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LAS COLOCACIONES LÉXICAS DE LOS ADVERBIOS INTENSIFICADORES INGLESES. PROPUESTA DE UN DICCIONARIO

PRESENTADA POR:
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Resumen

La literatura especializada describe las "colocaciones léxicas" como combinaciones arbitrarias, idiosincrásicas y convencionales de palabras. No obstante, aceptan siempre una escala de gradación, de modo que unas son más fijas que otras sintácticamente, unas admiten más variaciones que otras, unas son semánticamente más opacas que otras, etc. Son muy frecuentes en inglés, tanto en la lengua oral como en la escrita.

Esta tesis describe las colocaciones léxicas de un total de 206 adverbios intensificadores ingleses. Ello da lugar a un diccionario de tales colocaciones. Para su elaboración se utilizan dos herramientas principales, el Oxford English Dictionary (OED) y un corpus de inglés británico de 100 millones de palabras, a saber, el British National Corpus (BNC). Por medio del diccionario se llega a la definición precisa de cada uno de esos intensificadores. El corpus, por su parte, permite la identificación analítica de estas colocaciones, tras el estudio de las "concordancias" correspondientes a los intensificadores, y proporciona ejemplos de todas las palabras ("bases") con las que los intensificadores ("términos adyacentes") aparecen.

En el primer capítulo, de naturaleza teórica, se abordan cuestiones generales relativas al concepto de colocación, sus propiedades, clasificación, criterios para su identificación, enfoques teóricos y prácticos, etc. En el segundo, también teórico, se ofrece una síntesis de la definición y características de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses. Igualmente, se propone una lista propia de tales unidades según criterios colocacionales.

El tercer capítulo, núcleo de la tesis, es el diccionario en sí. Está dividido en tres partes interrelacionadas. En el cuerpo del mismo aparecen como entradas lexicográficas los adverbios, cada uno con su definición y seguidos de todas las bases agrupadas semánticamente (cuando ello es posible) acompañadas de ejemplos. A continuación se incluyen dos índices, uno semasiológico y otro onomasiológico. En el primero se listan las bases (verbos, adjetivos, participios, adverbios, frases preposicionales) seguidas de sus correspondientes intensificadores. En el índice onomasiológico se presentan 75 grupos de bases que comparten un significado afín acompañadas también de sus

intensificadores. Este último índice conduce a unas conclusiones relevantes desde el punto de vista teórico y didáctico, pues se observa que es posible hacer generalizaciones y predicciones en muchas de estas colocaciones. Ello cuestiona en alguna medida la definición clásica de colocación como combinación de palabras arbitraria e irracional.

Abstract

'Lexical collocations' are described in the specialized bibliography as arbitrary, idiosyncratic, conventional word combinations. However, they always constitute a gradience: syntactically, some are more fixed than others, some allow a higher degree of internal variation than others; semantically, some are more opaque than others, etc. They occur very frequently in English, both in the spoken and in the written language.

This Ph.D. dissertation offers a description of the lexical collocations of 206 English intensifying adverbs. The study takes the form of a dictionary of such collocations. Its compilation has been based on two essential references: the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) and the British National Corpus (BNC), a 100-million-word corpus of current British English. The dictionary has furnished a precise definition of each intensifier, while the corpus has been used as a source of linguistic material eventually leading to the analytical identification of these collocations. This has been made possible by closely examining the 'concordances' of these intensifiers. Thus the BNC provides examples of all the words ('bases') occurring with the intensifiers ('collocates').

The first chapter is theoretical. It addresses a number of crucial aspects concerning the concept of 'collocation', its properties, classification, criteria for its identification, theoretical and practical approaches to it, etc. The second chapter presents a theoretical synthesis of the definition and features of English intensifying adverbs. It also proposes a list of such units according to collocational criteria.

The third chapter is the nucleus of the dissertation, the dictionary itself. It is divided into three closely interrelated parts. Its central section comprises 206 entries, one for each intensifier. Every entry consists of the headword (or intensifier), a definition of it, and all the bases co-occurring with it illustrated with an example sentence. The bases have been grouped semantically (as far as possible). The dictionary also incorporates two indexes: semasiological and onomasiological. The former lists alphabetically the bases (verbs, adjectives, participles, adverbs and prepositional phrases) followed by their intensifiers. The latter index proposes 75 semantic classes of bases sharing a similar lexical meaning also accompanied by their intensifiers. The

onomasiological index leads to far-reaching conclusions from both a theoretical and a pedagogical perspective: the evidence gathered suggests that it is often possible to make generalizations and predictions about these collocations. That calls into question, at least partially, the classical definition of collocation as an arbitrary, irrational combination of words.

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El corpus lingüístico que sirve de base a esta Tesis Doctoral se ha obtenido del BRITISH NATIONAL CORPUS, World Edition 2001, propiedad del Consorcio BNC. Todos los derechos de los textos están reservados.

A Alfonso, por su ayuda, paciencia y esfuerzo.
Con todo cariño a Clotilde María y Francisco Juan

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Introducción

En todas las lenguas existen bloques fijos de palabras o estructuras prefabricadas que son de extraordinaria importancia en la producción de la lengua materna y en el aprendizaje de una segunda. Se trata de un fenómeno universal propio tanto del discurso oral como del escrito que ofrece a ambos gran fluidez y precisión. Estas combinaciones de palabras están restringidas por el uso. Así, para expresar una realidad concreta se utiliza una expresión determinada (frente a otras que también serían posibles según las normas gramaticales, pero que no se emplean) dictada por el uso frecuente y repetido que hace de ella una comunidad de hablantes.

La disciplina lingüística que estudia este tipo de combinaciones se denomina de forma genérica "fraseología" y dentro de ella se enmarcan las colocaciones léxicas, objeto del presente estudio. A grandes rasgos las podemos definir como combinaciones muy usuales de palabras que se unen con cierto grado de arbitrariedad e irracionalidad, aceptando siempre una escala de gradación pues unas presentan más fijación que otras en su estructura interna, unas están más cerca de la previsibilidad que otras, unas son más opacas que otras semánticamente, etc.

Las colocaciones léxicas son absolutamente características de la lengua inglesa, aparecen en el lenguaje hablado y escrito con una enorme frecuencia, aunque pueden pasar desapercibidas para el no iniciado. No ser conscientes de este fenómeno conduce generalmente a un tipo de error que se identifica como un problema de carácter idiomático o léxico, pero que no siempre se aborda sistemáticamente en la enseñanza de esta lengua. Todo ello hace aún más urgente la necesidad de un tratamiento y análisis detallados. Se trata de un área que, si bien puede resultar desconocida para muchos estudiantes de inglés como lengua extranjera, o incluso no reciba suficiente atención por parte de algunos profesores, parece aportar explicaciones para ciertas confusiones muy notorias en la enseñanza y aprendizaje de dicha lengua, pero ello exige familiarización con el tema.

Nuestro estudio está sugerido e impulsado por la experiencia del hablante no nativo de inglés que constantemente tiene que enfrentarse con múltiples ejemplos de lexicalización imposibles de interpretar considerando solamente su conocimiento lingüístico o del mundo real. ¿Por qué es correcto en inglés *pay attention* y no **pay care*?, ¿*yesterday morning* y no **yesterday night*?, ¿por qué se utilizan diferentes adjetivos para expresar la misma idea como en *sour milk*, *rancid butter*, *addled egg*?, ¿cómo puede un hablante de español codificar en lengua inglesa la colocación española *domar unos zapatos nuevos* (*break in new shoes*) si antes no la ha memorizado? El no nativo carece de la intuición y la vasta experiencia lingüística del nativo; por ello necesita aprender de memoria las colocaciones. Además, la interferencia de la lengua materna acentúa aún más las dificultades, ya que estas combinaciones léxicas tienen unas características especiales que hacen difícil una equivalencia en la traducción. Sin embargo, la competencia colocacional es crucial para conseguir fluidez y precisión en el discurso oral y escrito.[1]

Así podemos afirmar que no llegamos a conocer totalmente el significado de una palabra si no sabemos las colocaciones a las que da lugar: se trata de conocer cómo se combinan las palabras típicamente y una buena comprensión de este terreno, un tanto resbaladizo, concierne a la sintaxis, a la semántica e incluso a la estilística.

Además, es bastante común que, en lo que respecta a las colocaciones, los diccionarios monolingües del inglés y los bilingües Español-Inglés, English-Spanish no siempre expresen de forma explícita y sistemática las condiciones y restricciones que los hablantes nativos siguen intuitivamente y no incluyan información detallada sobre las preferencias colocacionales de las palabras. Hay que reconocer que algunas descripciones lexicográficas especializadas de las colocaciones inglesas ya han visto la luz y su publicación debe recibir una entusiasta bienvenida por parte de todos los usuarios concienzudos, especialmente los no nativos.[2] Mientras, otras están seguramente en proyecto. En cualquier caso, ésos son los primeros pasos, aunque no todos compartan la misma dirección, y se hacen necesarios nuevos esfuerzos que proporcionen ideas, materiales y discusiones a esta singular y relativamente nueva área de estudio.

Cada vez son más los estudios que reconocen la importancia de este fenómeno lingüístico. Los primeros se remontan a los años treinta. No obstante, hasta hace dos décadas el interés por este campo no ha renacido, especialmente en Europa occidental y Estados Unidos. Ese resurgir está marcado por numerosas conferencias, simposios, seminarios, etc., que se están realizando en los últimos años. Podemos citar, por ejemplo, el Simposio Internacional de Fraseología, celebrado en Leeds (1994), Moscú (1996), Stuttgart (1998) y Roma (2001); el Congreso Internacional de EUROPHRAS celebrado en Sarrebruck (1992) y en Graz (1995); el I Coloquio Galego de Fraxeoloxía, que tuvo lugar en Santiago de

[1] En adelante utilizaremos el adjetivo "colocacional" para referirnos a cualquier aspecto concerniente a las colocaciones, aun cuando ese término pueda resultar un anglicismo, pues no nos consta que en español exista un adjetivo con esa acepción.

[2] Por ejemplo, *The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations* (1997[2]), *A Dictionary of Collocations* (1994) de Kjellmer, *CollinsCobuild English Collocations on CD-ROM* (1995), *LTP Dictionary of Selected Collocations* (1997), *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English* (2002).

Compostela (1997) y los seminarios sobre colocaciones que han tenido lugar en Marburg (2000), Toulouse (2001) y Viena (2002).

Se trata, pues, de un campo muy actual, sobre todo a partir de la introducción de corpus informatizados en los estudios filológicos, ya que permiten el acceso a gran cantidad de información de forma rápida y sencilla con ejemplos reales de diferentes fuentes e índoles.

La actualidad del campo lo hace muy atractivo. A ello se une nuestra experiencia previa en este terreno, que comenzó en la investigación que condujo a la redacción de la disertación para obtener el grado de "Master of Arts" en Lingüística en la Universidad de Leeds "A BNC-Based Study of the Lexical Collocations of English Deverbal Substantives of Physical Perception" (1997). Una versión ampliada y revisada de dicho trabajo fue posteriormente presentada en la Universidad de Jaén como Memoria de Iniciación a la Investigación dentro de los estudios de tercer ciclo: "Aportación al estudio de las colocaciones léxicas y gramaticales de los sustantivos de percepción física en inglés. Una aproximación desde el British National Corpus" (1999). Toda esa fase inicial de investigación nos permitió un primer acercamiento a las colocaciones, una familiarización con las monografías y artículos que se ocupan de ellas, una visión propia de este campo, su trascendencia en la lengua materna y en la segunda lengua y, por supuesto, el manejo de un corpus tan importante como el *BNC*.

Ya entonces, y así se comentó en las conclusiones finales de la Memoria, nos llamó la atención que en el área de las colocaciones proliferan mucho más las contribuciones teóricas que las de tipo práctico. Hay numerosísimos artículos que son fuentes muy valiosas para documentarnos y reflexionar sobre las aportaciones ofrecidas por los distintos autores. Sin embargo, los trabajos que abordan el campo desde una perspectiva empírica, descendiendo a lo particular, es decir, al estudio de una parcela concreta de la lengua para estudiar sus colocaciones, son escasísimos.

La introducción de corpus parece ser un acicate para los estudios de carácter práctico, pero aún son muy pocos los autores que se proponen ese tipo de trabajos. Éste es un terreno en el que queda mucho por hacer.

En resumen, la importancia del dominio de las colocaciones para conseguir fluidez oral y escrita en inglés, la novedad de este campo, la experiencia en él y la urgente necesidad de trabajos empíricos han sido factores fundamentales para la elección de este tema como objeto de estudio en la presente tesis.

Ya que esta área de la lengua se caracteriza por la idiosincrasia y arbitrariedad, según ponen de manifiesto todos los estudios teóricos, es lícito preguntarse si es posible intentar buscar cierto grado de previsibilidad, generalización o explicación que ayuden a la comprensión, aprendizaje y codificación de las colocaciones sin tener que acudir siempre a la memorización de éstas.

En el planteamiento de esta hipótesis, es decir, dilucidar si las colocaciones pueden admitir cierto grado de raciocinio, subyacen unas influencias teóricas claras. Por ejemplo, Wierzbicka (1982) en su artículo propone unas reglas de carácter semántico que parecen poder explicar la asociación de determinados ítems léxicos de forma lógica. Dixon (1991) sigue esa misma línea al buscar la

sistematización de ciertas combinaciones léxicas. Otros autores como Van Roey (1978), Cowie (1981) o Nuccorini (1988) proponen en sus trabajos la posibilidad de cierto grado de previsibilidad. Por otra parte, también debemos tener en cuenta los hallazgos de nuestra Memoria de Iniciación a la Investigación, donde pudimos comprobar algún grado de generalización que ayudaba al aprendizaje de las colocaciones que fueron objeto de estudio.

Sin embargo, no perseguimos ofrecer una contribución teórica al estado de la cuestión; nuestro principal objetivo es hacer una aportación práctica, es decir, una descripción concreta de un tipo de colocaciones. El comportamiento y características de éstas (si resultan ser mayoritariamente arbitrarias, previsibles, si se comportan de forma sistemática, si dan lugar o no a generalizaciones, etc.) es algo que se analizará una vez realizada la descripción que pretendemos acometer.

Puesto que éste es un campo muy extenso, es preciso acotar una parcela concreta de la lengua para investigar a fondo unas colocaciones determinadas. En nuestro estudio partiremos de una coligación, es decir, de una estructura sintáctica gramaticalmente correcta y dentro de ella consideraremos las restricciones colocacionales que la caracterizan. En este caso, estudiaremos las combinaciones de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses y los verbos, adjetivos, participios, adverbios y frases preposicionales a los que modifican y con los que forman colocación.

Para ello será necesario contar previamente con unos fundamentos teóricos tanto en el ámbito de las colocaciones en inglés como en el de los adverbios intensificadores de esta lengua.

De esta forma, los objetivos de este trabajo serán fundamentalmente tres, siendo los dos primeros complementarios del tercero o nuclear.

a) Ofrecer una revisión y análisis del concepto de colocación, sus características y tipos, así como de las diversas concepciones teóricas y aplicaciones prácticas existentes. Ello constituirá un compendio teórico de todos los estudios que han descrito las propiedades de este fenómeno léxico del inglés, pues hasta ahora no existe ningún trabajo que aúne las distintas aproximaciones y teorías (capítulo 1).

b) Realizar una síntesis teórica de las características de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses, tal como se describen en diversas obras generales y especializadas, y elaborar una lista propia de éstos según criterios colocacionales (capítulo 2).

c) Presentar una descripción práctica de las colocaciones léxicas en las que participan los adverbios intensificadores ingleses. Pretendemos realizar un trabajo lexicográfico que conduzca a la elaboración de un diccionario de dichas colocaciones. Hasta ahora son muy pocos los diccionarios de colocaciones a disposición del usuario y prácticamente todos son generales, es decir, ninguno se centra en las colocaciones de un campo concreto del léxico, principal objetivo de nuestra investigación (capítulo 3).

En la metodología seguida para la realización de esta investigación será de capital importancia el uso de un corpus informatizado pues necesitamos obtener ejemplos de las colocaciones objeto de estudio (véase con detalle en la sección 3.3 Aspectos metodológicos el modo de proceder en esta investigación).

En la actualidad el uso de bases de datos léxicas se hace imprescindible en los trabajos lexicográficos, ya sean realizados por estudiosos nativos o no nativos. No obstante, nuestra condición de hablantes no nativos de la lengua inglesa acentúa aún más la necesidad de su utilización.

Algunos de los corpus más extensos que existen actualmente son *The Cambridge National Corpus*, que consta de 600 millones de palabras, *The Bank of English*, con 450, *World English Corpus*, con 200, *Longman Corpus Network* con 155 y *British National Corpus*, con 100 millones. La mayoría de ellos son de carácter privado y por tanto su acceso está restringido. En nuestra investigación optaremos por el *British National Corpus* (del que la Universidad de Jaén posee una licencia de uso para acceso en línea), pues estimamos que el número de ejemplos que ofrece es suficiente para la obtención de datos. Por otro lado, es de fácil acceso y ya lo conocemos por el uso que hicimos de él en la Memoria de Iniciación a la Investigación, como comentamos anteriormente.

Las ventajas del *BNC* son muchas. Los ejemplos que ofrece proceden de fuentes muy diversas, tanto de la lengua hablada (diez por ciento) como escrita (noventa por ciento), son reales y se accede a ellos de forma rápida y sencilla. Lógicamente el corpus no lo da todo hecho, pues poco análisis puede hacerse en la pantalla del ordenador. Una vez confeccionada la lista de intensificadores (capítulo 2), el trabajo a realizar con el *BNC* se desarrollará en dos etapas principales. En primer lugar será preciso producir e imprimir las concordancias en las que estos adverbios intensificadores aparecen; a continuación las examinaremos manualmente. Sólo así se podrá dilucidar en qué ejemplos estamos ante una verdadera colocación, contando con el bagaje que el estudio de los dos primeros capítulos nos habrá ofrecido.

Como ya hemos dicho, las colocaciones están restringidas por el uso que los hablantes hacen de la lengua, pero también presentan restricciones sintácticas, es decir, forman coligaciones. De no ser así, cualquier secuencia lineal de ítems léxicos que aparezcan muy frecuentemente (por ejemplo, “but they ...”) podría considerarse colocación. Nuestro modo de trabajar con el corpus será ecléctico, esto es, aprovecharemos todas las ventajas que éste ofrece pero también necesitaremos analizar con detenimiento los datos obtenidos. En otras palabras, no nos bastará con recoger las concordancias y presentar como colocación todo lo que obtengamos atendiendo a la frecuencia de uso (esto es lo que se hace siguiendo una aproximación estadística exclusivamente), sino que la intervención del juicio humano nos parece fundamental.

Finalmente nos referiremos a los contenidos. Como ya se ha señalado, la estructura de esta investigación gira en torno a tres capítulos: los dos primeros de tipo teórico y el tercero de carácter práctico.

Ya que nuestro estudio trata de colocaciones léxicas, en el primer capítulo llevaremos a cabo una minuciosa revisión de la literatura especializada. Las fuentes bibliográficas en este campo son muy abundantes, de ahí que la amplitud de aspectos que se cubren en este capítulo son muy variados. Por ejemplo, revisaremos trabajos teóricos acerca del concepto colocación, sus características, diferentes tratamientos o aproximaciones a las colocaciones, su tipología, criterios para su identificación, relación con otras estructuras fraseológicas, trabajos lexicográficos, etc. De este modo, obtendremos una visión de conjunto de lo que

exponen los diferentes autores, podremos optar por una aproximación u otra y dar nuestra propia percepción.

Dado que las colocaciones objeto de estudio son las formadas por los adverbios intensificadores ingleses con verbos, adjetivos, participios, adverbios y frases preposicionales, será preciso en el segundo capítulo hacer un recorrido por la bibliografía, que en este caso es bastante escasa, para ver las diferentes definiciones, enfoques y características ofrecidos en la literatura acerca de este tipo de adverbios. Aparte de éste, un objetivo muy importante de este capítulo es conseguir un listado de estos adverbios y así poder comenzar en el tercer capítulo con el estudio de las colocaciones a las que dichos adverbios dan lugar.

Lógicamente debido al contraste en el número de referencias bibliográficas en cada uno de los dos primeros capítulos, las dimensiones de éstos serán muy distintas. No obstante, cada capítulo cumple una función, tiene un sentido y, por tanto, ambos son necesarios para que esta investigación pueda llevarse a cabo.

Como ya hemos anunciado, el tercer capítulo será el núcleo de la tesis, por ello es el más largo de los tres. En él pretendemos hacer un estudio empírico descriptivo de las colocaciones léxicas de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses.

Será necesario empezar haciendo una revisión de la bibliografía para conocer los trabajos anteriores de este tipo concreto de colocaciones. A continuación pasaremos a realizar nuestro propio estudio intentando superar las lagunas que las obras precedentes puedan mostrar y hacer nuevas aportaciones que contribuyan en alguna medida al avance de la descripción lingüística en esta área.

La descripción lexicográfica que pretendemos llevar a cabo en este capítulo constará de tres partes fundamentalmente. Una introducción en la que incluiremos la lista de adverbios intensificadores y explicaremos la estructura de las entradas. A continuación el cuerpo del diccionario propiamente dicho con los diferentes adverbios, sus colocaciones y ejemplos. Finalmente, dos apéndices que se complementan: un índice semasiológico (ordenado alfabéticamente) y otro onomasiológico (organizado atendiendo a criterios semánticos) de los verbos, adjetivos, participios, adverbios y grupos preposicionales seguidos de sus correspondientes intensificadores.

Los datos obtenidos en nuestra investigación tendrán que ser considerados tentativos, pues debemos contar con varias limitaciones. De una parte las que impone el propio corpus: ningún corpus, por extenso que sea, puede recoger absolutamente toda la experiencia lingüística de una comunidad de hablantes. De otra, nuestra condición de hablantes no nativos, pues carecemos de la intuición, experiencia con la lengua, familiaridad lingüística, cultura, etc. del nativo, que es muy necesaria para decidir en muchos casos si una combinación dada es candidata o no a ser considerada como colocación. De todas maneras quizás lo más novedoso de la presente investigación sea los objetivos planteados y la metodología aplicada, que aportan originalidad en el ámbito de los estudios especializados en este campo.

Capítulo 1:

El concepto de colocación: revisión y análisis

1.1 Introducción

Como fundamento del estudio de las colocaciones léxicas de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses que pretendemos llevar a cabo en el capítulo tercero, en este primer capítulo queremos profundizar en el concepto de colocación y sus características.

Actualmente este fenómeno léxico tan característico del inglés suscita mucho interés y son muchas las referencias de toda índole a él, aunque las interpretaciones del mismo no siempre son coincidentes. Éstas vienen motivadas a veces por teorías o enfoques distintos y en ocasiones por definiciones vagas. Por otra parte, un rasgo característico de las colocaciones, en tanto que combinaciones de palabras, es su carácter impreciso o indefinido que dificulta a veces su reconocimiento: no es siempre fácil precisar si una combinación es colocación o no. Buena prueba de ello la encontramos en las distintas aproximaciones teóricas y descriptivas existentes, así como en la existencia de estructuras fraseológicas semejantes a las colocaciones.

Por todas estas razones es necesario definir claramente el concepto en sí mismo, precisar sus características y tipos, presentar criterios para su identificación y considerar las diversas teorías que se han acercado a este campo. Todo ello es objeto de estudio en este capítulo, que aúna, revisa y analiza una gran variedad de

estudios teóricos y prácticos. No nos consta, sin embargo, la existencia en la bibliografía de una síntesis teórica como la que aquí ofrecemos.

1.2 Definición de "colocación" en la literatura especializada

> So often the patient language-learner is told by the native speaker that a particular sentence is perfectly good English or French or whatever, but that native speakers would never use it. How are we to explain such a state of affairs? (Allerton 1984: 39).

> [...] If grammar is the bones of a text, collocations are the nerves, more subtle and multiple and specific in denoting meaning, and lexis is the flesh. (Newmark 1988: 213).

Estas dos citas vienen a poner de manifiesto la importancia de estas combinaciones léxicas, que pertenecen al acervo lingüístico del hablante nativo y que en la lingüística moderna se conocen con nombres como "locutions toutes faites" (de Saussure 1972: 172), "unités phraseologiques" (Bally 1951, vol. I: 68), "ready-made utterances" (Lyons 1968: 177) y "collocations" (IRET 1933: 7).

Tradicionalmente el campo de la fraseología en general ha sido considerado como la parte más idiosincrásica, impredecible, heterogénea y contradictoria de una lengua y, por tanto, contamos con muy pocas monografías sobre este ámbito. Sin embargo, dada la importancia que su dominio tiene para el aprendizaje de una segunda lengua y gracias al rápido crecimiento de corpus informatizados, el acercamiento a este campo es cada vez más fácil y productivo.

Aunque las definiciones y aproximaciones varían según los autores, siguiendo a Corpas Pastor (1998: 38-41), las colocaciones serán enmarcadas dentro del amplio campo de la fraseología.[1] En las secciones siguientes realizaremos una síntesis de las definiciones de este término propuestas en trabajos especializados y todo ello irá precedido de sus orígenes.

1.2.1 Orígenes

Etimológicamente la palabra "colocación" procede del latín *com* (junto) y *locare* (situar) (Ivir 1988: 43).

[1] "As tendencias máis recentes na investigación fraseolóxica sitúan as colocacións dentro da esfera da fraseoloxía [...]. As colocacións amosan a súa clara conexión co resto das unidades fraseolóxicas a través das características comúns compartidas [...]. Partimos dunha concepción ampla da fraseoloxía, que engloba todas aquelas combinacións formadas por dúas palabras, polo menos, e que sitúa o seu límite superior na oración composta, caracterizadas por unha alta frecuencia de aparición na lingua e de coaparición dos seus elementos integrantes, así como a institucionalización, a estabilidade, a idiomaticidade e a variación que ditas unidades presentan en diverso grao." (Corpas 1998: 38-41).

En el *Compact Oxford English Dictionary* (1991[2]: 288) el término es definido como sigue en su acepción 1a: "The action of setting in a place or position, esp. of placing together with, or side by side with, something else; disposition or arrangement with, or in relation to, others; the state of being so placed. Frequently applied to the arrangement of words in a sentence, of sounds, etc."

Según esta misma fuente, la palabra la usa por vez primera en sentido lingüístico Harris en 1750: "The accusative... in modern languages... being subsequent to its verb, in the collocation of the words."

En 1873 Earle dice en su *Philology of the English Tongue* (2nd ed.): "All languages use greater freedom of collocation in poetry than in prose".

En la acepción 1c se define este concepto en los siguientes términos: "The habitual juxtaposition or association, in the sentences of a language, of a particular word with other particular words; a group of words so associated. Introduced by J.R. Firth as a technical term in modern Linguistics, but not fully separable from examples in sense 1a [...]".

En la literatura diversos autores (por ejemplo, Van Roey 1978: 155 y Nuccorini 1988: 249) se remontan a Firth (1951), reimpreso en Firth (1957), para buscar el origen del concepto de colocación: "I propose to bring forward as a technical term, meaning by 'collocation', and to apply the test of 'collocability' (Firth 1957: 194).

No obstante, The Institute for Research in English Teaching (IRET) en Japón ya reconoció en 1933 la existencia de ítems que debían ser aprendidos como un todo.[2] "It is this that distinguishes *to answer a question* from to *answer the door* or to *take the chair* from *to take a chair*" (IRET 1933: 5). Buscaron un término para definir ese fenómeno que habían observado en su compilación de vocabulario y optaron por "collocation". Las razones se exponen como sigue:

> The word 'collocation' [...] is the occupant of an honourable place in standard dictionaries. It is respectable-looking and sounding. In Law it is a technical term. In Linguistics it is already in use as a technical but conveniently vague term. It is of Latin parentage. It is easily transliterated into other European languages, and in all of them has the aspect of semifamiliarity. It is neither freakish nor smile-provoking. It is reasonably short and unhyphened. In its semantic history it so far means nothing in particular but means it very well - symbolizing, as it does, 'a placing together', or 'that which results from a placing together'. (IRET 1933: 7)

Los miembros de dicho Instituto manejaron términos tan diversos como "idioms", "heterosemes", "phrases", "locutions", "formulas" y "compounds", pero ninguno cumplía los requisitos que el término "collocation" ofrece.

De este modo, prefirieron introducir el concepto de colocación como un término técnico en la lingüística moderna, adelantándose al uso de Firth dieciocho

[2] Cowie (1998d: 256) explica cómo se comenzó este estudio: "[...] a programme of research into phraseology had been set up at IRET in 1927 [...]. This project, the only large-scale analysis of English phraseology ever to be undertaken on behalf of the foreign learner, was initiated and directed by Harold Palmer, though much of the collection and analysis was carried out by A.S. Hornby. Its findings were published in 1933 as the *Second Interim Report on English Collocations*.

años. En cualquier caso, los ejemplos citados en el OED están muy cercanos al actual sentido del término.[3]

Por otro lado señala Coseriu (1981[2]: 143):

> Walter Porzig fue el primero en llamar explícitamente la atención -ya en 1934, en su artículo "Wesenhafte Bedeutungsbeziehungen" en *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* [PBB], 58, 1934, págs. 70-97- acerca de las solidaridades léxicas (aunque, claro está, sin emplear este término). Por "Wesenhafte Bedeutungsbeziehungen" (relaciones semánticas esenciales) entendía Porzig en este artículo, precisamente, las conexiones semánticas del tipo de las que pueden comprobarse entre *bellen*, "ladrar", y *Hund*, "perro", *wiehern*, "relinchar" y *Pferd*, "caballo", *blühen*, "florecer" y *Pflanze*, "planta", *fällen*, "talar" y *Baum*, "árbol"[...]. Así pues, Porzig ha visto claramente que se trata, en estos casos, de implicaciones sintagmáticas entre palabras.

Claramente, por tanto, Porzig es uno de los precursores en el estudio de la colocación. Según Corpas (1996: 54), autores como Lyons (1966), (1977), Downing (1982) y Bahns (1987) así lo reconocen.

Por su parte, Kjellmer (1994: ix) en su obra *A Dictionary of English Collocations*: *Based on the Brown Corpus* sitúa el origen de las combinaciones de palabras frecuentes en la literatura antigua. Así, en los poemas de Homero, había un amplio repertorio de fórmulas tales como *winged words*, *Swift-footed Achilles*, *rosy-fingered dawn*, etc. que todavía se recuerdan y, según Magoun (1954),[4] en los tiempos del inglés antiguo, los poemas se cantaban con la ayuda de un vasto número de fórmulas hechas que habían sido creadas poco a poco por innumerables generaciones de compositores.

Hausmann (1979: 187-188) ofrece también datos interesantísimos acerca de los primeros diccionarios de colocaciones sobre los que se tiene constancia en Francia. Se trata de *Les Epithètes* de M. de La Porte, que data de 1571 y consta de ochenta mil colocaciones distribuidas en cuatro mil entradas correspondientes a sustantivos ordenados alfabéticamente "non seulement utile à ceux qui font profession de la Poësie, mais fort propre aussi pour illustrer toute autre composition françoise [...] le type même du dictionnaire destiné à aider ceux qui sont à la recherche du mot appropriè".

El segundo data de 1759, su autor es el padre Louis François Daire (1713-1792) y se titula *Epithètes françoises, rangées sous leurs substantifs, ouvrage utile aux Poëtes, aux Orateurs, aux jeunes gens qui entrent dans la carrière des Sciences, & à tous ceux qui veulent écrire correctement, tant en Vers qu'en Prose*.

Consiste en una recopilación de ciento cincuenta adjetivos de carácter muy general (por ejemplo, *général*, *grand*, *gros*, *rare*, *réciproque*, *réel*) que se pueden combinar con casi todos los sustantivos de la lengua. Según Hausmann, aunque el

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[3] Cowie (1998d: 256-257) alaba la labor que se llevó a cabo en el IRET: "The *Interim Report* was a major landmark, providing a detailed and rigorous classification of word-combinations in English, but also reflecting the pervasiveness of those combinations in everyday speech and writing [...]. The overwhelming majority of the items it recorded were ready-made combinations likely to present problems for foreign learners."

[4] Magoun, Francis P., Jr. (1954), 'Béowulf and King Hygelàc in the Netherlands', *English Studies*, 35: 193-204. (Citado por Kjellmer).

autor lo presentó como una novedad, probablemente conocía el trabajo de su predecesor.

Modificando un poco la obra de Daire en cuanto a ortografía y haciendo algunas correcciones, en 1817 Jérôme-Balthazar Levée (1769-1835) publica el *Dictionnaire des épithètes françaises; nouvellae édition. Revue et considérablement augmentée; précédé d'un Traité sur l'emploi des épithètes.*

Finalmente, Hausmann menciona un diccionario de colocaciones un poco más reciente, *Les mots et les idées. Dictionnaire des termes cadrant avec les idées* (1931), de Ulysse Lacroix, cuyo título recuerda la obra de Julio Casares *Diccionario ideológico de la lengua española. Desde la idea a la palabra; desde la palabra a la idea*, cuya primera edición data del año 1959. Pero Hausmann pone en duda la formación lingüística de Lacroix, ya que considera que el prefacio es demasiado corto y apenas se exponen las bases teóricas para la realización de tal diccionario. Seguramente, sigue afirmando Hausmann, no conocía el tratado teórico de las colocaciones en lengua francesa de Charles Bally, *Traité de stylistique française*, de 1909.

Sin duda, todas estas obras han sido las pioneras en los estudios colocacionales y han servido de inspiración y ayuda para la compilación de los actuales diccionarios de colocaciones, cada vez más extensos y variados.

Aparte de esto no parecen existir, hasta el momento, otras fuentes para ahondar en el origen del concepto "colocación". Los distintos autores dan por hecho que existe y se adentran directamente en él, lo definen, lo caracterizan, lo clasifican, lo ilustran, pero prácticamente ninguno habla de su procedencia.

1.2.2 Definición

Muchos son los autores que dedican sus artículos al estudio de las colocaciones, y, aunque esencialmente coinciden en los rasgos generales, la comprensión de éstas varía según las concepciones lingüísticas de los distintos autores. Así, por ejemplo, para algunos la frecuencia es lo fundamental (enfoque estadístico), mientras que para otros esa característica no es la más definitoria. Por consiguiente, es necesario aproximarse a las colocaciones desde las distintas perspectivas y conseguir una visión de conjunto.

Una de las constantes en la definición de la colocación suele ser la de "aparición conjunta de dos (o más) ítems léxicos" ("cooccurrence"). De ella hablan, por ejemplo, Bäcklund (1976: 255), Clear (1993: 273), Cowie (1978: 132), (1994: 3169), Ivir (1988:44), Jones y Sinclair (1974: 19), Kozlowska (1991: 9), Kjellmer (1994: xiv), Roos (1976: 66), Sinclair (1966: 414), (1991: 170), Smadja (1993: 143), Van Roey (1978: 155).

Sin embargo, las colocaciones no son consideradas meras yuxtaposiciones y, obviamente, no todas las yuxtaposiciones son colocaciones. Más bien esa amplia definición es constreñida, concretizada y puntualizada por su asociación a términos como los siguientes:

- *Convencionalidad* (Bäcklund 1976: 256; Yorio 1980: 440, 1989: 56; Richards 1983: 114; Ter-Minasova 1992: 537; Howarth 1998: 1).[5]
- *Idiosincrasia* (Palmer 1981[2]: 76; Wierzbicka 1982: 753; Richards 1983: 114; Cop 1988: 36; Fontenelle 1992: 221, 1994a: 2,[6] 1994b: 43; Corpas 1992: 181; Van der Wouden 1992: 449; Clear 1993: 272; Kjellmer 1994: xix; Cowie y Howarth 1996: 92)
- *Arbitrariedad* (Hausmann 1979: 191; Cowie 1981: 226, 1994: 3169; Allerton 1984: 28, 1990: 32; Benson 1985a: 64, 1989: 3; Benson y Benson 1988: 341; Corpas 1992: 181; Smadja 1993: 146; Howarth 1994: 53, 1998: 11; Cowie y Howarth 1996: 92).
- *Institucionalización* (Korosadowicz-Struzynska 1980: 111; Cowie 1988: 136; Howarth 1994: 47, 1998: 1; Cowie y Howarth 1996: 82; Zuluaga 1998: 17).
- *Naturaleza impredecible* (Roos 1976: 67; Pawley y Syder 1983: 209; Benson 1985a: 64; Benson y Benson 1988: 341; Fontenelle 1994a: 6, 1994b: 43).
- *Irracionalidad* (Kjellmer 1994: x).
- *Uso tiránico* (Hausmann 1979: 191).
- *Relaciones sintagmáticas* (Firth 1957: 196; Halliday 1961: 276; 1966: 152, Alexander 1978: 176, 1989: 16; Hussein 1990: 123; Fontenelle 1992: 222).
- *Relaciones paradigmáticas* (Cowie 1981: 227; Nuccorini 1988: 252).

A continuación se analiza el significado de cada uno de estos términos.

1.2.2.1 Convencionalidad

El lenguaje es, por su propia naturaleza, convencional, pero las colocaciones léxicas son aún más convencionales que otros aspectos de la lengua ya que forman un todo constreñido por la sintaxis, la semántica o la cultura de una manera que no es lógica sino caprichosa y fortuita. Así, hay colocaciones que no admiten cambios sintácticos: *confirmed bachelor* (solterón empedernido) pero **that bachelor is confirmed* (Nuccorini 1990: 2);[7] otras están determinadas por el significado de uno de los elementos: por ejemplo, el adjetivo *inveterate*, por su significado, es el adecuado para un sustantivo como *smoker*; otras sólo se pueden comprender teniendo conocimiento de la cultura. Según Lado (1972: 287), "an expression which seems quite natural to native speakers may be strange to foreign speakers of a particular language background". En este sentido Alexander (1989: 20) introduce el término "colocaciones culturales" y ofrece ejemplos muy claros: *golden handshake*, *bottom line* o *question time*. La primera colocación se refiere a un regalo recibido por alguien que se va a jubilar, la segunda al resultado final de algo y la tercera alude al tiempo que los ministros dedican en el parlamento a

[5] Agradecemos la gentileza del Dr. Howarth al darnos, de primera mano, su artículo antes de ser publicado. De ahora en adelante, el número de las páginas aparecerá según la versión manuscrita que obra en nuestro poder.
[6] Se citarán las páginas de este artículo según la versión manuscrita en nuestro poder.
[7] Se citarán las páginas de este artículo conforme a la versión manuscrita en nuestro poder.

responder las preguntas de los parlamentarios.[8] En otros casos la colocación se entiende perfectamente: por ejemplo *ring finger* es clasificada como "colocación universal", es decir, se puede traducir perfectamente en otra lengua de cultura más o menos afín (Alexander 1989: 21).

Todo esto significa que estamos hablando de convencionalidad dentro de una comunidad y una cultura determinadas, pues, al fin y al cabo, estos grupos de palabras reflejan la experiencia de una comunidad lingüística y las colocaciones cambian conforme dicha comunidad lingüística va evolucionando. Firth (1957: 209) da fe del cambio que las colocaciones experimentan con el tiempo e incluso usa el término "regressive", pero puntualizando "in the light of common present-day usage".[9] Alexander afirma también (1989: 18): "lexical collocations come and go [...] they may be old, obsolescent or novel. There may well be 'collocations of the month'" y Mackin (1978: 163) apunta: "the language is constantly changing at the level of collocation".

Por tanto, la experiencia, el conocimiento de la cultura, del llamado "background", es fundamental para la comprensión de muchas de estas combinaciones. Así lo reconocen Korosadowicz-Struzynska (1980: 110-112), Nuccorini (1988: 257)[10] y Alexander (1978: 179).[11]

Aunque el fenómeno de la colocación es considerado como uno de los universales lingüísticos, es decir, es propio de todas las lenguas, y así lo entienden autores como Aisenstadt (1979: 71), (1981: 54) o Nuccorini (1988: 256), el anisomorfismo de las lenguas, del que hablan Cop (1988: 43) y Van der Wouden (1992: 452), hace que una colocación en una lengua no siempre corresponda a otra colocación en otra lengua.

A este respecto Farghal y Obiedat (1985: 315-331) en un artículo dedicado a analizar el papel de las colocaciones en la enseñanza del inglés como lengua extranjera llaman la atención del lector acerca de las divergencias léxicas entre las colocaciones de la lengua de partida y la lengua término en campos tan comunes como el tiempo, la comida o la ropa. Ello da lugar a colocaciones anómalas construidas por el hablante no nativo atendiendo al llamado "open choice principle". Este principio, junto al llamado "idiom principle", es destacado por estos autores. Ambos son formulados por Sinclair (1987: 319-325). El primero lo define este autor como sigue: "[…] This is a way of seeing language text as the result of a very large number of complex choice. At each point where a unit is completed (a word or a phrase or a clause), a large range of choice opens up, and

[8] Consúltese *The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations* (1997^2) para la interpretación de las dos primeras colocaciones y el *Oxford Advanced Learner´s Dictionary* (OALDOCE) (1995^5) para la tercera.

[9] Para ello Firth examina diversas cartas de Horace Walpole (1717-1797).

[10] Ésta última dice: "Not only linguistic elements, but also culture-bound factors, might interfere with the correct use of lexis, with what learners can do with it. For instance, an expression like *bed and breakfast* is culture-specific: it refers to a type of accommodation which only partly corresponds to the Italian 'pensione familiare' ."

[11] En la misma línea afirma Alexander (1978: 179): "Certain fixed expressions are so closely tied up with extralinguistic details and events of social and cultural history that one is justified in arguing that the understanding of many fixed expressions entails more than simply knowledge of the English language or its associated lexicon. Knowledge of the English-speaking world (i.e. 'encyclopedic' knowledge) seems to be indispensable in gaining a full grasp of English usage."

the only restraint is grammaticalness". Del segundo afirma: "The principle of idiom is that a language user has available to him or her a large number of semi-preconstructed phrases that constitute single choices […]" (*op. cit.*: 319-320). Es decir, cada lengua ofrece sus propias posibilidades de elección, y lo que en una lengua se expresa con naturalidad mediante el llamado "principio de elección libre", quizás en otra queda restringido a través del "principio idiomático".

Corpas (1992: 184-185), por su parte, señala los siguientes motivos para explicar la falta de correspondencia entre una lengua y otra:

(A) El concepto expresado por la colocación en la segunda lengua (en este caso inglés) no está lexicalizado en la lengua materna (español), por ejemplo *a chorus of praise*.

(B) Al concepto expresado por la colocación en la segunda lengua corresponde un solo lexema en la lengua materna. Por ejemplo, la colocación *to catch a glimpse* se traduce con la palabra *vislumbrar*, o viceversa, en inglés *to welcome* se traduce al español con la colocación *dar la bienvenida*.

(C) La colocación en la segunda lengua se traduce o por una frase o por una locución en la lengua materna. Así la colocación *raving lunatic* se traduce por la locución *loco de atar*.

Los ejemplos que esta autora ofrece evidencian la dificultad que las colocaciones presentan para los estudiantes no nativos a la hora de la codificación, es decir, la producción, bien al hablar o bien al escribir, ya que la lengua materna puede ayudar en casos concretos, pero la traducción no es siempre la mejor arma. Según Cowie (1986: 61), los estudiantes parecen no tener problemas al descodificar, es decir, entienden casi todas las colocaciones cuando las oyen o leen y, por eso, no suelen prestarles la atención que debieran, entre otras razones porque no son conscientes de que lo que están escuchando o leyendo es una colocación y porque no tienen que aplicar operaciones mentales distintas para su comprensión. Los problemas comienzan cuando tienen que enfrentarse con los avatares de la creación oral o escrita. Como muy acertadamente señalan Bahns y Eldaw (1993: 101), la mayoría de estudiantes avanzados conocen la palabra *diary* y su significado. Sin embargo, dudan acerca de cuál de las siguientes expresiones es correcta: **maintain a diary*, **conduct a diary*, o quizás *keep a diary*. Estos autores demostraron con su estudio empírico que el conocimiento del vocabulario en general por parte de los estudiantes no nativos no corresponde con su conocimiento de las colocaciones, que es mucho más pobre.

Korosadowicz-Struzynska (1980: 115) señala que, junto con su acento defectuoso, la falta de dominio en el campo de las colocaciones léxicas declara a un estudiante como no nativo. En esta misma línea, Yorio (1989: 64) añade: "Idiomaticity is a non-phonological 'accent', not always attributable to surface language errors, but to a certain undefined quality which many frustrated L2 composition teachers define as 'I don´t know what´s wrong with this, but we just don't say that in English' ".

1.2.2.2 Arbitrariedad e idiosincrasia

Todo esto conduce a la caracterización de las colocaciones como idiosincrásicas y arbitrarias, es decir, son así porque sí. Asegura Nuccorini (1988: 259): "[...] many lexical errors are due to wrong collocational choices, i.e. not to selection from the wrong semantic area, or register, but to wrong selection from the (right) semantic area or register (e.g. **hot regards*)". No hay manera de que el estudiante no nativo sepa que con *regard* el adjetivo que se suele utilizar es *warm*, a no ser que lo haya oído, leído (siendo consciente de la existencia de un fenómeno lingüístico llamado "colocación léxica") o haya cometido un error y lo hayan corregido. Como asegura Brown (1974: 1-2), "the feel for what is acceptable and what is appropriate just is not there" y un párrafo después añade refiriéndose al hablante nativo: "he 'knows', though he may not 'know that he knows'". Greenbaum (1974: 83) también dice de los nativos: "We know that items are collocated just as we know that a sequence of items is part of our language and another is not".

