cat'd dragged in.

19. look like thunder (B) : to look very angry
eg. When I came in last night you were there and looking like thunder, so I told the first lie that entered my head.
20. look oneself (A)
to appear self-possessed and well; look or seem in full possession of your abilities and in good health; to appear all right or normal
eg. Marry had had a long illness, but now she looked quite herself again.
21. look one's age (B) : to feel or seem to be old, tired, etc.
eg. After the party he was really looking his age.
22. look sharp (A&B)
1). be quick, come on
eg. We've only five minutes to catch the train
2). to be alert; be very attentive; keep a close watch
eg. The guide told us to look sharp because there were rattlesnakes around;
23. look a gift horse in the mouth (A&B)
to complain if a gift is not perfect - usually used with a negative
eg. John gave Joe a baseball but Joe complained that the ball was old. His father told him not to look a gift horse in the mouth.
24. look the other way (B) : to pretend not to notice
eg. When I passed a couple who were kissing I looked the other way.
25. look the part (B) :
to have the appearance, eg. in one's clothes, manner of behaving, etc. of being particular kind of person
eg. There was a man walking up and down our street all last night, and if he wasn't actually a thief he certainly looked the part.
- 26.

26. look to one's laurel (A&B)
 to take note of or guard against competition from others,
 especially in order to keep one's present good position
 safe
 eg. There are few jobs and many university students are
 waiting them, so he will have to look to his laurel
 if he wants to remain with the company.
27. look up and down (B)
 to examine or look at (a person) critically
 eg. He looked up and down and then told me I was the kind
 of person that he needed.

TO WATCH

1. watch it (A&B) : to take care, to be careful
 eg. The labour movement should watch it. Too many of its
 left wingers are trying to muzzle people.
2. watch like a hawk (B)
 to watch someone very closely, especially in order to
 catch him doing something, to put a stop to something, etc.
 eg. The police have been watching this part of the town
 like a hawk because of the large number of recent
 crimes here.
3. watch one's dust or smoke (A)
 to notice your quick action; watch you do something quickly
 eg. "I can go to the store and be back in five minutes,"
 bragged Tom. "Just watch my dust." (Tom said to see
 how quickly he could go to the store and return)
4. watch one's P and Q (B)
 to be careful that one is polite or well behaved
 eg. You'll have to watch your P's and Q's if you want to
 be invited there again.
5. watch one's step (B)
 to be very careful not to make a mistake, not to offend
 someone, etc.

eg. They'll have to watch their step when they ask him for more money. If he thinks they're trying to trick him, he'll refuse to give any help at all.

6. watch one's time or bide one's time (B)

to wait, especially for a suitable chance

eg. Marry couldn't decide whether to walk to work or watch her time until the bus came.

TO STARE

1. stare (someone) in the face (A&B)

1). to be about to meet or to happen to

eg. Grandmother became very sick and death was staring her in the face.

2). to be easy to see

eg. Are you looking for your pencil ? It's on your desk, staring you in the face.

2. stare (one) out of countenance (B)

to make a person feel uncomfortable or as if he has done something wrong, especially by looking purposefully and carefully at him

eg. He appeared to be very sure of himself, but his mother soon stared him out of countenance that he lost his hope.

TO SPY

spy out the land (B) = to see or find out, discover, etc.

how the land lies : to learn or find out the full details of a situation, especially before acting or taking a decision

eg. You should spy the land before you ask him for more money.

From the two dictionaries we learn that not all of the verbs meaning "to see" are used to form some idiomatic expressions. The verbs which are used to form some idiomat-

ic expressions are to see, to look, to watch, to stare and to spy. The most frequently used verbs to form the idiomatic expressions are to see and to look. If we look back and relate this to the previous discussion we will find out that those two verbs are the verbs with the largest repertoires of meanings and the verbs which in the observation on the four novels occur the most frequently.

If we examine the meanings of those idiomatic expressions carefully, we will learn that actually the real meanings of the verbs are still there. What makes the expressions have the connotative meanings or the other different senses of meanings are the other words which follow the verbs, or in a limited sense, are the contexts. It means that the more the verbs can be used to form the idiomatic expressions the more extensive contexts they have.

CHAPTER VI
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This study which takes thirty verbs meaning "to see" as the samples of observation has tried to test the correctness of the hypothesis which says that "a word with many meanings is generally a high frequency word which can be used in many different contexts" by answering two questions. The two questions are, first, do the verbs which have many meanings have a high frequency of occurrence, and second, do the verbs which occur frequently occur in various contexts ?

From the observation on the four novels covering about 350,000 words and the analysis we get the answers of the two questions as follows : First, not all of the verbs meaning "to see" which have five meanings or more occur frequently, such as to survey, to spy, to witness and to glare. However, there is a tendency that the verbs with a large repertoire of meanings will occur frequently. This is clearly shown by the evidence that the highest frequencies (1016 and 709) belong to the verbs with the largest repertoires of meanings, namely to see (19 meanings) and to look (15 meanings). The same evidence is also given by West's observation.

The reason that several verbs which have five meanings or more do not occur frequently maybe because of the limited sources observed and something concerning the num-

bering system of the definitions in the dictionary.

Concerning the first matter, I realise that the observation which covers about 350,000 words is only far from being perfect. This limitation may cause several verbs not to occur as we expected. Concerning the second matter, we learn that the dictionary sometimes does not make a distinct boundary on the definitions listed there. That means that it sometimes combines several definitions which seem to have different senses of meanings in the same number, and it sometimes separates several definitions which have close meanings into several numbers. If, for example, each of the definitions which are combined in one number has a frequent use, and if each of those which are separated in different numbers is rarely used, it may limit the correctness of the analysis.