La arbitrariedad se observa clarísimamente cuando se comparan dos lenguas, como se ha visto anteriormente. Así Benson (1989: 3-4) ofrece claros ejemplos en distintas lenguas: "[...] in French one says *faire prêter serment*, in Spanish *hacer prestar juramento*, in German *den Eid abnehmen*, in Russian *privesti k prisjage*, but in English *administer an oath*". Y continúa explicando el carácter arbitrario de las colocaciones con ejemplos de la propia lengua inglesa: "One says *make an estimate* but not **make an estimation*; *commit treason* but not **commit treachery*; *a running commentary* but not **a running discussion*; *warmest greetings* but not **hot greeting*"; *a strong protest* but not *a strong complaint*; *want something badly* but not **desire something badly*, etc.".

Una de las consecuencias de esta característica de las colocaciones, la arbitrariedad, es que bloquea la productividad por analogía, es decir, aunque uno pueda predecir con éxito, por ejemplo, *heavy rain* de *light rain*, el par *light exercise*/ **heavy exercise* no es posible (Cowie 1994: 3169). De hecho, Howarth (1998: 12-15) afirma que los estudiantes no nativos utilizan básicamente cinco estrategias para enfrentarse con las colocaciones: "avoidance, experimentation, transfer, analogy and repetition". Precisamente comentando los resultados de la analogía afirma: "analogy can misfire and lead to overgeneralization of collocability: ?*adopt ways* (possibly on analogy with *adopt an approach*?) ?*carry out principles* (from *carry out research*?)".

Bahns (1993: 61), por su parte, enfatiza la importancia que los estudiantes dan a la lengua materna a la hora de codificar las colocaciones:

> With regard to collocations, learners seem to rely on a 'hypothesis of transferability'. The majority of collocational errors can be traced to L1 influence. Cases in point include:
> a. **drive a bookshop* (from Polish *kierowac sklepem*) instead of *run a bookshop*.
> b. **make attention at* (from French *faire attention à*) instead of *pay attention to*.
> c. **finish a conflict* (from German *einen Konflikt beenden*) instead of *resolve a conflict*.

En definitiva, las colocaciones no siempre admiten generalización. Bolinger (1975[2]: 103-104) muestra los siguientes grupos de palabras que confirman este hecho:

good likelihood	strong likelihood	*high likelihood	we are common enemies
*good probability	strong probability	high probability	?we are mutual enemies
good possibility	strong possibility	*high possibility	we are mutual friends
good chance	*strong chance	*high chance	*we are common friends

Según Mitchell (1971: 61), esto es algo frustrante: "Sometimes particular collocational constraints may impose their somewhat frustrating limitations on generality [...] thus, cf. *medical book* (not **medicine book*) vs. *book on medicine* vs. *law book* (not **legal book*) vs. *medicine chest* (not **medical chest*)".

Hussein (1990) aporta dos estrategias que podríamos añadir a las mencionadas por Howarth: la traducción (a partir de la lengua materna) y el uso de términos genéricos en lugar de otros más específicos, que son siempre más difíciles de dominar para el hablante no nativo. La estrategia, por tanto, consiste en ignorar el aprendizaje y uso de éstos últimos (*op. cit.*: 128).

Wierzbicka (1982) en su artículo "Why can you have a drink when you can´t *have an eat?" es una de las pocas autoras que propone unas reglas semánticas de carácter predictivo y, por lo tanto, productivo para todas las oraciones que están dentro del marco sintáctico *have a* más un verbo, que forman un tipo de colocaciones especiales porque el significado del verbo está delexicalizado (Aisenstadt 1979: 73, Howarth 1993: 61, 1998: 9 y Cowie 1992: 5, 1994: 3169), es decir, no tiene significado, es como un verbo auxiliar. Ella afirma que esas colocaciones de "*have a V*" no son una jungla de idiosincrasias sino que tienen un comportamiento sistemático, pues están gobernadas por estrictas reglas semánticas, que resume de la siguiente manera:

> 1) X had a V. =
> 2) For some time, not a long time
> 3) X was doing something that could cause him to come to feel/know something
> 4) he was doing it not because he wanted anything to happen to anything other than himself
> 5) he could do it again. (*op. cit.*: 758-759)

Estas reglas parecen responder a todas las combinaciones posibles y explicar por qué otras no son posibles. "For example, the contrast of *have a bite* or *a lick* or *a taste* vs. ?*have an eat* may result at least partly from the contrast in repeatability of the actions in question. One could bite John´s sandwich, or lick his ice cream, or taste his soup - not once but twice, or more - but one could only eat his sandwich only once." (Wierzbicka 1982: 758).

Distingue diez subtipos dentro del marco general *have a V* (*have a walk, have a look at, have a try, have a cough, have a bite, have a drink, have a kick, have a wash, have a kiss, and have a chat*), cada uno con varios ejemplos que cumplen o incumplen los requisitos sistemáticamente, respondiendo a los cinco principios de arriba.

Dixon (1991: cap. 11) también presta atención a estas mismas estructuras con algunos de los verbos llamados "deléxicos" ("delexical"), concretamente *give, have* y *take*, y les dedica un capítulo completo de su gramática. Este autor aporta datos muy interesantes al respecto, aun cuando sus argumentos no expliquen por completo la arbitrariedad de estas combinaciones de verbo y objeto. En primer lugar, Dixon constata a través del examen de unos setecientos verbos ingleses de uso común que una cuarta parte de ellos pueden aceptar al menos una de las construcciones "HAVE A VERB, TAKE A VERB and GIVE A VERB" (*op. cit.*: 337), apenas tratadas en las gramáticas del inglés, dice él. Una excepción digna de mención, según Dixon, es el lingüista Edward Sapir, quien sí se ocupa de ellas.[12]

Dixon intenta sistematizar ciertos aspectos de estas combinaciones, proponiendo primero una distinción entre oración "básica" ("*Mary walked in the garden*") y oración "perifrástica" ("*Mary had a walk in the garden*") (*op. cit.*: 339). A continuación propone cuatro criterios —forma, significado, correspondencia adverbio/adjetivo y mantenimiento de los constituyentes periféricos— para diferenciar la estructura perifrástica de otras similares en las que también intervienen los verbos *have, take* y *give*.[13]

El estudio se completa con otros niveles: la sintaxis de estas combinaciones: más de dos terceras partes de los verbos analizados que aceptan *have* o *take* son intransitivos, mientras que la inmensa mayoría de aquéllos que admiten *give* son transitivos; el significado: se establecen comparaciones semánticas entre algunos ejemplos de oración básica y perifrástica con los tres verbos deléxicos; y el uso: los verbos que aceptan la construcción perifrástica describen actividades volitivas realizadas por el sujeto durante un período breve de tiempo y sin que haya necesariamente un resultado final. Además, se trata de expresiones características del registro coloquial.

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[12] Dixon (1991: 337) cita a Sapir como sigue: "The linguist Edward Sapir did mention them, putting *give him a kick* alongside *kick him*, and *take a ride* with *ride*. He commented (Sapir 1949: 114): 'at first blush this looks like a most engaging rule but [...] anyone who takes the trouble to examine these examples carefully will soon see that behind a superficial appearance of simplicity there is concealed a perfect hornet´s nest of bizarre and arbitrary usages [...] We can "give a person a shove" or "a push", but we cannot "give him a move" nor "a drop" ."

[13] La explicación de los cuatro criterios es la siguiente (*op. cit.*: 339-344): a) forma: la oración perifrástica debe tener el mismo sujeto que la oración básica, debe incluir como verbo principal *have, take* o *give* y el objeto de estos verbos ha de ser un grupo nominal, precedido por el artículo *a/an*, coincidente formalmente con la raíz del verbo de la oración básica. Así "*I had a kick of the ball*" y "*I kicked the ball*" cumplen estos requisitos, pero "*John and Mary had a discussion about the accident*" y "*John and Mary discussed about the accident*" no cumplen el tercero; b) significado: la oración perifrástica debe tener esencialmente el mismo significado que la oración básica: "*I looked in the suitcase*" y "*I had/took a look in the suitcase*"; no lo cumplen, sin embargo, "*I chanced to see Mary*" y "*I had a chance to see Mary*"; c) correspondencia adverbio/adjetivo: un adverbio o un grupo preposicional locativo o temporal en la oración básica se corresponden con un adjetivo en la estructura perifrástica: "*John climbed easily up the rocks*" y "*John had an easy climb up the rocks*"; no lo cumplen "*She scratched him on the leg for a long time*" y "*She gave him a long scratch on the leg*" ("a long wound has been inflicted on him"); d) mantenimiento de los constituyentes periféricos: todos los elementos periféricos de la oración básica deben mantenerse en la perifrástica: "*I always swim in the pool before breakfast on weekdays*" y "*I always have a swim in the pool before breakfast on weekdays*"; no cumplen este criterio las oraciones "*Mary coated the table with wax*" y "*Mary gave the table a coat of wax*" (obsérvese "*coat of wax*" en lugar de "*with wax*").

Estos trabajos son muy originales y, además, en parte demuestran que esas colocaciones no son arbitrarias e idiosincrásicas, sino que tienen su razón de ser. Sin embargo, hasta el momento son muy escasos los estudios semejantes a los anteriores, quizás porque no resulta fácil agrupar todas las colocaciones que muestran un marco sintáctico tan claro, no sólo por su elevado número (según Bahns 1993: 59, el *BBI* consta de setenta mil combinaciones y frases bajo un total de catorce mil entradas), sino por su heterogeneidad. Se han realizado estudios concretos y puntuales con grupos reducidos de unidades léxicas para explicar por qué se usa una colocación concreta y no otra. Por ejemplo, Greenbaum (1970) estudia ocho adverbios intensificadores en su monografía *Verb-Intensifier Collocations in English* y vuelve a considerar seis de ellos en su artículo de 1974 "Some Verb-Intensifier Collocations in American and British English". Bäcklund (1981) *Restrictive Adjective-Noun Collocations in English* o Altenberg (1991) "Amplifier collocations in spoken English" son estudios en esta misma línea.

Por otra parte, no todas las colocaciones léxicas son usadas con igual frecuencia; hay colocaciones que pertenecen a lenguajes específicos (científicos, técnicos, etc.) que, posiblemente, ni los mismos hablantes nativos conocen y por lo tanto su estudio y aprendizaje no es tan necesario para el estudiante no nativo.[14]

Por consiguiente, las colocaciones tienen que seguir siendo caracterizadas como arbitrarias e idiosincrásicas y, por tanto, un problema para los no nativos y, en algunos casos, también para los nativos.

1.2.2.3 Institucionalización

> [...] Car, dans l'emploi des mots, il y a un domaine de créativité, et cette créativité peut aboutir à la cooccurrence banale (*regarder un arbre*) comme à la coocurrence recherchée (par ex. *les nudités noueuses* (des arbres) [...] Si ces combinaisons appartiennent à la langue en tant que système, les vraies collocations relèvent plutôt de la langue en tant que norme. Hausmann (1979: 191).

Aquí las dos palabras claves usadas por Hausmann son "sistema" y "norma". Utilizando la lengua como sistema, es decir, las reglas gramaticales (concordancia, orden de los elementos oracionales, conjugación adecuada de los tiempos verbales, etc.) y las reglas semánticas (o restricciones de selección), se forman combinaciones de palabras correctas, por ejemplo *mirar un árbol*. Como dice Hausmann (1979: 191): "Cést essentiellement dû au verbe *regarder* combinable avec tout ce qui peut être regardé". Sin embargo, las colocaciones pertenecen a la lengua como norma, es decir, se consolidan como tales solamente con el uso. Así, en inglés, ateniéndonos a la lengua como sistema podríamos decir *to cut a tree*, pero esa combinación no está arraigada en la norma, no está

[14] Así Benson (1989: 2) afirma: "Even native speakers of English do not know all collocations. Many will not know, for example, which verbs collocate with nouns such as *acquittal, acupuncture, afterburners, authority, barrage, blood test, Caesarean section, circuit breaker, cloture, copyright*, etc. Native speakers of American English who say *take up a collection* will not know which verb collocates with the British English synonym of *collection*, namely *whip-round*."

"institucionalizada" en el uso y suena extraña a los hablantes nativos, (aunque entiendan esa combinación), ya que ellos emplean la colocación *to fell a tree*.[15]

Todo esto conduce a pensar que una combinación ocasional, utilizada por algún periodista o escritor, si se institucionaliza, es decir, si los hablantes la adoptan, se convierte en colocación. Esta idea parece estar en consonancia con el origen oral de las colocaciones propuesto por Kjellmer (1994: ix), del que hablamos en el apartado 1.2.1. Por su parte, Corpas Pastor (1996: 22), comentando el fenómeno de la institucionalización en las unidades fraseológicas, dice:

> En opinión de Zuluaga (1980), el factor constitutivo de esta clase de unidades [...] constituye un tipo especial de repetición, denominado *reproducción* (o repetición sin alteración de la forma), que conduce a la fijación de la expresión en una forma determinada, quedando excluidas por la norma lingüística social otras formas que, según el sistema, también serían posibles.[16]

En este mismo sentido, Nuccorini (1988: 259) apunta que la noción de colocación no se refiere sólo a una asociación léxica y sus implicaciones semánticas, sino que está también relacionada con el uso.

En esta línea Pawley y Syder (1983: 209) afirman:

> What makes an expression a lexical item, what makes it part of the speech community´s common dictionary, is, firstly, that the meaning of the expression is not (totally) predictable from its form, secondly, that it behaves as a minimal unit for certain syntactic purposes, and third, that it is a social institution. This last characteristic is sometimes overlooked, but is basic to the distinction between lexicalized and non-lexicalized sequence [...] usage bears the authority of regular and accepted use by members of the speech community. Both the meaning and its formal expression are familiar; it is their conjunction which forms the social institution [...] the terms *backache* and *headache* refer to culturally recognized types of physical disability in our society [...] whereas *footache*, *thighache*, and *toeache* do not have this status.

De este modo, el uso hace que la colocación *I have a headache* sea una excusa aceptable para retirarse de un acto social, lo cual no ocurre, por ejemplo, con *I have an ache in the knee*, que no es considerado colocación. (Pawley y Syder 1983: 223, nota 14).

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[15] Sinclair (1966: 411) lo explica claramente: "The choice between Active and Passive Voice in the verbal group in English offers a typical example of a grammatical system [...] but running parallel to grammar is lexis, which describes the tendencies of items to collocate with each other. A study of these tendencies ought to tell us facts about languages that cannot be got by grammatical analysis [...] lexical items do not contrast with each other in the same sense as grammatical classes contrast."

[16] La autora, siguiendo a Zuluaga (1980) y a de Saussure (1972), también relaciona este fenómeno con el de la aglutinación: "Según Zuluaga (1980) se trata de un lento proceso diacrónico debido al contacto frecuente de los componentes originarios, formando sintagma en el interior de la frase, de forma que dos o más palabras, originariamente autónomas y diferentes, se unen constituyendo una nueva entidad absoluta o difícilmente analizable" (Corpas Pastor 1996: 22, nota 4).

Precisamente una de las ventajas del acercamiento estadístico a las colocaciones es, como veremos más adelante, que los corpus incluyen las colocaciones más típicas, tanto en el lenguaje oral como en el escrito, así como las preferencias y tendencias de uso. Por eso, aunque una combinación sea correcta lingüística y estilísticamente, si no lo es desde el punto de vista del uso, no está lexicalizada, ni institucionalizada y, por consiguiente, no llegará a ser colocación léxica. Así dice Roos (1976: 67): "The collocation *make pictures* is qualified as 'non-acceptable' on mere statistics grounds". Ello quiere decir que hay una influencia muy fuerte del hábito. En palabras de Bolinger (1975[2]: 102-103): "It is our experience of expressions that are repeated over and over in given circumstances that makes for collocations". Muy acertadamente afirma Corpas Pastor (1996: 21): "El uso, la repetición y la frecuencia de aparición son los factores que permiten el paso de las expresiones neológicas del discurso a la lengua [...]. De ahí que la repetición [...] - es decir, su uso frecuente - pueda desembocar en su convencionalidad o institucionalización".

Todo ello implica que las colocaciones tienen un cierto grado de fijación (unas más que otras) por la norma y, por tanto, "numerosos efectos estilísticos se basan en la manipulación creativa de aquellas colocaciones que presentan un alto grado de institucionalización" (Corpas 1992: 180).

Sin duda, en la institucionalización intervienen restricciones temporales (es decir, lo que el uso impone en inglés moderno) y espaciales (la lengua inglesa hablada en las Islas Británicas o en Estados Unidos). Desde este ángulo, institucionalización y convencionalidad son dos términos con muchos aspectos comunes, ya que ambos dependen de la comunidad lingüística.

1.2.2.4 Naturaleza impredecible

Es fundamental hacer aquí una distinción entre hablantes nativos y no nativos. Para los nativos las colocaciones suelen ser predecibles y fe de ello dan los numerosos tests y ejercicios colocacionales que algunos autores realizan (véase, por ejemplo, Mackin 1978) para hacer compilaciones de vocabulario. Como afirma Mackin (1978: 154), "the words spring to mind more or less immediately, or at least after a few seconds of reflection". Un hablante nativo sabría que en la oración *I haven´t the ___ idea* la palabra que falta es *faintest*, *slightest* o *remotest.*[17] Por eso este autor titula su artículo "Words shall be known by the company they keep". Las palabras que conforman una colocación léxica son mutuamente predecibles, según dice Brown (1974: 1) tienen un "feed forward element" y de alguna manera están automatizadas para los nativos. Es decir, dada una palabra saben automáticamente la que corresponde, la que se "pega" a ella, la que es atraída por ella como si tuviera un imán o pegamento. En palabras de Cop (1988: 36): "The members of a correct collocation are attracted to each other like two opposite electric charges: +A→ ← B–". Y muy acertadamente afirma McCarthy (1990: 12): "[...] the relationship of collocation [...] is a marriage contract between words". Pero, "what is puzzling about this is how he selects a sentence that is natural and

[17] Ejemplo tomado de Mackin (1978: 155).

idiomatic from among the range of grammatically correct paraphrases, many of which are non-nativelike or highly marked usages". (Pawley y Syder 1983: 191). En otras palabras, los nativos sólo tienen que seguir su intuición.

Sin embargo, para los no nativos la memorización es la mejor arma a disposición de los estudiantes para aprender estas combinaciones (Fontenelle 1994a: 6), ya que no cuentan con la intuición, ni la experiencia de los nativos y, por tanto, no pueden predecir. El conocimiento que el estudiante pueda tener de las reglas productivas de la gramática o la semántica no es suficiente. Por eso McIntosh (1963) apunta:[18] "An observance of the conventions of grammar is only half the battle; the major use of language involves due observance of the equally important conventions of lexis". Junto con la memorización, la lectura y la observación de la lengua son fundamentales para ir dominando las colocaciones léxicas.

Gracias a que estas unidades están almacenadas como un todo en el lexicón mental del hablante nativo y memorizadas también como un todo para el no nativo, las colocaciones son una pieza clave en la economía del lenguaje, como reconocen Cop (1988: 35) y Sinclair (1991: 110). Este último autor afirma que las colocaciones ilustran lo que él denomina "the idiom principle", es decir, que el hablante tiene a su disposición combinaciones semi-preconstruidas, preparadas para ser usadas tal cual. Otros autores como Alexander (1978: 181), Ter-Minasova (1992: 535) o Bolinger (1976b: 238) también reconocen la importancia de estas unidades "prefabricadas" en la lengua. Según éste último: "We are just beginning to realize how much of the competence we hear so much about is carried in our heads as prefabs, with or without the interior vision of the assembled parts". Este mismo autor en un artículo posterior (Bolinger 1985: 69) explica: "We know words not as individual bits but as parts of lexicalized sentence stems, hundreds of thousands of them, conveniently memorized to repeat —and adapt— as the occasion arises [...;] a speaker who does not command this array, [...] does not know the language".

Es interesante constatar que la originalidad no está reñida con la convencionalidad, pues precisamente manipulando estas unidades almacenadas en la memoria, que son relativamente fijas, se consiguen los efectos estilísticos deseados, como se ha señalado en el apartado anterior.[19]

[18] Cita tomada de Brown (1974: 1), quien no da la página de la misma.

[19] Pawley y Syder (1983: 208) lo expresan de la siguiente manera: "We believe that memorized sentences and phrases are the normal building blocks of fluent spoken discourse, and at the same time, that they provide models for the creation of many (partly) new sequences which are memorable and in their turn enter the stock of familiar usages."
Cowie (1992: 11) también insiste mucho en esto: "There is still a dominant tendency to place the development of creative procedures before secure knowledge of precisely those ready-made units on which the exercise of creativity so often depends."

1.2.2.5 Irracionalidad y uso tiránico

Después de todo lo dicho estos dos términos tan tajantes casi no necesitan ser explicados. Ambos indican que las colocaciones no pueden considerarse lógicas, ni evidentes, ni fundadas. La norma, o el uso, las impone de una forma dictatorial y despótica. No tienen una explicación coherente, ni siguen ninguna regla racional.

El uso irracional y tiránico de las colocaciones puede ser demostrado mediante muchos ejemplos. Así Quirk et alii (1985: 10.51, nota d.) apuntan: "Both *want* and *wish* may be intensified (for example, by *very much*), but we can say *I badly wanted to see them* and not **I badly wished to see them*".[20]

Kjellmer (1994: xviii-xix) también ofrece ejemplos muy ilustrativos:

> We *make* the bed but *lay* the table, we *clean* our teeth but *wash* our hands, we hope *for* something but dream *of* it [...] *putrid*, *rotten*, *rancid* and *addled* are virtually synonymous but *putrid* collocates with fish, *rancid* with butter, oil, lard, etc., *addled* is confined only to eggs while *rotten* can collocate with fish and eggs but also specifically with fruit.

E igualmente Leech (1981: 17): "Cows may *wander*, but may not *stroll*; one *trembles* with fear but *quivers* with excitement."

Mitchell (1971: 54) también es claro con sus ejemplos:

> "*Barristers* who are *disbarred*, *doctors* who are *struck off*, *solicitors* who are *struck off the roll(s)*, *officers* who are *cashiered*, *priests* who are *unfrocked*, *stockbrokers* who are *hammered*, *schoolboys* who are *expelled*, *students* who are *sent down*, *footballers* who are *suspended*, *working men* who are *sacked* […].

Las colocaciones son así y hay que aceptarlas, aprenderlas y utilizarlas sin intentar buscar razonamientos sensatos, pues no siguen ninguna lógica. Lo importante es ser consciente de su existencia.[21]

1.2.2.6 Relaciones sintagmáticas

Las colocaciones léxicas siguen una secuencia lineal y mantienen una cierta proximidad, de tal manera que los componentes de la colocación se ofrecen mutuamente un contexto determinado. Así en *shrug one´s shoulders*, *shrug* se coloca con *shoulders* y viceversa con un significado muy específico. Ello no implica que los componentes de la colocación deban ser contiguos; unas veces lo

[20] Estos autores en la misma nota se refieren a éstas como restricciones colocacionales ("collocational restrictions").

[21] Así lo afirma Korosadowicz-Struzynska (1980: 110): "Awareness of the fact that such lexical clusters exist can be extremely helpful in teaching recognition." Howarth (1994: 214) es de la misma opinión: "Awareness must come through experience of how such institutionalized features of the language are manifested. This will in turn lead to a sensitivity to collocational restrictions and affinities in their own writing, as competence feeds into performance."

son y otras no. Como afirman Brown (1974: 10), McCarthy (1990: 14) y Clear (1993; 276), la distancia entre los elementos de una colocación no es algo fijo o establecido; ni siquiera están siempre en la misma oración. Brown (1974: 10) ofrece el siguiente ejemplo: "*bright* collocates with *sunlight* in *bright sunlight*, but we can also have *The sunlight shone through the window. The beam fell on the old furniture and brightened up the otherwise dreary room*. Here the words *bright* and *sunlight* are separated by twelve words and one fullstop."[22]

Howarth (1994: 92) ofrece un ejemplo tomado de un periódico británico en el que existe una separación de veintiocho palabras entre los dos ítems que forman la colocación: "[...] *the impact that opening up Heathrow to more foreign carriers, including American and United Airlines, and the Goverment´s decisions to hand some of its Tokyo slots to Virgin Atlantic would have on BA´s profits* (Guardian: 13/11/91)."[23]

Mitchell (1971: 51-52), siguiendo en esta línea, explica que esta distancia es posible porque de lo que se trata es de la colocación de raíces. Él fue el primero en llamar a la colocación "regular association of roots". Así podemos tener la raíz *heav-* y la raíz *drink-*. A partir de ahí, la colocación puede tomar diversas formas en el texto: adjetivo + sustantivo agentivo: *heavy drinker*; verbo intransitivo + adverbio: *to drink heavily*; adjetivo + gerundio: *heavy drinking*, etc. Además se puede insertar material en medio de los dos ítems: *he is drinking pretty heavily*. Lo mismo ocurre con las raíces *educ-* y *system* o *party* y *polit-*: *an educational system* and *a system of education*; *political party*, *party politics*, *party politician* and *party political broadcast*.

Ya Halliday en un artículo de 1966 afirma:

> [...] *strong*, *strongly*, *strength* and *strengthened* can all be regarded as the same item; and *a strong argument*, *he argued strongly*, *the strength of his argument* and *his argument was strengthened* all as instances of one and the same syntagmatic relation. What is abstracted is an item *strong*, having the scatter *strong*, *strongly*, *strength*, *strengthened* [...] (*op. cit.*: 151)

Greenbaum (1974: 81) también apunta:

> [...] *turn on* consists of two words and the collocation of *light* is with *turn- on* rather than with the inflected form *turned on*". No obstante sigue diciendo: "Sometimes the collocation disregards word-class categories, as in the collocations *doggedly insists* and *dogged insistence*, but some collocations are more restricted: though we have both *desperately need* and *desperate need*, we have only *badly need* and not **bad need* [...].

Cowie y Howarth (1996: 81-82), por su parte, adoptan también la postura de estos estudiosos que estamos mencionando. Según apuntan estos autores, la colocación *implement + method* puede tener, por ejemplo, estas dos realizaciones en el texto: *implement the method*, *the implementation of the method*. "However,

[22] Obsérvese que en este caso concreto la colocación se hace posible a través de una unidad (*brighten*) que comparte su raíz con el adjetivo que característicamente acompaña a *sunlight*.
[23] Subrayado en el original.

they can be regarded as two out of several possible realizations of the one collocation 'implement' (verb root) + 'method' (noun root)". Afirman estos autores que una de las ventajas de esta aproximación a las colocaciones es que se puede considerar colocación a la combinación de dos o más ítems que aparezcan en un texto y que, a simple vista, no están relacionados. Otra ventaja es que si deseamos definir y clasificar las colocaciones como la dependencia de un elemento de otro, (es decir, un elemento atrae al otro) debemos considerarlas de una manera abstracta, sin tener en cuenta las diferentes formas morfosintácticas con que se puedan presentar en el texto. Como dice Fontenelle (1992: 222): "Collocation [...] is independent of word class or syntactic structure".

Por tanto, esta aproximación a la definición de colocación léxica ("asociación de raíces") da la clave para explicar por qué los ítems que conforman estas combinaciones pueden aparecer de diferentes maneras y a diferentes distancias.

Es muy interesante señalar que precisamente desde el punto de vista de las relaciones sintagmáticas, como se observa en los ejemplos dados, se pueden encontrar criterios para detectar colocaciones léxicas, como afirma Nuccorini (1990: 2): "[...] allowing or resisting morphological and syntactic changes such as inflection, insertion or deletion of certain elements (articles, pronouns, intensifiers, etc.), passivization, etc." (cf. 1.5.2.1).

Todas estas explicaciones vienen a poner de manifiesto que las colocaciones no son combinaciones completamente fijas, sino que esta característica de la fijación tiene que ser considerada dentro de una escala, es decir, habrá unas colocaciones más fijas que otras. Así la colocación *to take the chair* se usa sólo en singular, sin embargo admite pasivización: *the chair has been taken by John* o la inflexión *John took the chair*; la colocación *a confirmed bachelor*, dice Nuccorini (1990: 2), admite el plural: *they are confirmed bachelors* y la intensificación: *he is very much a confirmed bachelor*, pero no la pronominalización **that bachelor is a confirmed one* ni el uso predicativo **that bachelor is confirmed*. En la medida en que las colocaciones pueden presentar diferentes realizaciones en el texto y alterar las formas, que no los contenidos, se van situando en esa escala de fijación. Ésta es la visión que, a una escala mayor, propone Gläser (1988) para estudiar la fraseología en general: existe el llamado "bottom-up approach", es decir, de menos a más fijación, y el "top-down approach", de más a menos fijación. En el caso de las colocaciones, aquéllas que se pueden alterar muy poco estarían hacia un extremo de esa escala y las que puedan sufrir más cambios estarían hacia otro extremo.

1.2.2.7 Relaciones paradigmáticas

Otro aspecto a destacar es que las relaciones paradigmáticas ("in absentia"), frente a las sintagmáticas ("in praesentia"), también juegan un papel muy importante en muchas de las colocaciones léxicas, esto es, en aquéllas en las que se puede elegir entre más de un elemento. Por eso Cowie (1981: 227) sugiere ambos ejes (sintagmático y paradigmático) en los diccionarios combinatorios. Por

ejemplo, podemos tener relación paradigmática entre los "términos adyacentes" (nuestra traducción de la voz inglesa "collocate") de una colocación (*op. cit.*: 227):

catch
capture *somebody´s imagination*
seize
grip

O bien (*op. cit.*: 228):

catch
take *somebody´s fancy*
tickle

A este respecto, Cowie habla de "semantic relatedness of the collocates". Es decir, que todos esos ítems entre los cuales se puede elegir, puesto que están en una relación paradigmática, se relacionan semánticamente y tienen un significado afín.[24] Para ello se apoya en Arnold (1973: 143): "We are not only able to say that such substitutes exist, but fix their boundaries by stating the semantic properties of words that can be used for substitution, or even listing them".

Esta misma idea es compartida por Nuccorini (1988: 252): "Collocation restrictedness is based on paradigmatic relation and its main characteristic is the finiteness of the set(s) of possible collocates of an item, not only as far as their number is concerned, but also, and more relevantly, with regard to the semantic area to which possible collocates belong [...]".

Obsérvese que, además de en los "términos adyacentes", la relación paradigmática también puede existir entre diversas unidades léxicas, "núcleos" de la colocación, que comparten un mismo "término adyacente". Así ocurre en los siguientes ejemplos (Cowie, 1981: 227):

	idea
	notion
entertain the	*suggestion*
	proposal
	doubt
	suspicion

Allerton (1984: 27), por su parte, analiza algunos ejemplos tomados de Bäcklund (1981):

Adjective	(Noun)
blithering	*(idiot)*
clenched	*(fist/teeth)*
contagious	*(disease)*
diehard	*(conservative)*
gruff	*(voice)*

[24] Sin embargo, el mismo autor pone en duda las combinaciones ?*capture somebody´s fancy*, ?*tickle somebody´s imagination.*

paramount (importance)

Su conclusión es la siguiente: "With these adjectives a particular noun, or narrowly confined class of nouns, is strongly preferred. More than one noun is possible in most cases, but the alternatives are all within the same narrow semantic range."

En contra de la evidencia proporcionada por el penúltimo grupo de ejemplos, Halliday (1966: 150) no cree que las palabras sinónimas compartan las mismas colocaciones. Así, *strong* y *powerful*, que aparentemente son dos adjetivos sinónimos, tienen sentidos diferentes según el ítem con el que se combinen: *a strong/powerful argument*, *a *strong/powerful car* and *strong/*powerful tea*. Es el contexto el que marca la diferencia de significado del adjetivo *strong* en *strong argument* y *strong tea*. "[...] the paradigmatic relation of *strong* to *powerful* is not a constant but depends on the syntagmatic relation into which enters here with *argument*, *car* or *tea*".

1.2.2.8 Conclusión

Como conclusión de esta larga sección en la que hemos analizado las características propias de las colocaciones a través de términos claves, como "idiosincrasia", "convencionalidad", "naturaleza impredecible", "irracionalidad", etc., cabe apuntar que todos ellos ponen de manifiesto la dificultad que entraña el aprendizaje de las colocaciones y la importancia que su estudio tiene dentro del marco de la fraseología, pues sus características son tan heterogéneas que, aunque compartan algunas con el resto de las unidades fraseológicas (por ejemplo, modismos, proverbios, clichés, etc.), son todo un reto para la descripción lingüística.

Por tanto, todas las características de las colocaciones no deben ser un impedimento para su estudio sino, muy al contrario, un incentivo. Su conocimiento es vital para un buen dominio de la lengua, tanto en la producción fluida y precisa, como en la recepción y, por tanto, también es fundamental para una buena enseñanza de la lengua extranjera. Los profesores no deben explicarlas como excepciones; más bien deben reconocer, y hacer que se reconozca, su importancia y significación en la lengua.[25]

1.2.3. Estructura interna

Además de la definición de colocación léxica como "aparición conjunta arbitraria de dos (o más) ítems léxicos", otra de las constantes en la descripción de

[25] En este sentido Howarth (1994: 214) es claro: "For the great majority of experienced EFL teachers (native-speaker and non-native) on the MA course in Linguistics and ELT run at Leeds University, the concept of collocation is quite unfamiliar. However, once introduced to the phenomenon, they usually respond with instant recognition of its importance in language acquisition, since it seems to provide an explanation for some of their most deep-rooted confusions."

la colocación es el uso de los términos "base" y "collocatif", usados por Hausmann (1979: 189) para designar a cada uno de los miembros que conforman dicha combinación. Autores como Cowie (1986: 64), Cop (1988: 36), Corpas (1992: 180) o Howarth (1994: 216) adoptan esta terminología.

La base ("headword", "base") es la palabra clave, el núcleo de la colocación, el término que aparece como entrada en los diccionarios de colocaciones. Se caracteriza por ser autónoma, es decir, tiene significado propio y determina con qué palabras se puede combinar. Tanto en la producción (o codificación) como en la comprensión (o descodificación) se parte de la base. Por eso dice Benson (1989: 6): "When a person is writing a text and needs to formulate a collocation, he/she will think first of the base[...] an advanced learner of the language will normally know the base or can easily find it in a bilingual dictionary".

El "collocatif", que será traducido en este trabajo por "término adyacente", ("collocate", "collocator"), está determinado por la base y, por tanto, su significado depende de ésta. En palabras de Hausmann (1979: 191-192): "La base n´a pas besoin du collocatif pour être clairement définie. Il en va tout autrement pour le collocatif qui ne réalise pleinement son signifié qu´e combinaison avec une base [...]. La base complète la définition du collocatif, alors qui le collocatif se contente d´ajouter une qualité à une base en elle-même suffisamment définie". Por consiguiente, es posible aprender la base sin el término adyacente, pero el aprendizaje de éste último no es posible más que en colocación. La definición de los términos adyacentes es incompleta, según este autor, sin la dimensión sintagmática de las colocaciones; éste no es el caso de las bases.

Por ejemplo, el verbo *apologize* según el OALDOCE (1995[5]) significa "*to say one is sorry, especially for having done something wrong*". Sin embargo, su término adyacente *profusely* sólo tiene significado en combinación con su base, con el verbo; igual ocurre con *confirmed bachelor* o *inveterate smoker*, donde *bachelor* y *smoker* son las bases. Quizás donde mejor se observa este hecho es en las colocaciones formadas por un verbo delexicalizado, es decir, un verbo que actúa sin su significado léxico característico. Por ejemplo en *pay a visit*, el significado del término adyacente *pay* está determinado por su combinación con *visit*; lo mismo sucede con *llamar la atención* donde *atención* es la base y *llamar* el término adyacente.[26]

No obstante, no estamos afirmando que el término adyacente no tenga significado propio independientemente, es decir, sin estar combinado con la base. Así el verbo *return* tiene muchos significados, pero cuando se combina con el sustantivo (base) *verdict*, es éste el que le da su significado específico. Lo mismo ocurre con el verbo *to blow*, que significa "*to send out a current of air from the mouth*" (OALDOCE 1995[5]), pero al combinarse con *fuse* o *bulb* su significado es "*to melt or cause something melt with too strong an electric current*". Por ello hay que insistir en que las colocaciones no se pueden aprender por separado, sino como un "todo"; solamente así se conseguirá fluidez y precisión al hablar y escribir.

[26] Ejemplo tomado de Corpas (1992: 180).

Es importante señalar que en las colocaciones léxicas ambos ítems, es decir, la base y el término adyacente tienen significado léxico, lo cual no sucede con las llamadas colocaciones gramaticales, en las que un elemento tiene significado léxico, es decir, es un sustantivo, adjetivo, verbo o adverbio, y otro tiene significado gramatical (por ejemplo, la preposición, una oración introducida por *that*, infinitivo con *to*, gerundio, etc.). Así encontramos *by accident, at anchor, he took an oath that he would do his duty, a pleasure to do it, he kept talking*.[27] Estas colocaciones son menos problemáticas que las colocaciones léxicas porque los problemas de aceptación se reducen a problemas de gramaticalidad. Así, por ejemplo, existen ciertos verbos que van seguidos siempre de gerundio o de infinitivo y el hecho de no usar tal forma verbal conlleva un rechazo por el nativo desde el punto de vista de las reglas gramaticales. Pero, como ya se ha explicado, en las colocaciones léxicas no existen reglas que se puedan aprender de memoria para aplicarlas sin más; es el uso, e incluso el estilo, el que dicta lo que es correcto.

Por otra parte, por mucho vocabulario que los estudiantes sepan, si no saben qué términos adyacentes se combinan con qué bases, sólo conocen este vocabulario a medias. Como dicen Bahns y Eldaw (1993: 101), "learners´ knowledge of collocations lags far behind their knowledge of vocabulary in general". Así, y siguiendo con el mismo ejemplo de arriba, un estudiante puede conocer muchas cosas del verbo *apologize*, su significado, su pronunciación, la posibilidad de usar la forma *apologise*, su colocación gramatical (*to apologize to somebody for something*), etc., pero si no sabe la colocación léxica *to apologize profusely*, no sabrá usar el verbo correctamente cuando quiera enfatizarlo.

Lo que resta por saber ahora es qué ítems se consideran "bases" o núcleos. Para Hausmann (1979: 192) la base debe ser el sustantivo porque "la partie du discours que est le plus près du monde des choses et des êtres est sans conteste le substantif".

Howarth (1994: 216) también ofrece una taxonomía donde el sustantivo juega el papel más fundamental:

collocator	+	base
adjective	+	noun
verb	+	noun
preposition	+	noun
noun	+	noun
adverb	+	verb
adverb	+	adjective

Fontenelle (1994b: 44) cree que el sustantivo debe ser la unidad básica del diccionario especializado en colocaciones:

> The collocational dictionary should provide answers to questions such as 'What can be done to the noun X?' or 'Which adjectives can typically modify the noun X?' This means that the basic unit the collocational dictionary starts from is most often the noun in the case of verb-noun or adjective-noun collocations. A collocational dictionary should therefore be able to inform the user that the noun

[27] Ejemplos tomados de *The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations* (1997[2]: xvi-xxviii).

> *bachelor* can be used in conjunction with the adjective *confirmed* [...]. For encoding purposes, it then makes sense to put that collocation under the noun entry since a foreign student is most likely to wonder how he or she can express that someone is a bachelor to a 'high degree'.

La base, pues, suele ser el sustantivo, el verbo o el adjetivo, ya que cuando hablamos lo que tenemos más cerca son los seres (animados o inanimados), sus cualidades y las acciones que realizan. Ése es el vocabulario que los estudiantes no nativos empiezan a aprender y el que saben usar al codificar o descodificar, o pueden encontrar con facilidad en los diccionarios bilingües. A partir de ahí, podrán buscar los términos adyacentes en diccionarios especializados en colocaciones cuando tengan problemas, sobre todo de codificación. Por todas estas razones, este tipo de diccionario no tendría sentido si no presentara como entrada las bases. Dar como entrada los términos adyacentes sería un desacierto y no ayudaría a los estudiantes no nativos que tuvieran problemas de traducción, ni al nativo que buscara una colocación estilísticamente más elegante.

Parece entonces claro que las colocaciones léxicas, al estar compuestas por base más término adyacente, son combinaciones bipartitas, pero en lo que los distintos autores no parecen ponerse de acuerdo es en que sean bimembres, es decir, que la base esté compuesta por un ítem y el término adyacente por otro. Por una parte Cop (1988: 36) dice: "They need not necessarily be made up of two words". Por otra, Hausmann (1979: 190) habla de "la combinaison […] de deux mots". Jones y Sinclair (1974: 19) o Roos (1976: 66) apoyan a este último. Otros autores (Cowie 1978: 132; 1994: 3169; Sinclair 1991: 170) hablan de la combinación de dos o más ítems, pero la gran mayoría simplemente habla de la aparición conjunta de ítems léxicos (Backlünd 1976: 255; Alexander 1978: 176; Van Roey 1978: 155; Fontenelle 1992: 222; Clear 1993: 273; Cross 1993: 200; Smadja 1993: 143; Kjellmer 1994: xiv, etc.).

Quizás la clave es que en las colocaciones formadas por más de dos ítems léxicos, uno de ellos es un ítem gramatical, por ejemplo un artículo, como en *an academic degree*.

Algo distinto es la recurrencia de colocaciones, que Cop (1988: 36) llama "overlap". Es decir, dos colocaciones se combinan para formar una sola. Así en *to award an academic degree* hay dos colocaciones juntas, por un lado *to award a degree* y por otro *an academic degree*.

En cualquier caso, parece claro que en la mayoría de las colocaciones hay dos palabras léxicas (la base y el término adyacente) que aportan todo el significado a la combinación y, por tanto, se puede argüir que son combinaciones duales.

1.3 Concepciones teóricas y aproximaciones prácticas al tratamiento de las colocaciones

En esta sección presentaremos un conjunto amplio de enfoques teóricos del fenómeno de las colocaciones que contribuyen a completar su definición. Se trata de aproximaciones diversas que entienden este concepto desde ópticas diferentes y

que, en muchos casos, se concretan en la práctica mediante la elaboración de diccionarios de colocaciones del inglés.

1.3.1 Primeros estudios

Uno de los autores del *BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations* (1997[2]), Morton Benson (1985b: 191-194) hace en un artículo un recorrido cronológico por algunos trabajos dedicados al tratamiento de las colocaciones. Según este autor, en 1931 Albrecht Reum publicó en Alemania *Dictionary of English Style*, reimpreso en 1955.

> It is basically a combinatory dictionary that translates many phrases into German. Reum´s Dictionary contains useful material; by now, of course, it is completely outdated […]. In many places the English is awkward and/or incorrect […]. The other major defect is its lack of a system for presenting material. Many key collocations are omitted. Thus, in the following noun entries, the most important verb + noun lexical collocations are not given: alert (to call an ~); […] oath (to administer an ~); plea (to enter a ~); […] (*op. cit.*: 191).

Por otra parte, tenemos noticia de una compilación realizada en el año 1933 por el Institute for Research in English Teaching (IRET). Dicha compilación no pretendía ser un diccionario:

> This *Second Interim Report on English Collocations* is not intended to be used by the foreign student of English [...]. In its present form, it is not a companion to the dictionary [...]. It is intended as a series of lists, coordinated and classified on an organized basis, of representative examples of those comings-together of words that constitute one of the difficulties that confront the learner of English as a foreign language. It is intended for the use and guidance of those engaged in the task of collecting and selecting the commonest or most frequently-occurring, or the most useful, units of English vocabulary [...]. It may afford some help to the compiler of some new dictionary. It may intend to demonstrate how very complicated is even the approach to the problem of vocabulary selection [...]. In short, the present Report has been composed by technicians for technicians. (IRET 1933: 10-11).

Al principio de este trabajo se dice que se trata de 3879 colocaciones, de las que 1350 están a caballo entre nombres compuestos y colocaciones. Lo cierto es que se incluyen muchas colocaciones gramaticales, muchas combinaciones predecibles (esto es, libres), muchos verbos frasales, muchas frases hechas, etc., y muy pocas colocaciones léxicas. Sin embargo, estos primeros esfuerzos son muy meritorios.

Según Benson (1985b: 192), en 1947 J.I. Rodale publicó la obra *Word Finder*, con el objetivo de ser útil a los hablantes nativos y en especial a los escritores. Dice de ella:

> Many of the proposed adjective + noun combinations seem far-fetched and unacceptable […]. The entry for student informs us that one can say deep student, formal student, docile student […]. The entry completely omits real collocations such as exchange student, full-time student, graduate student […]. *Word Finder* may be of some value to writers as a supplement to a thesaurus. It is not a combinatory dictionary.

Por otro lado, en 1963 Sun Jai Kim publica *A Study of Concurrent Collocations of Noun, Adjective, Adverb plus Preposition/adverb in Contemporary English*, en el que se recogen 3321 ejemplos de inglés tomados de 17 novelas; son todos ejemplos de colocaciones gramaticales con 26 ítems que se repiten: *about*, *against*, *along*, *as*, *at*, *away*, *between*, *but*, *by*, *down*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *over*, *to*, *toward*(*s*), *up*, *upon*, *while*, *why*, *with*.

Este autor se muestra muy sensibilizado con la necesidad de investigación en este campo de análisis y menciona el primer diccionario de colocaciones del que él tiene noticia. Se trata de *Kenkyusha´s Dictionary of English Collocations*, cuyo autor es S. Katsumata, publicado en Tokyo en 1938. Solamente dice que tiene una amplia gama de ejemplos, pero no ofrece ningunos detalles específicos sobre su contenido. Benson (1985b:192-193), que maneja una edición posterior, de 1958, con el título *Kenkyusha´s New Dictionary of English Collocations* dice que este diccionario adolece de tres defectos:

> 1. It is too large. It is cluttered with many unneeded, random combinations. An enormous number of free combinations are included. Constructions are often repeated with insignificant changes […].
> 2. It is by now outdated.
> 3. The most serious defect is that it includes an excessive number of phrases that do not represent correct, acceptable, normal English. A few examples are: I was *affrighted* at the sight; make an *answer* to a question; the cat *approaches* to the tiger; He was a Marxist for *argument* […].

Benson (1985b:193) también se refiere a *The Dictionary of English Words in Context* publicado en 1979 por Wolf Friederich en colaboración con John Canavan: "It contains useful material. Unfortunately, [...] is marred by awkward English". A esta obra nos referiremos con más detenimiento posteriormente.

1.3.2 Aproximación estadística: Sinclair

Durante dos o tres décadas los datos intuitivos se consideraron los más fiables en la investigación lingüística y los estudios, por consiguiente, se apoyaban en análisis cualitativos. Sin embargo, esta orientación puede originar juicios subjetivos que solamente pueden ser evaluados contando con las intuiciones de otros hablantes nativos, dando lugar a resultados insatisfactorios en algunas ocasiones.

Por ello, actualmente uno de los enfoques más recientes en el estudio de las colocaciones léxicas es el estadístico, dado el auge de los corpus informatizados que, por sus características, son fuentes de datos inestimables para la investigación

lingüística empírica. Gracias a ellos es posible obtener de forma inmediata ejemplos genuinos de textos y situaciones comunicativas que facilitan y aceleran muchísimo la labor de investigación. Buen ejemplo de este enfoque es el diccionario de colocaciones de Kjellmer (1994) basado en el corpus *Brown*, que consta aproximadamente de 1 millón de palabras de inglés americano, o la obra electrónica *Collins Cobuild English Collocations on CD-ROM* (1995) basado en el *Bank of English*, uno de los corpus mayores del mundo de este tipo (en Enero de 2002 contaba con 450 millones de palabras).[28]

Roos (1976: 67) señala que una de las principales ventajas de este enfoque es que constata las preferencias y tendencias colocacionales de acuerdo con el uso y muestra el entorno colocacional de las unidades léxicas. Es decir, el análisis estadístico muestra lo usual, las preferencias que hacen que unos ítems sean más probables que otros, en una palabra, muestra lo frecuente.

La mayor parte de la investigación en esta área se ha desarrollado en la universidad de Birmingham por Sinclair y sus colaboradores (Sinclair 1966, 1987, 1991, Jones y Sinclair 1974, Clear 1993) y su principal característica es el énfasis en los términos "probabilidad" y "frecuencia".[29]

Antes de comenzar a analizar las características de esta aproximación es conveniente aclarar algunos aspectos de terminología. En primer lugar, Sinclair (1966: 415, 1991: 115) y Jones y Sinclair (1974: 16) hablan de "node" y "collocate", pero "node" no equivale a "base" y "collocate" no se identifica necesariamente con "término adyacente", porque "node" se usa "to refer to an item whose collocations we are studying" (Sinclair 1966: 415). Por ello, Jones y Sinclair (1974: 16) afirman: "Essentially, there is no difference in status between node and collocate; if word A is a node and word B one of its collocates, when word B is studied as a node, word A will be one of its collocates". Por ejemplo, en *rain heavily*, cuando se estudia *rain* como "node", *heavily* será "collocate" y viceversa. Y Sinclair (1991: 115) afirma: "Each successive word in a text is thus both node and collocate, though never at the same time". De este modo distingue "downward collocation" y "upward collocation":

> When *a* is node and *b* is collocate, I shall call this *downward collocation* - collocation of *a* with a less frequent word (*b*). When *b* is node and *a* is collocate, I shall call this *upward collocation* [...]. There appears to be a systematic difference between upward and downward collocation. Upward collocation, of course, is the weaker pattern in statistical terms, and the words tend to be elements of

[28] Información obtenida en la página web de este corpus: http://titania.cobuild.collins.co.uk (16 Julio 2002).

[29] Clear (1993: 274) expone tres razones principales para justificar el uso de los corpus informatizados en los estudios lexicográficos: "The use of authentic corpus material as the basis for lexicography I regard as a vital first step in making the practice of dictionary-making more rigorous, comprehensive and useful [...] very large amount of corpus data will eventually be required in order to furnish evidence of the full range and distribution of linguistic forms and meanings. The quantity of data which can and should be gathered necessitates the use of mechanical aids [...] the mechanical aid of the computer does not merely allow the lexicographer or linguist to carry out analyses more quickly and easily, but opens up an approach to linguistics which is *qualitatively* different and will lead to developments in linguistics which simply could not happen without electronic processing aids."

> grammatical frames, or superordinates. Downward collocation by contrast gives us a semantic analysis of a word. (*op. cit.*: 115-116).

Otro término usado en esta aproximación es "span", definido por Sinclair (1966: 415) como sigue: "The number of lexical items on each side of a node that we consider relevant to that node".

Relacionado con este término está "collocational pattern": "The collocational pattern of an item consists of a list of all words appearing significantly often in its environment." (Jones y Sinclair 1974: 34-36).

Van Roey (1978:156) utiliza la palabra "range" para describir el mismo fenómeno y propone ejemplos como los siguientes: el "entorno" de *winter* comprende palabras como *freeze, cold, ice, snow,* etc.; el de *summer* incluirá *hot, sun, sunshine, holidays,* etc.

Otro término comúnmente empleado es "lexical set" (Gregory 1975, cap. 4; Van Roey 1978), formado por todas aquellas unidades léxicas que tienen en común un número importante de colocaciones. Por ejemplo, *chair, seat* and *settee* constituyen un "conjunto" porque las tres se combinan con *comfortable, sit,* etc. Van Roey hace una distinción entre "set" y "lexical field", y, aunque reconoce que puede haber coincidencias, "fields and sets are the results of two fundamentally different approaches, one conceptual, extralinguistic, the other purely linguistic" (*op. cit.*: 156).

Todas estas definiciones están hechas basándose en la frecuencia de aparición de los ítems, piedra angular en el enfoque estadístico, como se verá a continuación. Por ello es normal que las palabras *snow* y *winter* o *chair* y *sit* aparezcan juntas, porque sus significados están relacionados desde el punto de vista semántico. Son casos de lo que Vanallemeersch (1994: 39) denomina "conceptual collocations", es decir, "pairs of words not being true collocations, but frequently appearing together because of their related meanings (e.g. bomb-soldier)". Smadja (1993:150) confirma que estas apariciones conjuntas se deben a causas semánticas: las palabras se emplean en el mismo contexto porque tienen significados relacionados, pero no constituyen una colocación.

Una vez aclarados estos conceptos, es necesario buscar el origen teórico de este enfoque. Según Howarth (1994: 35) y Clear (1993: 271), la definición de colocación hecha por Firth (1957) a menudo es citada para apoyar la aproximación estadística. Firth (1957: 196) afirma:

> Meaning by collocation is an abstraction at the syntagmatic level and is not directly concerned with the conceptual or idea approach to the meaning of words. One of the meanings of *night* is its collocability with *dark*, and of *dark*, of course, collocation with *night*. This kind of mutuality may be paralleled in most languages.

Explica Howarth (*op. cit.*) que esta definición permite describir las colocaciones como un fenómeno en el que la aparición conjunta de unidades es recíproca, además de ser una cuestión de probabilidad y frecuencia. Ello, según Howarth, ha dado lugar a la aparición de una corriente en lexicología que intenta describir las colocaciones por medio de análisis computacionales estadísticos de grandes corpus de texto.

También Halliday, ya en 1961, se constituye en precursor de los recientes análisis estadísticos, al enfatizar el concepto de probabilidad:

> Collocation is the syntagmatic association of lexical items, quantificable, textually, as the probability that there will occur, at *n* removes (a distance of n lexical items) from an item *x*, the items a, b, c ... Any given item thus enters into a range of collocation, the items with which it is collocated being ranged from more to less probable. (Halliday 1961: 276).

Un análisis detallado de la definición puede esclarecer esta concepción del término colocación léxica, ya que las diversas definiciones de los autores que apoyan el enfoque estadístico son a veces vagas e imprecisas. Así, por ejemplo, Jones y Sinclair (1974:19) dicen: "Collocation is the co-occurrence of two items in a text within a specified environment" y Clear (1993: 273) la define así: "The mere recurrent co-occurrence in text of word-forms", aunque puntualiza diciendo: "stereotyping is the tendency of collocations to develop a life of their own as identifiable pieces of a native speaker´s lexical hoard".

La primera pregunta que surge, pues, a la luz de la definición de colocación hecha por Halliday, es si sería posible contar todas las colocaciones que hay, o, lo que es lo mismo, si las colocaciones son cuantificables. La respuesta a esta pregunta resulta difícil, sobre todo si tenemos en cuenta el carácter mutable de las colocaciones (Alexander 1989:18), es decir, si consideramos la influencia de la diacronía y las diferencias generacionales en la lengua.

Hausmann (1979:190-191) parece bastante escéptico a este respecto: "En définissant la collocation comme la combinaison probable (Halliday) ou usuelle (Bally) de deux mots, les deux objections restent valables. a) Comment distinguer ce qui est probable ou usuel de ce qui ne l´est pas? [...] b) Le nombre des combinaisons probables ou usuelles est toujours très élevé".

Por tanto, la concepción de colocación juega un papel primordial para responder a esta disyuntiva. Por poner un ejemplo, según Kjellmer (1994: xix) una condición fundamental que deben cumplir dos ítems para ser considerados colocación es que aparezcan siempre de forma idéntica: "For example, SET [X] IN MOTION, HAVE [X] IN MIND would not ordinarily be included as collocations in the material unless X recurs in the phrase". Él mismo reconoce que su criterio no es del todo fiable.[30]

En cambio, para Jones y Sinclair (1974: 33) o Clear (1993: 277) las colocaciones tienen que aparecer (no necesariamente de forma idéntica, sino que pueden presentar inserciones, cambios morfosintácticos, etc.) al menos tres veces para ser incluidas como tales, con lo cual la frecuencia también es una característica definitoria.[31] A este respecto señala Bolinger (1975[2]: 416):

[30] "It therefore frequently happens that what one feels ought to qualify as a collocation will not be included in the inventory, either because the sequence of elements of the potential collocation is broken by varying intervening elements, or because the collocational elements themselves are variable and do not happen to recur in the same form in the corpus." (Kjellmer, 1982: 32).

[31] En el proyecto que realizan Jones y Sinclair el corpus que se examina consta de 135.000 palabras grabadas de conversaciones espontáneas y aproximadamente 12.000 de inglés escrito sobre temas científicos. Por otra parte, Clear utiliza un corpus de veinticinco millones de palabras: "This corpus of 25 million words formed part of the Oxford Pilot Corpus, compiled for

"Collocation represents what we are used to [...]. We may reject a perfectly well formed expression if it is very low in its frequency; we readily say, *all day*, *all week*, *all year*, but *all hour* seems wrong and is apt to be replaced by *the whole hour*".

El tamaño del corpus que se maneje y el tipo de textos (científicos, literarios, económicos, etc.) son factores que también influyen en las colocaciones que aparecen.[32] Por tanto, nunca se puede estar seguro de todas las colocaciones que existen. Como apunta Clear (1993: 277), nunca podemos tener la certeza de que una sola aparición de una combinación de palabras en un corpus debería ser descartada o, por el contrario, ser considerada relevante y prototípica de otras muchas que podrían haber aparecido, dadas las limitaciones de los corpus si se comparan con la totalidad de la lengua.

El segundo término interesante desde el punto de vista de la estadística usado por Halliday es "probability", que está ligado de manera fundamental en este enfoque a "frequency". En palabras de Korosadowicz-Struzynska (1980: 113):

> Word collocation implies that having thought or said A to express a certain meaning, you also have to say B or C - you have committed yourself to say either one (or probably one out of several possibilities available, say B, C, D, or E); you must not, however, say K, L, or M because, according to the linguistic practices of the community whose language you are learning, they are not compatible with A.

Así en su ejemplo:

A speech can be	*given*	B
A	*made*	C
	delivered	D
	read	E
but it cannot be	**enunciated*	F
	**expressed*	G
	**pronounced*	H

A + B, C, D, o E es probable que aparezca pero A + F, G, H no lo es, como se ha comentado, por la arbitrariedad e idiosincrasia de la lengua, no por falta de gramaticalidad.

Sinclair (1966: 417) lo explica de forma similar: "The formal meaning from an item A is that it has a strong tendency to occur nearby items B, C, D, less strong with them E, F, slight with G, H, I, and none at all with any other item". Dada la dimensión paradigmática de las colocaciones, como se puede apreciar en el ejemplo de arriba, unas posibilidades son más comunes, usuales y, por consiguiente, probables que otras. Desde esta perspectiva tiene sentido la

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lexicographic purposes by the Oxford University Press. During 1989-91, this corpus was growing to form a pilot for the British National Corpus [...]."

[32] Por eso Mackin (1978: 150), refiriéndose al estudiante no nativo, dice: "He could not possibly hope to learn the tens of thousands of such collocations". A lo más que se puede aspirar es a una selección de las colocaciones más usadas y, por tanto, más representativas del total. De no ser así habría que hacer un diccionario de colocaciones para cada tipo de lenguaje (económico, científico, literario, etc.).

distinción que hace Sinclair (1966: 418) entre "casual collocation" y "significant collocation". Las primeras no son frecuentes, las segundas reflejan la frecuencia.

El término "significant collocation" es muy importante para la aproximación estadística. Jones y Sinclair (1974: 19) lo definen así: "Significant collocation is regular collocation between items, such that they co-occur more often than their respective frequencies and the length of text in which they appear would predict".

Para Fontenelle (1992: 226) esta noción también es importante en el análisis de los corpus, porque refleja las términos adyacentes más típicos.

Van Roey (1978: 158), no obstante, apunta que si basamos el concepto de colocación en la frecuencia de aparición y, por tanto, la noción de significancia en una alta frecuencia, podemos tener percepciones erróneas en algunos casos concretos. Como ejemplo propone *barking dog*, una colocación que él explica como resultado del significado conceptual de sus elementos y cuyo alto grado de frecuencia se debe, dice Van-Roey, al simple hecho de que sólo los perros ladran. Ello cuestionaría su pretendida relevancia o significancia.

En esta misma línea, Kozlowska (1991: 14) en su diccionario se pregunta refiriéndose a las colocaciones que se deberían o no incluir en un repertorio: ¿las más frecuentes, aunque sean muy conocidas, o las poco frecuentes, pero muy expresivas? Y dice: "[...] it may be that the high frequency of a word, or collocation, is not always the same as high value. Possibly a rare collocation is more valuable than a common one."

Howarth (1994: 93), por su parte, tampoco parece estar de acuerdo con la noción de significancia.[33] Para este autor la significancia tiene que ver con las características inherentes de las colocaciones léxicas y no con la aparición frecuente: "A significant collocation is one that possesses certain identifiable formal properties (such as restricted combinability), which result in its being only semi-analysed or completely unanalysed by language users" (*op. cit.*: 93).

En otro artículo reciente Howarth (1998: 2) es rotundo:

> The mental lexicon clearly holds more abstract entities than are identified by computational searches, and neither native speakers nor learners produce word combinations on the basis of their frequency and probability of co-occurrence. Furthermore, a notion of significance based solely on frequency risks giving unwarranted emphasis to completely transparent collocations such as *have children*, which may occur frequently as a result of the subject matter of certain texts but are quite unproblematic for processing.

De este modo, si la colocación significativa se basa exclusivamente en la mera frecuencia de aparición, habrá pares de ítems que aparezcan muy frecuentemente pero que no sean colocaciones, por no presentar las características de idiosincrasia, arbitrariedad, convencionalidad, institucionalización, etc. que les

[33] "This approach is highly dependent on large bodies of texts, since many individual co-occurrences will be infrequent: the larger the corpus of language, the stronger the claims that can be made, and the clearer the distinction will become between significant and 'casual' collocation [...]; what is a significant collocation observed frequently in one corpus does not instantly become insignificant by appearing only once or fewer times than probability would predict in another." (*op.cit.*: 93).

son propias. Así Jones y Sinclair (1974: 36) reconocen que a veces la etiqueta de colocación significativa puede ser asignada de forma fortuita y, por tanto, inmerecida: "The significant collocation between the node *little* and the word *fill* is not part of any larger pattern, grammatical or lexical, and it may well be suspected of being quite fortuitous. In fact an examination of the concordance shows that the significance of the collocation is due to the accident of repetition of a phrase". [34]

Por el contrario, el hecho de que una combinación dada aparezca una sola vez en un corpus no significa que no sea colocación, porque puede cumplir todos los requisitos necesarios excepto la frecuencia, característica fundamental sólo para este enfoque estadístico.

1.3.2.1 Diccionario electrónico *Collins Cobuild English Collocations on CD-ROM* (1995)

Para ilustrar los inconvenientes del enfoque estadístico podemos examinar ahora el tipo de información que ofrece este diccionario, basado exclusivamente en la frecuencia y sin la intervención del juicio humano ni la intuición, según se explica en el manual de instrucciones:

> The list of node words was selected by computer on the basis of frequency and distribution in the Bank of English, and includes the words which are found frequently in the corpus [...]. The computer calculated the frequencies with which words appear together in the corpus and then applied some sophisticated statistical measures to identify those word combinations which are most significant. Most of the decisions about what to put in and what to leave out have been made computationally, and not by a human being [...]. The actual selection of examples was made at random by computer [...] (*op. cit.*: 4-5).

Este modo de proceder, radicalmente mecánico y matemático, contrasta poderosamente con el acercamiento mentalista propugnado por Howarth expuesto anteriormente en su cita.

La técnica descriptiva empleada es la siguiente. Este diccionario lista un total de veinte "términos adyacentes" ("collocates") junto a cada "palabra nuclear" ("node") y ofrece cifras estadísticas tanto de ésta como de aquéllos. El total de palabras nucleares que conforman el denominado "core vocabulary of English" es de 10.000. Lógicamente, de acuerdo con la aproximación ya explicada, los términos adyacentes seleccionados son tales de acuerdo con los datos estadísticos. Por otra parte, se ofrecen veinte ejemplos ilustrativos de texto real por cada uno de los términos adyacentes. Examinemos a continuación todos los "términos adyacentes" del sustantivo *emphasis* tal y como aparece en el CD-ROM y veamos como ejemplos ilustrativos los dos primeros de los veinte ejemplos que se ofrecen en pantalla para cada "término adyacente".

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[34] "Concordance is an index of the words in a text. The concordance is at the centre of corpus linguistics, because it gives access to many important language patterns in texts." (Sinclair 1991: 170).

Node	Freq.
emphasis	6008
collocates	
more	370
placed	295
much	249
put	228
greater	195
special	173
place	151
new	142
upon	121
too	119
putting	118
here	117
change	114
great	112
shift	107
particular	106
strong	103
added	100
rather	99
less	89

1a. urn to a more environment-friendly **emphasis**. Goodbye agribiz, hallo again farmi[35]
1b. ions in three other countries. The **emphasis** is much more on what we can learn f

2a. looser skirmish screens, with the **emphasis** being placed on firepower rather th
2b. s go on too long and that too much **emphasis** is placed on--on small states like

3a. t. John Major will instead put the **emphasis** as much on the continued need to cu
3b. ated by the army. The much greater **emphasis** given to land operations meant, for

4a. , mind flashing back. What a heavy **emphasis** he must have put on an act that Ste
4b. -wingers who want to put a greater **emphasis** on Christianity. The Government ha

5a. the horizon and give them greater **emphasis** by making the run diagonally across
5b. ion that would result in a greater **emphasis** of what he calls `'decency.'" The m

6a. h idiosyncrasies are given special **emphasis** in the exhibition. Instead of plann
6b. age, sex, and social class.Special **emphasis** is given to an analysis of South Wa

7a. in Indian and Japanese societies, **emphasis** is place [sic] on obedience and being par
7b. history and studies to place extra **emphasis** on French art, cinema and/or music

[35] El uso de negrita y subrayado es nuestro.

8a. like further proof of Allied's new **emphasis**. Wines and spirits, including big-
8b. erlying concern for the needy, his **emphasis** is on a new economic policy that wi

9a. , followed the Cambrai model # the **emphasis** being upon predicted firing and mas
9b. c training. Even here, the primary **emphasis** fell upon practical as opposed to t

10a. ute, that `Mr Hobson laid too much **emphasis** (especially in his later books) on
10b. ated the left for putting too much **emphasis** for the cause of crime on social co

11a. ated the left for putting too much **emphasis** for the cause of crime on social co
11b. hing. `She congratulated me on the **emphasis** I am putting on the basics. She sai

12a.of God" or `of the Lord - Here the **emphasis** falls upon the matter of the uttera
12b. c training. Even here, the primary **emphasis** fell upon practical as opposed to t

13a. nt. Some had hoped for a change of **emphasis**. Although the `war on drugs" was
13b. go to war. They see the change in **emphasis** as providing a means for the Americ

14a. urgery or heart attacks, but great **emphasis** is put on partners who may be in eq
14b. emselves felt everywhere and great **emphasis** is placed on mechanical drill, the

15a. e of it out, that's all. Shift the **emphasis** a bit. There's no point in begging
15b. tional laboratories to shift their **emphasis** away from defence and towards a bee

16a. tatements indicate that particular **emphasis** is apparently being placed on revie
16b. the Word of Beginnings. Particular **emphasis** is given to primal music in this st

17a. literature, to understand strong **emphasis** to comprehend, nineteenth-century
17b. f general insect biology. A strong **emphasis** is placed on practical work and the

18a. e than what you put in.1 (I 4/12) (**emphasis** added)Metaphors represent ways of t
18b. s rendered.Baran, 1957, pp. 18-19; **emphasis** added) Colin Clark's definition of

19a. h the Clerico-Fascists.Rather, the **emphasis** has been on the `acceptable face" o
19b. ittle, with relatively rather more **emphasis** now being given to submarines and t

20a. `nice man". We therefore switched **emphasis**, attacking less and being more posi
20b. ter emphasis on the social or less **emphasis** - It can mean a greater role for th

Como puede observarse, al estar basado este diccionario solamente en la frecuencia, muchos de estos supuestos "términos adyacentes" no son tales; por ejemplo, *more*, *much*, *new*, *too*, *here*, *rather*, *less*, que aparecen repetidamente en el corpus. Desde la perspectiva de la definición de "colocación" expuesta en este trabajo (sección 1.2.2), es patente que no forman colocaciones con *emphasis* porque no constituyen una combinación idiosincrásica que plantee problemas de codificación. Además, en muchos casos esos llamados términos adyacentes no tienen nada que ver con el nodo o núcleo sino que se refieren a otra palabra y aparecen en la lista de términos adyacentes de forma casual y debido

exclusivamente a la recogida automática de estas combinaciones. Tal es el caso de *more* en el ejemplo 1a, que no va con *emphasis* sino con el adjetivo *environment-friendly*. Igual ocurre con los ejemplos 3a y 3b de *much*, que tampoco forman colocación y con los ejemplos 19a y b. El ejemplo 8 de *new* es muy llamativo y da fe de los errores que pueden cometerse si se opta por la compilación automática de corpus de colocaciones, sin ninguna intervención del juicio humano. Encontramos en el ejemplo 8a *new emphasis* que puede ser aceptable, excepto por el hecho de que este adjetivo puede combinarse prácticamente con todos los sustantivos y la combinación no tiene las características propias de las colocaciones de adjetivo más sustantivo (por ejemplo *heavy rain*, que es imprevisible y que puede ocasionar dificultades en la codificación y descodificación). El problema lo plantea el ejemplo 8b, en el que *new* no aparece con *emphasis* sino con *economic policy*. La pregunta que surge, pues, es por qué aparece como ejemplo de colocación con *emphasis*, en todo caso debería aparecer como término adyacente de *policy*. Otro caso similar es 20a, en el que *less* aparece a la derecha de *emphasis*, sin nada que ver con esa palabra. La respuesta es que es una aparición fortuita debido a la manera automática de recoger ejemplos, sin análisis alguno.

En cuanto al resto de ejemplos, es difícil, en algunos casos, decidir si nos encontramos ante colocaciones que cumplan todos los requisitos de idiosincrasia y arbitrariedad, sobre todo con los adjetivos. *Particular* y *special* no parecen ser especialmente difíciles de codificar. Otros como *great* o *strong* quizás sí puedan serlo, en el sentido de que *great* contrasta con *big* y *strong* con *heavy*. Curiosamente, obsérvese el ejemplo 4a, en el que ilustrando la colocación *put emphasis*, encontramos el adjetivo *heavy* modificando a *emphasis*. Esto puede ocurrir en estas compilaciones automáticas: aparecen colocaciones con todas las características propias de idiosincrasia y arbitrariedad al ilustrar otras que en algunos casos puede que hasta no sean colocaciones auténticas. Lo que sucede es que no las incluyen en la lista de términos adyacentes porque no son frecuentes. Otro ejemplo similar es *laid*, en 10a, o *is* en 1b, tampoco listados a pesar de ser auténticas colocaciones.

Lo más llamativo, por tanto, es el procedimiento de recogida de información automático, no analítico, que da lugar a la inclusión de ítems como *here* o *too* al tener como criterio fundamental la frecuencia. Además, debido a la falta de intervención humana puede haber errores gramaticales como en el ejemplo 7a, en el que encontramos *place* en lugar de *placed*. Se presenta como colocación simplemente porque coincide en la forma (aquí errónea) con 7b. Los autores de este diccionario no se hacen responsables tampoco de esto: "Sometimes there are mistakes, misprints, and peculiar usages. [...] It is a feature of corpus work that you see the language exactly as it is, with no editing, cleaning up or additions" (*op. cit.*: 5), es decir, que parecen ver esa falta de intervención como positiva.

Como consecuencia de lo anterior y coincidiendo con la aproximación de Kjellmer, que veremos más adelante, otra característica que presenta este diccionario es la falta de lematización,[36] es decir, encontramos las formas *put*,

[36] "Lemmatization is the process of gathering word-forms and arranging into lemmas or lemmata. So the word-forms *give*, *gives*, *gave*, *given*, *giving*, and probably *to give*, will be conventionally lemmatized into the lemma *give*. Any occurrence of any of the six forms will be regarded as an occurrence of the lemma [...]." (Sinclair 1991: 173-174).

putting, *great*, *greater*, todas como términos adyacentes de *emphasis*. La utilidad didáctica de esta práctica se nos antoja escasa. Sin embargo, Clear (1993: 277) justifica este hecho:

> The list of significant collocates for the node *interest* might include *lose, lost* and *losing*, each treated separately with its own frequency of co-occurrence and significance value [...] Some collocations are restricted to particular inflected forms (for example *vested interest*, *crying shame*, *bodes ill*), and the lemmatisation process would hide the collocation.

En nuestra opinión, el criterio defendido por Clear (es decir, la no lematización), en tanto que técnica de búsqueda de las colocaciones, puede resultar útil en algunos casos, pero ello, creemos, no justifica presentar bajo la palabra nuclear variantes morfológicas del mismo término adyacente. No obstante, colocaciones del tipo *vested interest* son muy interesantes por la forma del término adyacente. Otra área de interés podría ser estudiar si todas las formas verbales de un verbo dado, es decir, formas personales y no personales, tienen las mismas colocaciones.

En conjunto, creemos que los ejemplos listados hablan por sí solos y demuestran que este método, si no va acompañado de un análisis manual, no es válido para extraer colocaciones de un corpus. Como apunta Stubbs (1995: 388) "[…] no procedures can ever be entirely automatic". Por tanto, consideramos que el título de este CD-ROM es inmerecido, ya que una gran parte de las colocaciones que aparecen en la pantalla no responden a ninguna de las características propias de las verdaderas colocaciones, sino a asociaciones libres de palabras, sin trabas colocacionales.

Para paliar los obstáculos que crea el hecho de basarse sólo en la frecuencia, es decir, extrayendo del corpus pares de palabras frecuentes que no son colocaciones, Clear (1993: 275 y ss.) propone aplicar dos medidas estadísticas para descubrir la importancia de las colocaciones obtenidas de las concordancias, de manera que después se analicen solamente las colocaciones que él llama "interesting"; según este autor, éstas son las que tienen "alta efectividad" ("high recall"),[37] y "alta precisión" ("high precision"), es decir, se recuperan del corpus solamente los pares que son de interés para el lexicógrafo, evitando pares frecuentes que no son colocaciones y, por consiguiente, no interesan a la labor lexicográfica: "Precision is the measure of success of the system in retrieving *only* the items of interest to the user [...] Recall is a measure of the system´s ability to find all the interesting items out of the information base." (Clear 1993: 275).

Las dos técnicas, explicadas y presentadas por Church y Hanks (1990), son descritas por Clear (1993) de una manera muy sencilla.

La primera de ellas es "Mutual Information" (MI): "It measures the amount of information that the observation of one word yields about the likely occurrence of the other". (Clear 1993: 278). Su ejemplo es seguramente más claro: si en un corpus de diez millones de palabras observamos que la palabra *kin* aparece diez veces y la palabra *kith* cinco y en todas ellas *kin* sigue a *kith*, la aparición de *kith* da

[37] Hemos optado por la palabra "efectividad" como traducción del término inglés atendiendo a la definición de "recall" propuesta por Smadja (1993: 166-167): véase sección 1.3.2.2.

información sobre la probabilidad de encontrar *kin* y viceversa. "MI calculates the probability of the two words co-occurring if they were independent [...] and compares this value with the observed frequency of their co-occurrence". Si la diferencia entre los dos valores es pequeña no se puede decir que la aparición conjunta de las dos palabras sea significativa.[38]

La otra es "T-score":

> T-score is measuring not the strength of association between two items, but the confidence with which we can claim that there is some association [...] In general, the collocates highlighted by the t-score statistic will be frequently recurring items (often grammatical words [...]) along with those fully lexical words which are clearly associated with the node word. (Clear 1993: 281).

Howarth (1994: 94-95) pone en duda la plena confianza en la estadística y los corpus en el estudio de las colocaciones, puesto que no cree posible la existencia de un corpus, por extenso que éste sea, que pueda recoger de manera total y completa el conocimiento y la experiencia léxica de una comunidad lingüística. Para él la intuición juega también un papel fundamental y es ella la que explica por qué el nativo sabe que dos ítems forman una colocación incluso sin aparecer en ningún corpus. El caso contrario también es posible, es decir, dos ítems que aparecen muy frecuentemente en un corpus pueden ser rechazados como colocación léxica por una reacción intuitiva. En definitiva, no se puede prescindir en ningún caso del juicio humano (Howarth 1998: 4).

En cualquier caso, la mejor actitud consiste en beneficiarse de las ventajas de ambos, la intuición y los corpus: "To have absolute faith in either is limiting. The most productive course is to begin with no pre-determined philosophy and to employ data from both sources co-operatively." (Howarth 1994: 95).

[38] "The problem with the MI calculation is that the measurement of the strength of association has to be made on the basis of the evidence of the corpus, but we cannot be sure whether a collocation which has been observed only a few times in the corpus is really reliable as a guide to co-occurrence patterns [...] For this reason, collocates having a frequency of co-occurrence of less than 3 are discarded from the MI calculations." (Clear 1993: 280).

1.3.2.2 Técnicas de identificación de colocaciones mediante recursos informáticos

Dentro del enfoque estadístico cabe incluir diversas técnicas informáticas de identificación de colocaciones. Smadja (1993) propone una serie de procedimientos basados en métodos estadísticos para extraer e identificar colocaciones de corpus de grandes dimensiones. Este conjunto de técnicas se ha mejorado dando como resultado el programa "Xtract": "Xtract consists of a set of tools to locate words in context and make statistical observation to identify collocations" (Smadja 1993:150).

Este programa está basado en los métodos de Choueka, Klein y Neuwitz (1983) y en los de Church y Hanks (1990), y es un intento de mejorar los defectos de ambas aproximaciones.

El primero de esos métodos define la colocación como "a sequence of adjacent words that frequently appear together" y según Smadja (1993: 150) tiene tres limitaciones: "first, only uninterrupted sequences of words are retrieved [...] second, these techniques simply analyze the collocations according to their observed frequency in the corpus; this makes the results too dependent on the size of the corpus. Finally, [...] the collocations retrieved have not been used for any specific computational task".

Los dos últimos inconvenientes han sido superados por Church y Hanks; sin embargo, sus técnicas también adolecen de dos desventajas:

> […] first, it can only retrieve collocations of length two. This limitation is intrinsic to the technique used since mutual information scores are defined for two items. The second limitation is that many collocations [...] do not really identify true collocations, but simply pairs of words that frequently appear together such as the pairs *doctor-nurse* [...]. (Smadja 1993: 150).

(Éstas son las llamadas "colocaciones conceptuales" de Tom Vanallemeersch, comentadas en el apartado 1.3.2).

Xtract mejora esos dos métodos, ya que rechaza de forma automática esas colocaciones conceptuales, al estar basado en métodos de "filtración", y además analiza colocaciones de un número arbitrario de palabras, concretamente de una a treinta. Xtract se desarrolla en tres fases (*op. cit.*: 150-151):

> Xtract uses straight statistical measures to retrieve from a corpus pairwise lexical relations whose common appearance within a single sentence are correlated. A pair (or bigram) is retrieved if its frequency of occurrence is above a certain threshold and if the words are used in relatively rigid ways. The output of stage one is then passed to both the second and the third stage in parallel. In the second stage, Xtract uses the output bigrams to produce collocations involving more than two words (or n-grams). It analyzes all sentences containing the bigram and the distribution of words and parts of speech for each position around the pair. It retains words (or parts of speech) occupying a position with probability greater than a given threshold [...] In the third stage, Xtract adds syntactic information to collocations retrieved at the first stage and filters out inappropriate ones. For example, if a bigram involves a noun and a verb, this stage identifies it either as a

> subject-verb or as a verb-object collocation. If no such consistent relation is observed, then the collocation is rejected.

El formato de las colocaciones obtenidas consta de cuatro líneas, cada una correspondiente a una fase:
1) bigramas + distancia (fase primera)
2) N-gramas + frecuencia (fase segunda)
3) etiquetas (relación sintáctica) (fase tercera)
4) ejemplo en una oración.

Así uno de los ejemplos ofrecidos por Smadja (*op. cit.* : 165) es el siguiente:

> *telephone return 1*
> *53 . . . . . return telephone calls 53*
> *22 21*
> *TAG: VO*
> *Mesa did not indicate the average price it paid for its 4.4 percent stake and Mesa officials did not immediately return telephone calls seeking comment.*

La primera línea (fase primera) se refiere a las dos palabras consideradas; la distancia entre las dos es 1; en la segunda línea (fase segunda) 53 indica el número de veces que la colocación ha sido recuperada del corpus;[39] la cuarta línea muestra la relación sintáctica entre los ítems, en este caso verbo/objeto directo; finalmente, la última línea es una oración con un ejemplo que contiene la colocación. Todo esto se hace de manera automática y otro tipo de datos que se quieran obtener necesitan análisis manual.

Smadja (*op. cit.*: 166-167) afirma que la fase tercera funciona como un sistema de recuperación de colocaciones válidas entre un número de candidatas. Para evaluar estos sistemas los dos parámetros que se suelen utilizar son "precisión" ("precision") y "efectividad" ("recall"), ya mencionados. Las fórmulas estadísticas de estos dos parámetros son, según este autor, las siguientes:

> Precision of a retrieval system is defined as the ratio of retrieved valid elements divided by the total number of retrieved elements. It measures the quality of the retrieved material. Recall is defined as the ratio of retrieved valid elements divided by the total number of valid elements. It measures the effectiveness of the system.[40]

Para probar la validez de este programa se escogieron al azar cuatro mil colocaciones, después de realizar las dos primeras fases de Xtract, para ser evaluadas por este método y por el lexicógrafo del *Oxford English Dictionary* Jeffery Triggs, ya que, según Smadja, determinar si una combinación de palabras es

[39] El autor no explica el significado de la tercera línea.
[40] Obsérvese que en la definición de estos dos términos, Clear (1993: 275) (véase epígrafe 1.3.2.1) hace hincapié solamente en la palabra "interesting" en ambos, mientras que Smadja marca la diferencia entre calidad y efectividad para distinguirlos.

o no colocación es una tarea muy difícil y nadie mejor que un lexicógrafo para decidir.

Antes de la fase tercera, que es donde se realiza la "filtración", el conjunto de colocaciones contenía colocaciones buenas y no tan buenas, es decir, combinaciones que realmente cumplían los requisitos para ser consideradas colocaciones y combinaciones que no los satisfacían. En este punto, el lexicógrafo seleccionó el 40% como buenas. El segundo paso consistió en someter las colocaciones a la fase tercera de Xtract, es decir, a la filtración. El resultado fue que el 40% fueron aceptadas y el resto rechazadas. La coincidencia en la evaluación entre Xtract y el lexicógrafo es como sigue:

- El 94% de las colocaciones aceptadas por el lexicógrafo fueron también aceptadas por Xtract, lo cual significa que la tercera fase tiene una "efectividad" del 94%.
- El 80% de las colocaciones con una etiqueta sintáctica fueron aceptadas por el lexicógrafo, lo cual quiere decir que la precisión se incrementó del 40% al 80% al añadir la fase tercera.

Las aplicaciones de este método que Smadja (1993: 171-172) brevemente comenta son "producción lingüística", "obtención de colocaciones gramaticales" y su uso para "lexicografía multilingüe".

Tom Vanallemeersch (1994: 46) concluye que las ventajas explicadas de este programa son las siguientes:

> The Xtract program is an improvement over previous methods in several ways. It is capable of rejecting conceptual collocations and of finding N-grams of length 1 to 30. The detection of N-grams is based on the extraction of bigrams, so problems of time and space are avoided. Moreover, the third stage functions as a retrieval system, which filters out many invalid collocations, thus significantly raising the precision of the system.

Pese a todo, Vanallemeersch también pone de manifiesto, entre otros, dos defectos del método. En primer lugar "Xtract" no es capaz de reconocer las colocaciones de palabras de uso poco frecuente. Es decir, los resultados dependen del tamaño del corpus. Si el corpus es pequeño o si las palabras se usan menos de cien veces en el corpus, las colocaciones de estas palabras no se pueden encontrar. Por consiguiente, los resultados no sólo dependen del tamaño del corpus y la frecuencia sino también de los contenidos de éste, como reconoce el mismo Smadja.[41] En segundo lugar, no está probado que "Xtract" sea capaz de trabajar con otras lenguas distintas al inglés sin modificar sus códigos de programación.

La conclusión de Smadja es que, después de haber probado Xtract en varios corpus (en su artículo menciona *The Jerusalem Post*, *Dow Jones*, *NYT* (New

[41] "If the corpus only contains stories in a given domain, most of the collocations retrieved will also be dependent on this domain [...] A corpus containing stock market stories is obviously not a good choice for retrieving collocations related to weather reports or for retrieving domain independent collocations such as *make-decision* [...] For a domain-specific application, domain-dependent collocations are of interest and a domain-specific corpus is exactly what is required. To build a system that generates stock market reports, it is a good choice to use a corpus containing only stock market reports." (Smadja 1993: 169).

York Times) y *AP* (Associated Press)),[42] los resultados son satisfactorios ya que, gracias a los métodos de filtración y a las etiquetas sintácticas, las colocaciones que se consiguen son más ricas. Además, señala la gran utilidad de este programa para los lexicógrafos y para todos los estudios empíricos de la lengua.

Por otra parte, los autores del documento de Internet *Decide Deliverable D-1a*: *Comparative State of the Art Survey and Assessment Study of Existing Extraction Tools* (véase Fontenelle et alii 1994) presentan (pp. 56-82) diversas herramientas empleadas para identificar y recuperar colocaciones por medios informáticos y clasifican éstas (así como las casas editoriales que las emplean) según se utilice la plataforma Unix o la DOS.

Herramientas Unix:
-Xtract (Smadja)
-Sextant (Grefenstette)
-OALD (Heid/Heyn)
-Xkwic/LLquery (Schulze)
-Brandeis-Oxford Lexicon (Pustejovsky)
-Oxford University Press
-HarperCollins Publishers
-Cobuild Publishers

Sistema Operativo DOS/PC:
-Cambridge University Press (DOS relational database)
-Longman Publishers (TEXTware´Gestorlex and Corpus·Bench)
-Pisa tools
-Liège tools for bilingual dictionaries
-Tact (Toronto)
-Van Dale (COCO)
-Den Danske Orbog (TEXTware´s Gestorlex and Corpus·Bench)

Estos sistemas tienen diversas limitaciones de acceso: Fontenelle et alii (1994: 82) indican que con la excepción de Corpus·Bench/Gestorlex, que es un producto comercial y como tal puede ser adquirido, Tact, que es gratis, y Xtract, que está disponible para fines de investigación, las demás herramientas sólo pueden usarse dentro de la institución o empresa que las ha diseñado.

[42] "DJ contains (mostly) stock market stories taken form the Associates Press newswire. DJ contains 8-9 million words [...] NYT contains articles published in the *New York Times* during the years 1987 and 1988. The articles are on various subjects [...] NYT contains 12 million words. The third corpus, AP, contains stories from the Associated Press newswire on various domains such as weather reports, politics, health, finances, etc. AP is 4 million words." (Smadja 1993: 168).

1.3.3 Aproximación de Mel´cuk

Este autor desarrolla a finales de los años sesenta, junto con sus colegas, una teoría lingüística llamada *Meaning Text Theory*,[43] cuyo principal objetivo es el siguiente:

> The goal of Meaning-Text Theory (MTT) stated in Zholkovsky´s, Mel´cuk´s and Apresjan´s initial articles was to build a system of rules to model language in such a way that it would become possible, for a given sentence, to produce the largest possible number of (quasi) synonymous paraphrases. According to Mel´cuk´s and Zholkovsky´s own definition (1988), MTT 'describes a natural language as a kind of logical device which associates with any given meaning M the set of all the texts in this language which are the expression of M (and which are consequently synonymous with one another), and with any text T, the set of all the meanings which are expressed by T (and which are so to speak, homonymous with one another)' (Gérardy 1995: 29).

Explica Gérardy que ésta es una teoría lingüística para la cual es fundamental tener acceso a información específica sobre las propiedades de las palabras, es decir, la relación semántica y combinatoria de una palabra con otra. Esta aproximación ha contribuido de manera significativa al tratamiento de las colocaciones, puesto que ha dado lugar a la elaboración de un diccionario muy específico *Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionay of Modern Russian* (1984), conocido como *ECD* y elaborado por Mel´cuk y Zholkovsky, en el que subyace esa teoría lingüística.[44]

Este diccionario, como su propio nombre indica, tiene dos características fundamentales: es "explicativo" y "combinatorio":

> It has been labelled "combinatory" because it is primarily intended to display the combinatorial properties of words - the range of their syntactical and lexical combinability [...] the word "explanatory" has its usual sense, the only difference being that "explanation" is practised not only with regard to the entry words, but also with regard to word combinations and syntactic government patterns. The latter are thus semantically interpreted. (Apresyan, Mel´cuk and Zolkovsky 1969: 2).

Es una obra que, como otros diccionarios de colocaciones, sirve para la codificación (*op. cit.* : 2). Consta de unas dos mil entradas seleccionadas del vocabulario abstracto usado en conversaciones de temas tan diversos como política, humanidades, ciencias, etc.

Todas las entradas están sometidas a un detallado análisis semántico y gramatical y contienen información morfológica, sintáctica, funciones léxicas, discusiones sobre sinónimos y cuasi-sinónimos, etc.

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[43] Según Corpas Pastor (1996: 60, nota 2), actualmente la descripción más completa de la Teoría Sentido-Texto en español es la de Margarita Alonso Ramos (1993).

[44] Estas siglas también se usan para referirse al mismo tipo de diccionario en francés: *Dictionnaire Explicatif et Combinatorie du Français Comtemporain* (Mel´cuk et alii 1984).

La innovación más llamativa de este diccionario, relacionada con el campo de las colocaciones, es el concepto de "funciones léxicas" ("lexical functions"), que son, además, una parte fundamental y central en la teoría lingüística. De ellas hablan autores como Becker (1975), Benson (1985a), Van der Wouden (1992), Fontenelle (1994a) y Gérardy (1995).