From the analysis on the contexts of the verbs which in the observation on the four novels occur more than thirty times, namely to see, to look, to watch, to notice and to stare we find out that those verbs occur in many different contexts, although sometimes the difference is very slight. Thus, the answer of the second question is the verbs which occur frequently occur in various contexts.

From the observation on the two dictionaries of idioms we learn that among the thirty verbs we have, only those which have the largest repertoires of meanings and the highest frequencies of occurrence are often used to form some idiomatic expressions. Those verbs are to see and to look.

Getting those two answers it seems that the hypothe-

sis which says that "a word with many meanings is generally a high frequency word which can be used in many different contexts" is correct.

By having this study now it is clear to us that there is a correlation between the number of meanings contained by a word and its frequency of occurrence, and between the frequency of occurrence of a word and its contexts.

B. Suggestion

Since this kind of study is still rare, other studies either on the similar matter or ones which will develop this study will be of much importance, for instance the studies which observe nouns, adjectives, adverbs or the other verbs.

Considering the limitation I have in this study, it would be better if the study included more sources, both in the matter of their quantity and variation of topic, and it would be better if there were a more complete dictionary in order to get the data of the number of meanings of the words.

From this study we find out the relation between the number of meanings contained by a word and its frequency of occurrence and between the frequency of occurrence of a word and its contexts. Learning that a high frequency word can be used in many different contexts, it is necessary for the teacher - when he teaches vocabulary - to present the words of high frequency in a various contexts, so that the range of various meanings of the words can be exposed to and learned by the students.

Giving the students some idiomatic expressions which are often used by native speakers is also a good idea because once in a while they are bound to find them, both in writing and in conversations.

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APPENDIX I
THE FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF THE VERBS

| VERBS | NUMBER OF MEAN- MEANINGS (= X) | FREQUENCY | | | | TOTAL (Y) |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| | | I | II | III | IV | |
| to see | 19 | 336 | 145 | 250 | 285 | 1016 |
| to look | 15 | 288 | 100 | 182 | 139 | 709 |
| to watch | 10 | 67 | 9 | 11 | 38 | 125 |
| to examine | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 19 |
| to observe | 9 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 22 |
| to investigate | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| to survey | 5 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| to inspect | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| to spy | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| to witness | 7 | 3 | - | - | 5 | 8 |
| to notice | 5 | 31 | 4 | 23 | 22 | 80 |
| to note | 4 | 6 | - | 6 | 8 | 20 |
| to view | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 4 |
| to oversee | 3 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| to peer | 4 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 19 |
| to behold | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| to eye | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| to stare | 5 | 9 | 12 | 48 | 31 | 100 |
| to gaze | 2 | 2 | - | 5 | 8 | 15 |
| to glance | 7 | 12 | - | 4 | 3 | 19 |
| to glimpse | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 |
| to peep | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| to leer | 3 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| to ogle | 3 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| to espy | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| to descry | 2 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| to scrutinize | 1 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| to discern | 3 | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| to glower | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| to glare | 5 | 4 | - | - | 4 | 8 |

NOTES :

- Novel I : Return Journey (Romance, 328 pg)
 Novel II : The Skeleton Island (Adventure, 158 pg)
 Novel III : The Labours of Hercules (Detective, 256 pg)
 Novel IV : Revolt in Paradise (Autobiography, 440 pg)

APPENDIX II

THE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF MEANINGS AND THE FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF THE VERBS

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= 30 \\
 x &= 139 \\
 y &= 2222 \\
 \Sigma x^2 &= 1121 \\
 \Sigma y^2 &= 1569754 \\
 \Sigma xy &= 32922 \\
 (\Sigma x)^2 &= 19321 \\
 (\Sigma y)^2 &= 4937284
 \end{aligned}$$

$$r = \frac{n(\Sigma xy) - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{n(\Sigma x^2) - (\Sigma x)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n(\Sigma y^2) - (\Sigma y)^2}}$$

$$\underline{r} = \underline{\underline{.87400}}$$

APPENDIX III

THE CALCULATION FROM WEST'S DATA

In two million and a half words according to West's observation the verb to see, to look, to watch, to examine, to observe, to notice, to note, to view, to eye and to witness have the following frequency of occurrence :

- The word "see" occurs 3524 times and all of the are verbs.
- The word "look" occurs 1446 times with 71.3% of them being verbs. Thus, the verb "to look" more or less occurs $71.3\% \times 1446 = 1031$ times.
- The word "watch" occurs 273 times, with 67% being verbs. Thus, the verb "to watch" more or less occurs $67\% \times 273 = 174$ times.
- The word "examine" occurs 150 times, all of them being verbs.
- The word "observe" occurs 296 times, all of them being verbs.
- The word "notice" occurs 259 times with 60% as verbs. Thus, the verb "to notice" more or less occurs $60\% \times 259 = 155$ times.
- The word "note" occurs 593 times with 37% being verbs. Thus, the verb "to note" more or less occurs $37\% \times 593 = 219$ times.
- The word "view" occurs 695 times with 9% being verbs. Thus, the verb "to view" more or less occurs $9\% \times 695 = 62$ times.
- The word "eye" occurs 959 times with .5% being verbs. Thus, the verb "to eye" more or less occurs $.5\% \times 959 = 5$ times.
- The word "witness" occurs 148 times with 46% being verbs. Thus the verb "to witness" more or less occurs $46\% \times 148 = 68$ times.