Las funciones léxicas expresan la relación de dependencia entre "argument" y "value", según explican Zholkovsky y Mel´cuk (1967: 191). "Argument" y "value" equivalen a lo que hemos llamado "base" y "término adyacente" respectivamente. Así Steele (1990: 41) hace la siguiente definición: "A lexical function is used together with a keyword to signify a set of either phraseological combinations related to the keyword or those words which can replace the keyword under certain conditions".

Apresyan et alii (1969: 8), además de definirlas, imponen tres requisitos:

> A standard lexical function (LF) is a meaning relation between a key word (or word combinations) Co and other words and word combinations Ci, which meets the following three requirements:
> (1) this relation occurs in a sufficiently great number of word pairs.
> (2) this relation has diverse means of expression, i.e. the number of different Ci in the language is rather great.
> (3) the choice of the right Ci for the expression of a given relation with a given Co is determined, as a rule, by Co itself.

Van der Wouden (1992: 450) afirma que las funciones léxicas tienen dos usos principales: controlar la adecuada elección de unidades léxicas y describir la homonimia sintáctica. Las colocaciones están relacionadas con el primero, es decir, controlar qué ítem se coloca con qué otro ítem.

Apresyan et alii (1969: 8-19) ejemplifican cuarenta y siete funciones léxicas estándar, todas ellas con nombres de raíces griegas o latinas. Hay significados que no se prestan fácilmente a ser incluidos en esa lista y se incluyen aparte; a veces, explican estos autores, porque su manifestación no es suficientemente variada, es decir, son demasiado específicas y limitadas; ésas son las funciones léxicas "no estándar". En realidad, lo que se pretende es buscar una taxonomía de todas las posibles colocaciones, incluyéndolas dentro de las "funciones léxicas".

Según Van der Wouden (1992: 451), esa tipología abre el camino a un tratamiento sistemático de las colocaciones y por tanto a una reducción considerable en el número de colocaciones incluidas explícitamente en el diccionario. Por ejemplo, la función léxica *Magn* (magnus) denota "very", "to a great extent": "the 'surface' words *stormy*, *categorical*, *strictly* (and dozens like them) have only one 'depth' word - Magn" (Zholkovsky y Mel´cuk (1967: 186). Benson (1985a: 63) aplica esta función a algunas palabras inglesas (todas son bases) que empiezan por la letra *a*: *reckless abandon, a confirmed addict, a rank amateur, a burning ambition, deep animosity, outstanding aptitude, an irrefutable argument*, etc.

La función léxica *Magn* es la estructura profunda, lo que Zholkovsky y Mel´cuk llaman "depth word", pues todos los adjetivos con ese significado se incluyen en esa función, con lo cual ayuda al no nativo a codificar la idea general que tiene, en este caso expresar una cualidad en grado máximo. Becker (1975: 27),

que llama a la función léxica "semantic function", dice: "The advantage of the Semantic Function notion is that it suggests a part of the process which gets us from what we want to say to the words we can use to say it with".

Otras funciones mencionadas por Apresyan, Mel´cuk and Zolkovsky (1969: 8-19) son *Syn* ("synonym"), *Con* ("conversive"), *Anti* ("antonym"), *Mult* ("the word denoting 'totality', 'aggregate'"), *Plus* ("attribute denoting 'more', 'in a greater degree'"), *Minus* ("attribute denoting 'less', 'in a smaller degree'"), *Copul* ("a copula, a link verb meaning 'to be'"), *Incep* ("the verb meaning 'to begin'"), *Caus* ('to create', 'to bring about'), *Cont* ("the verb meaning 'to continue'"), *Fin* ("the verb meaning 'to cease', to stop'"), etc.

Así, Fontenelle (1994a: 8-9) ofrece ejemplos como los siguientes:

Magn (*thirst*) = *unquenchable*
Magn (*smoker*) = *heavy*
Mult (*fish*) = *school, shoal*
Mult (*dog*) = *pack*
Mult (*dust*) = *fleck, speck.*

Estas funciones se pueden combinar. Entonces nos hallamos ante las "funciones léxicas complejas":[45] *CausPred Plus* (≈ to cause to be more), *IncepPred Plus* (≈ to begin to be more). El primer ejemplo corresponde al verbo *raise* y el segundo al verbo *rise*. Otros ejemplos son: *CausPredMinus* (price) = *beat down*, *bring down*, *depress*, *drop*, *knock down*, *mark down*, *reduce*... *IncepPredPlus* (price) = *advance*, *boom*, *go through the roof*, *hike*, *jump*, *increase*... (Fontenelle 1994a: 9).

A continuación ofrecemos un análisis de nueve ejemplos en inglés para ilustrar nueve funciones léxicas, ya que no nos es posible dar ejemplos de entradas del diccionario ruso.[46] Las palabras entre paréntesis conforman las bases y aquéllas a la derecha del signo igual los términos adyacentes. Los números se refieren al número que tiene la función léxica en el artículo mencionado.

14. Sing - es la palabra que denota "un ejemplo de la palabra clave" (o base), de ahí esa raíz latina que recuerda a singular. Por ejemplo:
Sing (*violence*) = *act (of violence)*
Sing (*advice*) = *piece (of advice)*
Sing (*news*) = *an item (of news)*

15. Mult - es la palabra que indica "totalidad", "conjunto". Así en:
Mult (*flowers*) = *bunch*
Mult (*sheep*) = *flock*
Mult (*dog*) = *pack*

[45] "Complex LFs are built out of simple LFs." (Mel´cuk 1996: 45).
[46] El lector puede consultar las páginas 8-19 del artículo de Apresyan et alii (1969), del cual están tomadas estas funciones léxicas, para ver ilustradas y explicadas el resto de las funciones, así como otros ejemplos de las que aquí se exponen.

28. Loc - indica la preposición o frase preposicional con el significado de localización espacial, temporal o mental. Es un caso de colocación gramatical (cf. 1.4.1).
Loc (*capitalism*) = *under*
Loc (*moment*) = *at*
Loc (*list*) = *on*

31. Oper - el verbo aparece con un objeto directo y ambos son semánticamente equivalentes a un verbo sin complementación. Por ejemplo:
Oper (*support*) = *to lend*
[*to lend support = to support*]
Oper (*sacrifice*) = *to make*
Oper (*split*) = *to undergo*
Oper (*recession*) = *to experience*

34. Caus - el verbo significa "creación". Así en:
Caus (*crisis*) = *to bring about*
Caus (*situation*) = *to produce, to bring about*

36. Liqu - el verbo significa "anulación". Por ejemplo:
Liqu (*obstacles*) = *to remove*
Liqu (*traces*) = *to wipe out*
Liqu (*panic*) = *to stop*

44. Prepar - el verbo significa "preparar", "tener algo listo para que se use". Por ejemplo:
Prepar (*table*) = *to lay*
Prepar (*bed*) = *to undo*
Prepar (gun) = *to load*

45. Degrad - el verbo tiene el significado de "deteriorarse", "estropearse algo". Como por ejemplo:
Degrad (*teeth*) = *to decay*
Degrad (*tree*) = *to rot*
Degrad (*house*) = *to dilapidate*
Degrad (*clothes*) = *to wear off*

47. Son - esta función se refiere al verbo que señala el sonido producido o emitido por la base o palabra clave:
Son (*lion*) = *to roar*
Son (*donkey*) = *to bray*
Son (*dog*) = *to bark*
Son (*owl*) = *to howl*
Son (*snake*) = *to hiss*
Son (*snow*) = *to creak*

Como puede apreciarse, ésta es una organización semántica, con la que Van der Wouden (1992) está muy de acuerdo, ya que lamenta que, por un lado, los diccionarios bilingües no den la información colocacional de manera sistemática, y, por otro, que los diccionarios específicos como el *BBI* organicen la información colocacional de acuerdo con categorías gramaticales. Por eso dice: "On the other hand a semantic TYPING of collocations in the dictionary seems to fit more closely with the strategies the translator or foreigner use" (*op. cit.*: 454). Cowie (1998: 8) también elogia a este autor: "LFs have much to contribute to the design of collocational dictionaries, where a persistent weakness is the failure to specify adequately the semantic categories to which collocates belong".[47]

Benson (1985a: 62-63), no obstante, ve algunos inconvenientes a esta aproximación Mel´cukiana. En primer lugar algunas de las funciones léxicas son, dice él, intrincadas, poco frecuentes y no son adecuadas para incluirlas en un diccionario de uso general. Por ejemplo *Figur* (figurative) produce en la entrada de *night* la colocación *cover of night*. Otra de las principales desventajas de esta aproximación es que algunas funciones producen combinaciones libres o predecibles. Cita como ejemplo la función *Caus* (cause), que indica "to cause", "to bring about". Sin embargo, el verbo *to cause* y algunos de sus sinónimos se combinan libremente con cientos de nombres (que tienen a menudo un significado negativo). Y cita ejemplos de estas combinaciones, totalmente predecibles y, por tanto, innecesarias en un diccionario: *to cause - damage, danger, deafness, a death, a debacle, decay, decompression, defeat, a defect, a deficiency*, etc. Otras combinaciones libres producidas con esa función son *build bridges (houses, roads), cook meat (potatoes, vegetables), grow apples (bananas, corn)*, etc.

Otra función que plantea dudas a este autor es *Func* (*function*), que significa "the basic action performed by a noun". Por ejemplo *adjectives modify, airplanes fly, alarms go off, blood circulates*, etc. La aplicación de esta función léxica llevaría a la inclusión innecesaria en el diccionario de combinaciones lógicas como *bakers bake, boxers box, cooks cook, dancers dance, fencers fence, fighters fight*, etc. (*op. cit.*: 63).

En otros casos, el inconveniente es que no se podrían incluir en un diccionario de uso general todas las colocaciones producidas por una función. Este es el caso de *Magn* con el sustantivo *crime*: "*an abominable, atrocious, contemptible, deplorable, despicable, disgusting, fiendish, foul, heinous, hideous,*

[47] A este respecto, Thomas y Vanallemeersch (1995: 8) critican la aproximación del *BBI* en los siguientes términos: "Consider the following BBI entry:

target I n. 1. to aim at; hit; shoot at a ~ 2. to track a ~ 3. to miss; overshoot a ~ 4. a civilian; military; moving; stationary ~ 5. off ~ ('not accurate') 6. on ~ (accurate) 7. (misc.) to use something as a ~

In the third item, it is impossible to establish the semantic relation between 'miss' and 'overshoot', so the user cannot choose between them without already knowing their meaning or without consulting a monolingual dictionary."

Sin embargo, puede señalarse que el objetivo del *BBI*, en tanto que diccionario especializado de colocaciones, no es explicar desde el punto de vista semántico cada término adyacente que se incluye en una entrada. Su fin es recopilar todos los ítems que son usados de forma tiránica, imprevisible o arbitraria con una base. Una vez que el estudiante no nativo tenga a su alcance todas las colocaciones posibles, podrá elegir la más adecuada, buscando su significado en el diccionario bilingüe o monolingüe.

horrible, monstrous, outrageous, repugnant, shameful, vile (etc.) - *crime*." (*op. cit.*: 63).

Howarth (1994: 58), por su parte, no es muy optimista con respecto a la aproximación de Mel´cuk: "These functions seem to be too general and applied too broadly. They are not sufficiently associated with specific lexical items to reflect the co-occurrence potential of such lexical items. It must be noted that Mel´cuk´s interest is in a highly formalized lexicographic approach rather than the description of natural language data."

Fontenelle (1994b: 46) también observa los problemas de este diccionario:

> Although many lexical functions are meant to capture collocational properties, some of them are actually a shorthand notation for the basic lexical-semantic relationships such as synonymy, antonymy or hyponymy. Lexical functions then cover the whole of the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of an entry word. This makes every entry in the dictionary very lengthy and, unfortunately, hardly decipherable for the layman since the very use of the *ECD* presupposes profound knowledge of the sophisticated system of lexical functions. It is common knowledge that hardly any users ever read the preface of a dictionary [...].

A nuestro modo de ver, esas críticas de Fontenelle están bien fundadas si prestamos atención a algunas funciones léxicas. Obsérvense las siguientes tomadas de Apresyan et alii (1969):

1. Syn - indica "sinónimo":
Syn (*to help*) = *to aid*
Syn (*to call*) = *to name*

3. Anti - indica "antónimo":
Anti (*beautiful*) = *plain, ugly*
Anti (*friend*) = *enemy*

5. S_0 - el nombre coincide con el significado del verbo:
S_0 (*to move*) = *movement*
S_0 (*to thresh*) = *threshing*

6. A_0 - señala el adjetivo que coincide con la base:
A_0 (*Islam*) = *Islamic*
A_0 (*sun*) = *solar*

7. Adv_0 - se refiere al adverbio que coincide con la base en significado:
Adv_0 (*critical*) = *critically*

16. Cap - muestra el nombre de la cabeza o jefe:
Cap (*University*) = *Chancellor*
Cap (*committee*) = *president*

17. Equip - informa del nombre del personal de la plantilla:
Equip (*cloister*) = *monks*

Equip (*gun*) = *crew*.

Así podríamos seguir citando otras funciones léxicas que dan lugar a combinaciones predecibles que no cumplen los requisitos idiosincrásicos exigidos a las colocaciones. No obstante, a veces ocurre que la misma función léxica puede dar lugar por un lado, a combinaciones libres y, por otro, a verdaderas colocaciones. Por ejemplo, la función *Bon*, que se refiere a un significado atributivo con el significado de "bueno", da lugar a combinaciones como: *Bon* (*conditions*) = *favourable*, *Bon* (*aid*) = *valuable* (que no causan ningún problema), pero también encontramos *Bon* (*aim*) = *lofty* que sí podría considerarse colocación por su imprevisibilidad. Lo mismo sucede con la función *Copul*, es decir, cópula, verbo *to be*: *Copul* (*pale*) = *to look* , *to be* o *Copul* (*example*) = *to serve, to be*, no son candidatas a ser colocaciones porque no plantean ningún problema mientras que *Copul* (*victim*) = *to fall* sí lo es por su naturaleza imprevisible.

Para Evelyne Viegas (1996: 7), la principal ventaja de esta aproximación es que proporciona un modelo de producción muy adecuado para la generación de combinaciones de palabras y ofrece además mucha información léxico-semántica. Pero también describe acertadamente tres desventajas:

> All the collocational information must be listed in a static way, because the theory does not provide any predictable calculus of the possible expressions which can collocate with each other semantically. Second, it is sometimes difficult to assign the right lexical functions for newly analyzed lexical items; if we take the example of assigning an LF to an Adj-Noun structure, it involves knowing something about the semantic relation which exists between adjective and noun [...] Finally, sometimes lexical functions are too general to be useful, as shown in the following examples: [Magn] (*experience*) = *lengthy*; [Magn] (*experience*) = *considerable*; [Magn] (*illness*) = *serious*. (*op. cit.*: 7).

De estas críticas, la primera nos parece la más significativa: mediante las funciones léxicas no se puede predecir qué término adyacente se construirá con una base; esto es algo en gran medida arbitrario. El proceso que sigue esta teoría es el contrario: proporciona etiquetas semánticas que describen las colocaciones ya formadas. Esta tarea, a su vez, no está exenta de un considerable nivel de dificultad debido al carácter semántico de las relaciones entre base y término adyacente que se quieren analizar.

A lo largo de los años esta aproximación teórica ha ido desarrollándose en diversos trabajos de Mel´cuk y otros autores. Así el volumen *Lexical Functions in Lexicography and Natural Language Processing*, editado por Leo Wanner y publicado en 1996, recoge artículos de L. Wanner, I. Mel´cuk, J. Grimes, U. Heid, M. Alonso Ramos, A. Tutin y I. Iordanskaja, entre otros. En su artículo, "Lexical Functions: A Tool for the Description of Lexical Relations in a Lexicon", Mel´cuk incorpora nuevas funciones léxicas. A las cuarenta y siete citadas en el trabajo de Apresyan et alii (1969) añade otras, hasta un total de sesenta y cuatro. Además ofrece una clasificación muy exhaustiva de ellas; las divide en dos grupos: paradigmáticas (de la 1 a la 27, por ejemplo, Syn, Anti, Conv) y sintagmáticas (de la 28 a la 64, por ejemplo, Magn, Plus, Bon). A su vez, dentro de éstas últimas

distingue: nominales (28), adjetivales/adverbiales (29-34), preposicionales (35-40) y verbales (41-64).[48]

1.3.4 Escuela británica: Cowie y Howarth

Por escuela británica entendemos principalmente la obra de Cowie y sus seguidores, especialmente su discípulo el doctor Howarth. Ambos desarrollan su labor en la Universidad de Leeds y son contrarios a la aproximación estadística exclusiva, aunque reconocen las ventajas que ofrece:

> The argument is not against an empirical approach making use of corpus data, but against a reliance on measures of relative frequency derived from the automatic recognition of identical co-occurring forms. Having texts in machine-readable form means that sentences containing collocations of potential interest can be identified and printed out automatically from quite a sizeable corpus and at the same time data of a more mechanical nature (frequencies, word lists, concordances etc.) can easily be produced. Nonetheless it will be necessary at all times to make use of printed concordances from the texts in the corpus; very little analysis can be done on screen. (Howarth 1994: 97).

Estos autores se caracterizan por su gran interés en la dimensión psicolingüística de la colocación (que concuerda con las apreciaciones de Bolinger 1975[2] o Kjellmer 1984: 165, entre otros) y por la investigación sobre el desarrollo de la competencia fraseológica de los estudiantes no nativos, es decir, qué tipo de estrategias utilizan, qué tipo de errores suelen cometer, cuál es la mejor manera de que aprendan las colocaciones u otras expresiones fraseológicas, cuáles son los principales problemas que este tipo de combinaciones plantean, etc. Es decir, se muestran muy sensibilizados con todo lo que tiene que ver con el mundo de la enseñanza y el aprendizaje. No es una escuela que se queda en la teoría o en la mera descripción y caracterización de las colocaciones y los modismos, sino que intenta buscar soluciones a las dificultades que plantean este tipo de combinaciones a la hora de aprenderlas y enseñarlas; además, intentan hacer ver su gran importancia y valor para conseguir fluidez y precisión en la expresión. El trabajo de Howarth parece estar más volcado en el terreno del análisis de corpus tomado directamente de textos producidos por los estudiantes para ir descubriendo los problemas que tienen que afrontar los no nativos frente a los nativos, y por ello analiza minuciosamente lo que escriben. Cowie, por su parte, como lexicógrafo, se preocupa mucho de que las colocaciones y modismos reciban un tratamiento adecuado en los diccionarios, de manera que puedan ayudar verdaderamente a los estudiantes no nativos a codificar y descodificar.

Estos autores son quienes más hincapié hacen en la existencia de un tipo de colocaciones que llaman “open” o “free” que no responde a las características que

[48] Por ejemplo, Nominales: Cent (Lat. *centrum* ‘center’): Cent (*crisis*) = *the peak of the crisis*. Adjetivales/Adverbiales: Ver (Lat. *verus* ‘real’, ‘genuine’): Ver (*citizen*) = *loyal*. Mag (*naked*) = *stark*. Preposicionales: Instr (Lat. *instrumentum* ‘instrument’): Instr (*satellite*) = *via*. Verbales: Degrad (Lat. *degradare* ‘to lower’, ‘to degrade’): Degrad (*clothes*) = *wear off*.

se han dado en el apartado 1.2.2, es decir, no son idiosincrásicas, ni arbitrarias, ni se tienen que aprender como un "todo", etc.[49] Todas esas características descritas en dicho apartado se aplican a las denominadas "restricted collocations", de las que nos ocuparemos cuando veamos la tipología. En varios de sus artículos mencionan esta clasificación. Por ejemplo Cowie (1978: 133), Cowie (1981: 226-227), Cowie (1986: 62), Howarth (1993: 60), Cowie y Howarth (1996: 83), Howarth (1998: 4).

Es necesario aclarar que las llamadas colocaciones "abiertas" o "libres" se conocen con diversos nombres. Howarth (1994: 44) enumera las distintas etiquetas usadas por diversos autores para designar este fenómeno: "free collocation" (Aisenstadt 1981); "free phrases" (Arnold 1986[3]); "free word-combinations" (Aisenstadt 1979); "free constructions" (Weinreich 1969); "free combinations" (Benson, Benson e Ilson 1986)".

Cowie (1986: 62) propone la siguiente definición de colocaciones libres: "A free collocation is one which allows substitution of either, or any, of its elements without semantic change in the other element or elements. By this criterion <u>open the gate</u> is free, as it allows the substitution of <u>fasten</u> and <u>lock</u> for <u>open</u>, and <u>door</u> and <u>briefcase</u> for <u>gate</u>".[50]

La definición de Howarth (1994: 61) sigue la misma línea: "Combinations of two or more words in which the elements are used in their literal sense. Each component may be substituted without affecting the meaning of the other".

El análisis de estas definiciones pone de manifiesto algunas ideas claves. Se habla del significado literal de los elementos que componen la colocación y también de la libre sustitución de los mismos. Precisamente transparencia semántica y conmutabilidad son dos de los criterios usados por los autores para diferenciar entre una colocación libre y una restringida.

Por sentido literal se entiende el significado de los ítems tal y como aparecen definidos en un diccionario. Allerton (1984: 26) llama a este significado literal "primary meaning" y propone el siguiente ejemplo: el significado primario de *blond* es "light yellow-coloured", pero también tiene uno secundario: 'as applied to hair'. Según Allerton, el significado primario es relevante a nivel paradigmático (pues sirve para establecer un contraste con otras palabras, por ejemplo, *blond* vs. *dark*). El significado secundario, por el contrario, es relevante a nivel sintagmático, es decir, para el conjunto de posibles términos adyacentes de una palabra.

Aisenstadt (1979: 72) habla de "main meaning": por ejemplo, el verbo *carry* en su acepción principal "support the weight of something from one place to another" puede alternar libremente con cualquier sustantivo que aluda a algo que puede ser movido o transportado; de este modo puede participar en un gran número de combinaciones libres: *carry a book/bag/chair/torch/table/*etc.

Como apunta Howarth (1993: 60), en este tipo de secuencias ambos elementos se utilizan en su sentido primario. Cowie y Howarth (1996: 83-84) señalan que una colocación libre sería aquélla del tipo *open the window* o *shut the door* formada según los principios generales que rigen la combinación de palabras.

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[49] Para Howarth (1994: 44 nota al pie número 9) la distinción entre "free" y "open" no es significativa, no hay diferencia alguna.

[50] Subrayado en el original.

Sin embargo, creemos que desde esa perspectiva todo lo que se pueda abrir y cerrar es considerado colocación: *open a gate, a book, a door*, etc. Pero, si ambos elementos son interpretados en sentido literal, la combinación no crea ningún problema al estudiante no nativo, puesto que los ítems se combinan de forma totalmente predecible, no idiosincrásica, ni arbitraria, ni ilógica, ni fortuita y, por consiguiente, no dificultan la producción o codificación y mucho menos la comprensión o descodificación. Por ello, Hausmann (1979: 192) afirma que en un diccionario de colocaciones estas combinaciones no tienen cabida.

El mismo Howarth (1993: 60-61) reconoce que en las colocaciones abiertas pueden realizarse muchos cambios sin más limitación que la impuesta por las propiedades semánticas de las palabras. Es decir, de lo que se trata es de restricciones de selección, esto es, restricciones semánticas que una unidad impone a otras que dependen de ella. En el ejemplo mencionado por Howarth se puede decir *blow a trumpet*, ya que el verbo requiere la característica "[+ wind]", así se dice *blow a whistle, a flute* o cualquier tipo de instrumento de viento. Cuando el estudiante nativo codifica o descodifica esa combinación lo hace de manera literal, sin problema, traduciendo palabra por palabra de su lengua nativa. Sin embargo, si encuentra *blow a fuse* o *blow a bulb* se quedará desorientado, pues el significado típico de *blow* ("send a current of air from the mouth" - OALDOCE, 1995[5]) no se adecua a las propiedades físicas de objetos como bombillas o fusibles. En este caso se trataría de una colocación restringida porque el verbo tiene un sentido figurado, no literal, y además los ítems que el verbo requiere son específicos y ya no hay libre conmutación.

A nuestro juicio se están confundiendo las restricciones de selección, que son semánticas, lógicas, generalizables y predecibles con las restricciones colocacionales, que son arbitrarias, idiosincrásicas, y convencionales. Sólo existen, en nuestra opinión, un tipo de colocaciones léxicas, las llamadas restringidas, y en este trabajo hablamos de colocaciones sin más, sin apellido, porque entendemos que el término ya lleva implícitas todas las connotaciones que le son propias y excluye las combinaciones ordinarias de palabras.

1.3.5 Aproximación de Friederich y Canavan: *Dictionary of English Words in Context* (1983[2])

Esta obra, como ya se ha explicado en otra sección, fue publicada por primera vez en Alemania en el año 1979, aunque la edición manejada en este trabajo es la segunda, de 1983. Sus autores son Wolf Friederich y John Canavan.

Según se indica en el prólogo, se pretende que el diccionario sea de ayuda a profesores y estudiantes en las relaciones que, sin ninguna regla, establecen entre sí los nombres, verbos, adjetivos y adverbios del inglés, ya que los autores consideran que los giros del habla, que ellos también llaman colocaciones ("Kollokationen"), son los elementos más difíciles de los textos (*op. cit.*: iii). En realidad afirman que su objetivo es ofrecer mayor seguridad en este campo. En conjunto, los datos ofrecidos en el prólogo son demasiado escuetos y generales.

El usuario de esta obra encuentra mucho más que colocaciones en ella, de ahí su título: diccionario de palabras inglesas en su contexto. Ello incluye

colocaciones propiamente dichas, modismos y frases en las que las palabras, es decir, las entradas, aparecen usadas con otras muy comúnmente, aunque no tengan las características que las convertirían en colocaciones o modismos. Por tanto, el título no se corresponde exactamente con las explicaciones del prólogo; desde nuestro punto de vista, el contenido del diccionario va más allá de lo que se dice en aquél.

Por otra parte, debemos añadir también que se trata de un diccionario que ha carecido injustamente de la atención debida en la literatura teórica; es más, si algunos autores se refieren a él es para criticarlo: así, Benson (1985b: 193), en una muy breve referencia a esta obra, reconoce que contiene material interesante en el ámbito colocacional, aunque dice de ella que incluye ejemplos poco naturales: "friendship *arises*", "her *attempt* at a Christmas cake had to be thrown away", etc.

Cowie (1998c: 222), que también se refiere a este trabajo muy escuetamente, tampoco llama a este diccionario "colocacional", porque afirma que contiene modismos y es un tanto desorganizado.[51]

Desde nuestra perspectiva, el análisis detenido de la obra da pie a pensar que se trata de un diccionario que, efectivamente, merece la etiqueta de colocacional, aunque contenga combinaciones que no son colocaciones.

Afirman los autores (*op. cit.*: iii) que los criterios de selección léxica son básicamente dos: la frecuencia de uso y la especial dificultad de algunas palabras. Las entradas son nombres, verbos, adjetivos y adverbios. Cada una aparece marcada como *n, v, vt (vi), adj, adv* respectivamente. Cuando una palabra tiene más de un significado encontramos números (1), (2), (3), etc. para separar las acepciones. De esta manera, las palabras son tratadas de forma similar a un diccionario convencional, esto es, mostrando el significado mediante un ejemplo y, cuando ello no es suficiente incluyendo además, entre paréntesis y en cursiva, uno o varios términos sinónimos. Veamos una entrada:

> **belief** *n* (1) nothing will shake my ~ in his honesty; ~ in God / eternal life / fate/ miracles / ghosts / dreams / the supernatural; it is my firm ~ that he ...; I have no(t much) ~ in quack medicine; he had no great ~ in his doctor; to the best of my (knowledge and) ~ (this is correct). (2) hold / have religious ~s; his ~ rest / relies / is founded on the Bible; a firm / secure / fundamental / accepted ~ ; pagan ~ s (3) the erroneous ~ that (the earth was flat); argue s.o. out of the ~ that (war is inevitable).

También aparecen entre los ejemplos numerosos modismos (indicados con el símbolo). Veamos el comienzo de la entrada siguiente:

> **nose** n (1) hit s.o. on the ~; blow / wipe one´s ~; speak through one´s ~ (*in a nasal manner*); count / tell ~ s (*the number of supporters*); poke / push / thrust one´s ~ into s.o.´s affairs / business (*interfere*); turn up one´s ~ at (*scorn*); bite / snap s.o. ~ off (*speak angrily to him*); put s.o.´s out of joint (*disconcert him, spoil his plans*) ...

[51] Es necesario apuntar que el *BBI*, que estudiaremos después, también contiene modismos; ésa no parece una razón de peso para rechazar esta obra.

A veces hemos encontrado algunos modismos que no están señalados con ese símbolo, por ejemplo, *foot the bill, rain cats and dogs*, etc.

También se usa el símbolo → que remite al usuario a otra palabra para que quede más claro el significado:

> **vote** *n* cast a ~ (→ cast *vt* 1b) ; give one´s ~ for / to s.o. ...

Además, se hacen indicaciones de niveles de estilo (lit, inform, slang) y se señalan las variantes británica y americana mediante las abreviaturas BE o AE.

Desde el punto de vista colocacional la información ofrecida en las entradas, según se indica en el prólogo, es como sigue:
Adjetivo + nombre: aparece en la entrada del nombre
Adverbio + verbo: aparece bajo el verbo
Nombre + verbo (sujeto + verbo, verbo + objeto): aparece bajo el verbo
Verbo + adjetivo (predicativo, por ejemplo, *to drive s.o. mad*): aparece bajo el verbo.

Estos datos no se corresponden exactamente con lo que encontramos en las entradas. Frecuentemente, aunque no siempre, aparecen en diferentes entradas tanto la base como el término adyacente; así ocurre, por ejemplo, con los términos que participan en la colocación *strike up a friendship* o *drive s.o. mad*. Este tratamiento de las entradas puede reportar beneficios al usuario de la obra que, quizás buscando alguna colocación, encuentra por casualidad otra en la entrada de un adjetivo o de un verbo. Pero, de todas formas, el nombre y el adjetivo deberían haberse señalado en el prólogo como bases.

No obstante, hay que señalar que el usuario de este diccionario debe saber identificar las colocaciones en los propios ejemplos incluidos en los artículos lexicográficos, pues éstas no siempre se presentan explícitamente como tales y es normal que puedan pasar desapercibidas entre toda la información que se da en las entradas, generalmente bastante largas. Veamos un ejemplo de todo esto:

> **noise** *n* make / produce a constant / continual / continuous / loud / shrill / confused / frightful / weird / sudden / deafening ~ ; don´t make so much / such a loud / a ~ (or you´ll wake him up); what´s that ~? what are those strange ~s? the ~ of traffic; the ~ grows louder / swells into a roar / nearly deafens me / drives me mad / dies away; make a ~ (about s.th.) (*complain*); make a ~ in the world (*become much talked about*); he is a big ~ (*inform: an important person*) in the shipping world.

En este ejemplo podemos entresacar colocaciones como *make / produce a shrill noise, the noise grows louder / swells into a roar / dies away*. Sin embargo, *continual/continuous noise, what´s that noise?*, por ejemplo, no son colocaciones.

Por otra parte, es importante señalar que éste es el único diccionario de todos los examinados aquí (junto al muy reciente *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English* (2002)) que habla en el prólogo de la colocación verbo + adjetivo: por ejemplo *grow old, rest assured*. Sin embargo, en la entrada de los adjetivos no sólo hay verbos sino también sustantivos:

> **firm** adj (1) ~ flesh / muscles / calves / dough / fruit / fabrics: (build on) ~ ground: be on ~ ground (*sure of one´s facts*); a ~ chair; the table stands ~ . (2 *not easily upset, removed*) a ~ foundation / structure; a ~ look; the ~ position of a bandage / splint; gain a ~ footing / foothold; become ~ ly settled / established (3 *strong, steady*) walk with ~ steps; a ~ voice; give s.o. a ~ glance; have one´s eyes ~ ly fixed on s.th.; stand ~ (4 *not easily influenced, strong*) a ~ belief / opinion / faith / hope / intention / decision / resolution / answer / will / principle / etc.; he was polite but ~; I am ~ ly resolved to do it; take ~ measures; be ~ with children (*not yield*); be ~ of purpose / in one´s resolution to do s.th. / in one´s belief; hold ~ to one´s beliefs; be ~ friends with s.o.; take a ~ attitude / stand in / on a matter (5 *not liable to cancellation, modification*) a ~ offer / order / sale / purchase/ contract / agreement / promise; buy / sell s.th. on ~ account; ~ prices; a ~ stock market.

Observamos aquí colocaciones como *stand firm* o *hold firm to sth.* Junto a ellas, *a firm voice, a firm look, a firm glance, a firm belief* o *be firm friends,* que pueden pasar desapercibidas entre tanta información, pues el usuario espera encontrar esas colocaciones en la entrada del sustantivo, no en la del adjetivo. Aunque, como hemos comentado arriba, frecuentemente la base y el término adyacente figuran como entradas, en esto el diccionario presenta inconsistencias. En el ejemplo del adjetivo *firm,* las colocaciones *a firm voice / belief* aparecen tanto en la entrada del adjetivo como en la del sustantivo, pero esto no ocurre con *firm look / glance / friends,* que sólo están en las del adjetivo y ello supone un problema para el usuario que busca información para la codificación. Poner como entrada el término adyacente es un desacierto de este diccionario.

Las especificaciones sintácticas de las entradas (o colocaciones gramaticales) también deben inferirse de los ejemplos, pues no se formulan de manera especial. Así, por ejemplo, en el verbo *defend* encontramos por un lado ejemplos con *against* y por otro con *from*.

En conjunto, el diccionario es muy meritorio pues ofrece gran cantidad de información. Ello no es un aspecto negativo necesariamente, como algunos autores han señalado, pues el usuario concienzudo que busque una colocación concreta puede aprender mucho de toda la riqueza léxica ofrecida a la par, si bien es cierto que se hace muy necesario un grado mayor de organización en el contenido de las entradas.

1.3.6 Aproximación de Kozlowska y Dzierzanowska: *Selected English Collocations* (1993[2])

En la Universidad de Varsovia, Kozlowska (de origen escocés) y Dzierzanowska comenzaron a elaborar a finales de los años setenta un trabajo basado en las colocaciones de sustantivos ingleses que condujo a la publicación en 1982 (Warsaw: PWN) del diccionario *Selected English Collocations* (*SEC*). Además, en el año 1981 habían comenzado a trabajar en un volumen separado dedicado a las colocaciones de verbo-adverbio y adjetivo-adverbio con el título de *English Adverbial Collocations* (*EAC*). No obstante, debido a problemas de salud, Dzierzanowska tuvo que abandonar el proyecto en sus primeros estadios y el diccionario vio la luz en 1991

de la mano de Kozlowska. Sin embargo, tanto el país de publicación como la editorial seguramente influyeron para que estas referencias no alcanzasen una difusión significativa en el ámbito de la lexicografía inglesa y menos aún en el de la enseñanza del inglés; por tanto, han sido unas obras menos conocidas que el diccionario de colocaciones *BBI*, por ejemplo, que comentaremos en el siguiente apartado, pero que en estricta justicia deben considerarse pioneras en el campo.[52]

El *SEC* cuenta con una brevísima introducción donde se hace referencia a algunos aspectos muy generales. Por ejemplo, afirman las autoras que está dirigido especialmente a los traductores, aunque también puede resultar muy útil a los hablantes nativos que estén buscando la palabra justa y a los estudiantes no nativos de inglés avanzado.

La edición que nosotros hemos manejado (1993) es más completa que la anterior, pues sus autoras afirman que, aunque algunas colocaciones se han suprimido, muchas otras han sido añadidas, con lo cual el material que encontramos en este diccionario dobla el de la edición original.

Las fuentes para la elaboración del diccionario son (*op. cit.*: 11): libros y revistas académicas, obras de referencia (por ejemplo, *Britain, An Official Handbook*), obras literarias de autores británicos muy conocidos y periódicos británicos de prestigio.

El uso de esta obra es muy sencillo. En las entradas encontramos la siguiente información:

- El sustantivo o base (la entrada).[53]
- *V*: una lista de verbos que aparecen delante del sustantivo (funcionando por tanto la base como objeto).
- *V*: una lista de verbos que siguen al sustantivo (en este caso la base funciona como sujeto).
- *Adj*: una lista de adjetivos.
- *N*: nombres que se pueden usar en conjunción con el sustantivo.

Veamos un ejemplo:

> **DISPUTE** [C]
>
> *V*. abandon, aggravate, arbitrate in, be engaged in/locked in, cause, decide, end, fan, get involved in, give rise to, inflame, influence, intensify, intervene in, lead to, provoke, put an end to, resolve, settle, spark off, take part in, terminate ~
>
> *V*. ~ arise, be put to arbitration, blow up, break out, crop up, develop, erupt, escalate, flare, flare up, go on, loom
>
> *Adj*. acrid, acrimonious, bitter, brief, budding, damaging, fierce, heated, long, long-drawn-out, long-standing, mild, prolonged, petty, rabid, seething, senseless, sharp, simmering, slight, ugly, unlawful, violent ~
>
> *N*. heart of, hiatus in, key to, reason for ~.[54]

[52] En este apartado se profundizará solamente en el *SEC*, dejando el análisis del *EAC* para el capítulo tercero, sección 3.2.

[53] En la introducción se explica también el por qué de la elección del sustantivo como entrada del diccionario: "[...] we believe that the most important kind of collocations sought by a writer or translator is one based on the noun, for it is the noun that sets the semantic context of the sentence [...]."

Conviene dar una breve explicación de otros aspectos que hay que tener en cuenta para manejar este diccionario. Empezaremos por las bases:

1) Cuando un sustantivo tiene más de un significado, encontramos varias entradas, una para cada uno de dichos significados. Por ejemplo, el sustantivo *case* aparece con cuatro sentidos en el diccionario ("matter", "instance", "argument", "court-case"), cada uno con sus términos adyacentes correspondientes.

Así también encontramos distintas entradas para el sustantivo en singular o plural, pues hay verbos o términos adyacentes que sólo van con sustantivos o bases en plural. Veamos el siguiente ejemplo:

GROUPS
V. arrange sth in, classify sth into, differentiate between, fall into, segregate sth into ~

2) En otras ocasiones el sustantivo en plural tiene un significado diferente al del singular y por tanto los términos adyacentes no son los mismos en ambos casos, por lo cual aparecen en entradas diferentes. Por ejemplo:

TALK [U] (talking)
V. cut out ~
TALK [C] (conversation)
V. ~ lead to sth, result in sth
TALK [C] (lecture)
V. follow, give
TALKS (negotiations)
V. adjourn, begin, break off, call off, enter into, hold, initiate, interrupt, [etc.].

3) Otro motivo para la separación de entradas del mismo sustantivo es la diferencia entre contable e incontable, cada uno con sus respectivos términos adyacentes.[55] Así por ejemplo podemos encontrar:

ACTION (U) (acting)
ACTION (C) (act).

Por otro lado, también se dan en la introducción algunas pinceladas generales sobre los términos adyacentes que aparecen en las entradas:

---

[54] No todas las entradas contienen los cuatro tipos de términos adyacentes; en algunas sólo se encuentran las dos listas de verbos y los adjetivos, simplemente el sustantivo, etc.

[55] Cowie (1998c: 224) afirma que los términos adyacentes no siempre se pueden separar atendiendo a si la base es contable o incontable, pues en algunos casos los términos adyacentes de ambas bases coinciden parcialmente. Propone el siguiente ejemplo del sustantivo "conflict", tal y como se describe en *Selected English Collocations:*
CONFLICT (U) *Adj*. constant, direct, head-on, internecine, open ~
CONFLICT (C) *Adj*. acute, all-out, armed, bitter ... ~
Y, sin embargo, sugiere en su artículo estas dos oraciones, afirmando que son completamente correctas:
We are now heading for all-out, armed conflict (U)
You are risking a head-on conflict with his father (C).

1) Los verbos aparecen en infinitivo, aunque también se pueden encontrar verbos con una partícula o con una preposición. También se listan frases verbales. Normalmente aparecen en voz activa, excepto cuando la pasiva es la forma más común para una base dada:

MEASURES (steps)
V. ~ be called for

En otros casos, cuando es lo más común, se puede encontrar el infinitivo en forma progresiva:

FUNDS (financial resources)
V. be getting low in ~

2) Los adjetivos normalmente aparecen en grado positivo, a no ser que el grado comparativo o superlativo sea el más común. También se incluyen como términos adyacentes formas de participio (en *-ing* y *-ed*) y nombres que funcionan como adjetivos:

EMPIRE [C]
Adj. vanishing ~, vanished ~
TOWN
Adj. dormitory ~

En ocasiones se dan como términos adyacentes pares de adjetivos:

DISCUSSION [C]
Adj. full and frank ~

3) En las colocaciones constituidas por sustantivo + sustantivo podemos encontrar que la base forme colocación también con otros verbos y adjetivos, además de con el sustantivo, o que solamente tenga como término adyacente otro sustantivo. Por ejemplo:

FACILITIES
V. have, provide, use ~
Adj. available, excellent, good, poor, splendid ~
N. dearth of, grow of, improvement of, lack of, provision of ~

ACCIDENTS (unfortunate events)
N. spate of ~, toll of ~

Como puede apreciarse, el diccionario es de fácil manejo. Además las autoras tienen el gran mérito de haber recogido todo el material de forma manual, sin contar con los recursos informáticos tan importantes en la confección de obras lexicográficas hoy en día gracias a la gran rapidez que ofrecen. No obstante, se incluyen como colocaciones muchas combinaciones de palabras que no son tales, pues no muestran

idiosincrasia alguna. Ello ocurre sobre todo en el caso de los adjetivos que modifican a un nombre. Así lo apunta Benson (1989: 3) en su análisis del *SEC*:

> Dzierzanowska and Kozlowska´s dictionary, which does give a large number of genuine collocations, is also flawed by the inclusion of many free combinations. For example, the entry for *dictionary* gives as collocating adjectives *excellent*, *good*, *useful*, *useless*, etc. Conversely, it omits numerous real collocations such as an *abridged*, *bilingual*, *biographical*, *combinatorial*/*combinatory*, *etymological*, *learners´*, *orthographic*, *pronouncing*, *reverse*, *unabridged dictionary*.

No obstante, Benson es quizás demasiado tajante en su comentario, pues, aunque lleve parte de razón, es necesario reconocer que el terreno de los adjetivos es especialmente escurridizo y, a veces, encontramos colocaciones en su propio diccionario formadas por adjetivo más sustantivo que también se podrían poner en entredicho por ser predecibles y no crear problemas de codificación para el no nativo. Por ejemplo, el sustantivo *problem* aparece en el *BBI* con términos adyacentes como *difficult*, *serious*, *complex*, *complicated*, *emotional*, *physical*, *social*, *easy*, *simple*, etc. que no formarían junto con la base una colocación imprevisible e idiosincrásica.

En este sentido Howarth (1994: 228) apunta que es siempre problemático decidir qué incluir y qué excluir de un diccionario de colocaciones. Incluso con un enfoque analítico muy consistente, dice, el tratamiento de un solo tipo de colocaciones nunca sería del todo completo. Por otra parte, sería muy difícil ofrecer una lista representativa de colocaciones que fuese adecuada a las diferentes necesidades de distintos tipos de estudiantes.

1.3.6.1 *LTP Dictionary of Selected Collocations* (1997)

En primer lugar es necesario decir que este diccionario no es original y por ello se incluye en la sección dedicada al diccionario *Selected English Collocations.* Jimmie Hill y Michael Lewis han editado, tras comprar a la editorial polaca los derechos de edición, una combinación del *SEC* y el *EAC* añadiendo algunas modificaciones para actualizarlos. El resultado ha sido el *LTP Dictionary of Selected Collocations*; por tanto, no hay mucho que añadir a los comentarios hechos al analizar el *SEC*, pues prácticamente coinciden en todo.

La introducción del *LTP* es un tanto diferente a la del *SEC*. Una diferencia, por ejemplo, es que no se dan apenas ninguno de los datos que las autoras originales ofrecían en cuanto a la elaboración de los diccionarios.

No obstante, los editores del *LTP* justifican el título del diccionario de forma más extensa que lo hacían las autoras polacas. En la introducción del *SEC* ellas decían que las listas de palabras eran lo más completas posible para un diccionario de un tamaño manejable. En la introducción del *LTP*, por otro lado, se habla de "selected collocations" porque el diccionario no contiene todas las colocaciones del inglés sino

aquéllas que Hill y Lewis llaman "strong" frente a las "common", aunque no definen de forma explícita el concepto de unas y otras.[56]

El manejo del diccionario es el mismo que el del *SEC*. Al igual que en los diccionarios polacos, se dan varias entradas (con sus colocaciones correspondientes) para una misma palabra cuando ésta presenta más de un sentido o cuando el significado de la palabra en singular es distinto al de su plural. Sin embargo, no hay distintas entradas para el nombre (base) cuando es contable o incontable. Así, por ejemplo, el *SEC* distingue dos entradas para el sustantivo "action" diferenciando el uso incontable de esta palabra ("acting") y su uso contable ("act"). El *LTP* solamente muestra una entrada en la que mezcla los términos adyacentes de ambas entradas del *SEC*.

Por lo demás hay que decir que prácticamente contienen la misma información, salvo que algunos términos adyacentes se han suprimido y otros se han añadido, al igual que ha ocurrido con las propias entradas.

Su presentación es igual, exceptuando que no hablan de "noun-noun collocations" (que aparecen en la entrada con la letra N) sino de "phrases which contain the noun" (que aparecen con la P).

Veamos ahora la entrada correspondiente al sustantivo "dispute", que elegimos en la sección anterior para ilustrar el modo de descripción propio del *SEC*. Así podremos compararlas y ver las diferencias que pueden existir en cuanto a supresión o adición de información en los términos adyacentes:

> **DISPUTE**
> V: abandon, aggravate, arbitrate in, be engaged in/locked in, cause, decide, end, get involved in, give rise to, influence, intensify, intervene in, lead to, provoke, put an end to, resolve, settle, spark off, take part in, terminate ~
> V: ~ arose, blew up, broke out, cropped up, developed, erupted, escalated, flared up, loomed, was put to arbitration, went on
> A: acrimonious, bitter, brief, damaging, fierce, heated, long, long-drawn-out, long-standing, mild, prolonged, petty, senseless, sharp, simmering, slight, ugly, unlawful, violent ~
> P: heart of, key to, reason for ~.

Las diferencias son nimias, pues sólo se aprecia que algún término adyacente se ha suprimido (*fan*, *inflame*, *acrid*, *budding*, *rabid*, *seething*, *hiatus in*). En conjunto, ésta es la tónica dominante en la mayoría de las entradas. Por tanto, no es exagerado decir que esta obra no aporta apenas nada nuevo a la original polaca.

Debemos señalar por último que esta misma editorial pone a disposición del usuario interesado un pequeño folleto de ejercicios (dieciséis páginas) para practicar las colocaciones inglesas.

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[56] "Some rare collocations are very strong - these usually express fairly unusual ideas, but when you do write about one of these ideas, the particular collocation is almost the only natural way of doing it: He´s been found guilty of *serious professional misconduct*. [...]. Some very common adjectives such as *good*, *bad*, *big*, *small*, *old*, *new* combine with almost any noun. These are not usually included in the lists [...]." (Hill y Lewis 1997: 7-8).

1.3.7 Aproximación de Benson, Benson e Ilson: *The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations* (1997[2])

La publicación de la primera edición de esta obra en 1986 supuso un hito importante en el tratamiento de las colocaciones inglesas, dado que con anterioridad a dicha fecha eran muy escasos los diccionarios ingleses dedicados a este campo.

Los autores del *BBI* habían publicado previamente (en el mismo año 1986) un estudio de carácter teórico en el que sientan las bases que fundamentan la descripción práctica acometida en el diccionario; se trata de *Lexicographic Description of English*. En esta obra se hace mucho hincapié en la necesidad de incluir en los diccionarios de uso general tanta información gramatical como sea posible. Incluso proponen al final del quinto capítulo, a modo de apéndice, información gramatical fundamental, según su criterio, en todos los diccionarios de uso general referente a plurales difíciles, nombres que terminan en *-ics*, forma comparativa de los adjetivos bisílabos, verbos estativos y verbos transitivos que no admiten la pasiva. Por otro lado, se insiste también en la obligación de mostrar cómo las palabras se combinan para formar oraciones. Distinguen entre combinaciones libres, modismos, colocaciones, combinaciones intermedias entre modismos y colocaciones y, finalmente, palabras compuestas. De todas ellas, dicen, sólo las primeras deberían ser excluidas de los diccionarios de uso general, salvo que sea necesario incluir alguna combinación libre con el fin de ejemplificar el significado de una palabra polisémica. Reconocen que las colocaciones son las más difíciles de identificar y, por ello, afirman que su inclusión en diccionarios ha sido, a veces, errónea porque en algunos estudios se incluyen, por razones prácticas, junto con los modismos. Por otra parte, afirman los autores que hay dos tipos de colocaciones que deberían ser obligatorias en todos los diccionarios de uso general, ya que son esenciales para la generación de oraciones aceptables en inglés. Se trata de las colocaciones formadas por un verbo que denota creación y/o activación ("CA collocations") seguidas de un sustantivo (por ejemplo, *crack a smile*) y las colocaciones que constan de un verbo que indica erradicación y/o nulificación ("EN collocations") más un sustantivo (así, por ejemplo, *ease tension*).[57]

Igualmente, Benson había publicado ya varios artículos en los que también exponía diversos planteamientos teóricos del proyecto posterior: Benson (1985b), (1985c). Incluso posteriormente este autor siguió publicando trabajos semejantes: Benson (1989), (1990). Resulta curioso constatar que la obra no recibió en el momento de su aparición el aplauso unánime y el reconocimiento que a nuestro entender merecía. Teóricos como Hartmann entraron en debate con los autores del diccionario, argumentando que carecía de la originalidad pretendida ya que, se decía, la misma información podía encontrarse en diccionarios monolingües del inglés (Hartmann, 1987a; 1987b), (Benson, 1987).

[57] Benson, Benson e Ilson (1986: 262) comparan este tipo de colocaciones con dos tipos definidos en la aproximación de Mel´cuk (cf. 1.3.3): "CA collocations correspond approximately to several ECD functions such as *Caus*, *CausFunc*, etc. EN collocations correspond approximately to the ECD function *Liqu*."

El tipo de información que el usuario encuentra en el *BBI* no la ofrecen de forma sistemática ninguno de los diccionarios bilingües o monolingües del inglés y muy frecuentemente los datos que presentan están bastante dispersos y escondidos. Es decir, no se presenta la información de forma correcta, las entradas no son las bases sino los términos adyacentes en la mayoría de los casos y, de ese modo, es imposible intentar buscar las colocaciones, porque, como se apuntó en el apartado 1.2.3, el vocabulario que los estudiantes conocen son las bases: "Attempting to find the English collocation through the collocator [...] is a hopeless task" (Benson 1989: 7).

El *BBI* no es un diccionario monolingüe normal: no se indica la pronunciación (excepto cuando es necesario distinguir los homógrafos) ni se definen los significados del lema. Está especializado en colocaciones gramaticales y léxicas. Precisamente su clasificación de estos dos tipos ha sido aceptada en diversos estudios posteriores. El principal cometido del *BBI* es ayudar a combinar correctamente unos ítems con otros. Por ello está destinado principalmente a los estudiantes no nativos. Sin embargo, los hablantes nativos también pueden recurrir a él.[58]

Aunque, como se ha mencionado más arriba, este diccionario se publicó por vez primera en 1986, ha añadido material en la segunda edición, que es del año 1997 y cuenta con cien páginas más. En la segunda edición señalan estos autores: "In selecting new material, we have made use of a variety of sources, such as: (1) critical appraisals from over 50 reviews in numerous journals; (2) additions to the bilingual versions of the BBI, [...] (3) comments and suggestions of users of the BBI from around the globe" (*The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations* 1997[2]: vii). No obstante, en una recensión de la obra, un especialista como Howarth (2000) echa de menos algunos datos más concretos acerca de las fuentes de las nuevas colocaciones de la segunda edición.

Por otra parte, es muy interesante apuntar que el diccionario prueba lo que ya se ha dicho en alguna ocasión en este trabajo: se han incorporado nuevas colocaciones que han entrado en la lengua conforme la sociedad ha ido evolucionando: por ejemplo, *to browse the web*, *to create a home page*, *to cruise the Word Wide Web*, *to go online*, *to send E-Mail*, etc." (*op. cit*.: vii-viii). En total el diccionario consta de 18.000 entradas y un total de 90.000 colocaciones.

Para localizar la información se sugiere la siguiente metodología (*op. cit*.: x): buscar primero en la entrada de un nombre si la colocación incluye un sustantivo; si incluye dos, buscar en la entrada del segundo; si no incluye ningún nombre, buscar en la entrada del adjetivo; si no hay sustantivo ni adjetivo en la colocación, buscar en la entrada del verbo. (Como ya se explicó en el apartado

[58] "Native speakers are likely to search for stylistically elegant collocations such as *enter* or *insert a* CAVEAT, *allay* or *dispel* FEAR [...]. Native speakers do not need combinations such as *a hot day* and *make a mistake*. They also may wish to avoid overused cliché-type collocations such as to *garner compliments*. In addition to stylistically elegant collocations, foreign learners will require such collocations as differ from the ones in their own language. This could involve such simple combinations as *make a mistake*, *commit an error* and not **perform a mistake* [...]. Collocational dictionaries should thus take into consideration the native language, and the foreign language competence of the target group." (Cop 1988: 43-44).

1.2.3, este tipo de diccionarios suelen tomar como bases los sustantivos, o, en su defecto, los adjetivos o verbos).

Además las entradas dan muchos tipos de información. Para verlo en detalle analicemos la entrada del sustantivo *cold*:

> ***cold*** *II n. ["low temperature"] 1. biting, bitter, extreme, intense, severe ~ 2. the ~ has let up 3. (misc.) to come in out of the ~; to go out into the ~ ["illness"] 4. to catch (a) ~; to come down with, contract, get, (BE) go down with a ~ 5. to have; nurse a ~; to suffer from a ~ 6. to fight off, shake off, throw off a ~ 7. a bad, severe; lingering; slight ~ 8. the common ~; a chest; head ~ ["misc."] 9. to be left out in the ~ ("to be slighted").*

Aquí tenemos *cold II* porque la entrada de más arriba, *cold I*, se refiere al adjetivo, ya que los homógrafos siguen un orden alfabético en su inclusión, esto es, primero se incluye el adjetivo, luego el adverbio, después el nombre y finalmente el verbo. Las palabras entre corchetes y dobles comillas se refieren a los diferentes sentidos que esta palabra presenta, puesto que es polisémica:

Cuando *cold* significa *low temperature* se coloca con todos los adjetivos de 1 y con 2 y 3, que son también combinaciones típicas de este sustantivo. Cuando significa *illness* forma colocación con todos los verbos de 4, 5, 6, con los adjetivos de 7 y con el adjetivo y los dos sustantivos de 8. *Misc*. introduce un modismo en 9, cuyo significado viene parafraseado entre comillas y paréntesis.[59] Normalmente todas las colocaciones separadas por comas son sinónimas. Cuando las separa un punto y coma no son sinónimas (para más detalles, ver páginas xxxvi-xxxviii).

Como se puede apreciar, hay mucha riqueza en la entrada, pues se dan diferentes sentidos de la misma palabra, cada uno con varias de sus colocaciones léxicas. Aparecen, por otro lado, bajo "miscelánea" combinaciones comunes (que ellos llaman, como se ha observado en la nota al pie anterior, "important fixed phrases") y modismos ("transitional phrases between collocations and idioms"). El estudiante que esté buscando la codificación de un ítem con el sustantivo *cold* se encuentra con muchas posibilidades ya que puede elegir entre varios adjetivos o verbos, dependiendo del sentido que se requiera.

Nótese que, además de colocaciones léxicas (como *bitter cold* o *to catch a cold*), encontramos colocaciones gramaticales (*to suffer from a cold*) y verbos frasales (*to fight off a cold*). Por eso esta obra no se llama simplemente diccionario de colocaciones, sino de combinaciones de palabras inglesas.

Obsérvense también las siglas (BE), es decir, esa colocación sólo se usa en inglés británico. Cuando aparecen las siglas AE, la colocación será exclusiva o típica del inglés americano; cuando encontremos US (United States), la colocación

[59] Los autores afirman que lo que incluyen bajo miscelánea no son modismos sino frases que expresan un símil y que están entre las colocaciones y los modismos: "This *Dictionary* does not normally include idioms [...]. Some phrases, especially those expressing a simile, are transitional between collocations and idioms, that is, the meaning of the component parts are reflected partially in the meaning of the whole. The *Dictionary* does include important phrases of this type". Y añaden en el siguiente párrafo: "The *Dictionary* does include important fixed phrases that do not fit into any of the types of grammatical and lexical collocations described [...]. The entry for **eye** gives *to feast one's eyes on something*, etc. Such phrases are normally given under *misc*." (*The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations* 1997^2: xxxiv).

será característica de los Estados Unidos, las siglas GB (Great Britain) indican que será común en las Islas Británicas y la siglas CE se refieren al inglés común o a lo que Benson (1989: 10) llama "World English".

Adviértase por otra parte que con respecto a la colocación verbo más adjetivo (por ejemplo, *go sour*), no contemplada por los autores de esta obra en su clasificación de colocaciones léxicas (véase sección 1.4.2.1), el *BBI* muestra una cierta inconsistencia: aunque no se habla de ese tipo de colocación en el prólogo, existen entradas como *guilty, sour* y *silent* en las que estos adjetivos aparecen con los verbos *plead, go* / *turn* y *fall* respectivamente. Es decir, en las entradas de algunos adjetivos hallamos no sólo adverbios sino también verbos.

Otras entradas presentan algunas normas relativas al uso de las colocaciones. Unas veces se refieren a las opiniones de los puristas; otras a las diferencias entre inglés británico y americano, etc. Por ejemplo, en la entrada de *compare*, usado como verbo, se añade al final: "USAGE NOTE: The construction *to compare x to y* usually means 'to claim a similarity between x and y' (*to compare New York to a beehive*). The construction *to compare x with/and y* usually means 'to discuss similarities and differences between x and y' ".

En las colocaciones gramaticales formadas por un verbo, aparecen letras (de la A a la S) que se refieren a modelos verbales de complementación, explicados en la introducción de este tipo de colocaciones. Así en la entrada *attribute* tenemos: "attribute v. (d; tr.) to ~ to (*we attributed this saying to Shakespeare*; *they ~d their success to hard work*". Este verbo pertenece al modelo d: "In this pattern, the verb forms a collocation with a specific preposition (+ object)" (*op. cit.*: xxi).

Como puede apreciarse, es un diccionario muy completo por la diversidad de información que ofrece y, gracias a que la introducción de las colocaciones gramaticales y léxicas está muy bien organizada y explicada, el diccionario es asequible, fácil de usar y comprender. Además, otra ventaja que presenta es la publicación de un cuaderno de ejercicios muy útil para trabajar y aprender las colocaciones dentro de un contexto.[60]

Como conclusión exponemos a continuación los puntos de vista de tres especialistas. En una reseña del diccionario, dice David Gold (1988: 59):

> The authors are to be praised for their generous use of feminine pronouns where most dictionary-makers till now have used masculine pronouns [...]. More good features of this dictionary are: [1] the attention paid to differences between British and American English; [2] the many usage notes; [3] the synonymy of certain constructions never before shown in dictionaries; [4] the up-to-date coverage, as of basic computer terms; [5] constructions with *to*; [6] much simpler coding than used in English learners´dictionaries; [7] the synonymy of *at*/*in* with certain nouns which has not been shown in other dictionaries; and [8] consistent indication of which nouns can be followed by a *that*- clause [...].

[60] Benson, M., E. Benson, R. Ilson and R. Young (1991): *Using the BBI. A Workbook with Exercises for the BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Howarth (1994: 227, 240), que hace una comparación entre el *BBI* y el *SEC*, alaba los logros de ambos diccionarios, aunque apunta que siempre quedan algunas lagunas:

> The syntactic and semantic foundations of the design of these two dictionaries are to be applauded in view of the help thus given to learners in locating the collocates they need. Serious difficulties appear, however, when learners have to select from within a set of collocates those appropriate to their purpose. The problems are two-fold: firstly, does the dictionary have a wide enough coverage to include those collocations that users need, and, secondly, are users given guidance on their freedom to substitute other non-listed collocates for the ones they find in the dictionary? […] There cannot be a simple or complete solution to what has been revealed as a complex web of inter-related linguistic features.

Cowie (1998b: 18), por su parte, considera a ambos diccionarios bastante parecidos en la organización de los términos adyacentes de acuerdo con sus características gramaticales (adjetivo, verbo transitivo, etc.). Ambos están orientados también a fines productivos o codificadores. Su mayor limitación estriba en la organización semántica de los términos adyacentes.

1.3.8 Aproximación de Kjellmer: *A Dictionary of English Collocations* (1994)

Este autor ha desarrollado en la universidad de Göteborg un corpus que es un inventario de colocaciones extraídas del corpus Brown,[61] del que habla en muchos de sus artículos (por ejemplo, Kjellmer 1982, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1991). Todo ello le ha llevado a la publicación en 1994 de un diccionario de tres volúmenes basado en dicho corpus: *A Dictionary of English Collocations*.

La aproximación de este autor también es estadística, aunque difiere de la línea seguida por Sinclair en varios aspectos. Para él la frecuencia no es un criterio suficiente (Kjellmer 1982: 25-26). Si bien es cierto que combinaciones de palabras con las propiedades típicas de las colocaciones aparecen con mucha frecuencia en el corpus Brown, también son muy frecuentes, dice, otras secuencias como *although he*, *but too*. Para evitar ese problema, Kjellmer aplica otro criterio en la búsqueda de colocaciones, la estructura gramatical: una secuencia candidata a ser analizada como colocación debe ser una unidad sintáctica. Así por ejemplo *last night* cumple el primer criterio y el segundo; *although he* sólo el primero. El tercer criterio que maneja es aparición idéntica: la secuencia de palabras debe aparecer siempre en el corpus en la misma forma, aunque su aparición frecuente, dice (*op. cit.*: 30), se deba al azar y no sea característica del inglés. Así, si *run*/*runs*/*ran*/*running to seed* se encuentra varias veces en el corpus, pero cada vez

[61] "The Gothenburg Corpus of collocations, drawn from the Brown Corpus [...] is a sub-corpus, and contains in principle all the collocations of the latter." (Kjellmer 1990: 164).

de una forma distinta, esta secuencia no será registrada, pues, técnicamente no se cumple el tercer criterio (*op. cit.*: 33).[62]

Todos estos aspectos se incluyen en su definición de colocación: "A collocation is a sequence of words that occurs more than once in identical form (in the Brown corpus) and which is grammatically well-structured". (Kjellmer 1987: 133).

Para Sinclair puede haber hasta cuatro palabras entre los ítems que conforman la colocación: "the usual measure of proximity is a maximum of four words intervening" (Sinclair 1991: 170), pero, según Kjellmer (1994: xiv), los ítems que conforman una colocación deben ser adyacentes y sólo si las palabras que intervienen se repiten de forma idéntica se hablará de colocación. Por eso Howarth (1994: 92) afirma que ni el método de Sinclair ni el de Kjellmer pueden identificar colocaciones cuando existe gran distancia entre los ítems, como en el ejemplo citado del periódico *Guardian* en el apartado 1.2.2.6, donde hay una separación de veintiocho palabras, el uno porque sólo admite un máximo de cuatro palabras y el otro porque las veintiocho palabras tendrían que aparecer tal cual, repetidas una por una.

Otro aspecto a destacar es el hecho de que este autor no tenga en cuenta la lematización, es decir, que si *run to seed* aparece en el corpus repetido en pasado (*ran to seed*) ya no se considera colocación. La razón es que

> The words that go to make up our collocations have not been lemmatized, precisely because of their 'idiosyncratic property': *on hand* is semantically different from *on (one's) hands* and *put one's foot in it* has a figurative meaning that *put one's feet in it* lacks. Our working hypothesis must be that it is the individual form of a word rather than the lemma to which it belongs that tends to co-occur with certain other forms. (Kjellmer 1994: xix).[63]

A propósito de esto, Howarth (1994: 95-96) critica la insistencia en la aparición idéntica, una consecuencia de la cual es que las formas alternativas de una colocación concreta son consideradas en el diccionario de Kjellmer colocaciones distintas (así ocurre con *make a mistake*, *making mistakes and the many mistakes that have been made*) y reciben su propio tratamiento estadístico. Howarth enfatiza que el lingüista debe considerar sobre todo el nivel lexémico, no sólo la forma de las palabras. Así, cuando una colocación libre (que nosotros más bien llamamos una combinación de palabras), por ejemplo, *put a question* (*at the end of the questionnaire*) y una restringida (lo que denominamos simplemente colocación), por ejemplo *put a question* (con el significado de "ask") son isomórficas, cada una de ellas debe analizarse como una colocación diferente, pues el lexema *put* es distinto en cada caso.

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[62] *Run to seed* aparece en OALDOCE (1995[5]) como modismo. Las diferencias entre colocación y modismo se analizarán en el epígrafe 1.7.2.

[63] Kjellmer se apoya en la afirmación de Pawley y Syder (1983: 215): "It is a characteristic error of the language learner to assume that an element in the expression may be varied according to a phrase structure or transformational rule of some generality, when in fact the variation (if any) allowed in nativelike usage is much more restricted. The result, very often, is an utterance that is grammatical but unidiomatic."

La postura de Howarth contrasta con la caracterización exclusivamente formal que hace Kjellmer de las colocaciones como fenómenos de estructura superficial. Ello permite a este autor distinguir colocaciones homónimas pertenecientes a distintas categorías gramaticales. Ése es el caso de *reading material* en *I still recall the mild shock I experienced in reading material of an enthusiastic advocate of...* y en *Both knew that when trains stopped at Texan crossroad bored soldiers would sometimes enter to ask the passengers if they had any reading material to spare...* (Kjellmer 1994: xii).

En consecuencia, de lo expuesto anteriormente deducimos que Kjellmer, al contrario que Howarth, considerará como una sola colocación *put a question (at the end of the questionnaire)* y *put a question*. El segundo ejemplo (*reading material*) se analizará como dos colocaciones en ambas aproximaciones, pero por criterios distintos (lexémico en Howarth y gramatical en Kjellmer).

Sin embargo, lo que Howarth reclama tiene que hacerse estudiando detenidamente los ejemplos recuperados del corpus, es decir, necesita la intervención manual del investigador porque no hay, hasta el momento, una manera automática de hacerlo y en la pantalla se puede hacer poco análisis.

La segunda parte de la definición de colocación propuesta por Kjellmer, que habla de la adecuada estructura gramatical de las colocaciones, contrasta con la opinión de Sinclair (1991: 170), que apunta: "The attention is concentrated on lexical co-occurrence, more or less independently of grammatical pattern or positional relationship". Los autores de la escuela británica apoyan a Kjellmer al tener en cuenta la gramaticalidad porque hay casos en los que la no aceptación de una colocación se debe a restricciones gramaticales. Greenbaum (1970: 10) también lo apoya y llama a la aproximación de Sinclair "item-oriented", pues las colocaciones en ese enfoque se estudian independientemente de la sintaxis o la semántica. Un serio inconveniente de esa aproximación, según Greenbaum, es que pasa por alto las restricciones sintácticas que afectan a las colocaciones. Así, por ejemplo, el adverbio intensificador *much* se combina con el verbo *like* en oraciones negativas, pero no en las afirmativas. Otra restricción viene dada por la posición: *Some people much prefer wine* [...] es correcto; pero *much* y *prefer* no combinan si el intensificador se pospone al final de la oración: "* *Some people prefer wine much* (*op. cit.*: 11).

Finalmente, la crítica que Fontenelle et alii (1994: 29) hacen de la definición de colocación de Kjellmer nos parece muy acertada:

> If one starts from the hypothesis that most verb-noun collocations can be passivized, for example, no single collocation could be detected by applying Kjellmer´s method because they would not occur in identical form. Other manipulations (cleft sentence, insertion of material, etc.) are not taken into account either, since they disrupt the superficial form of the combinations [...]. Kjellmer casts the net too wide.

El resultado de toda la teoría de Kjellmer es su diccionario de colocaciones. Comentando la cita de Benson, Benson e Ilson (1997[2]: xvi): "Collocations should be included in dictionaries; free combinations, on the other hand, should generally not be included", afirma Kjellmer (1994 xvi-xvii) que esos dos tipos son los

extremos de una gradación o "continuous universe". En otro artículo (Kjellmer 1991: 112-115) describe los tipos de expresiones que constituyen ese continuo: "fossilized phrases" (por ejemplo *bubonic plague*, *Cocker Spaniel*), "semi-fossilized" (*caesarian operation*/*caesarian section*, *moot point*/*moot question*, *nodding acquaintance*/*nodding terms*) y "sequences of words that co-occur" (*glass of water*, *classical music*, *close friend*, *go to college*, *in the years to come*, *feel comfortable*).

Por su parte, Howarth (1994: 92) afirma que una gran diferencia entre Kjellmer y Sinclair es que el interés del primero es caracterizar y medir lo que él llama "collocational density" (Kjellmer 1987: 134) de textos enteros y el del segundo es más bien lexicográfico. Por tanto, no es de extrañar que al analizar el siguiente párrafo para observar la densidad colocacional, es decir, la cantidad de colocaciones que presenta, Kjellmer afirme que todas las secuencias subrayadas representan ejemplos de colocación:

> *Zion was surprised when Roy's buggy stopped beside her on the pike one early summer day as she was walking home from the country school where she was teaching now that Eph Showers had had a call to preach in some mountain town*. (*op. cit.*: 135).

La información que ofrece su diccionario consiste en indicar qué tipo de colocaciones se ven reflejadas en qué tipo de textos del Brown y con qué frecuencia.[64] Esta aproximación es interesante, pues estudiar la distribución de las colocaciones en los diferentes tipos de texto puede indicar el registro en que suelen aparecer e incluso su valor estilístico. Sin embargo, una de las desventajas que tiene es que está basado solamente en un corpus de inglés americano escrito y quizás la representatividad obtenida no es excesivamente amplia. Por otro lado, hay demasiada información obvia, pues incluye combinaciones que no presentan ningún problema para el estudiante no nativo y, además, la manera de presentar la información es algo difícil de comprender si no se tienen algunos conocimientos de estadística.

Al igual que hemos hecho en la aproximación estadística, ilustraremos ahora el tipo de descripción que encontramos en esta obra; para ello, vamos a tomar la palabra *circumstances*, que es sólo un ejemplo escogido al azar.

[64] Fontenelle et alii (1994: 29) resumen breve y claramente los objetivos y conclusiones de Kjellmer: "He wanted to test whether informative or formal texts and imaginative or informal texts provide the same amount of collocations. He also wanted to test whether the two types of genre provide the same amount of frequent, complex, and long collocations. He comes to the conclusion that collocations and collocations consisting of five words and more occur significantly more frequently in formal/informative texts than in informal/imaginative ones [...]. Kjellmer also underlines the fact that collocations are essential elements in all kinds of text."

CIRCUMSTANCES CTy 24; CF 62; CTe 73	EF	IF	RF	TC	DI
CIRCUMSTANCES IN b	4	4		3	2
CIRCUMSTANCES OF b	5	8		4	2
EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	2	*	2	2
NO CIRCUMSTANCESa	1	6		D	0
NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCESa	1	3	*	J	1
OF CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	4		2	1
SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCESa	1	3	*	H	1
SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCESa	3	3	*	2	3
SUCH CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	2		2	1
THE CIRCUMSTANCESa	5	17		4	2
THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF ab	3	3		3	4
THESE CIRCUMSTANCES a	1	5		H	0
UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	2	*	2	2
VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	2	*	G	1
IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	2	*	J	2
OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES a	2	2		2	2
UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	2	*	J	2
UNDER DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	2	*	2	3
UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCESa	5	5	*	4	4
UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	2	*	2	3
UNDER SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	2	*	F	2
UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCESa	7	7	*	7	4
UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCESa	2	2	*	2	3
A COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCESaba	2	2	*	A	3

El significado de los códigos y cifras aquí empleados es el siguiente (Kjellmer 1994: xl):
CTy = el número de tipos colocacionales en los que aparece, en este caso 24.
CF= el número de veces que esos tipos colocacionales aparecen en el corpus, es decir, la frecuencia colocacional; eso es lo que indica el número 62 del ejemplo.
CTe = la tendencia colocacional, indicada por 73, es decir, un 73%.

Para cada colocación hay información específica:
a-u = tipo estructural al que la colocación pertenece.[65]
EF = frecuencia exclusiva, es decir, la frecuencia de la colocación repetida palabra por palabra de la misma manera: "some collocations are partly coextensive with other collocations. If they are identical in their entirety with a part of a longer collocation, the *exclusive* value for their frequency of occurrence refers to their occurrence as unincluded units" (Kjellmer 1994: xxxvi).
IF = frecuencia inclusiva, o, lo que es lo mismo, la frecuencia de la colocación cuando aparece sola e incluida dentro de otra colocación más larga.
RF = frecuencia relativa, que se refiere a relación de la frecuencia real y la frecuencia esperada. "The collocations with a relative frequency of 40.576 or more are marked *, while those with a relative frequency of less than 40.576 are unmarked" (*op. cit.*: xxxviii).
TC = el número de categorías de texto en el que aparece; por ejemplo, A son textos de reportajes de prensa, D de religión, H de textos misceláneos, E relacionados con habilidades y hobbies, F con las tradiciones populares, etc. "In cases where a collocation occurs in one text category only, the symbol of that category is given instead of the figure 1" (*op. cit.*: xxxix). Es decir, cuando aparece

[65] Kjellmer (1994: xxii-xxx) distingue diecinueve categorías gramaticales, de la *a* hasta la *u*:
a. Frase nominal: *the big question, evening service*, etc.
b. Núcleo nominal más estructura relacionada: *question whether, job as, day off*, etc.
c. Verbo más objeto: *loved him, weighed anchor*, etc.
d. Verbo más estructura de palabra(s) relacionada: *partakes of, lie down on, paid for by*, etc.
e. Verbo más verbo(s): *will come, had been given, let go*, etc.
f. *To* con infinitivo: *to be, to examine, to reply*, etc.
g. Verbo y su predicativo: *was cold, was quiet, keep warm, made better*, etc.
h. Adverbial más núcleo adjetival o adverbial: *very young, actively social, just above*, etc.
i. Adverbio seguido de conjunción subordinante: *now that, much as, as if*, etc.
k.Conjunción seguida de adverbio: *or else, but again, and yet*, etc.
l. Preposición con conjunción subordinante: *except that, but that, in that, of whether*, etc.
m. Adverbio o preposición junto con preposición: *out from, away to, high on*, etc.
n. Oración de verbo en forma personal, opcionalmente seguida por una estructura relacionada: *he said, when he was shot*, etc.
o. Construcción de *it-* o *there-* más estructura relacionada: *it is impossible to, there is no reason to*, etc.
p. Oración de verbo en forma no personal u oración sin verbo: *lips compressed, hands off*, etc.
r. *As* o *like* seguido de una frase nominal o adverbio: *as rector, as always, like myself*, etc.
s. Interjecciones, exclamaciones, expresiones de vocativo: *hey there, oh dear, well now*, etc.
t. Elementos coordinados: *openly and honestly, actual or potential*, etc.
u. Expresiones no inglesas: *status quo* - u, *pas de deux* - uba, *ad infinitum*- ua, *deja vu* -ud, *per se* -ua.
Si una colocación pertenece a varios tipos a la vez, aparece con varias letras, como se puede apreciar en los ejemplos de arriba.

un número en lugar de una letra es porque la colocación se encuentra en varias categorías de textos.
DI = el índice distintivo, que está relacionado con el grado de prominencia de algunas colocaciones sobre otras.

Al igual que constatamos en el *Collins Cobuild English Collocations on CD-ROM*, el diccionario de Kjellmer ofrece combinaciones que difícilmente pueden considerarse colocaciones léxicas: *circumstances in*, *circumstances of*, *of circumstances*, *such circumstances*, *the circumstances*, *the circumstances of*, *these circumstances*, etc. Estas secuencias no plantean absolutamente ningún problema de codificación o descodificación, no son idiosincrásicas, ni tienen naturaleza impredecible. Es una manera de ver las colocaciones como simple repetición idéntica muy frecuente.

Destaca de forma especial la repetición de la colocación *under circumstances*, motivada por la aparición de diferentes adjetivos o determinantes (en absoluto imprevisibles) que acompañan al sustantivo en cuestión: *under certain circumstances*, *under different circumstances*, *under no circumstances*, *under the circumstances*, etc.

De la evidencia que nos proporciona esta entrada, podemos deducir que esta obra no debería llamarse diccionario de colocaciones sino de frecuencias de combinaciones y, más concretamente, de la frecuencia de éstas en un corpus de un millón de palabras de inglés americano. Ello se pone de manifiesto cuando Kjellmer dice que el tipo de preguntas a las que su diccionario propone responder son tan constreñidas como éstas: "Does the collocation XX exist in the corpus?; How frequent is the collocation XX in the corpus?; How frequent is the collocation XX in relation to YY?; With what preposition is the verb or noun X construed in the corpus?", etc. (Kjellmer 1994: xiii). Las otras preguntas que sigue planteando después son más interesantes, pero, por su concepción de colocación, no las responde en el diccionario de manera adecuada y útil para el estudiante no nativo: "What objects does the verb X take?; What adjectival modification does the noun X normally take?; What head nouns are modified by the adjective X?; Which of those head nouns in the corpus is the most frequent in collocation with X?".

Por otra parte, la información que ofrece no parece ser de gran ayuda al estudiante de inglés no nativo, por esa insistencia en la frecuencia y en la identidad formal. Por tanto, no cumple uno de los principales objetivos que se propone en la introducción: "It is hoped that the classificatory and statistical aspects of the work will make it useful for both scholarly and practical purposes" (*op. cit.*: xii). Tampoco este trabajo podría ser el origen de otros estudios similares, pues, a nuestro juicio, la concepción de colocación no es la adecuada: "Lastly, it has been regarded as an important aspect of the present work that it should present a corpus of classified collocations as material for further studies" (Kjellmer 1994: xiii).

Finalmente, por su interés reproducimos unas líneas de una reseña de esta obra (Benson 1995: 65-67):

> Kjellmer has disregarded three major developments in collocational lexicography. First, Chomsky demonstrated that collocations or semi-fixed phrases should not be confused with free combinations. Second, Hausmann made the emphatic point that dictionaries should not be cluttered with unnecessary, free combinations. Third,

> Apresyan, Mel'cuk and Zolkovsky pointed out the significance of lexical collocations. In addition, Kjellmer has paid no attention to the importance of consistently treating verb patterns in dictionaries designed to help the teaching of English. Hornby established this principle in the 1940s [...]. The result is a work that few lexicographers will agree to call a collocational dictionary. At first glance, the Dictionary is truly impressive [...]. However, even a quick look at the contents results in deep disappointment […]. The Dictionary is cluttered with a mass of unneeded word combinations [...]. On the other hand, many real collocations -both lexical and grammatical- have not been entered.

No obstante, hay autores menos directos en sus críticas. Así apunta Johansson (1998: 341, 347):

> This dictionary [...] is a frequency list rather than a dictionary in the ordinary sense [...]. For anybody who defines collocations primarily by statistical measures of co-occurrence it is certainly necessary to have a large amount of data. But for Kjellmer it was crucial to admit only collocations that are grammatically well-formed. This has involved a lot of manual sifting, which could hardly have been extended to a larger corpus. It is no doubt the careful grammatical sifting which is the unique feature of Kjellmer's work and which distinguishes it from other computer-based collocational studies [...]. Kjellmer's book is quite different from dictionaries of collocations directed to the general reader [...]. His is not everyman's book of collocations [...]. Kjellmer's work evolved over a long period. It started when a million word corpus seemed large and automatic grammatical tagging was in its infancy [...].

1.3.9 *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English* (2002)

Este diccionario ha sido publicado recientemente, aunque según se señala en el prefacio son ya muchos los años durante los cuales numerosos lexicógrafos y editores han estado trabajando en este proyecto para ofrecer una obra que satisfaga las necesidades de estudiantes y profesores. No es obra, por tanto, de un autor concreto; en la página iv encontramos la relación de personas que han participado en su elaboración. En el panel consultivo destacan personalidades tan ilustres como Keith Brown, Guy Cook, Alan Cruse, Moira Runcie, Gabriele Stein, Norman Whitney y Henry Widdowson. Los editores principales son Jonathan Crowther (conocido editor de la quinta edición de la obra *Oxford Advanced Learner´s Dictionary*), Sheila Dignen y Diana Lea.

No nos consta que ninguno de los principales responsables de este diccionario tenga publicaciones conocidas (teóricas o prácticas) en el ámbito de las colocaciones. Éste no es el caso de los autores de otras obras lexicográficas analizadas en las secciones anteriores.

Estamos ante un diccionario muy completo. En la introducción se explica de forma muy clara (*op.cit.*: vii-xiii) su contenido y forma de utilizarlo atendiendo a seis aspectos: qué es una colocación, por qué es importante, por qué usar un diccionario de colocaciones, qué colocaciones se incluyen en este diccionario, cómo usarlo, y, por último, información adicional contenida en él.

En primer lugar los autores exponen brevemente su concepto de colocación (*op. cit.*: vii): "collocation is the way words combine in a language to produce natural-sounding speech and writing". Señalan que las colocaciones están en esa área del lenguaje entre las combinaciones totalmente libres y las totalmente fijas e idiomáticas y distinguen tres tipos: débiles ("weak"), por ejemplo *see a film*, medias ("medium strength"), por ejemplo, *see a doctor* y fuertes ("stronger"), por ejemplo, *see danger/reason/the point*.[66]

En segundo lugar, destacan la importancia de las colocaciones para expresarse claramente, con un significado preciso y natural. Además, afirman que es muy difícil encontrar alguna oración de inglés escrito o hablado que esté libre de colocaciones, de ahí la importancia de su conocimiento.

Justifican, después, el uso de un diccionario de este tipo por todos aquéllos que busquen adquirir competencia colocacional comenzando por las palabras que ya conocen.

En cuanto a las colocaciones incluidas en esta obra, apuntan que las entradas las componen nombres, verbos y adjetivos (alrededor de 9.000) que dan lugar a unas 150.000 colocaciones. La principal fuente de información usada para la compilación de los datos han sido los 100 millones de palabras del *British National Corpus*.

Partiendo de estos datos los compiladores del diccionario han revisado la frecuencia de cualquier combinación que pueda aparecer, en cuántas fuentes (y de qué tipo) y en qué contextos.

Se asegura en el prólogo que muchos de los ejemplos ofrecidos en las entradas están tomados directamente de los textos del corpus tal cual aparecen o bien con pequeñas modificaciones para hacerlos más accesibles. Para algunas áreas del lenguaje que están cambiando rápidamente, como por ejemplo la informática, además del *BNC*, se ha recurrido a Internet. Todo ello da lugar a alrededor de 50.000 ejemplos de colocaciones en su contexto.

Esta manera de trabajar supone una novedad en relación al resto de las obras analizadas en esta sección pues, por ejemplo, la recogida del corpus usado para la compilación del *SEC* es manual, mientras que el diccionario de Kjellmer está basado en el corpus Brown, que cuenta con 1 millón de palabras de inglés americano, y el *Collins Cobuild English Collocations on CD-ROM* usa un corpus mucho más extenso (*Bank of English*), pero no se analizan los datos ni interviene el juicio humano en ningún momento, como ya se ha comentado. Por último, los autores del *BBI* no explican si han empleado alguna colección de datos lingüísticos.

También se dan detalles en cuanto al tipo de colocaciones que encontramos en las entradas (*op. cit.*: ix):[67]

Adjetivo + nombre: *bright/harsh/intense/strong* ***light***
Cuantificador + nombre: *a beam/ray of* ***light***
Verbo + nombre: *cast/emit/give/provide/shed* ***light***
Nombre + verbo: ***light*** *gleams/glows/shines*
Nombre + nombre: *a* ***light*** *source*
Preposición + nombre: *by the* ***light*** *of the moon*
Nombre + preposición: *the* ***light*** *from the window*

[66] Éstos son los ejemplos que encontramos en la página vii de la introducción.
[67] Las palabras en negrita son las bases.

Adverbio + verbo: ***choose*** *carefully*
Verbo + verbo: *be free to* ***choose***
Verbo + preposición: ***choose*** *between two things*
Verbo + adjetivo: *make/keep/declare sth* ***safe***
Adverbio + adjetivo: *perfectly/not entirely/environmentally* ***safe***
Adjetivo + preposición: ***safe*** *from attack.*

Además se incluyen frases cortas que contienen la base: *the speed of* ***light****, pick and* ***choose****,* ***safe*** *and sound*.

Desde nuestro punto de vista, muchas de estas combinaciones no son auténticas colocaciones (*the light from the window, choose carefully, be free to choose, choose between two things,* etc.). Obsérvese, por otra parte, que se mezclan en esta clasificación colocaciones léxicas y gramaticales.

Este diccionario va dirigido especialmente a estudiantes de inglés de nivel medio o avanzado. La finalidad didáctica de la obra, ya reflejada en el mismo título, queda patente en las siguientes características:

a) Se elige una sola variedad del inglés (la británica) y un lenguaje moderadamente formal (el lenguaje de los ensayos, cartas formales, etc.) que trata todos los temas: negocios, ciencia, historia, deporte, etc. También se incluyen algunas de las colocaciones más importantes de áreas específicas tales como el derecho o la medicina y colocaciones de la ficción popular, informales y aquéllas típicas del periodismo.

b) Para ayudar al estudiante se intercalan entre las páginas del diccionario veinticinco notas en las que se pueden encontrar colocaciones compartidas por grupos de palabras. Por ejemplo, monedas, medidas, comidas, meses, días de la semana, trabajos, religiones, lenguas, etc.[68]

A estas colocaciones las llaman los autores "category collocation" (*op. cit.*: ix), es decir, colocaciones en las que una palabra dada se puede combinar con cualquier otra de un grupo definido. En estas notas encontramos tanto colocaciones léxicas como gramaticales y además abundantes ejemplos que contextualizan las colocaciones y las hacen más claras. Se trata de una novedad muy interesante de este diccionario porque ayuda a codificar muchas colocaciones y además da lugar a generalizaciones, tan necesarias en este campo. Vamos a ilustrar algunos ejemplos de la nota dedicada al área del lenguaje, tal y como aparece en el diccionario, para hacernos una idea de la información que se ofrece en estas notas:

excellent, fluent, good, perfect ~
He speaks fluent Japanese.
bad, broken, poor ~
I got by with broken Chinese and sign language.
be fluent in ~
She was fluent in German, Urdy and Swahili.
do, learn ~
I did German at school but I've forgotten most of it.

[68] Al principio del diccionario (pag. iv) se ofrece una lista de las veinticinco notas de uso ordenadas alfabéticamente. Se da también la página en la que dichas notas se encuentran y las entradas en las que hay que buscarlas.

I've been learning Arabic for four years.

a command/knowledge of ~

He has a poor command of English.

Algunas notas, como el caso de ésta, remiten a otras que están relacionadas semánticamente con ellas. Ello es muy interesante, ya que el estudiante que busque una colocación concreta puede encontrar otras muchas afines semánticamente que ampliarán el conocimiento de esta área del lenguaje con ejemplos prácticos que ayudan a memorizarlas.

Frente a estas colocaciones, la mayoría son las llamadas "word collocation" o colocaciones en las que un ítem se combina solamente con otro.

c) Además de las veinticinco notas se incorporan diez páginas donde se muestran colocaciones típicas de diversos temas:[69] negocios, ropas, colores, informática, comida y cocina, fruta, enfermedades, reuniones, música y deporte. Al igual que ocurre con las notas, estas páginas son muy novedosas e importantes para el aprendizaje de las colocaciones porque ayudan a generalizar. Por ejemplo, si miramos la página dedicada a los colores observamos adjetivos como *pale, light, dark, deep, rich*, etc. combinados con una gran cantidad de colores. En otros casos los ejemplos sirven para aprender colocaciones concretas de cada campo. Así en la página dedicada a los deportes encontramos colocaciones típicas del fútbol, rugby, golf y tenis, y vemos, por ejemplo, que en cada deporte la colocación española "marcar un gol o anotar un punto" se dice de diferente forma (*score a goal, kick a goal, hit a shot, win a point* respectivamente).

d) Dedicadas también a los estudiantes son las dieciséis páginas fotocopiables que se encuentran hacia la mitad del diccionario en las que se incluyen ejercicios para practicar y familiarizarse con las colocaciones a la vez que se aprende a usar el diccionario. Encontramos diferentes apartados: ejercicios para buscar colocaciones en las que la entrada es un nombre, un verbo o un adjetivo; ejercicios para aprender colocaciones sobre desastres naturales, justicia, educación, conducción, política, trabajo y dinero. Justo al final del diccionario (pp. 893-897) se ofrecen las soluciones a todos estos ejercicios.

En todos estos aspectos el diccionario muestra novedades que lo diferencian de los hasta ahora publicados y lo hacen muy atractivo para el estudiante que se acerque al campo de las colocaciones, pues dentro del mismo volumen encuentra toda la información práctica. En esto sobresale en relación a obras como el *LTP* o el *BBI*, que también ofrecen cuadernos de ejercicios para aprender y practicar con las colocaciones, pero aparte.

e) Otro de los aspectos que lo hace novedoso es la organización y claridad de las entradas. Para verlo vamos a revisar, como en el resto de las obras analizadas, algunas entradas del diccionario para ver la estructura e información que de ellas el usuario puede extraer. En las páginas xii y xiii hay una guía muy clara en la que se explican todos los detalles que aparecen en los artículos lexicográficos. Se ofrecen tres ejemplos: un nombre, un adjetivo y un verbo. Vamos a reproducir la entrada completa de un nombre, pues las de los adjetivos y verbos siguen la misma estructura:

[69] Justo debajo de la lista de las notas de uso (pag. iv) encontramos los contenidos, por orden alfabético, de estas diez páginas.

mountain *noun*
1 very high hill
ADJ. **big, great, high, huge, large, lofty, massive, tall, towering | small | steep | low | beautiful, dramatic, fine, majestic, spectacular | surrounding** *The surrounding mountains make the city difficult to evacuate.* | **distant | isolated, remote | inland | jagged, rocky, rugged, | snow-capped, snow-covered, snowy | holy** *the holy mountain of the Lapp community*
QUANT. **chain, range** *a chain/range of mountains*
VERB + MOUNTAIN **ascend, climb, come/go up, scale | come/go down, descend, walk down | walk in** *We enjoy walking in the mountains.* **| cross (over)**
MOUNTAIN + VERB **rise, soar, tower** *The mountains here rise to well over 2000m* **| fall** *The mountains fall to the east to the flat expanse of the plateau.* **| surround sth** *Towering mountains surrounded the village.* **| shake** *The earth tremor made the mountain shake.*
MOUNTAIN + NOUN **chain, range | area, country, environment, region** *Between the two towns was 50 miles of mountain country.* | **height** *We crossed the rugged mountain heights.* | **pass, path, road, route, track | landscape, scenery | crag, face, flank, peak, ridge, side, slope, top, valley, wall | cave | lake, stream | air** *Many people come to the resort simply to enjoy the fresh mountain air.* **| pasture | barrier** *The invading army could only penetrate the mountain barrier at one point.* | **village | fastness, fortress, stronghold | hut, lodge, resort | folk, men, people | climber, climbing, walking, walks | guide | rescue, rescue team | bike, biker, biking | sickness | boot | goat, gorilla, hare, sheep**
PREP. **across/over/through the ~** *a pass through the mountains* **down/up a/the ~** *She arranged to meet the others halfway up the mountain.* **in the ~s** *This type of goat lives high up in the mountains.*
PHRASES **the flank/side/slope of a mountain, the foot/bottom/top of a mountain**
2 large amount/number of sth
ADJ. **Great | debt | paper | butter, food**, etc. *They revealed a solution to reduce Europe´s butter mountain.*
VERB + MOUNTAIN **generate | reduce**
PHRASES **a mountain of paper/paperwork** *The enquiry generated a mountain of paperwork.*

La entrada aparece en negrita seguida de la parte del discurso a la que pertenece (en este caso concreto, nombre). Lo primero que llama la atención es la gran cantidad de información que se ofrece en la misma. Vamos a desglosarla paso a paso:

1. Se distinguen mediante números los diferentes sentidos que una misma palabra puede tener y además se da una breve indicación semántica al lado de cada número. Esto no ocurre en todas las entradas, solamente cuando los autores lo estiman necesario para diferenciar varios sentidos de la misma palabra y éstos conllevan diferentes términos adyacentes. Se trata de una práctica necesaria en la descripción de las colocaciones ya incorporada por Kozlowska en su diccionario *English Adverbial Collocations* (1991).

2. Las distintas colocaciones se presentan en la entrada divididas según la parte del discurso a la que pertenecen. En ésta encontramos adjetivos (ADJ.), cuantificadores (QUANT.), verbos (VERB) (se distingue entre las colocaciones formadas por verbos que preceden o suceden a *mountain*), nombres (NOUN) y preposiciones (PREP.) que forman colocación con esta base.

3. Los términos adyacentes van agrupados de acuerdo con su significado, separados por una coma. Para distinguirlos de otros con un significado distinto se usa la barra | . Por ejemplo, encontramos *pass, path, road, route, track* y después del símbolo | *landscape, scenery*, etc.

4. Muchos grupos de términos adyacentes cuentan con ejemplos que muestran las colocaciones en contexto.

5. También aparecen frases en las que se usa la entrada.

6. Aunque esta entrada no lo ejemplifique, en muchísimas otras se usan etiquetas de uso que expresan una actitud particular o son apropiadas en una situación dada o en un campo concreto del saber.[70]

Como puede observarse, existe una organización muy cuidada dentro de cada entrada. No obstante, es preciso señalar que las colocaciones hay que entresacarlas de entre toda la información ofrecida en las entradas, pues no todos los adjetivos, verbos o nombres forman combinaciones idiosincrásicas. Por ejemplo, en la entrada de *mountain*, si nos detenemos en los adjetivos, no todos forman colocación con ese sustantivo: *big*, *great*, *large*, *tall*, etc. forman combinaciones libres que no presentan dificultad en la codificación. Junto a ellos otros como *lofty, massive, towering* sí nos parecen ejemplos de colocaciones. La misma observación puede hacerse con algunos verbos: *come/go up*, *come/go down*, etc. no forman colocación con ese sustantivo, mientras que *soar* o *tower* sí; nombres que aparecen en negrita como términos adyacentes *landscape, scenery, lake, stream* tampoco nos parecen ejemplos de colocaciones y otros como *country* o *heights* sí.

La tendencia general que hemos observado tras un análisis detallado de varios sustantivos, verbos y adjetivos es la que acabamos de comentar. El estudiante que se acerque a este diccionario debe saber escoger de entre toda la información las colocaciones, pues las entradas ofrecen muchos datos y no todos son colocacionales. Así entre los términos adyacentes de adjetivos como *hot, obvious, rich* o *hard* (elegidos al azar) encontramos los adverbios *a bit, fairly, pretty, rather* o *very*, que se combinan con cualquier adjetivo, por supuesto junto a adverbios que forman auténticas colocaciones con esos adjetivos: *blazing/scorching hot, blatantly obvious, filthy rich*, etc. Junto al sustantivo *salad* encontramos verbos como *toss* y *dress*, auténticos términos adyacentes, junto con *prepare*, que es previsible. Con el sustantivo *money*

[70] Estos datos se encuentran al dorso de la portada del diccionario:
"disapproving": son colocaciones que indican desaprobación o rechazo.
"figurative": son colocaciones usadas en sentido no literal.
"formal": colocaciones que aparecen en un lenguaje serio u oficial, no apropiadas en el lenguaje coloquial.
"historical": aquéllas que se refieren a cosas o conceptos pasados.
"humorous": son las que pretenden ser divertidas.
"informal": las que se usan en situaciones no oficiales y por tanto no son apropiadas en el lenguaje formal.
"ironic": son colocaciones que indican justo lo contrario de lo que parecen.
"literary": se usan especialmente en la literatura.
"offensive": se utilizan para insultar a personas, países, etc.
"old-fashioned": son aquéllas que están obsoletas, aunque se usan para conseguir algún efecto, sobre todo en la ficción.
"saying": describe una colocación fija que es una frase tradicional conocida por la comunidad lingüística.
"taboo": son combinaciones de palabras consideradas obscenas.
"technical": son aquéllas usadas por profesionales de un área dada.
Otras etiquetas que se usan son: "business", "computing", "law", "mathematics", "medical", "military", "science", "sport".

encontramos verbos totalmente previsibles como *have* o *borrow* y otros que forman colocaciones con dicho nombre como *earn* o *raise*. Con el verbo *need* encontramos los adverbios *badly, urgently*, que pueden resultar difíciles en la codificación para el no nativo, y *just, only, simply*, que no presentan dificultad. Éste también es el caso del verbo *dislike* seguido de adverbios imprevisibles como *cordially, heartily, intensely* junto a otros fáciles de codificar del tipo *really* o *simply*.

Desde nuestro punto de vista éste es el diccionario que mejor lleva a la práctica la finalidad didáctica que todas las obras aquí analizadas se marcan como objetivo. Prueba de ello es la cuidadosa organización que presenta en sus entradas y todas las páginas dedicadas al estudio de colocaciones en áreas concretas para facilitar al estudiante su aprendizaje. La gran cantidad de información ofrecida en todas sus entradas dificulta un poco la búsqueda de colocaciones, pero ello puede ser debido, a nuestro juicio, al propio concepto de colocación ofrecido en la introducción a la obra, en la que se habla, como ya se ha explicado, de colocaciones débiles, medias y fuertes. Así algunos de los adjetivos, verbos y adverbios que acompañan a las entradas citadas arriba que a nosotros nos resultan obvios y previsibles pueden ser considerados por estos autores como colocaciones débiles.

En conjunto es una obra muy completa que seguramente será de gran utilidad a todos aquéllos interesados en este campo.

1.4 Tipos de colocaciones

Adoptaremos como punto de partida la distinción establecida por Benson, Benson e Ilson (1997[2]: ix) en la introducción de su diccionario. Estos autores clasifican las colocaciones en dos tipos: gramaticales y léxicas. Las primeras son aquéllas formadas por una palabra rectora (nombre, verbo, adjetivo, etc.) y una preposición o una construcción gramatical (oración de verbo en forma personal, no personal, etc.). Las segundas tienen la forma siguiente: verbo más nombre, adjetivo más nombre, nombre más verbo, nombre más nombre, adverbio más adjetivo y adverbio más verbo.

1.4.1 Colocaciones gramaticales

En la literatura pocos son los autores que hacen esta distinción entre colocaciones gramaticales y léxicas. Más bien se centran solamente en las últimas y distinguen varios tipos. Dado que este estudio se dedica a las colocaciones léxicas, solamente vamos a enumerar los tipos de colocaciones gramaticales que Benson, Benson e Ilson distinguen en su diccionario (1997[2]: xv-xxviii) y a dar algunos ejemplos, para después centrarnos en la taxonomía de las colocaciones léxicas.

Cada tipo de colocación gramatical se designa en el diccionario con G1, G2, G3, etc.

G1: colocaciones que consisten en la combinación de un sustantivo y una preposición: *blockade against, apathy towards*, etc.

G2: colocaciones formadas por un nombre seguido de infinitivo con *to*: *a pleasure to, an attempt to, a fool to*, etc.
G3: colocaciones constituidas por un sustantivo seguido de una oración con *that*: *he took an oath that he would do his duty*.
G4: colocaciones de preposición y sustantivo: *by accident, in advance, to somebody´s advantage, at anchor*, etc.
G5: colocaciones conformadas por un adjetivo y una preposición construidos con verbos copulativos o que funcionan como oraciones sin verbo: *they were angry at everyone, angry at everyone, fond of children*, etc.
G6: colocaciones que consisten en adjetivos en posición predicativa seguidos de infinitivo con *to*: *it was necessary to work, she was bound to find out,* etc.
G7: adjetivos que pueden ser seguidos por una oración de *that*: *she was afraid that..., it was nice that..., it was imperative that...*, etc.
G8: colocaciones que consisten en diecinueve modelos verbales distintos (véanse en el *BBI* las páginas xx-xxviii): *they enjoy watching..., he decided to..., they admitted that...*, etc.

1.4.2 Colocaciones léxicas

En cuanto a las colocaciones léxicas, la literatura es mucho más rica y abundante. La clasificación más común es la adoptada por la escuela británica comentada en el apartado anterior, es decir, la división de colocaciones léxicas en abiertas ("open") y restringidas ("restricted"), aunque no todos los autores emplean la misma terminología. Por ejemplo, Roos (1976: 67) utiliza el adjetivo "occasional", para "open" y "habitual" para "restricted". Firth (1957: 195) distingue entre "general or usual collocations and more restricted technical or personal collocations". Van Roey (1978: 158) sigue en la misma línea y habla de colocaciones "ocasionales" o "casuales" ("occasional", "casual") frente a aquéllas que son "significativas" o "principales" ("significant", "principal"). Greenbaum (1970: 86), aunque no las defina directamente, coincide con todos estos autores al emplear la terminología "habitual collocation" y "occasional".

Los autores de la aproximación estadística usan los mismos términos, pero difieren en su interpretación del resto, porque para ellos los términos "casual" y "significant" tienen otro sentido, es decir, están siempre relacionados con la frecuencia (Sinclair 1966: 418). En la misma línea Jones y Sinclair (1974: 32) dicen que la diferencia entre una colocación "casual" y otra "regular" está simplemente en "different degrees of probability". Adviértase que una colocación a la que el enfoque estadístico asigna la etiqueta "significant", basándose en su alta frecuencia, puede muy bien ser una colocación abierta o casual. Tal es el caso, por ejemplo, del determinante *more*, que aparece como el término adyacente más frecuente combinado con el sustantivo *emphasis* en la entrada correspondiente a este nombre en el diccionario electrónico de *Collins Cobuild English Collocations on CD-ROM*.

Yaacov Choueka (1988), basándose igualmente en métodos estadísticos, propone la siguiente clasificación de lo que llama "expresiones colocacionales":

i) Nombres personales: (nombres de entidades específicas, individuales o únicas): *Ronald Reagan, President Reagan, United Nations.*
ii) Nombres comunes: *ice cream, high school, artificial intelligence*.
iii) Expresiones idiomáticas: *change mind, sit down, hit and run*, etc. y modismos como *once upon a time*.

Puede observarse que, desde el punto de vista de la frecuencia, las combinaciones de los ejemplos anteriores son importantes, sin embargo no podemos afirmar que todas respondan a las características de las colocaciones.

No obstante, nos quedamos con la opinión de Fontenelle (1994a: 2), que no coincide con la división de las colocaciones en "abiertas" y "restringidas" porque las colocaciones abiertas responden simple y llanamente a restricciones semánticas o de selección.[71] Nuccorini (1990: 1) también las excluye puesto que sus miembros son intercambiables.

A continuación examinaremos los rasgos distintivos de las colocaciones restringidas y sus variedades.

1.4.2.1 Colocaciones restringidas clasificadas atendiendo a la estructura

En lo que sí hay unanimidad es en la existencia de las llamadas "restricted collocations", es decir, lo que nosotros llamamos simplemente "colocaciones", con todas las características comentadas en la sección 1.2.2.

Al igual que las colocaciones gramaticales, las colocaciones léxicas presentan las siguientes estructuras, designadas en el *BBI* (1997[2]: xxx-iii) con L1, L2, L3, etc.:
L1: colocaciones formadas por un verbo (generalmente transitivo) y un sustantivo: *inflict a wound, spin a top, issue a warning*, etc.
L2: colocaciones constituidas por un verbo que significa erradicación y/o anulación seguido de un sustantivo: *reverse a decision, squander a fortune, quench one´s thirst*, etc.
L3: colocaciones de adjetivo más sustantivo: *a rough estimate, an implacable foe, a sweeping generalization*, etc.
L4: colocaciones consistentes en un sustantivo y un verbo; el verbo nombra la acción característica de la persona o cosa designada por el sustantivo: *alarms go off/ring/sound, bees buzz/sting/swarm, bombs explode*, etc.
L5: colocaciones que indican la unidad que es asociada con un sustantivo: *a pride of lions, a school of whales, an act of violence*. En muchos de estos casos encontramos los llamados "partitivos" o "counters".
L6: colocaciones de adverbio y adjetivo: *strictly accurate, closely/intimately acquainted, keenly/very much aware*, etc.
L7: colocaciones de verbo y adverbio: *affect deeply, amuse thoroughly, appreciate sincerely*, etc.

[71] "The combination *fire staff*, for instance, is considered as free because other verbs can be substituted for *fire* (*dismiss, lay off, sack*) and *staff* can be replaced by *worker, employee, clerk*, etc. It is more a co-occurrence restriction on the type of nouns that can be inserted in the direct object slot than a collocation." (Fontenelle 1994a: 2).

Hausmann (1989: 1010) también ofrece la misma clasificación estructural, con ejemplos en inglés, alemán y francés respectivamente:

> On appellera collocation la combinaison caractéristique de deux mots dans une des structures suivantes:
> a) substantif + adjectif (épithète)
> b) substantif + verbe
> c) verbe + substantif (object)
> d) verbe + adverbe
> e) adjectif + adverbe
> f) substantif + (prép.) + substantif

Los ejemplos que propone para ilustrar cada una de esas estructuras son los siguientes:

a) confirmed bachelor	eingefleischter Junggeselle	célibataire endurci
b) his anger falls	Zorn verraucht	la colère s´apaise
c) to withdraw money	Geld abheben	retirer de l´argent
d) it is raining heavily	es regnet in Strömen	il pleut à verse
e) seriously injured	schwer verletzt	grièvement blessé
f) a gust of anger	Wutanfall	une bouffée de colère

La riqueza de ejemplos en tres lenguas diferentes muestra, una vez más, la universalidad de este fenómeno de las colocaciones.[72]

La clasificación de Howarth (1994: 216) es muy semejante a las anteriores. Friederich y Canavan en su obra *Dictionary of English Words in Context* (1983[2]), y los autores del *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English* (2002) son los únicos en nuestra bibliografía que incorporan en su clasificación la colocación verbo más adjetivo predicativo: por ejemplo, *to drive someone mad, to grow tall, make/keep/declare sth safe*.

Obsérvese que las colocaciones gramaticales y las léxicas no son dos bloques independientes sino que puede haber combinaciones en las que aparezcan ambas (Howarth 1994: 46-47): por ejemplo, *have a significant effect on something*. En esa secuencia hay varias colocaciones; por un lado, *have an effect* y *significant effect* son dos colocaciones léxicas y, por otro, *have a significant effect* y *on something* forman una colocación gramatical, pues *on* es la preposición requerida por la combinación.

[72] Según Heid (1994: 230), la tipología propuesta por Benson et alii (1997[2]: xxx-iii) y Hausmann (1989: 1010) es válida para el inglés, el alemán, las lenguas romances y las eslavas.

1.4.2.2 Colocaciones restringidas clasificadas atendiendo al significado

1.4.2.2.1 Significado figurado

Howarth (1993: 60-61) afirma que en estas colocaciones al menos uno de los ítems tiene un significado opaco, por ser especializado, que él llama "figurado" ("figurative"). Dicho significado sólo se da en combinación con el otro elemento de la colocación o en contextos muy limitados. Por ejemplo en *blow a fuse*: "The sense of *blow* is figurative and that of *fuse* is literal [...] This figurative sense of *blow* is only very narrowly applicable". Otro ejemplo citado por Howarth (1998: 4) es *under attack*, donde la preposición *under* no tiene su significado literal.

Cowie (1994: 3169) también pone de manifiesto el sentido figurado de uno de los elementos comparando los ejemplos *break a stick*, *branch*, *twig*, etc. con *break one´s journey*, **trip*, **voyage*.[73] En otro artículo Cowie (1981: 226) apunta que cuando un ítem tiene sentido figurado los ítems que pueden aparecer junto a él son limitados. Así el verbo *explode* en su sentido figurado sólo aparece conjuntamente con *myth*, *belief*, *idea*, *notion*, *theory*, y su significado no es "to burst or make something burst loudly and violently", sino "to show that a theory, an idea, etc. is false" (OALDOCE 1995[5]). Por eso "the figurative meaning of one element [...] is an important determinant of limited collocability at the other".

Aisenstadt (1981: 58), por su parte, apoya a los autores de la escuela británica cuando afirma:

> Many components function in restricted collocations in a secondary, abstract meaning.
> E.g. *pay attention/heed/a call/a visit/homage, etc.*
> *carry conviction/persuasion*
> *command respect/attention, etc.*
>
> The verbs *pay*, *carry*, *command* in their main meaning denote concrete actions and commute freely. When functioning in their secondary, abstract meanings, they are restricted in their commutability by usage. Thus, we can *pay respects*, or *compliments*, or *condolences*, but not **pay greetings* or *welcome*.

Todos los ejemplos citados responden a las características típicas de las colocaciones, es decir, a la arbitrariedad, idiosincrasia, imprevisibilidad, etc., pero quizás no podamos asegurar que el sentido figurado de uno de los elementos que conforma la colocación sea una característica propia de ellas, pues el significado de los verbos no es siempre monosémico sino que con mucha frecuencia es polisémico, y, de hecho, esos sentidos llamados figurados existen y aparecen definidos en los diccionarios monolingües, que no son especializados en colocaciones. Por ejemplo, el significado de *explode*, en *explode a myth*, lo encontramos definido al final ("to show that a theory, an idea, etc. is false"), quizás

[73] "[...] the strong tendency in language use [...] to reuse existing collocations goes some way towards explaining the anomaly of *break a voyage. This tendency is nowhere more clearly demonstrated than when the collocabilities of two or more synonymous words are compared. Consider *perform*, *carry out* and *conduct*. While all three (in a given sense) collocate with *test* and *experiment*, only the first two collocate with *task* and only the last two with *survey*: **conduct a task* and **perform a survey* seem equally unacceptable." (Cowie 1994: 3169)

porque ese uso no es el más común ("to burst or make something burst loudly and violently") en OALDOCE (1995[5]) y en *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (1987); lo mismo ocurre con *blow*, en *blow a fuse*, con *break*, en *break one´s journey*, ("interrupt"), *pay*, en *pay attention* (definido como "to give or make the specified thing" en el primer diccionario citado y como "to give, offer, or make" en el segundo), o *command* en *command respect* ("to deserve and get"). Lógicamente esos significados los encontramos buscando el término adyacente, no la base, como sucede en los diccionarios especializados, pues los diccionarios monolingües están organizados alfabéticamente.

Quizás cabe hacer aquí una distinción entre el estudiante nativo y el no nativo. Para el primero los significados que se han llamado figurados no son tales, pues puede conocer todos, o casi todos, los significados de los verbos; para el segundo sí serían figurados porque suele conocer sólo los más usados, los más comunes, los que aparecen en las primeras entradas del diccionario. Así un estudiante español seguramente conoce que *explode* se traduce como *explotar*, *blow* como *soplar*, *break* como *romper*, etc., pero no esos sentidos tan concretos y, al codificar las colocaciones correctas de *myth*, *fuse* y *journey*, probablemente interpretará el sentido de esos verbos como figurado, por su falta de conocimiento de todos los significados de dichos verbos.

Desde nuestro punto de vista es más acertado hablar de significado secundario en tanto en cuanto es menos conocido, esto es, no aparece en las primeras entradas del diccionario, pero está definido. No obstante, el significado figurado existe en colocaciones del tipo *a scowl deepens*, encontradas en nuestro estudio de los sustantivos de percepción física en inglés, realizado en la Memoria de Iniciación a la Investigación. En ese ejemplo el verbo sólo se puede entender con un sentido no literal.

1.4.2.2.2 Significado delexicalizado

Otro de los significados típicos de algunas de estas colocaciones es, como explica Fontenelle (1994a), el llamado "delexicalizado", es decir, sin contenido léxico. En otro artículo este autor apunta: "Many linguists call these collocations 'support verb constructions' because the verb´s sole role is to 'support' the noun with which it co-occurs, by establishing a link between this noun and the subject of the sentence, conveying information on tense, person and aspect". (Fontenelle 1994b: 44).

Allerton (1984: 32) lo explica con todo detalle:

> In a construction like *put a question*, for instance, the verb *put* is selected in preference to *make, give, do, take*, which would have had a roughly similar meaning if they had been used, but are commonly excluded [...]. These verbs [...] form a standard verb-plus-object construction with the noun *question*, whereas *put a question* has *put* as a kind of 'empty verb' making the phrase *put a question* (*to*) correspond to the simple verb *question*, just as *make a suggestion* corresponds to *suggest*, cf. also *take a decision, have a think, do a calculation*, etc. [...]. 'General verbs', which include *do, get, give, have, make, put* and *take*, seem to constitute a special class of verbs, which though not purely grammatical, in the sense of

> lexically 'empty', in the same way as auxiliary verbs, are nevertheless not lexically 'full' either: we may say that are lexical, but almost vacuously so. Their function is to collocate with a non-verb word (usually a noun) in a construction to form an expanded form of the verb. The most common such construction is when a transitive 'general verb' combines with a deverbal noun (phrase), but there are others, such as the combination of intransitive 'general verb' with preposition plus deverbal noun (phrase), e.g. *go for a walk*, *be on the move*.[74]

Howarth (1993: 61) propone el mismo marco sintáctico de verbo transitivo más objeto directo para este tipo de colocaciones de verbos "deléxicos", por ejemplo *make a claim*, y también Cowie (1994: 3169). Aisenstadt (1981: 57-59) siguiendo esta misma línea apunta que, debido a los significados que él llama "grammaticalized, wide and vague", existen expresiones que se pueden intercambiar: *have a look, take a look, give a look*. No obstante, Howarth (1994: 53) dice a este respecto que estos ejemplos, aunque son siempre transparentes, ilustran una característica esencial de las colocaciones restringidas, su arbitrariedad: "If *take* and *make* add little or nothing to the meaning, why do we say *take a look* not *make a look*?"

Más adelante Howarth (1994: 122-125) explica que en este tipo de construcciones se pueden dar cuatro casos:

1. Existencia de un verbo léxico equivalente:

En muchas ocasiones el verbo se deriva del nombre. Por ejemplo, *do work* equivale a *work*, *do research* a *research*, *give an answer* a *answer*, *have a need* a *need*, *make an attempt* a *attempt*, *take action* a *act*, *take a decision* a *decide*, etc.

2. Existencia de una cópula junto con un adjetivo morfológicamente relacionado con el verbo:

Por ejemplo: *get inspiration from* equivale a *be inspired by*, *have significance* a *be significant*, *have interest* a *be interested in*, *take care* a *be careful*, etc.

3. Verbos que suelen aparecer con nombres abstractos e incontables como objeto directo:[75]

Por ejemplo: *do damage to, do one´s best, get the gist, give priority to, have access to, make contact with, take account of*, etc.

4. Verbos que pueden aparecer con nombres usados en sentido figurado:[76]

Por ejemplo: *give notice*, *have a following*, *make an appearance*, *take a stance*, etc.

---

[74] En la combinación tan frecuente de un verbo transitivo de significado general y sustantivo deverbal, éste último constituye un "objeto eventivo" ("eventive object"): Quirk et alii (1985: 10.30).

[75] Con respecto al significado abstracto dice Howarth (1994: 125): "The abstractness of the noun can contribute to the semantic emptiness of the verb: the less concrete the noun is, the less possible it is for the primary literal sense of the verb to be activated [...] However, abstractness in itself is not a sufficiently strong indicator that a collocation is not free: in *have a system*, for example, while *system* is abstract, the verb appears to have a sense close to the literal. It seems necessary for this feature to be found in conjunction with the further property of mass [...] which precludes the literal sense of the verb."

[76] "In some collocations of this kind the specialized sense of the noun will not be found in combination with any other verb, and, since the verb makes no independent semantic contribution to the overall meaning, they could be classified as idioms." (Howarth 1994: 125).

Concluye Howarth (1994: 125-126) diciendo que la presencia de una de esas características es un criterio suficiente para considerar un sentido de los verbos citados como "deléxicos", aunque en muchos casos estarán presentes dos o más. Insiste en que estamos hablando de *usos* "deléxicos", pues todos esos verbos tienen su significado y uso léxico, aunque a veces se utilizan más como "deléxicos" que con su significado léxico.

Hausmann (1998: 65-66), en relación con este significado, afirma que el vocabulario de las lenguas se puede dividir en dos grandes bloques: palabras autosuficientes, es decir, semánticamente autónomas y palabras que no se pueden definir sin referencia a un contexto concreto. A las primeras las denomina "autosemánticas" y a las segundas "sinsemánticas" (o, lo que es lo mismo, delexicalizadas):

> As sinsemánticas están ó servicio das autosemánticas. Fanas funcionar ou describen as súas propiedades características. Non as podemos citar sen as autosemánticas. Son imprevisibles, impredicibles, habitualmente diferentes dunha lingua a outra, frecuentemente figuradas, preferenciais en relación a outras loxicamente posibles pero non realizadas na lingua [...]: *dar un paso* (non: **hacer*), *domar unos zapatos* (non: **quebrar*), *un solterón empedernido* (non: **arraigado*), *plantear un problema*, *zanjar dudas* [...]. A combinación dunha palabra autosemántica cunha sinsemántica axeitada é unha colocación.

Los ejemplos que ofrece muestran precisamente ese significado deléxico en uno de los términos: *retirer de l´argent, appeler l´ascenseur, un silence épais.*

1.4.2.2.3 Significado técnico

El tercer significado al que se alude en la literatura es el llamado "técnico": *enact measures* o *draft the legislation* (Cowie 1992: 5). Howarth (1993: 61) también coincide en esa afirmación. Como esos sentidos son tan específicos de registros concretos resulta muy difícil sustituir los ítems en el eje paradigmático; por eso Aisenstadt (1979: 73 y 1981: 58) habla de "words with a narrow and specific meaning", por ejemplo s*hrug one´s shoulders.*

Smadja (1993: 146) llama a estas colocaciones "domain-dependent" y dice:

> Technical jargons are often totally unintelligible for the layman. In addition, familiar words seem to be used differently. In the domain of sailing [...] *a dry suit* is not a suit that is dry but a special type of suit used by sailors to stay dry in difficult weather conditions. Similarly *a wet suit* is a special kind of suit used for several marine activities [...] Linguistically mastering a domain such as the domain of sailing thus requires more than a glossary, it requires knowledge of domain-dependent collocations.

Howarth (1994: 118-119) explica que una manera de identificar estas colocaciones la da el diccionario al especificar que los usos de ciertas palabras son técnicos. Y señala que se trata a menudo de sustantivos. El sentido técnico de los verbos suele ser un neologismo derivado de un nombre, especialmente en campos

como la informática y la gestión (por ejemplo, *output*, *interface* or *outplace*) o sentidos secundarios no marcados como técnicos en los diccionarios. En muchos casos, dice Howarth, el sentido técnico es una especialización de uno de los sentidos figurados y aparece con nombres pertenecientes a ciertos registros. De esta manera, registro y sentido del verbo son la clave para identificar este subtipo de colocaciones; así ocurre por ejemplo en *carry a motion* (en el discurso político). Señala este especialista que en muchos casos el sentido del verbo no es distinto al de su uso en otros contextos, pero su aparición con un sustantivo concreto está restringido a un campo específico.

En cualquier caso las colocaciones con significados técnicos son difíciles de encontrar, porque al ser tan específicas, incluso diccionarios especializados como el *BBI*, no las incluyen.[77]

Según Cowie (1992: 5), estos tres significados (figurado, deléxico y técnico) constituyen el criterio semántico en la identificación de las colocaciones.

1.4.2.3 Colocaciones restringidas clasificadas según el criterio de conmutación

Ésta es otra perspectiva para clasificar las colocaciones léxicas: "Commutability consists of the variability, i.e. the possibility/ impossibility of variation, of the restricted collocations constituents" (Nuccorini 1988: 252).

Hay algunas colocaciones en las cuales se puede cambiar el término adyacente por otro de significado similar sin que cambie el significado total de la colocación. En otras se da el caso contrario, se puede sustituir la base, también sin alteraciones de significado. Considérese por ejemplo *blow a fuse*/*bulb*.

Cowie y Howarth (1996: 83-84) distinguen en este sentido cuatro subtipos de colocaciones:

(a) Colocación invariable: no hay sustitución ni de la base ni del término adyacente: *break a journey*.[78]

(b) Colocación de elección limitada en uno de sus elementos: *take*/*have*/*be given precedence* (*over NP*); *have*/*feel*/*experience a need* (*for NP*). En este caso hay sustitución del término adyacente.

---

[77] "We have adhered to the principle of citing examples in clear, natural, normal English and have excluded collocations that are strictly technical." (*The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations* 1997[2]: viii).

[78] Este ejemplo, aportado por ellos, es discutible, dado que en el *BBI* hemos encontrado *interrupt a journey*. Lo mismo ocurre con el ejemplo de Cowie (1992: 7) *run a deficit*, en el que, según este autor, el verbo no es conmutable con ningún otro y, sin embargo, *show a deficit* aparece en el *BBI*. Nuccorini (1988: 253), al comentar también este tipo de colocaciones invariables, afirma: "*shrug one´s shoulders* is a good example: one can only "shrug" one´s shoulders and one can shrug only one´s "shoulders", i.e. no other word can replace either component without any change in meaning or use, so that the commutability of both components is restricted". En una nota al pie explica que *to square* y *to hunch one´s shoulders* tienen un significado y uso ligeramente diferente.

El *BBI* añade a esos términos la palabra *straighten*. Por tanto, si hay posibilidad de elección, no se debería llamar a estas colocaciones invariables; simplemente es el uso el que dicta el término adyacente que más se utiliza, pero ello no quiere decir que los otros no existan. En definitiva, ninguno de los ejemplos citados dan pie para hablar de la existencia de este tipo de colocaciones.

(c) Colocación de elección limitada en sus dos elementos: *find*/*experience trouble/difficulty in doing NP*. En este subtipo tanto la base como el término adyacente pueden ser sustituidos.
(d) Colocaciones coincidentes: *convey a point, communicate a view, *communicate regrets, *get across condolences*.

Éstas últimas son, según esos autores, las más problemáticas e interesantes debido precisamente al carácter idiosincrásico de las colocaciones. Así por ejemplo, *express* y *communicate* se comportan como sinónimos al poder combinarse ambos con *point, argument, view, opinion, message* (de ahí que hablen de colocaciones coincidentes). Sin embargo, sólo *express* puede combinarse con *regrets, condolences* porque **communicate regrets* y **get across condolences* son combinaciones incorrectas.

Howarth (1994: 56-58) señala que el tercer tipo (c) es central y dice que también es bastante problemático porque es difícil saber hasta qué punto es posible incluir sinónimos de bases y términos adyacentes, aunque apunta lo siguiente para acotar las posibilidades: "Beginning from a collocation such as *assume importance*, it is possible to identify a set of nouns that collocate with *assume* in that sense (*form, role, mantle*) and a set of verbs that can be substituted in that sense (*acquire, take on*)"; todos esos ítems forman lo que llama "cluster", es decir, un conjunto de todos, y después es posible establecer qué ítems pueden combinarse con qué otros, es decir, qué colocaciones son aceptables. Así propone los siguientes ejemplos: *assume importance*/*form*/*role*/*mantle*; *acquire importance*; *take on importance*/*form*/*role*; *adopt form*/*role*.[79]

No obstante, este autor (Howarth 1998: 4) presenta la siguiente inquietud: "The difficulty lies in finding an authority for deciding on what substitutions are 'permitted'". Su conclusión es que los diccionarios especializados en colocaciones y los corpus lingüísticos son una buena clave, pero la última palabra la tiene el juicio humano para decidir qué sustitutos son o no aceptables.

Toda esta discusión nos lleva a la conclusión que ya hemos referido en alguna ocasión: las colocaciones están dentro de una escala de fijación, unas son más fijas y otras menos, dependiendo de las posibilidades de sustitución o conmutación que hemos visto más arriba, pero todas responden a las características propias de idiosincrasia y convencionalidad de las que tanto hemos hablado.

[79] En una nota al pie hace una observación muy interesante para explicar por qué todos los sinónimos no se pueden combinar con los mismos ítems: "Examples such as these provide another insight into the historical development of collocations. Overlaps could be viewed as the accidental merging of collocations that became institutionalized independently. There is no communicative need nor, perhaps any linguistic mechanism for the resulting gaps to be filled."

1.4.2.4 Colocaciones restringidas clasificadas según su grado de fijación

La fijación de la que hemos hablado anteriormente en la conmutación es semántica, ya que se trata de establecer si unos ítems pueden ser sustituidos por otros sin cambio de significado; mientras menos sustitución sea posible mayor será la fijación que una colocación presenta. Sin embargo, este apartado vamos a dedicarlo a la fijación sintáctica, es decir, qué grado de inmutabilidad tienen las colocaciones desde el punto de vista de los cambios sintácticos que admiten. En este sentido Bäcklund (1981: 6) habla de "syntactic frozenness" y un poco más adelante de "frozen collocations" (*op. cit.*: 13):

> *Bandy* refers to a certain shape of legs meaning "wide-apart at the legs". The adjectival phrase *wide-apart* can take a subjunct like *very*. *Bandy*, however, cannot be modified by a degree adverbial. Nor can *snub*. *Snub nose* and *bandy legs* are frozen collocations [...]. Other manifestations of "frozenness" is impossibility to occur predicatively, *her nose is snub, *his legs are bandy. Other cases of restriction in collocability is occurrence exclusively in negative environments [...] *the mule refused to budge*, *the door was stuck fast*, *I couldn´t budge it* [...], *of no avail*. Some lexical items have a certain "protecting" environment like the plural form *pretences*, which must be "protected" by the adjective *false*, (*under false pretences*). *Straits* is "protected" by the adjective *dire* (in *dire straits*) [...].

Howarth (1994: 58-59) cree que la restricción sintáctica es un criterio fundamental para ver el grado de flexibilidad de las colocaciones y su situación en la escala de fijación. Y da ejemplos muy interesantes para mostrar que dicho tipo de restricción no puede predecirse. Así la colocación verbo más nombre *entertain the idea* admite la sustitución del sustantivo por el pronombre *it*: *I said I wouldn´t entertain it*. Por el contrario *foot the bill* (con la misma estructura) no la acepta: **I said I wouldn´t foot it*".

Nuccorini (1990: 2) también estudia la escala de fijación y afirma lo siguiente hablando de las expresiones fijas:

> Their degree of fixedness can be measured, synchronically against regularity/invariance of meaning and form, and against frequency of occurrence. Paradigmatically, fixed expressions typically resist lexical substitution or variation, but syntagmatically they can behave quite differently, allowing or resisting morphological and syntactic changes such as inflection, insertion or deletion of certain elements (articles, pronouns, intensifiers, etc.), passivization, etc.

Los ejemplos que ofrece son esclarecedores también. Partiendo de la colocación *a confirmed bachelor*, comentada en el apartado 1.2.2.1, apunta que a nivel gramatical **that bachelor is confirmed* o **that bachelor is a confirmed one* son inaceptables, mientras que *they are confirmed bachelors* es correcta. **A very much confirmed bachelor* es inaceptable, pero *he is very much a confirmed bachelor* es totalmente natural; ello confirma, dice, la estabilidad del uso del artículo *a* con esta colocación.

En relación con todo esto afirma Alexander (1989: 17) que las colocaciones restringidas pueden llegar a ser expresiones completamente fijas con el paso del tiempo. Por expresiones fijas entiende proverbios (*a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*), binomios irreversibles (*cock and bull, the birds and the bees*), saludos y fórmulas (*see you later alligator*), clichés (*crocodile tears, to fish in troubled waters*), etc. También Cowie (1994: 3169) afirma que muchos modismos se han desarrollado a partir de colocaciones estables, es decir, colocaciones bastante restringidas semántica y sintácticamente. Así por ejemplo el modismo figurado *let off steam* se ha desarrollado a partir de una colocación técnica formalmente idéntica. Howarth (1994: 59) apoya esas opiniones: "As arbitrary restrictions on co-occurrence, semantic coalescence and syntactic rigidity increase, a composite unit can with more certainty be classified as an idiom".

Lo importante es saber que junto con los cambios semánticos, es decir, la sustitución de un ítem por otro, las transformaciones sintácticas de las que una colocación pueda ser objeto darán la clave para situarla a lo largo de esa escala o gradación.

A modo de conclusión cabe señalar que los tres últimos criterios, es decir, significado (sección 1.4.2.2), conmutación (sección 1.4.2.3) y fijación (sección 1.4.2.4), pueden ser usados para situar a las colocaciones dentro del área de la fraseología en general, y, concretamente, dentro de la escala de fijación. Fontenelle (1994b: 43) ve clara esa gradación cuando afirma: "Unlike idioms, restricted collocations do not form one single semantic unit and display some variability. Unlike totally free phrases, however, the elements they are made of are not freely interchangeable, which explains why we cannot say that *milk was rotten* or that *the egg was rancid* or *sour*". Es decir, las colocaciones restringidas muestran un grado de cohesión semántica y sintáctica que las hace diferentes de otro tipo de combinaciones.

Los autores del ODCIE (vol. 2) (1996: xii-xiii) utilizan lo que Gläser (1988: 270) llama "top-down approach" para clasificar las expresiones idiomáticas (es decir, de más a menos fijación) siguiendo esos tres criterios.[80] La clasificación que hacen es como sigue:

1. Modismos puros: este tipo lo ilustran ejemplos como *blow the gaff* y *kick the bucket*. Históricamente se desarrollan en tres etapas: primero se establecen por un uso continuado, después se les atribuye un sentido figurado y finalmente se "congelan" o "petrifican".
2. Modismos figurados: ilustrados por expresiones como *beat one's breast* y *burn one's boats*. Muestran escasas variaciones y la sustitución del posesivo es muy poco probable. Su sentido literal se pierde en favor del figurado y, por ello, para muchos hablantes son igual que los modismos puros.
3. Colocaciones restringidas: estas combinaciones también se denominan "semi-modismos" y en ellas una palabra tiene sentido figurado y la otra literal. En algunos casos permiten un cierto grado de variación léxica y sintáctica. Por ejemplo, *entertain the idea, a chequered career*.

[80] Las siglas ODCIE corresponden a *Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English*. Vol. 2, realizado por A. Cowie, R. Mackin y I. McCaig (1996[4]). Oxford: University Press.

4. Colocaciones abiertas: son aquéllas en las que ambos elementos se combinan libremente y se usan en sentido literal. Así *fill, empty, drain the sink* y *fill the sink, basin, bucket*.

1.4.2.5 Otras clasificaciones

Aparte de la variedad de clasificaciones descritas anteriormente, algunos especialistas proponen taxonomías más imprecisas. Por ejemplo, los autores del IRET (1933: 8-10) mezclan colocaciones léxicas, gramaticales y palabras compuestas. Distinguen los siguientes tipos:
1. Heterosemas: en ellos al menos uno de sus miembros asume un significado nuevo al combinarse con otro. Por ejemplo, *fall out, the Civil Service, in order to, lighthouse, light-fingered*.
2. Colocaciones de verbo más objeto: *to ask a question, to do a favour, to give trouble, to make a fire*, etc.
3. Colocaciones de verbo más preposición: *to agree with* (*somebody*), *to help oneself to* (*something*), *a tendency towards something*, etc.
4. Colocaciones en las que hay ausencia de artículo: *to go to bed* (*church, prison, sea*, etc.), *to get hold of, to bear witness against, to give way*.
5. Colocaciones "acuñadas": *Chamber of Commerce, Holy water, Leap year, Proper noun, the Far East, a one-way road*.
6. Colocaciones escritas sin guión: *downstairs, lighthouse, birthday*.
7. Modelos de construcción: *to be* (*to get*, etc.) + "adjective" (+ *for* + "Indirect object") + *to* + "infinitive" + ("object"): *to be difficult for somebody to do something*. En este caso sólo incluyen este modelo porque lo creen difícil para los estudiantes no nativos. El análisis de otras estructuras lo posponen a otro estudio dedicado a ellas.

Cop (1988: 36-37), además de hablar de las colocaciones restringidas, que ella llama en su artículo colocaciones verdaderas o significativas, comenta la existencia de otras combinaciones llamadas idiosincrásicas o literarias. De dos pasajes tomados de las novelas *Stone Angel* y *Surfacing*, cuyos autores son Margaret Laurence y Margaret Atwood respectivamente, escoge combinaciones como *seep sunlight* y *splatter insults*. A continuación dice:

> The reasons for the choice of these collocates lie on the level of pragmatics and the text and not on the lexical-syntactic level [...]. In the idiosyncratic or literary combinations there is lexical resistance between the two member elements [...]. This is not to say that affinity is totally absent - it is found on a semantic (metaphoric) and textual level. The privilege of using this type of combination, however, is reserved to the native speaker of a language.

Es decir, sólo el que escribe en su lengua materna puede crear o acuñar sus propias colocaciones dentro de su obra; estas colocaciones son propias y características de esos autores concretos. Otros escritores se caracterizarán, quizás, por el empleo de otras colocaciones. Por eso apunta Cop que el uso de este tipo de colocaciones está reservado no ya al nativo, sino solamente a los autores de

obras literarias, ya que sólo dentro de ellas tienen sentido porque, aunque se violen algunas normas, la intención es conseguir un efecto estilístico. Y, como ejemplo de la popularidad de que gozaban en el pasado los diccionarios que recogían combinaciones de palabras usadas por autores de prestigio, alude a la obra de Maurice de la Porte's *Les Epithètes* de 1571, basado en una asentada tradición latina, dice Cop (1988: 46, nota 3) (cf. apartado 1.2.1).

Finalmente, también incluye las colocaciones abiertas, que llama "combinaciones libres", por ejemplo *see a house*, *work quickly*.

Smadja (1993: 147-149) propone tres tipos de colocaciones: "predicative relations", "rigid noun phrases", "phrasal templates". De las primeras, "relaciones predicativas", afirma que son el tipo de colocaciones más flexible, ya que las dos palabras pueden aparecer con diversas formas sintácticas. Así *make a decision* puede manifestarse como *decisions to be made*, *made an important decision*, etc.[81]

Refiriéndose al segundo tipo, "grupos nominales rígidos", apunta que es el más inflexible porque son secuencias no interrumpidas, es decir, sólo aparecen de una sola forma, por ejemplo, *stock market*, *foreign exchange*, *New York Stock Exchange*, *The NYSE´s composite index of all its listed common stocks*, *White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater*, etc. Dice de ellos: "Rigid noun phrases cannot be broken into smaller fragments without losing their meaning; they are lexical units in and of themselves [...]. They often refer to important concepts in a domain [...].

Finalmente lo que llama "plantillas fraseológicas" son básicamente frases idiomáticas que pueden tener un "hueco", varios o ninguno. Por ejemplo en *The average finished the week with a net loss of *NUMBER**, se debe dar un número en ese hueco. Estas plantillas especifican la parte de la oración a la que pertenecen las palabras que pueden ocupar los huecos. Son características de variedades lingüísticas concretas; así en el ámbito de la información meteorológica se repite sistemáticamente la oración "Temperatures indicate previous day´s high and overnight low to 8 a.m."

De estos tres tipos solamente el primero responde totalmente a lo que en este trabajo consideramos colocaciones restringidas, aunque se mezclen las léxicas y las gramaticales. Del segundo tipo, algunas combinaciones sí son colocaciones, por ejemplo *stock market* o *foreign exchange*. Los otros ejemplos son demasiado largos y no responden a las características propias de las colocaciones. El último tipo son frases hechas que pertenecen a contextos y registros determinados y tampoco responden a las características de las colocaciones, sino más bien a las de los modismos, al ser tan fijas.

Evelyne Viegas (1996: 7-8) distingue cuatro tipos de combinaciones de palabras:

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[81] Su definición de este tipo de colocación es como sigue: "A predicative relation consists of two words repeatedly used together in a similar syntactic relation [...]. They are hard to identify since they often correspond to interrupted word sequences in the corpus. For example a noun and a verb will form a predicative relation if they are repeatedly used together with the noun as the object of the verb. *Make a decision* is a good example [...] Similarly, an adjective repeatedly modifying a given noun such as *hostile-takeover*". Otros ejemplos son *heavy*/*light smoker*, *index rose*, *gather momentum*, *take from*, *offer to*, etc.

i) Combinaciones libres: *a big stick, a wonderful man*. Estas combinaciones, como se aprecia en los ejemplos, no ofrecen problema alguno en la codificación o descodificación y, como hemos apuntado en otras ocasiones, no son colocaciones.
ii) Colocaciones semánticas: *a fast car, a long book, to start a car*. Excepto el último, los otros ejemplos son iguales que los de arriba, no hay idiosincrasia y, por tanto, no hay colocación.[82]
iii) Aparición conjunta de ítems léxicos idiosincrásicos: *a heavy smoker* vs. *a grand fumeur* (en francés); *un grand*/*gross mangeur* (francés) vs. *un gran*/**gordo comilón*. En este caso sí se trata de verdaderas colocaciones, como puede observarse en los ejemplos que comparan inglés y francés por un lado y francés y español por otro.
iv) Modismos: *to kick the bucket*, *take advantage of*. Obsérvese que el segundo ejemplo no es un modismo sino una colocación pues puede haber cambios sintácticos, por ejemplo pasivización, lo cual no ocurre con el primero.[83]

1.5 Otros criterios para la identificación de las colocaciones

Dada la complejidad que rodea a las colocaciones en cuanto a definiciones, características, tipos, etc., es necesario contar con unas pautas o criterios que sirvan de orientación a la hora de decidir qué combinaciones son posibles candidatas a colocaciones y qué combinaciones deben ser descartadas. En primer lugar, es necesario tener en cuenta todas las características propias de las colocaciones, examinadas en el apartado 1.2.2, para considerar o no a dos ítems como colocación. Además, se ofrecen a continuación otros criterios complementarios, de muy diversa naturaleza, apuntados por diferentes autores en la literatura.

1.5.1 Criterios no lingüísticos

1.5.1.1 Intuición

> The decision as to whether the recognition of a set of relations is linguistically interesting or not must lie with the linguist as a human being, prompted by his own awareness of language organization and usually by a natural desire to make statements of as high a degree of generality as facts permit, as well as by his

[82] Viegas hace la siguiente aclaración: "Idiosyncrasies [...] should be listed in the lexicon, yet we believe that we can reduce the set of what are conventionally considered idiosyncrasies by differentiating "true" idiosyncrasies (which cannot be derived or generated) from expressions which, since they are compositional in nature, behave predictably, and which we call semantic collocations." (*op. cit.*: 8). Precisamente por ser de naturaleza predecible, no merecen el nombre de colocaciones las llamadas "colocaciones semánticas". Solamente el tercer tipo "idiosyncratic lexical co-occurrences" muestran las características de las colocaciones.
[83] Ésta no es la única autora que confunde modismo con colocación, como veremos más adelante.

> assessment of the 'habitualness' of collocational associations. (Mitchell 1971: 54).

Este criterio es válido solamente para el hablante nativo, que está capacitado para opinar si una combinación de ítems le "suena" bien o no, es decir, si puede ser candidata a colocación o, por el contrario, aunque sea correcta gramaticalmente, simplemente la intuición diga que no se puede decir. El estudiante no nativo no tiene esa capacidad en otra lengua que no sea la suya propia y, por eso, todo este terrero de idiosincrasias y arbitrariedades le resulta tan complicado porque carece de la intuición, que va más allá de las restricciones gramaticales o semánticas que se puedan estudiar.[84] Es decir, se trata de tener experiencia de la lengua, de conocer las restricciones que impone el uso, que ya hemos comentado en múltiples ocasiones a lo largo de este trabajo, por ejemplo al hablar de características como convencionalidad, institucionalización o naturaleza impredecible (cf. 1.2.2). Por ello afirma McCarthy (1990: 15): "One text alone does not permit us to make a general statement [...]; our knowledge [...] is based on years of experience of masses of data, and their co-occurrence. Adult native speakers have a good intuitive knowledge of typical collocations". Alexander (1989: 18) es de la misma opinión: "Familiarity with the likelihood of particular words co-occurring is built into the native speaker´s intuition. Learners have to learn these co-occurrences".

En relación con todos estos aspectos de la intuición, Wierzbicka (1982: 754) afirma que hay intuiciones gramaticales y semánticas, es decir, el hablante nativo sabe intuitivamente que una estructura gramatical es correcta o incorrecta y lo mismo ocurre con las restricciones semánticas. Pero el no nativo tiene muchos obstáculos que superar puesto que: "Almost any violation of semantic rules can occur in real speech. Creativity, vividness, and humor in speech are achieved largely through violating semantic rules". Hay muchos autores o hablantes que intencionadamente forman combinaciones de ítems que rompen las reglas con el fin de llamar la atención del lector u oyente (Pawley y Syder 1983: 224). Obviamente el no nativo difícilmente podrá captar siempre esa originalidad.

Por otro lado, la intuición es una buena arma con la que los lexicógrafos pueden contar para hacer sus compilaciones de colocaciones.[85] Por supuesto el lexicógrafo debe usar todos los medios que estén a su disposición, pues la propia competencia o intuición no es suficiente: "Recourir uniquement à la compétence des locuteurs est une démarche laborieuse et, de fait, impracticable" (Hausmann 1989: 1012).

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[84] Así lo reconoce Allerton (1984: 39): "More aspects of language use than linguists generally admit are a matter of recall of familiar sentences and sentence-parts which relate to common events, eventualities and entities. In some cases they are a locutional matter, in that words select other words. But in other cases it may be a matter of usage decreeing which sentence or sentence-part should be used."

[85] Así lo afirma Mackin (1978: 152): "The compiler of a dictionary of collocations has three main sources open to him: first, other dictionaries; second, his own 'competence'; and third, occurrences met with in the course of reading and listening to the spoken word on radio, on television, in conversation, at lectures, at the cinema, and so on."

1.5.1.2 Familiaridad, experiencia y conocimiento de la cultura

Otros autores hablan, en lugar de intuición, de familiaridad o experiencia. Es decir, los ítems candidatos a colocación tienen que formar un todo que sea parte de la comunidad lingüística y que cambie con ella: "Wording, words, and groups of words reflect the experience of a speech community, and to the extent that this experience changes, so will lexical collocations come and go" (Alexander 1989: 18). Así lo señalan Pawley y Syder (1983: 199): "Familiarity will play some role in determining the native speaker´s judgements about the naturalness of a sentence or utterance". No obstante, Cowie (1992: 3) advierte: "But a judgement of familiarity is no guarantee that the item is a stable unit in the lexicon. Consider *govern the Soviet Union*. This has no doubt been made familiar through recurrent use, but it can be composed according to co-occurrence restrictions of the verb *govern*". Es decir, que una combinación sea familiar no la convierte automáticamente en colocación; hace falta que muestre las características inherentes a las colocaciones y este ejemplo concreto no es idiosincrásico ni imprevisible, solamente sigue las reglas del sistema de la lengua: se combina un verbo transitivo con un objeto directo y se respetan las restricciones de selección.

Para Biskup (1992: 87) lo fundamental es la experiencia:

> Certain features that verbs impose on nouns such as [+HUMAN] and [+ANIMATE] determine the collocational system of a given language and make it different from that of other languages. Although human beings have the same conceptual organisation, this is realised differently in different languages, and only the experience of a native speaker of a language allows him or her to produce the collocations characteristic of that language. A non-native speaker is not very likely to predict the co-occurrence of lexical items that are compatible in terms of their features. In addition, when encountering a new collocation, a learner does not make a conscious effort to understand or memorise it as it poses no specific perception to him or her.

También Mackin (1978: 150) lo afirma así:

> It is native speaker´s experience of his own language that tells him that *weak tea* is a normal collocation and that *feeble tea* is not; and consequently that if someone does use the latter combination, then it is for some special effect. Unfortunately for the foreign learner of English, there is no way in which he can be lead to "construct" the collocation *weak tea* rather than *feeble tea*. He can learn it from experience, like the native speaker. This experience may be the result of making a mistake [...] and then being "corrected". Or he may come across it a few times in his reading, or be explicitly taught it in the English classroom.

Por otro lado, el influjo cultural es muy importante en todo este terreno de las intuiciones. Conocer la cultura tiene grandes ventajas para el no nativo, pues ésta ofrece ciertas intuiciones si no en cuanto a la codificación, que siempre resulta tan difícil, sí en la descodificación de algunas colocaciones. Alexander (1984: 127)

habla de "close meshing of knowledge of language with knowledge of culture". En otro artículo posterior apunta:

> Background is a notion which linguists have long been interested in [...]. This feature of human knowledge and experience is precisely what we cannot model or represent in or on a computer [...]. It is this feature of cognition which can be demonstrated to mesh in with language in the collocational relations which words enter into [...]. Cultural awareness is part of our linguistic potential." (Alexander 1989: 19).[86]

Además, este autor no ve como un imposible que esta consciencia cultural pueda ser adquirida por el no nativo, es más, debe aspirar a conseguirla: "The L2 learner must aim at mastering intuitively the linguistic, cognitive, affective and socio-cultural meanings expressed by the language forms" (Alexander 1978: 172). Y un poco más adelante afirma que el desconocimiento de esas claves culturales puede impedirnos comprender bien el significado de un enunciado que incluya estas expresiones fijas (*op. cit.*: 179).

Teliya, Bragina, Oparina y Sandomirskaya (1998: 61-62) también enfatizan la importancia de la cultura en la comprensión de las colocaciones: "We say that a word or a word-combination has 'cultural background' when it possesses a clearly discernible ideological aura associated with a historical situation, a political movement, a fashionable trend, and so on". Como ejemplo citan el término *gendarme*, una palabra de uso internacional, que, sin embargo, en ruso se asocia con el poder político que es cruel, agresivo y estúpido, dicen. La misma palabra en inglés (también tomada en préstamo del francés) significa simplemente "policía francés" (de acuerdo con el *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*) y no tiene connotaciones negativas.

Cowie (1998b: 8-9) se suma a la postura de estas autoras: "[...] Phraseology is a particularly fruitful point of focus for linguo-cultural analysis. This is especially true of restricted lexical collocations, to which the analyst cannot do full justice unless cultural meanings are taken into account [...]."

Precisamente el conocimiento de la cultura puede servir en ocasiones para traducir los ítems que conforman una colocación léxica y ése es uno de los criterios, junto con la posibilidad de pasivización y la comparación entre dos lenguas, que Korosadowicz-Struzynska (1980: 111-112) propone para determinar qué combinaciones son colocaciones dentro de un amplio repertorio.

1.5.1.3 Frecuencia y uso

Este criterio es fundamental sobre todo para los autores de la aproximación estadística, que tanta importancia dan a los datos numéricos. La validez o no de una colocación estriba en su frecuencia y en lo que el uso impone, es decir, las colocaciones se detectan y se consideran como tales si son muy frecuentes o, lo que es lo mismo, si se usan mucho. Por ello, Fontenelle (1992: 226-227) critica la

[86] Recordemos las llamadas "colocaciones culturales" de Alexander (1989: 20-21) comentadas en el epígrafe dedicado a la convencionalidad (1.2.2.1).

excesiva confianza en la intuición cuando afirma: "Intuition may not reflect typical usages". Un apoyo en los corpus, dice, aunque haya que tener en cuenta su tamaño, ofrece la gran ventaja de saber lo que impone el uso y la frecuencia.

Por otro lado, Mackin (1978: 152), preocupado por las colocaciones que se deberían o no incluir en un diccionario especializado en ellas, apunta que en la frecuencia se puede encontrar, quizás, parte de la solución. No obstante, este criterio de inclusión no es considerado en este trabajo definitorio de una colocación, pues el tipo de corpus que se maneje (tamaño, temas que trata en las categorías textuales, etc.) tiene una gran influencia en las colocaciones a las que da lugar. Muchas veces es el contexto y el estilo, más que la frecuencia, el que determina la aparición de esta o aquella colocación. Por ejemplo, Roos (1976: 70) apunta que si tenemos *My little sister brushed/cleansed her teeth*, "the collocation of *brush* and *teeth* is sanctioned by usage and is preferred therefore, rather on stylistic than grammatical grounds". Por ello, según este autor, la información estadística no es suficiente para aceptar o rechazar las colocaciones.

Lyons (1966: 297) es de la misma opinión:

> There are many different factors which determine the acceptability or unacceptability of particular collocations: logical consistency, material motivation, social convention, and so on... Rather than set up one structural level to handle the co-occurrence of particular lexical items, presumably on a statistical basis, it would seem preferable to distinguish these several factors and these various points of view and to investigate them separately.

1.5.2 Criterios lingüísticos

1.5.2.1 Grado de variación interna

> Composite units can be [...] arranged on a cline of structural fixedness/flexibility [...]. There are unsystematic, arbitrary and idiosyncratic restrictions on passivisation, pluralisation, pronominalisation, etc., which apply to individual composites rather than to formal classes. In general the further along the continuum towards idiomaticity, the greater the restrictions. (Howarth 1993: 60-61).

En el terreno de las colocaciones no se puede generalizar en cuanto a los cambios gramaticales y léxicos que éstas admiten pues, por su propia naturaleza arbitraria, no siguen de forma sistemática y regular las mismas transformaciones sino que algunas admitirán más variaciones sintácticas que otras, pero, en todo caso, lo que las caracteriza es *algún* grado de flexibilidad, lo cual no ocurre, por ejemplo, con los modismos, que suelen ser completamente fijos. Por eso afirma Ter-Minasova (1992: 535): "The idea of word-combination is based on "gradience": word-combinations display this or that quality, this or that characteristic to a lesser or greater degree". Esa afirmación es compartida por Thomas y Vanallemeersch (1995: 9). También Nuccorini (1988: 255) habla de esa escala de variaciones que serán analizadas en la sección 1.6:

> Idioms, like restricted collocations [...] resist or allow lexical and grammatical variability: for instance *kick the bucket* does not allow any lexical substitution, i.e. no other word can replace either *kick* or *bucket* but *fill the bill* is equal to *fit the bill*. As for grammatical variability, *easy on the eye* cannot be *easy on one´s eye*, but *an Achille´s heel* can be *one´s Achille´s heel*.

Lo importante es reconocer que las colocaciones admiten cambios sintácticos o léxicos. Entre los cambios sintácticos que más se mencionan en la literatura, como ya hemos visto principalmente en las secciones 1.2.2.6 y 1.4.2.4, están la pasivización, la pronominalización, la topicalización, el uso predicativo o la inserción de ciertos elementos, por ejemplo adverbios intensificadores. También se mencionan cambios morfológicos como la inflexión (por ejemplo, pluralización), la conversión, o la sufijación léxica. Entre los cambios semánticos destaca la conmutación de una base por otra o de un término adyacente por otro (véase sección 1.4.2.3).

Veamos a continuación, algunos ejemplos de cambios sintácticos:

To take the chair

The chair has been taken by John → pasivización

John took the chair → inflexión[87]

Entertain the idea

I said I wouldn´t entertain it → pronominalización[88]

The prices came down

Down came the prices → topicalización[89]

A confirmed bachelor

They are confirmed bachelors → pluralización

He is very much a confirmed bachelor → intensificación y estabilidad del uso del artículo *a* con la expresión.

**that bachelor is confirmed* → imposibilidad del uso predicativo

**that bachelor is a confirmed one* → pronominalización[90]

Bandy legs

**her legs are bandy* → imposibilidad del uso predicativo

Snub nose

**her nose is snub* → imposibilidad del uso predicativo[91]

Heavy drink

To drink heavily → Sufijación y conversión

Heavy drinking → Sufijación

Heavy drinker → Sufijación

He is drinking pretty heavily → Conversión, sufijación e intensificación[92]

Heavy rain

Rain heavily → Conversión y sufijación[93]

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[87] Ejemplo propio.
[88] Ejemplo tomado de Howarth (1994: 59).
[89] Ejemplo tomado de Howarth (1994: 58-59).
[90] Ejemplos tomado de Nuccorini (1990: 2).
[91] Ejemplos tomados de Bäcklund (1981: 13).
[92] Ejemplos tomados de Mitchell (1971: 52).

Viegas (1996: 6) añade operaciones como la nominalización y la causativización para ayudar a detectar colocaciones y propone el siguiente ejemplo:

The problem is hard

* *The hardness of the problem* (no es posible la nominalización por sufijación).

* *The problem hardened* (tampoco es posible la causativización).

Sin embargo, a nuestro juicio esta colocación puede admitir otros cambios, como la pluralización (*These are hard problems*), o la intensificación (*It is very much a hard problem*). Es decir, casi siempre es posible alguna variación. Ello nos indica que las colocaciones pueden mostrar restricciones con respecto a algunas de las pruebas gramaticales arriba expuestas, pero no en relación con otras. [94]

Autores como Howarth (1993), Cowie (1992) y Aisenstadt (1979), (1981) hacen mucho hincapié en la conmutación de bases y términos adyacentes, no sólo para comprobar que las combinaciones en cuestión son verdaderas colocaciones sino para ver el grado de flexibilidad que tienen; a mayor conmutabilidad menor será la fijación. Algunos ejemplos de estos autores son:

Face the facts/truth/problem/circumstances → Bases conmutables

Give/have a laugh → Términos adyacentes conmutables.[95]

Ya vimos ejemplos de bases y términos adyacentes conmutables en el apartado 1.2.2.7 y también la clasificación de Cowie y Howarth (1996) (véase 1.4.2.3).

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[93] Ejemplo tomado de Cowie (1994: 3169)

[94] Zuluaga (1975: 10-13), que estudia la fijación fraseológica en español, apunta que todos esos cambios atestiguan un grado de fijación no absoluto. Él distingue transformaciones como la inserción de elementos no pertenecientes a la combinación o la alteración del orden de los elementos componentes. Su conclusión es la siguiente: "Los ejemplos [...] atestiguan que [...] puede presentarse alguna variación formal y semántica sin destrucción de la expresión misma [...], más explícitamente, sin que presente descomposición del significado ni siquiera desplazamiento de la perspectiva dentro de la expresión [...]. Se transforma la expresión total sin alterar su cohesión interna [...]." F. Varela y H. Kubarth, autores del *Diccionario fraseológico del español moderno*, también hacen algunas afirmaciones interesantes comentando el criterio de estabilidad o fijación en las unidades fraseológicas españolas en general: "A diferencia de las secuencias libres, las unidades fraseológicas ofrecen apenas la posibilidad de experimentar transformaciones gramaticales [...]. Mientras que en una secuencia libre como la que constituyen los adverbios *cuidadosa y ordenadamente* se puede alterar el orden y decir *ordenada y cuidadosamente*, las secuencias *lisa y llanamente* o *común y corriente* no permiten esta alteración. Pero además del orden de los elementos, hay estabilidad en el número mismo de los elementos, por lo que apenas puede añadirse o sustraerse alguno de ellos sin que la unidad fraseológica deje de ser reconocible. Sabemos lo que quiere decir *casarse por detrás de la iglesia* o *con mil amores*, pero nos quedaríamos perplejos ante frases como **casarse por detrás de la pequeña iglesia* o **con amores haré lo que Vd. me pide*. Podríamos añadir otros ejemplos de transformaciones gramaticales, como por ejemplo el que consiste en convertir en pasiva una oración activa, y de esta manera tendríamos que, una unidad fraseológica inmediatamente identificable, como la de *donde Cristo dio las tres voces*, se convertiría en un enigma: **donde fueron dadas las tres voces por Cristo*." (F. Varela y H. Kubarth 1994: ix).

[95] Ejemplos tomados de Aisenstadt (1979: 71) y (1981: 57) respectivamente.

Por tanto, admisión o no de cambios sintácticos y morfológicos por un lado, y la prueba de la conmutación por otro, parecen ser dos armas poderosas para detectar colocaciones léxicas y diferenciarlas de las combinaciones libres (ya que la elección de ítems en las segundas es ilimitada y no experimentan restricciones sintácticas ni morfológicas) o de los modismos (que no tienen flexibilidad sintáctica ni aceptan la conmutación). Así lo afirma Hausmann (1989: 1010): "La collocation se distingue de la combinaison libre (le livre est utile) par la combinabilité restreinte (ou affinité) des mots combinés (feuilleter un livre vs. acheter un livre). La collocation se distingue d´autre part des locutions [...] par son non-fingement et par sa transparence". Precisamente de la transparencia semántica hablaremos seguidamente en el próximo apartado.

1.5.2.2 Especialización semántica del significado del verbo (en las colocaciones verbo + nombre)

Este criterio es fundamental principalmente para los autores de la escuela británica, como hemos visto en el apartado 1.4.2.2. Sin embargo, desde nuestra perspectiva sólo podemos hablar de colocación en este respecto cuando se trate de un verbo con significado delexicalizado o técnico. En el primer caso porque la selección de uno de esos verbos es totalmente arbitraria y, como explicamos, aunque no tienen significado léxico, no siempre se pueden intercambiar. En el segundo porque se trata de colocaciones que pertenecen a campos tan específicos que el significado que denotan sólo se entiende dentro de esa jerga y, por tanto, sí se puede afirmar que su significado es técnico. Ya explicamos que no estamos de acuerdo en todos los casos con la existencia del llamado "significado figurado" del que hablan algunos autores (cf. 1.4.2.2.1), debido al significado polisémico de los verbos y las palabras en general. Más bien los verbos muestran un significado secundario. El mismo Cowie, que habla de la especialización semántica del verbo (es decir, que el verbo tenga sentido figurado, deléxico o técnico), reconoce que es el contexto el que dicta el sentido que muestra el verbo, de entre los muchos que pueda tener: "Given the noun *suggestion*, for instance, and the sense "treat as not worth serious attention", the choice of verb is *dismiss* (though *repudiate* is also possible)" (Cowie 1992: 5). Y en otro artículo anterior también pone de manifiesto lo mismo: "Since *explode* in the sense "show to be false, or no longer true" occurs in no lexical context other than that already shown (*myth*, *belief*, etc.), one can say that the choice of the specialized meaning of the verb is contextually determined" (Cowie 1981: 227). Howarth (1993: 68), por su parte, también reconoce la gran importancia del contexto. Y Greenbaum (1970: 10) añade: "The likelihood of a particular collocation will be affected by, among other factors, the subject matter of the discourse and the level of formality". Es decir, de todos los significados del verbo se escoge el más apropiado para el contexto, y de ahí que surja una u otra colocación.

En relación con la importancia del contexto, Allerton (1984: 22-23) habla de "determinación semántica" ("semantic tailoring") y apunta: "In semantic tailoring we have observed specialization in the meaning of one word under the influence of a neighbouring individual word (with a more fixed meaning)". Por

ejemplo, el significado que adquiere el verbo *remove* en *remove stains*, es diferente del significado del mismo verbo en un contexto con el sustantivo *furniture*. Y sigue afirmando: "Nouns seem to have the most fixed meanings and are likely to 'tailor' the meanings of other word classes [...]". En un artículo posterior utiliza una metáfora para explicar su concepto de "semantic tailoring" en relación con sustantivos modificados por adjetivos:

> Some noun masters have more than one servant adjective, and most adjectives serve more than one master. It is also apparent that each servant adjective adapts its work to suit the particular noun it is serving […]. Using the master-servant metaphor, we can say that the master word (in this case the noun) has the right to lay down the nature of the duties its servant word, the adjective. (Allerton 1990: 30).

Por otro lado, según Cowie (1998b: 4-5), dentro de la tradición rusa también se da gran importancia al contexto:

> [...] Vinogradov (1947) drew a distinction between 'phraseological fusions' [...], 'phraseological unities', and 'phraseological combinations'[...]. Vinogradov's third category, the phraseological combination, is the most interesting [...]. In the case of units consisting of two-open-class words, such as *meet the demand*, phraseological combinations have one component used in a literal sense, while the other (here the verb) is used figuratively. Note, though, that this specific sense of *meet* is determined by its context. (It is, according to Vinogradov, 'phraseologically bound').[96]

La dificultad de las colocaciones léxicas no estriba en que el significado no sea literal, sino, como ya hemos repetido muchas veces, en la arbitrariedad con que los ítems se asocian. De hecho, es muy sintomático que en la mayoría de los casos se entiende perfectamente el significado de la colocación (excepto cuando hay factores culturales de por medio), es decir, no causa problemas de descodificación. Si el significado fuese una especie de metáfora, como ocurre con los modismos, la descodificación sería casi un imposible para el hablante no nativo. Lo que hace difícil este campo para los no nativos es el conjunto de características propias de las colocaciones, que dificultan la traducción de una lengua a otra e impiden el sentido de la anticipación para el no nativo, cuando se le da la base, por ejemplo.

Hausmann (1989: 1010) afirma que el hecho de que la base y el término adyacente tengan un significado transparente, es decir, no figurado ni metafórico, no indica en absoluto que la colocación sea predecible. Por ejemplo, la colocación *place emphasis* es totalmente transparente, y, sin embargo, puede resultar difícil de codificar al no nativo.

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[96] Vinogradov, V. V. (1947). "Ob osnovnuikh tipakh frazeologicheskikh edinits v russkom yazuike". *A. A. Shakhmatov, 1864-1920. Sbornik statey i materialov*. Moscow: Nauka; 339-364.

1.5.2.3 Comparación entre dos lenguas

Ter-Minasova (1992: 537-539) da mucha importancia a la comparación entre dos lenguas para detectar las colocaciones, pues afirma que es muy fácil hablar de combinaciones libres desde el prisma de una sola lengua; sin embargo, al comparar dos lenguas lo que parecía mera asociación de palabras puede resultar ser una colocación:

> *To wash one´s hair* allows substitutions. But Russians do not wash their hair! Let me hasten to add that they do wash their heads. The corresponding collocation to *wash one´s hair* is, in Russian: "pomyt´ golovu" (*to wash head*). These examples could be multiplied indefinitely, but the idea is sufficiently clear. [...] There are far fewer word-combinations and many more non-free ones than lexicographers who are not well acquainted with linguistic research tend to believe. Speech production looks deceptively free on the collocational level, and its deceptiveness greatly increases when the language is contrasted with (translated into) another language. [...] It is this problem which is a weak point of those who teach their mother tongue as a foreign language, and, consequently and surprisingly, a strong point of foreign teachers of a foreign language.

Hausmann (1989: 1013) también apunta:

> C´est que l´idiosyncrasie de la collocation ne se rélève définitivement que dans l´optique d´une autre langue qui combine, pour exprimer le même fait, des mots différents. On peut supposer qu´il suffit de contraster la combinaison avec celle, correspondante, de l´ensemble des langues de la terre, pour que n´importe quelle combinaison supposée libre se transforme en collocation.[97]

Si la combinación de palabras tiene la misma traducción en ambas lenguas, entonces se tendrán que tener en cuenta los otros factores mencionados para saber si se trata verdaderamente de una colocación.

Como conclusión, cabe señalar que todos estos criterios aportan pistas muy variadas para detectar las colocaciones léxicas. Pero quizás el criterio más definitorio y que más ayuda a reconocer una colocación frente a un modismo (no tanto ante una combinación libre) es la variación interna, gramatical o léxica. Ello indica que, aunque la colocación es un todo, es flexible hasta cierto punto, lo cual no ocurre con los modismos, que son ejemplo de fijación.[98]

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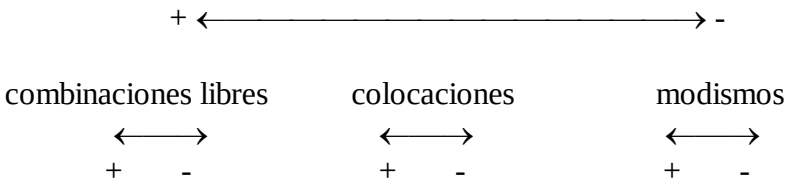
[97] Lado (1972: 287), por su parte, utiliza este criterio para identificar los modismos: "Idioms - expressions peculiar to a language - are identifiable as we compare two languages rather than within the language itself."

[98] Así lo explica Cowie (1988: 135): "I suggested that formal invariance over time was a major factor leading to a gradual reduction in the meaningfulness, or meaning, of component words. In the case of composites, such reduction is accompanied by meaning change, which may eventually lead to "petrification", a state in which the evolved meaning of the whole is no longer traceable to the original meanings of the parts."

1.6 El fenómeno de la gradación en las colocaciones y en otras estructuras fraseológicas

Como hemos apuntado en la sección 1.5.2.1, el área de la combinación de palabras se caracteriza por su gradación (Ter-Minasova 1992: 535): ciertas combinaciones muestran cualidades o propiedades que otras no poseen y entre las unidades totalmente idiomáticas o modismos y las combinaciones libres encontramos muchos casos intermedios que constituyen una transición.

Desde el punto de vista de la libertad de combinación, las colocaciones están en un término medio entre las combinaciones libres, que atienden sólo a las restricciones semánticas, y los modismos, que se caracterizan por su fijación y carecen de esta libertad. Proponemos el siguiente esquema para reflejar todo ello:



A su vez, cada uno de estos tipos de combinaciones están sujetos a diferentes gradaciones dependiendo de todos los factores estudiados, es decir, que presenten más o menos conmutación, más o menos fijación (esto es, más o menos variabilidad sintáctica o morfológica), más o menos familiaridad para el usuario de la lengua y también más o menos transparencia semántica. Detengámonos ahora en algunos de estos factores, quizás los más relevantes.[99]

1.6.1 Gradación atendiendo a la fijación y a la conmutación

La idea de un "continuo" a lo largo de la escala de fijación marca claramente las colocaciones léxicas. Como señalan Nuccorini (1988: 253) y Moon (1992b: 494), una expresión se situará en un extremo u otro de esa escala de acuerdo con el grado de estabilidad o fijación que muestre. En otro artículo Moon (1992a: 14) habla de una gradación en la asociación léxica "from fixed or fossilized multiword units at one end of the cline to looser lexicalized sentence-stems and semi-restricted collocations at the other".

También los autores de la escuela británica insisten mucho en que su tipología de colocaciones abiertas y restringidas no es completa. Existe un continuo que va de las combinaciones transparentes y libres hasta los modismos

[99] En realidad este esquema es parecido al modelo jerárquico de centro y periferia que la lingüística moderna debe a la Escuela de Praga, según explica Gläser (1984: 124-125 y 1988: 272-276). Esta autora lo utiliza para clasificar los modismos y expresiones idiomáticas en general y habla de centro, periferia y área de transición. Conforme nos alejemos del centro, menos idiomáticas serán las expresiones. Ese modelo de centro y periferia también se puede aplicar al campo de las colocaciones: en el centro tendríamos los modismos, en el área de transición las colocaciones y en la periferia las combinaciones libres.

formalmente inmutables y semánticamente opacos en el extremo opuesto (Cowie 1978: 133) (1994: 3168).

La gradación también caracteriza las combinaciones libres. Cowie (1978: 134) explica que dentro de éstas podemos encontrar ciertas apariciones conjuntas de palabras que son más comunes o están más sólidamente establecidas que otras gracias a la constante repetición; como ejemplo cita *bacon and eggs*, *fish and chips*, y *cup and saucer*.

Aunque esas combinaciones no correspondan, desde nuestra perspectiva, a la caracterización de las colocaciones, esa afirmación es muy interesante, pues se confirma que dentro de un mismo tipo de combinaciones hay también gradación, como se ha explicado en el pequeño gráfico de arriba. Por ello, Cowie y Howarth (1996: 81) apuntan: "Restricted collocations can be broken down into a variability of individual collocations". Por ejemplo, una colocación restringida en la que ni el término adyacente ni la base se puedan conmutar (v. gr. *horses neigh*, *elephants trumpet*, *dogs bark*) será menos flexible que aquélla en la que solamente el término adyacente se pueda conmutar (v. gr. *to cement/ strike up a friendship*) y ésta, a su vez, será menos flexible, y, por tanto, más fija en la escala, que otra en la que ambos, base y término adyacente, se puedan conmutar (v. gr. *a war/epidemic breaks out/rages/spreads*) (cf. 1.4.2.3). Todas serán restringidas, pero unas lo serán más que otras. Del mismo modo, una colocación que admita inserción de material o sufijación será más flexible que la que no permita tales cambios (cf. 1.5.2.1). Es esta gradación la que permite clasificar a las unidades fraseológicas en general, no sólo a las colocaciones. Por ello también dicen de los modismos los autores del ODCIE (vol. 2) (1996: xii): "Idioms are not divided as a small water-tight category from non-idioms but are related to them along a scale of continuum".

1.6.2 Gradación atendiendo a la opacidad semántica

La opacidad semántica no afecta a las combinaciones libres, que se usan en sentido literal y, en realidad, éste es un terreno que tiene que ver más con los modismos que con las colocaciones, pues el significado de éstas también es siempre literal. Lo que ocurre es que, como ya se ha explicado, a veces, las colocaciones se forman con los significados menos comunes o conocidos de los ítems y por ello se habla del sentido figurado de uno de los componentes. No obstante, y atendiendo precisamente a eso, podemos afirmar que algunas colocaciones son más transparentes que otras en cuanto a su significado, porque sus componentes están más cercanos a la lengua materna del hablante no nativo o debido a que se forman con los significados más usados y que mejor conoce. Por ejemplo, la colocación *to make a deposit* es quizás más fácil de codificar y descodificar que *to return a verdict*, ya que el primer significado es, seguramente, más común y conocido para el estudiante no nativo, mientras que el segundo es más específico. Sin embargo, en ocasiones, puede resultar difícil interpretar la opacidad semántica de manera tajante. Así lo reconoce Nuccorini (1990: 8): "transparency/opaqueness is a matter of 'more or less', rather than of 'yes or no'".

De todo ello puede deducirse a modo de conclusión que la aceptación de una combinación fraseológica como colocación está sujeta a gradación: "It is necessary to distinguish between the possible (even if never used) collocations and those that violate syntactic, lexical, or semantic rules. As so often in language, we can expect to find a scale of acceptability rather than a clear demarcation between the acceptable and the unacceptable" (Greenbaum 1970: 84). Y Halliday (1966: 159) es de la misma opinión: "The native speaker´s knowledge of his language will not take the form of his accepting or rejecting a given collocation: he will react to something as more acceptable or less acceptable on a scale of acceptability".

1.7 Otras estructuras fraseológicas ajenas a las colocaciones

1.7.1 Combinaciones libres (regidas por restricciones de selección)

En primer lugar las colocaciones léxicas han de ser diferenciadas de las combinaciones libres o abiertas de palabras; éstas últimas se encuentran reguladas por las llamadas "restricciones de selección". Así la expresión *dismiss an employee* se caracteriza porque el verbo puede combinarse con sustantivos que muestren los rasgos semánticos "humano", "empleado" y "subordinado". Ello explica la formación de *dismiss a secretary* o *dismiss a cleaner* y la no aceptación de **dismiss one´s boss* y **dismiss a guard dog*" (Cowie 1994: 3169).

Es decir, las restricciones de selección son características semánticas de los ítems léxicos necesarias para formar combinaciones que tengan sentido, esto es, cuyos ítems sean compatibles semánticamente (Chomsky 1965); no obstante, no hay que aprenderlas como un todo, como ocurre con las colocaciones, porque siguen unas reglas racionales que dan pie a la formación de muchas combinaciones libres cuyo número es, según los autores del *BBI* (1997[2]: xv), ilimitado. No hay nada en ellas que muestre ningún tipo de fijación. Así lo afirma Zuluaga (1975: 7): "Las combinaciones de unidades léxicas entre las cuales existan relaciones de solidaridad o de selección, [...] no pueden ser consideradas como expresiones fijas, aunque, desde luego, presentan cohesión absoluta entre sus componentes".

Todo ello indica que las restricciones de selección, al contrario que las colocaciones, son predecibles, es decir, no son arbitrarias, ya que siguen una lógica. Para explicar este hecho Allerton (1984: 20-21) propone los ejemplos siguientes: *Colourless green ideas sleep furiously, The illegible flower spoke too steeply*. Estas oraciones son totalmente artificiales debido a la violación de dichas restricciones; sin embargo, a nivel gramatical son completamente correctas. Se trata de combinaciones, dice Allerton, sólo usadas de forma experimental por diversos tipos de hablantes: cómicos, niños, poetas, lingüistas o filósofos.

Lo mismo ocurre con lo que este autor llama "presuppositions", que también siguen las restricciones de selección. Así en los ejemplos *buxom neighbour* y *pregnant student* el adjetivo presupone o conlleva el rasgo semántico

FEMENINO.[100] Ello impide la formación de secuencias como *buxom boy-friend* o *pregnant headmaster* (Allerton 1984: 25).

A veces, sin embargo, se producen ciertas desviaciones de estas restricciones semánticas. Como señala Howarth (1994: 78), en el estudio de las restricciones de selección no debemos ignorar que la lengua natural muestra usos que aparentemente se desvían de dichas normas. Y pone el ejemplo de *pregnant* como adjetivo que requiere un nombre femenino y *lukewarm*, que alude a un líquido. A pesar de ello podemos encontrar *pregnant silence* y *lukewarm reception*.

Es importante señalar que una de las principales características de las restricciones de selección es la posibilidad de generalización (posibilidad negada a las colocaciones), pues se derivan de los significados de las palabras. Así lo reconoce Van Roey (1978: 160). Por ello afirma Roos (1976: 68) que el papel de las restricciones de selección es ofrecer información detallada acerca de la relación entre los rasgos de ciertas combinaciones en las que puede participar una palabra.[101]

En definitiva, por ser predecibles, generalizables, racionales y lógicas, las combinaciones libres, que están regidas por las restricciones de selección, no tienen nada que ver con las colocaciones.[102] En cualquier caso, un punto que comparten

[100] Mayúsculas usadas por el autor.

[101] No obstante, este autor propone introducir, junto a las restricciones de selección, las restricciones de colocación en la gramática generativo-transformacional: "[...] introducing a stylistically oriented collocational component in addition to the selection restrictions in the framework of a generative theory [...]. Such a combined approach has the advantage of generating both grammatically and stylistically permissible collocations. It states not only that some collocations are possible or not possible, "better", or "not so good" as others but explains why this is so." (Roos 1976: 70-71).

En esta misma línea, Corpas Pastor (1996: 79-80), hablando de las relaciones sintagmáticas en las colocaciones, comenta: "Las restricciones entre elementos dependen también de convenciones lingüísticas a dos niveles. En el primer nivel se hallan aquellas convenciones establecidas a partir de las reglas del sistema, del tipo /+hum/ en **La lámpara tiene sueño*. Tales restricciones se corresponden *grosso modo* con las reglas de subcategorización y las de restricción selectiva de la gramática generativa. Sin embargo, éstas últimas no profundizan en hechos como los que se dan en *momento crucial* o *cancelar una reserva*, donde se observan relaciones de colocación idiosincrásicas. Es en este punto donde entra en juego el segundo nivel de restricción: el nivel colocacional."

En nuestra opinión, las restricciones de selección nacieron para un fin determinado y lógico dentro de la gramática generativa, pero no tienen nada que ver con las colocaciones ni se deben mezclar con éstas. Por un lado, las restricciones de selección afectan a las combinaciones libres y, por otro, las restricciones colocacionales afectan a las colocaciones, por ello no estamos de acuerdo cuando Bolinger (1976a: 8) apunta que las restricciones de selección son un tipo de restricción colocacional.

[102] No obstante, esto no quiere decir que a veces los estudiantes no nativos no encuentren problemas con las restricciones de selección. Cowie y Howarth (1996: 86), al hablar de la capacidad de un estudiante, mencionado como "student D", afirman: "His errors are often a matter of co-occurrence (i.e. semantic) restriction rather than collocational restriction - consider his choice of *expanding* (rather than *extending* or *developing*) *the communication abilities*. This example suggests that D is still grappling with broad semantic distinctions rather than managing collocational niceties. (The verb *expand* requires an object whose referent is perceived as a volume or space: thus *expand one´s vocabulary* or *knowledge*, but *extend one´s abilities*)". En

las combinaciones libres y las colocaciones son los cambios a los que tienen que responder conforme cambian los hábitos de una comunidad lingüística (Alexander 1989: 18). A este respecto, dice Allerton (1984: 28): "An example like the verb *ice* (*a cake*) is virtually limited to cakes (and perhaps biscuits, etc.) because cakes and the like are the only things customarily covered with icing (in Western cuisine); but a new fashion for giving the same culinary treatment to, say, bread, cheese or ham, would change our linguistic habits dramatically".

1.7.2 Modismos

Diversos estudios describen con precisión el carácter de los modismos y sus diferencias con respecto a las colocaciones. Quizás los dos rasgos más prototípicos de los modismos son la opacidad semántica y su resistencia a la variación interna.

En relación con la primera propiedad, Nuccorini (1990: 3) explica que los modismos son a menudo resultado de un proceso de "metaforización" y de pérdida del significado original de sus componentes. En este sentido Aisenstadt (1979: 71-72), Biskup (1992: 85) y Fontenelle (1994b: 43) subrayan que estas expresiones, al contrario que las colocaciones, constituyen una unidad semántica cuyo significado no resulta de la suma de los significados de sus constituyentes.

En cuanto al grado de variación interna expuesto en la sección 1.5.2.1, Mitchell (1971: 53) expone que los modismos generalmente rechazan transformaciones como la sustitución, la inserción de elementos nuevos, la pasivización, etc. La flexión verbal sí es a veces posible: *kick/-s/-ed the bucket* (*op. cit.*: 57); sin embargo otros cambios no son aceptables: **to kick one´s bucket*, **the bucket was kicked* (Nuccorini, 1990: 3). En algún caso, por ejemplo, *to bury the hatchet*, se acepta la pasiva (Fontenelle, 1994b: 43). Otros ejemplos del mismo autor son muy claros:

> *To lick somebody´s boots*
> (a) Passivization **The teacher´s boots had been licked by one of his pupils.*
> (b) Pronominalization * *The student had licked my colleagues´s boots but hesitated to lick mine.*
> (c) Cleft sentence * *It was my boots that he had tried to lick.*
> (d) Insertion of material **The student tried to lick the teacher´s leather boots.* (*op. cit.*: 43).

No obstante, también en este terreno se observa cierta gradación. Benson, Benson e Ilson (1986: 252-253) exponen que con algunos modismos es posible cambiar el tiempo verbal (*we´ll kill* (or: *we killed*) *two birds with one stone*), introducir variantes léxicas (*to mind one´s* (or *one´s own*) *business*; *to add fuel to* (or: *fan*) *the fire* (or: *flames*)), o encontrar ligeras variaciones en inglés americano y británico (*to lead somebody a* (*merry*) *dance* (= BE) or *a merry chase* (= AE); *a skeleton in the cupboard* (= BE) or *closet* (= AE)).

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esos ejemplos estamos claramente ante un caso de restricciones de selección y no de colocaciones porque la combinación de los ítems no es arbitraria sino que sigue la lógica y se puede razonar.

Todo ello nos indica que hay una escala también dentro de los modismos, lo que Fontenelle denomina "frozenness hierarchy" (*op. cit.*: 43), es decir, unos son más fijos que otros.

De todo lo anterior deducimos que las principales diferencias entre colocaciones y modismos se refieren al grado de fijación sintáctica (mayor en los modismos que en las colocaciones), a la conmutación léxica (mucho mayor en las colocaciones que en los modismos), y a la opacidad semántica (mayor en los modismos); el significado de las colocaciones, por el contrario, es normalmente transparente.

Sin embargo, aunque existen marcadas diferencias entre colocaciones y modismos a nivel sintáctico y semántico, hay numerosos ejemplos, dados como colocaciones por diversos autores, que pueden ser, a nuestro juicio, discutibles porque parecen presentar más consonancia con las características de los modismos o de las combinaciones libres, aunque hay que reconocer que todo este terreno es muy escurridizo y todas las opiniones pueden encontrar justificación. Así Nuccorini (1988: 255) dice que *blind alley* y *foot the bill* son colocaciones restringidas. Para Cowie (1981: 228) *foot the bill* "forms a bridge category between collocations and idioms". Esa misma combinación (*foot the bill*) la llaman Cowie y Howarth (1996: 83) "invariable collocation", refiriéndose al hecho de que ninguno de los ítems se puede conmutar; por ello apunta Cowie (1978: 134): "the special sense of *foot* (= 'settle') is determined by its collocation with *bill* (and only *bill*: *foot the account* is not an acceptable collocation). Benson, Benson e Ilson (1986: 254) hablan de "transitional combinations" para referirse a aquéllas que ocupan una zona intermedia entre los modismos y las colocaciones. Estas combinaciones admiten menos variación interna que las colocaciones normales, pero, al contrario que los modismos, su significado puede derivarse del significado de sus componentes. Por ejemplo, *to foot the bill*, *to catch one´s breath*, *to curry favour*, etc.

Blind alley es, desde nuestro punto de vista, uno de esos ejemplos difíciles de clasificar. Por un lado, presenta algún grado de flexibilidad. En cuanto a la conmutación léxica, es bastante fija. Según Nuccorini (1990: 2) no es correcto decir **blind street* o **blind road*. No obstante, desde el punto de vista del grado de variación interna admite, según Nuccorini, la pluralización *blind alleys*, pero no el uso predicativo **that alley is blind* ni la pronominalización, **that alley is a blind one*. Sin embargo, el significado no es desde el punto de vista semántico completamente opaco, aunque, por supuesto esto depende de cada individuo y su capacidad de interpretación. Sin embargo, cabe señalar aquí que Nuccorini (1988: 254-255) distingue entre colocaciones fijas y restringidas atendiendo al sentido figurado de uno de los elementos. Define como sigue las colocaciones restringidas: "one constituent, or some of them, are used in figurative, but not opaque, sense" y da como ejemplo *a blind alley*. Por otra parte, las colocaciones fijas son aquellas en las que todos sus componentes son transparentes en cuanto a significado, por ejemplo *confirmed bachelor*. En nuestra opinión, todas las colocaciones son transparentes si se tiene en cuenta el sentido polisémico de las palabras, es decir, utilizando la terminología de Nuccorini, todas son colocaciones fijas. Aquéllas que presentan este tipo de sentido figurado son también colocaciones, pero en la escala de gradación, están más cercanas a los modismos que a las colocaciones, de ahí

que ella emplee el término "semi-modismo" para designar a *blind alley*. Una vez más la importancia de la gradación es patente.

Foot the bill, por otro lado, parece tener más características de modismo que de colocación, no sólo por su grado de fijación sintáctica y su falta de conmutación sino también por su alto grado de opacidad semántica debida al verbo. Resulta prácticamente imposible para el no nativo su codificación o descodificación y, por eso, quizás sería más adecuado considerar esa expresión como modismo.

Sin embargo, los autores del *Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English* (1996[4]: xii) advierten que un enfoque basado exclusivamente en la opacidad o transparencia semántica de las combinaciones reduciría enormemente el número de modismos. Dejaría fuera, añaden, muchas expresiones que, como conjunto, tienen un significado figurado pero que a la vez en sus componentes mantienen una cierta interpretación literal. Por ejemplo, *catch fire* o *close ranks*.

De ahí que dichos autores propongan dos clases de modismos, figurados y puros, como vimos en la sección 1.4.2.4; los figurados tienen justificación semántica y los segundos no la tienen, son completamente metafóricos.[103]

Por otro lado, Howarth (1993: 58) también da otros ejemplos un tanto controvertidos: *address a problem*, *jump through the hoops* o *play fast and loose*. Excepto *address a problem*, que ciertamente es una combinación arbitraria, idiosincrásica e impredecible, las otras combinaciones presentan más bien las propiedades de los modismos. *Jump through the hoops* puede ser una combinación completamente libre o puede también ser una variación del modismo figurado *put somebody/go through the hoops*. En cuanto a *play fast and loose* es claramente un modismo figurado. Una de las claves para diferenciar los modismos de las colocaciones es, como se apuntó en el apartado 1.2.3, que las colocaciones léxicas suelen ser duales, bimembres, es decir, formadas por una base, un término adyacente y quizás algún artículo u otra palabra sin contenido léxico. Por eso al ver esas combinaciones tan largas hay que pensar que si no presentan las características de las combinaciones libres, esto es, las restricciones de selección, deben ser modismos.

Por su parte, Moon (1992b: 494) utiliza el término "anomalous collocations" y afirma: "anomalous because they are grammatically ill-formed (*at least, by and large, for once*), because they contain lexically unique items [...] (*to put the kibosh on something, in cahoots, go for a burton, kith and kin*) or because they contain semantically depleted items (*as much, much as, may/might as well, to take it as it comes*)".[104]

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[103] Howarth (1994: 30) explica la justificación semántica ("motivation") como sigue: "The term 'motivation' indicates the ability of the reader/hearer to recognize the origin of an idiom, and it is this criterion that separates figurative from pure idioms. While figurative idioms are clearly motivated (for example, one can easily identify the footballing origin of the idiom *move the goalpost*), pure idioms such as *shoot the breeze* are unmotivated. It is important to remember, however, that this criterion is applied relatively, since individuals will have different perceptions of an idiom´s motivation, depending, perhaps, on age and knowledge of the world." Por consiguiente, *foot the bill* sería un modismo puro, es decir, sin justificación semántica pues no es posible ninguna interpretación literal.

[104] Según Moon (1998: 20-21) estamos ante diferentes subtipos de colocaciones anómalas, "ill-formed collocations", "cramberry collocations" y "defective collocations" respectivamente.

Desde nuestro punto de vista, ninguna de estas combinaciones cumple los requisitos de las colocaciones y por eso no merecen el nombre de "colocaciones anómalas". Así, los ejemplos del segundo grupo (*put the kibosh on something*, etc.) son claramente modismos puros por su gran opacidad semántica. No hay nada en esas combinaciones que haga pensar que pueden ser colocaciones. Por tanto, no estamos de acuerdo con la existencia de este tipo de colocaciones llamadas anómalas, pues existen colocaciones más o menos restringidas, modismos puros o figurados y combinaciones libres sujetas a restricciones semánticas o de selección, todo ello dentro de una escala de gradación; nada tiene por qué ser clasificado como anómalo porque cada tipo de combinación tiene sus propiedades que la identifican.

En el siguiente cuadro resumimos algunos de los aspectos tratados que pueden ayudar a sintetizar las diferencias de los principales tipos de combinaciones analizados. Es importante señalar que siempre hay que tener en cuenta la gradación (en todos los sentidos) en cada una de estas combinaciones.[105]

	Combinaciones libres	Colocaciones restringidas	Modismos puros	Modismos figurados
Restricciones de selección	√	x	x	x
Restricciones colocacionales	x	√	x	x
Conmutación	√	√	x	x
Fijación	x	√	√	√
Opacidad semántica	x	x	√	√
Justificación semántica	√	√	x	√
Unidad semántica	x	x	√	√

1.7.3 Coligaciones

The Compact Oxford English Dictionary (1991[2]: 287) define el término "colligation" como sigue: "The grouping of words or other grammatical elements in syntactic structures by virtue of the classes of which they are members and the

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Además en este libro incluye un cuarto subtipo de las llamadas "anomalous collocations", esto es, "phraseological collocations": "[...] consists of cases where there is a limited paradigm in operation and other analogous strings may be found, but where the structure is not fully productive. Clear examples are sets such as *in action*, *into action*, and *out of action*; *on show* and *on display* and *to a — degree* and *to a — extent*." (*op.cit.*: 21).

[105] Finalmente, es interesante recoger la opinión de Farghal y Obiedat (1995), quienes afirman que parece que la enseñanza de los modismos a los estudiantes de una segunda lengua ha primado sobre la de las colocaciones. Para estos autores el aprendizaje de las colocaciones no debe estar relegado a un segundo plano sino que, muy al contrario, creen que está por encima del de los modismos: "[…] the flexible lexical and/or syntactic range of collocations as opposed to idioms, for instance, ought not lower their importance; on the contrary, collocations should be treated on a par with, if not superiorly to, idioms". Y unos párrafos después dicen: "[…] Thus, the teaching of idioms like 'pull a fast one' or 'play fast and loose' when introducing the lexical item 'fast' is not by any means superior to teaching 'fast color' or 'fast friend', because synonyms are readily available for idioms, whereas they are usually not for collocations. For example, it is possible to use 'trick' or 'deceive' for the idiom 'pull a fast one', while it is not possible to use 'steady color' for 'fast color'. Besides, collocations relating to core topics are much more frequently used than idioms, which are rarely encountered in everyday language. This being the case, the teaching of collocations should be given priority over idioms […]." (*op. cit.*: 319-322).

categories with which they are involved; a group of such elements in a syntactic structure". También ofrece otras definiciones propuestas por diversos autores. Por ejemplo:
"1958 Trans. Philol. Soc. 103 Mutual accompaniment of grammatical categories is termed 'colligation'; an accompaniment of forms, equally mutual but not generalisable in grammatical terms, is a 'collocation'".
"1964 R.H. Robins *Gen. Linguistics* viii. 234 Groups of words considered as members of word classes related to each other in syntactic structures have been called colligations".

El término "colligability" es definido como sigue (*op. cit.*: 287): "The capacity to form part of a colligation".

Es decir, al distinguir entre "coligación" y "colocación" diferenciamos entre dos niveles diferentes, uno morfosintáctico y otro léxico, restricciones morfosintácticas y restricciones léxicas. Sin embargo, estos dos niveles no tienen por qué concebirse de manera separada. Las colocaciones léxicas aparecen dentro de unos modelos formales, de unos "esqueletos gramaticales". Howarth (1994: 37) lo explica del siguiente modo: "The term 'colligation' refers to a particular structural pattern that is realized by one or more collocations: a collocation is always an exponent of a colligation".

Así en diversos estudios teóricos acerca de las colocaciones se subraya la necesidad de contemplar junto a éstas el concepto de coligación. Ter-Minasova (1992: 537) dice al respecto:

> The speaker´s freedom is restricted intra-linguistically, i.e. by requirements of the language itself: its syntactic structure, grammatical rules and regularities, which can be presented in the dichotomy of colligation, or morpho-syntactically conditioned combinability of words, and collocation, or lexical-phraseological combinability of words. In the process of combining words in speech, conditioned by these two dialectically united factors: morphosyntactic (colligational) and lexical-phraseological (collocational), it is the latter that is dominant. The general colligational patterns, being more general, more abstract [...] form as it were the "skeleton" of a speech event, while the lexical-phraseological or collocational factor, being concrete lexical filling of the formula, shapes its "body", makes it real, individual, alive- and difficult.

Howarth (1994: 37), por su parte, expone que un nuevo enfoque en los estudios dedicados a las colocaciones no sólo contempla éstas como secuencia lineal de elementos léxicos sino que tiene en cuenta también las relaciones sintácticas concretas que mantienen sus elementos. Sólo así podremos comprender plenamente el campo de las colocaciones.

Fontenelle (1994a: 7) también reconoce la importancia de la coligación para explicar por qué aparecen unas colocaciones y no otras; es decir, las reglas morfosintácticas también juegan un papel muy importante:

> The French sentence *Les détaillants peuvent casser les prix* was translated by one student as *Retailers can plummet prices*, although *plummet* can only be used intransitively; some students also believed that *raise* and *rise* are mutually interchangeable [...]. Some system has therefore to be devised to indicate that verbs

> such as *plummet* or *rise* can be used to answer the question: *What can prices do*? Similarly, the learner has to be taught that *raise* can collocate with *price* but only to answer the question: *What can one do to prices*?

Es decir, en estos ejemplos observamos, además de las restricciones colocacionales (que son idiosincrásicas), restricciones sintácticas.

La conclusión a la que llega Howarth (1994: 38) después de observar diferentes opiniones sobre estos dos términos es que las colocaciones no son simplemente una aparición conjunta de palabras probable o frecuente, sino que son también producto de ciertos factores gramaticales, semánticos y léxicos que condicionan el uso conjunto de esas palabras.

1.7.4 Auto-colocaciones

Con este término nos referimos al utilizado por Jones y Sinclair (1974: 45-46), "self-collocation", quienes ofrecen ejemplos como *from time to time*, *day to day and hour to hour*, *time and time again*, etc. Estos autores explican que tales repeticiones, muy propias del discurso hablado, son usadas por los hablantes a veces para conseguir un efecto retórico, otras son simplemente una manera de expresar asentimiento con lo que otro hablante ha dicho, en ocasiones son una forma de autocorrección y, finalmente, la repetición también puede manifestar duda. Por esos motivos, estos usos nos parecen ajenos a las colocaciones, pues son combinaciones sin ninguna arbitrariedad ni irracionalidad. Jones y Sinclair lo reconocen así: "Evidently self-collocation will be a common occurrence in the spoken language and is probably more important as a characteristic of a certain kind of text than for the theory of lexis as such" (*op. cit.*: 47).

1.7.5 Colocaciones conceptuales

Como ya comentamos en el apartado 1.3.2, este término se debe a Vanallemeersch (1994), y con él alude a combinaciones como *bomb-soldier*, que aparecen juntas por tener significados afines, no por ser idiosincrásicas, arbitrarias o imprevisibles; por tanto, tampoco merecen la etiqueta de colocación. Es muy interesante considerar al respecto la opinión de Herbst (1996: 381), quien habla de "text-oriented approach" refiriéndose a esta manera de concebir las colocaciones y dice: "[...] in a text about coastal walking there is a certain likelihood for words such as *coast*, *sea*, *path*, *climb* or *steep* to occur as well. This kind of likelihood of co-occurrence of lexical items, however, seems to be determined to a greater degree by extralinguistic than by linguistic factors".

1.8 Conclusión

En este largo capítulo hemos realizado una revisión bibliográfica de los aspectos teóricos de las colocaciones prestando atención a éstas desde diferentes ángulos: el concepto de colocación, las características que la definen, su tipología (atendiendo a la estructura, el significado, la posibilidad de conmutación, el grado de fijación), criterios para su identificación, la gradación en las colocaciones y, finalmente, comparación con otras estructuras fraseológicas.

Hemos visto cómo los diferentes autores se acercan al hecho colocacional desde distintos enfoques. Así, por ejemplo, los autores que apoyan la aproximación estadística dan gran importancia a la frecuencia y entienden la colocación como mera yuxtaposición de ítems. Mel´cuk, por su parte, con las funciones léxicas, explica las colocaciones desde un punto de vista semántico intentando establecer unas relaciones de significado entre bases y términos adyacentes que aseguren la adecuada elección de unidades léxicas. Los autores de la escuela británica se muestran contrarios a una aproximación estadística exclusiva en el estudio de las colocaciones y abogan por la intervención del juicio humano para examinar los datos obtenidos de los corpus.

Por otra parte también hemos analizado varios diccionarios de colocaciones que muestran el tratamiento de éstas desde una perspectiva práctica.

Nuestro acercamiento a las colocaciones en la descripción que llevaremos a cabo parte de una orientación ecléctica que se beneficia de diversas aportaciones teóricas de varios de los enfoques citados. Por un lado, la utilización de los corpus en este tipo de investigación nos parece imprescindible ya que ofrecen datos que no se podrían obtener de forma manual o recurriendo a la introspección lingüística. Ello es especialmente cierto considerando nuestra condición de hablantes no nativos de la lengua inglesa. No obstante, y como muy bien apunta Howarth (1994: 94-95), no podemos basar nuestro estudio solamente en los datos sin más ofrecidos por los corpus informatizados, sino que es preciso el estudio y análisis manual de éstos para identificar las colocaciones, siguiendo todos los criterios presentados en este capítulo, no sólo los lingüísticos sino también otros como la intuición o la experiencia de la lengua.

De este modo, este primer capítulo sienta las bases para la posterior investigación que pretendemos llevar a cabo en el capítulo tercero, verdadero núcleo de esta tesis.

Capítulo 2:

Los adverbios intensificadores ingleses: revisión bibliográfica y propuesta de una lista según criterios colocacionales

2.1 Definición y características

2.1.1 Introducción

El estudio léxico que nos proponemos llevar a cabo en el capítulo tercero requiere previamente definir e identificar los adverbios intensificadores ingleses. Para ello haremos un recorrido por las referencias bibliográficas que se han ocupado de ellos y de sus características, aunque no es nuestro objetivo realizar aportaciones originales a las descripciones morfológicas, sintácticas, semánticas y pragmáticas ya existentes. Por otra parte, los escasos trabajos dedicados a las colocaciones léxicas de estos adverbios serán revisados en el capítulo tercero.

Son varios los autores que se han preocupado durante todo el siglo veinte del estudio de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses. Ya Stoffel en la universidad alemana de Heidelberg elaboraba en 1901 un estudio titulado *Intensives and Downtoners*. Junto a él aparecen otras monografías dedicadas íntegramente a este tipo de adverbios: la de Borst, *Die Gradadverbien im Englishchen* (1902), publicada también en la universidad de Heidelberg, la de Kirchner *Gradadverbien: Restriktiva und Verwandtes im heutigen Englisch* (1955), la de Greenbaum *Verb-Intensifier Collocations* (1970) y la de Bolinger *Degree Words* (1972).

Junto a estas obras, otros muchos artículos especializados reconocen la importancia que la profundización en el estudio de estos adverbios tiene para una mejor comprensión de la lengua y su evolución:

> The study of degree words is of more than intrinsic interest. The comforting view of language is that it is sedate, structured in an orderly manner, and reducible to rule. But in another view, it is at war with structure, which is to say that it is at war with itself [...]. Degree words are an antidote to the overconfident description of language as a system. It is a system, but one fighting for survival, and forced to modify itself at every instant. (Bolinger 1972: 18-19).

No obstante, aún no existe una terminología comúnmente aceptada por todos los estudiosos de este tipo de adverbios y, en realidad, apenas hemos encontrado autores que los definan de manera clara y explícita. En muchos casos dan por hecho su existencia y se adentran en explicaciones sin reparar en definición alguna.

Se han manejado en la literatura específica varios términos, entre ellos "adverbs of degree", "intensifiers", "degree modifiers" o "intensives", aunque no todos los autores entienden lo mismo en el uso que hacen de ellos, como se explicará más adelante. Por tanto, vamos a revisar una selección amplia de artículos y monografías dedicados a este campo e incluso algunas gramáticas generales para, a continuación, intentar llegar a la definición más adecuada de este tipo de adverbios.

2.1.2 Definición: diferentes enfoques

Stoffel (1901) divide su monografía en dos partes. La primera (que es la más extensa) la titula "On intensive Adverbs" y la segunda "On down-toning Adverbs".

Los primeros modifican adjetivos y adverbios; la mayor parte de ellos son adverbios derivados de adjetivos que expresan cualidades absolutas, tales como *pure*, *full*, que en su sentido más estricto no admiten grados de comparación (*op.cit.*: 1).

Los adverbios que estudia en la parte primera son *full, pure, very, right, quite, so, as* y los que él llama "fashionable, colloquial, and vulgar intensives", que son, entre otros, *vastly, awfully, jolly, gey, consumedly, damnable, pernicious, badly, sadly, mightly, simply, merely*.

En cuanto al segundo tipo ("downtoners"), afirma que expresan un grado moderado, ligero o apenas perceptible de una cualidad. El más característico es *rather*. Otros adverbios con estas propiedades son *slightly, somewhat, pretty, tolerably, a little*" (*op. cit.*: 129-130). No obstante, solamente hace un estudio más exhaustivo de *rather* y *pretty*.

Esta obra es muy importante por ser pionera en este campo, aunque la mayor parte de su interés radica en el estudio diacrónico que el autor hace de estos adverbios, ya que se muestra en toda ella muy preocupado por el origen de éstos, sus diversas formas morfológicas y su evolución semántica desde el inglés antiguo hasta sus días. Tanto es así, que ofrece ejemplos diversos tomados de distintas obras literarias y de diccionarios para ver todos los cambios producidos. Veamos uno:

> [...] I would draw the reader´s attention to the adverb *merely*, which, though now the very reverse of an intensive, since in modern usage it means 'only, but, nothing more

> than', occurs as a decided intensive in Elizabethan authors, where it may mean 'completely, wholly, entirely', and is apt to be misunderstood by modern readers. The word is found in both senses in Shakespeare. In Merch. of Ven. IV 1, 339: 'he shall have *merely* justice', we have the modern sense, but in Hamlet, I 2, 137: 'Fie! ´t is an unweeded garden That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature Possess it *merely*', the last word means 'completely' [...] (*op. cit.*: 128).

Poutsma (1904-29), por su parte, en la descripción de elementos adverbiales emplea el término "adverbial adjunct" y dentro de éste distingue varios tipos: "place", "time", "causality" y "manner". Precisamente dentro de éste último incluye "degree", una etiqueta que aparecerá utilizada repetidamente por autores como Western (1906: 82).

Jespersen (1909-49: 91-92), por su parte, habla de "tertiaries of degree" con ejemplos como "he *badly* wants a trashing" o "he *seriously* injured his foot".

Kruisinga (1932: 50) incluye los que él también llama "adverbs of degree" dentro de "special classes of adverbs". Ese mismo término es empleado también por Palmer (1938: 292).

Poldauf, que utiliza el término "intensifier" ya en 1959, hace una distinción muy importante (que será recogida más tarde en la gramática de Quirk et alii mediante los términos "intensifier" y "emphasizer" (1985: 583-589 y ss.)), entre "intensification" y "emphasis":

> [...] all study of intensification should be based on a clear distinction between intensification and emphasis [...]. Intensification as expression of high intensity of a quality, an activity or a state, [...] is a semantic phenomenon expressed by phonetic, lexical, grammatical or -most frequently- grammatical lexical means [...]. Emphasis [...] as an expression of the speaker´s characteristic attitude towards the content of a sentence in general, is a syntactical phenomenon, or, more precisely, a phenomenon in the field of the building up of a unit of communication. [...] Emphasis may likewise be expressed by phonetic, lexical and grammatical means. [...] Further, not every word meaning *much, a lot* is an intensifier. Like *many* always is, as in *many gold coins*, so is *much* in a combination like *much money*, a quantifier. Coins and money have no intensity, they do not belong - to use Edward Sapir's term - to gradables. [...] Strictly speaking, intensifiers can only refer to [...] gradables: *very sweet, remarkably beautiful, love him much, extremely late*. Things can be *more or less sweet*, or *beautiful* [...] (Poldauf 1959: 1-2).

Spitzbardt (1965), por su parte, usa, como muchos de los autores anteriores, el término "adverb of degree", pero se muestra más preocupado por el número de dichos adverbios, su significado y clasificación semántica que por su definición. La única alusión a ésta en su artículo es la siguiente:

> Perhaps, when classifying adverbs of degree according to their functional force, also a universal dominant should be taken into account, which may be expressed by the syntactic group:
>
> *to a(n) ... degree (extent)*
>
> It would provide [...] a multilateral applicability, comprising the whole scale of gradation from an extremely low to a maximum high degree according to the type of

> adjective to be inserted into the open space: *little, moderate, small, great, high, large, extreme,* etc. (*op. cit.*: 353).

Jonson (1967: 337-338) también emplea la misma terminología, "adverb of degree", aunque no lo define de forma directa.

Greenbaum (1969), *Studies in English Adverbial Usage*, divide las funciones de los adverbios en tres clases, a saber, "conjuncts", "disjuncts" y "adjuncts". Aunque se ocupa de forma extensa de las dos primeras, no trata con profundidad la tercera. En cuanto al término "intensifier", éste es mencionado varias veces a lo largo de su trabajo,[1] pero sin especificar dentro de qué tipo de adverbiales lo incluye (deducimos, a raíz de la lectura de su monografía, que es un tipo de los llamados "adjuncts", pero no se explicita). Tampoco aporta definición alguna, aunque sí abundantes ejemplos que nos ayudan a interpretar el sentido atribuido a dicho término:

> *Many soldiers thoroughly hated it* (*op. cit.*: 131).
> *He doesn´t badly need it* (*op. cit.*: 137).

Habrá que esperar hasta 1972, fecha de la publicación de la primera gramática elaborada conjuntamente por Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech y Svartvik, para encontrar una descripción más precisa de estos adverbios.

En la gramática de Christophersen y Sandved (1969: 93-95) también vemos el término "intensifier" junto con otras de las llamadas "function words", como determinantes, conjunciones, etc.

En su publicación del año 1970 *Verb-Intensifier Collocations in English*, Greenbaum es más explícito en sus definiciones que en la publicación del año anterior, aunque todavía sin enmarcar su terminología dentro de una clasificación general de los adverbiales. Dice así: "The term INTENSIFIER has been used to designate certain adverbs that may be positioned before the verb. Semantically, these have in common some heightening effect on the force of the verb, but they differ among themselves both syntactically and semantically." (*op. cit.:* 23).

Los ejemplos que ofrece, seleccionados para su estudio, son los siguientes: *certainly, really, badly, (very) much, greatly, entirely, utterly,* y *completely.*

No obstante, Greenbaum hace una puntualización: "Of the intensifiers [...] all except *certainly* and *really* possess a semantic feature denoting extent [...].e.g.: I don´t need it *badly*, but I do need it to some extent.[...]. The intensifiers that contrast in alternative negation with *to some extent* are termed 'degree intensifiers' [...]." (*op.cit.:* 22).[2]

En este caso, de los ítems que él estudia en esta monografía *certainly* y *really* son llamados "intensifiers" y los restantes "degree intensifiers".

Bolinger, en su libro de 1972 usa el término genérico "degree words", que precisamente da título a éste. No obstante puntualiza:

> I use the term *intensifier* for any device that scales a quality, whether up or down or somewhere between the two [...]. We can distinguish four classes of intensifiers according to the region of the scale that they occupy:

[1] Véanse páginas 5, 13, 85, 88, 89, 111, 124, 127, 153, 186, 189, 191.
[2] Nótese que este autor coincide en esa puntualización con Spitzbardt (1965).

> Boosters: upper part of scale, looking up.
> Compromisers: middle of the scale, often trying to look both ways at once.
> Diminishers: lower part of the scale, looking down.
> Minimizers: lower end of the scale [...] (*op. cit.*: 17).[3]

También es importante señalar que este autor establece una división entre los que él llama intensificadores "gramaticalizados" y "agramaticalizados" ("grammaticized", "ungrammaticized", *op. cit.*: 22, 174), que acompañan a adjetivos y verbos. Aunque no da ninguna definición de lo que entiende por esos términos, sus ejemplos dejan ver que esta clasificación de los adverbios intensificadores parece basarse en la ya conocida división entre palabras funcionales y léxicas. Así dentro de los gramaticalizados ofrece ejemplos como *rather, somewhat, quite, a sort of, enough, right, a bit*, etc. Y dentro de los agramaticalizados encontramos *awfully, terribly, toweringly, badly, intensely, sharply, severely, highly, completely* o *utterly*, entre otros.

Esta obra es de mucha importancia, entre otras razones, por el gran número de este tipo de adverbios que ofrece así como por sus múltiples explicaciones sobre cada uno de ellos. Además incluye un apéndice al final con una lista alfabética de muchos intensificadores (algunos ya mencionados en su estudio y otros nuevos), que es de gran ayuda para el inicio de una buena recopilación de los mismos.

En el año 1972, como se ha mencionado anteriormente, ve la luz la primera edición de la gramática de Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech y Svartvik *A Grammar of Contemporary English*, que adquiriría gran reconocimiento y autoridad. En ella encontramos un estudio detallado de las tres principales funciones del adverbio propuestas por Greenbaum (1969), esto es, "adjunct", "disjunct" y "conjunct". En esta gramática la función "intensifier" aparece dentro de un marco concreto y con una definición propia: hallamos la siguiente subclasificación dentro de los "adjuncts" (*op. cit.*: 429):

	viewpoint
	focusing--------- additive/restrictive
	intensifier------- emphasizers/amplifiers/downtoners
	process---------- manner/means/instrument
adjunct	subject
	formulaic
	place---------- position/direction
	time---------- when/duration/frequency/relationship
	others---------- purpose/cause/reason ...

Se ofrece la siguiente definición y clasificación del término "intensifier" (*op. cit.*: 438-439):

> Intensifiers have in common a heightening or lowering effect on some unit in the sentence [...]. The intensifiers can be divided into three semantic classes:
> (1) emphasizers
> (2) amplifiers
> (3) downtoners

[3] Esta terminología se utiliza en la gramática de Quirk et alii (1985), como veremos un poco más adelante.

> It must be noted that *intensifiers* are not limited to indicating an 'intensification'; they indicate a point on the intensity scale which may be high or low. Emphasizers have a general heightening effect; amplifiers scale upwards from an assumed norm; downtoners have a lowering effect, usually scaling downwards from an assumed norm [...]. The three classes are shown with their subclasses [...]:
>
> EMPHASIZERS (*eg: definitely*)
>
> INTENSIFIERS — AMPLIFIERS: maximizers (*eg: completely*); boosters (*eg: very much*)
>
> DOWNTONERS: compromisers (*eg: kind of*); diminishers (*eg: partly*); minimizers (*eg: hardly*); approximators (*eg: almost*)

En esta gramática se empiezan a apreciar cambios en la terminología con respecto a estudios anteriores. Así, los ítems considerados por Greenbaum como "intensifiers" en su monografía de 1970 (nos referimos a los ejemplos *certainly* y *really*) son llamados en esta obra "emphasizers". Sin embargo, los denominados por Greenbaum "degree intensifiers" sí coinciden con los llamados en 1972 simplemente "intensifiers".

En este recorrido diacrónico por los estudios dedicados a estos adverbios encontramos a continuación la monografía de Bäcklund *The Collocation of Adverbs of Degree in English* (1973). Su definición de los adverbios de grado es la siguiente:

> [...] two criteria for adverbs of degree:
> 1) They are not, *in all their collocations*, yielded by constituents which can be generated on the basis of the corresponding adjective, 2) and/or they do not fit in the frame "*He acted*" and answer the question: "How?".
> Example of an adverb not satisfying the criteria: Its *unusually complex* lock [...] (Its complexity is unusual. He acted unusually.)
> Example of an adverb satisfying the criteria: It´s *awfully good* of you to join us in this Godforsaken spot [...] (*op. cit.*: 13).

Es decir, según este autor, para que un adverbio sea considerado de grado, por una parte, no debe derivarse semánticamente de un adjetivo y, por otra, no puede indicar el modo en que se realiza una acción, pues en ese caso estaríamos ante un adjunto de modo. Por eso sigue afirmando que el componente semántico de grado en *awfully* es más fuerte en la frase *awfully good* que en *awfully pale and weird.*

En este último ejemplo el adverbio se ha generado a partir de un adjetivo (*op. cit.*: 13) y tiene un significado derivado de aquél, que según el OED es "so as to cause terror; terribly, dreadfully". En cambio, en el primer ejemplo estamos ante un adverbio de grado: según el OED "*slang*, as simple intensive: very, exceedingly, extremely".

En otro artículo publicado en 1974 Greenbaum vuelve a utilizar el término "intensifier" con ejemplos como *entirely, utterly, completely* o *greatly.*

Shuan-Fan-Huang (1975) en su libro *A Study of Adverbs* hace un estudio semántico de éstos y distingue varios tipos, entre ellos "degree adverbs", que define

como sigue: “Degree adverbs express the degree or extent of a certain quality or state [...]. These adverbs either serve to indicate descriptively something about the degree, as in 'She was *very* tall' or indicate the speaker´s reaction to the degree, as in 'She was *surprisingly* tall'.” (*op. cit.*: 21).

Es decir, para este autor existen dos tipos de adverbios de grado, los que él llama un poco más adelante “descriptive” y “reactive” (*op. cit.*: 29).

Vermeire en su tesis doctoral *Intensifying Adverbs. A Syntactic, Semantic and Lexical Study of Fifteen Degree Intensifiers, Based on an Analysis of Two Computer Corpuses of Modern English* (1979) adopta la terminología de Quirk et alii (1972) y propone una nomenclatura diferente a la de Bolinger (1972). En lugar de utilizar los términos de Bolinger “gramaticalizado” y “agramaticalizado”, Vermeire (1979: 44-50) prefiere usar otros vocablos que considera más neutrales: intensificadores “primarios”, “secundarios” y “terciarios” (“primary”, “secondary”, “tertiary”). Estos intensificadores forman una escala con un significado de menos léxico a más léxico respectivamente.

Los primarios se corresponden con los gramaticalizados de Bolinger. Forman un grupo cerrado de ítems y, al no derivarse de adjetivos, no terminan en el sufijo “-ly”. Algunos ejemplos que ofrece son *very, a bit, more, quite, somewhat,* etc., y su función es exclusivamente intensificar.

En el otro extremo de la escala están los terciarios, que son los agramaticalizados en la terminología de Bolinger. Forman una clase totalmente abierta en la que pueden entrar nuevos ítems. Morfológicamente se reconocen porque terminan en el sufijo “-ly”, aunque hay excepciones (por ejemplo *to work hard*). Son con frecuencia adverbios de modo con una característica de intensidad inherente. Los ejemplos que ofrece Vermeire son, entre otros, *bitterly cold, coldly polite, severely punish, love passionately,* etc.

En el centro, los secundarios, que combinan características de ambos, “[...] have an intensifying function preeminently but also have a residual qualifying meaning: examples are *absolutely, completely, fully, utterly, deeply, badly, terribly, greatly, perfectly, highly, moderately,* etc.”. Morfológicamente, la mayoría terminan en el sufijo “-ly”. En cualquier caso Vermeire reconoce que en la dicotomía de Bolinger estos intensificadores estarían dentro de los agramaticalizados.

Finalmente puntualiza que esta clasificación no debe entenderse de forma rígida sino como una ayuda para interpretar si un adverbio se inclina principalmente hacia una función de intensificador o de cualificador.

Desde nuestro punto de vista la única diferencia entre los terciarios y los secundarios es que en los primeros hay un matiz de adverbio de modo, aunque ese no es el caso en todos los ejemplos (v.gr. *ridiculously cheap* o *think hard*). Por tanto, secundarios y terciarios quizás no se deberían considerar como dos clases separadas sino como una, la que Bolinger denomina “agramaticalizados”.

Quirk et alii en la segunda edición de su gramática, publicada en 1985, utilizan el término “intensifier”, con la diferencia de que no lo incluyen dentro de los llamados “adjuncts”, como ocurre en la gramática de 1972, pues añaden otro tipo de adverbial, “subjunct”, dentro del cual se enmarcan los intensificadores.

Además, otro cambio importante con respecto a la primera edición de esta gramática es que los llamados “emphasizers” no están incluidos dentro de los intensificadores, sino dentro de la categoría superior (“subjuncts”), pues su función

no es la de intensificar sino que tienen "[...] a reinforcing effect on the truth value of the clause or part of the clause to which they apply" (*op. cit.*: 583). Otra diferencia entre enfatizadores e intensificadores, según estos autores, es que los primeros no requieren que la unidad que van acompañando sea gradable mientras que los segundos sí.

La clasificación que proponen es la siguiente (*op. cit.*: 567).

Subjunct	wide orientation:	viewpoint
		courtesy
	narrow orientation:	item
		emphasizer
		intensifier
		focusing

La definición del término "intensifier" es prácticamente la misma que la ofrecida en la gramática de 1972:

> It should be noted that the term 'intensifier' does not refer only to means whereby an *increase* in intensification is expressed. Rather, an intensifying subjunct indicates a point on an abstractly conceived intensity scale; and the point indicated may be relatively low or relatively high. The scale is seen as applying to a predicate or to some part of a predicate, such as the predication, the verb phrase, or even an item within the verb phrase. (*op. cit.*: 589).

Estos autores distinguen así dos tipos de intensificadores (ya que los enfatizadores quedan fuera) con la misma subclasificación y ejemplos que en la primera edición de la gramática, a saber, "amplifiers" y "downtoners": "Amplifiers scale upwards from an assumed norm; downtoners have a lowering effect, usually scaling downwards from an assumed norm. Such a scaling requires that the item or unit to which the intensifier applies is gradable." (*op. cit.*: 589-590).

La clasificación y terminología de esta obra es el punto de referencia de muchos autores que han publicado trabajos posteriores, como veremos más adelante, y será también la que se va a adoptar en nuestro estudio.

Allerton (1987) hace uso de la etiqueta "intensifier" de forma un tanto diferente a lo que hemos visto hasta ahora. Para este autor "intensifier" equivale a "modifier of adjective":

> The syntactic class of intensifiers has, in many modern linguistic works, been separated off from the large traditional class of adverbs in recognition of the fact that some words (such as *very (good)*), [...] occur exclusively or predominantly as modifiers of adjectives [...] while others (such as *greatly (appreciate)*) seem to be specialized in the role of modifiers of the verb within the verb phrase. The label INTENSIFIER suggests a particular semantic type of adjective modifier, one which corresponds to adverbs of degree [...] (*op. cit.*: 16).

Por tanto, distingue entre modificadores de adjetivos, a los que llama "intensifiers", y modificadores de verbos léxicos, los denominados "verbal adverbials", de los que no se ocupa. (*op. cit.*: 16).

Es importante destacar también que para este autor, igual que hemos visto anteriormente en la gramática de Quirk et alii (1985), los adjetivos modificados por estos intensificadores tienen que ser gradables: "[...] non-gradable adjectives like *dead, unmarried* and *wooden*, [...] do not occur with any degree intensifier at all." (*op. cit.*: 21).

Altenberg (1991), que hace un estudio de las colocaciones de los "amplificadores" en inglés hablado, es uno de los autores que siguen a Quirk et alii (1985) en su clasificación y terminología.

Trask (1993: 74) en su diccionario de términos lingüísticos habla de "degree modifier" y lo define así:

> Degree modifier (also intensifier). A lexical category, or a member of this category, whose members typically function as modifiers of an adjective or adverb and express the degree to which the quality expressed by that item is present. Examples include *very, too, so, rather, quite, fairly* and *extremely* as in *very slow, too slow*, etc.[...].

Slavícková (1994) utiliza el término "graders" al estudiar diversos adverbios intensificadores utilizados en el habla académica. En este trabajo incluye ítems tan heterogéneos como *very*, *exactly*, *certainly*, *much*, *rather*, *simply*, *purely*, *really*, *horribly*, *quite*, *obviously*, etc., clasificados por Quirk et alii (1985: cap. 7-8) como emphasizers" (por ejemplo, *certainly*, *obviously*, *really*, *simply*), "modifiers of adjectives" (como *very*, *rather* o *horribly*), "focusing subjuncts" (*purely*) o "disjuncts" (*obviously*).

Johansson (1995) menciona en su artículo a los llamados "adverbs of degree", aunque no profundiza en su definición, pues el objetivo de su trabajo es el estudio concreto del adverbio *badly*, que él considera adverbio de grado junto con otros, como *awfully* o *terribly* .

Carita Paradis en su monografía *Degree Modifiers of Adjectives in Spoken British English* (1997) reconoce la complejidad de la etiqueta "degree adverb", para la cual se han propuesto diversos términos. Añade que la noción de grado en sí misma es difícil de definir y más si se relaciona con conceptos como cuantificación y modalidad. Además explica que los elementos léxicos en cuestión son muy versátiles a nivel gramatical, es decir, aparecen con formas diferentes y pueden modificar diversos tipos de frases.

La definición que ofrece es la siguiente:

> "[...] the term 'degree modifier' will be used here as an umbrella term for all forms and functions of the degree words. Degree modifiers are structurally optional, but when they occur, they require the presence of a head. They have an intimate relationship with the head, since they are semantically licensed by a gradable feature in the modified head. (*op. cit.*: 12-13, 15).

Tras este recorrido por la bibliografía puede observarse, por tanto, que los dos términos más repetidos son "adverbs of degree" e "intensifiers". En este trabajo optaremos por el segundo y seguiremos así la terminología empleada en la gramática de Quirk et alii (1985: caps. 7 y 8).

El estudio léxico que emprenderemos posteriormente estará centrado en los adverbios intensificadores ingleses. Adoptando los criterios y descripción

anteriormente expuestos, especialmente los de Spitzbardt (1965), Greenbaum (1970) y Quirk et alii (1985), identificaremos dichas unidades como adverbios que en un grado mayor o menor intensifican, reducen o atenúan una cualidad, una acción verbal, un concepto, una cantidad, una circunstancia de modo, etc. Consecuentemente, las palabras a las que modifican tienen que ser gradables y por ello aparece una escala de gradación.

2.1.3 Características

Centrémonos ahora en los rasgos básicos de morfología, sintaxis, semántica y pragmática de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses.

2.1.3.1 Morfología

En primer lugar cabe destacar la gran variedad morfológica que presenta este tipo de adverbios. La mayoría de ellos terminan en el sufijo *-ly*, como por ejemplo *awfully, badly, completely, deeply, entirely, heavily, seriously, utterly*, etc. No obstante, hay otros adverbios que no presentan esta terminación, sino que tienen la forma de un adjetivo. Bolinger (1972: 24) hace un comentario muy interesante a este respecto: "[...] There are a few left: *sure, awful, mighty, precious, whole, real*. A case can be made, of course, for treating the variation as purely morphological. There is plenty of evidence in English for the avoidance of *-ly* adverbs, and of hypercorrection for the avoidance: *She talks nice, She smells nicely*".

Además este autor ofrece más ejemplos de otros intensificadores que no terminan en *-ly*: se trata de formas *-ing*, en combinaciones tales como *burning hot* o *dazzling clear*. En otros casos el intensificador es un sustantivo que forma combinaciones con apariencia de compuestos, por ejemplo, *garden fresh, chalk white, stone deaf, sugar sweet, rock hard*, etc. (*op. cit.*: 55).

2.1.3.2 Sintaxis

Desde el punto de vista sintáctico se puede apuntar una característica muy interesante de los adverbios intensificadores y es su capacidad para realizar diferentes funciones:

A nivel frasal (Quirk et alii 1985: 445-452) pueden actuar como "modificadores" de:[4]

a) Adjetivos (*awfully sorry, sharply critical, deeply concerned*).
b) Adverbios (*I expect them pretty soon, they are smoking very heavily*).
c) Frases nominales (*we had quite a party, it was rather a mess*).
d) Partículas adverbiales en los verbos frasales (*they left her well behind*).
e) Preposiciones o frases preposicionales (*the nail went right through the wall*).
f) Pronombres indefinidos (*nearly everybody came to our party*).

[4] Altenberg (1991: 128) y Johansson (1995: 232-233) también señalan estos usos en sus artículos.

g) Predeterminantes (*virtually all the students participated in this discussion*).
h) Numerales (*over/under two hundred deaths were reported*).[5]

A nivel oracional estos adverbios funcionan como "subjuntos intensificadores" (Quirk et alii 1985: 589-603), en ejemplos como *they thoroughly disapprove of his methods, she entirely agrees with you, we utterly deplore his tactics* (*op. cit.*: 590-591).

2.1.3.2.1 Homonimia sintáctica

Un fenómeno muy característico de ciertos intensificadores ingleses es la capacidad de un mismo adverbio para desempeñar diversas funciones, una cualidad que ha sido denominada por Greenbaum (1969: 6) "syntactic homonymy" y que este autor define como sigue: "Items that are identical in their written and spoken forms but that differ syntactically". Esta polivalencia sintáctica es el resultado de las diferentes acepciones o, a veces, leves matices semánticos de un mismo adverbio.

De entre la multiplicidad funcional, podemos ofrecer a modo de ejemplo los siguientes usos ilustrados con material procedente del British National Corpus.

1a. Subjunto: intensificador
1b. Modificador de un adjetivo
1c. Modificador de un adverbio
1d. Modificador de un grupo nominal

Un adverbio que ejemplifica todas estas funciones es *rather*:

1a. A0F 2484 "On the evidence I've seen so far I **rather** doubt that."

1b. A04 170 "The description is **rather** slender, but Pater was able to assume some existing knowledge on the part of his reader [...]."

1c. A04 1048 "Things would deteriorate **rather** quickly, for Alberto would return to his hotel in the evening with a sculpture eight to twelve inches tall under his arm and come back the next day with a piece no more than three or four inches high."

1d. A0F 311 "[...] In truth, I found her **rather** a pain on the subject and merely parried her constant questions about my job-hunting activities [...]."

2a. Modificador de un adverbio
2b. Subjunto: intensificador
2c. Adjunto de modo
2d. Modificador de un adjetivo

Well ilustra estas funciones:

[5] Para mayor ejemplificación de todas estas funciones, véase Quirk et alii (1985: 445-452 y 589-591).

2a. ATG 299 "Although interest rates on bank loans have increased considerably in recent years, the higher rates are charged only on new loans, and the average rate charged lags **well** behind."

2b. A01 423 "Choose people you know **well** and trust and with whom you can share the details of your affairs."

2c. A04 609 "In it this English master printmaker wrote lucidly and **well** about the range of possibilities in his profession."

2d. A03 683 "'We are **well** aware of this danger and don't blindly accept what people say,' states Malcolm Smart."

3a. Adjunto de modo
3b. Subjunto: intensificador
3c. Modificador de una frase preposicional

El adverbio *badly* es un ejemplo de estas tres funciones:

3a. A06 2078 D.S. "My word of advice is this. Don't worry about going out there to give the greatest performance of any particular speech and then come away depressed because you know you've done it **badly** [...]."

3b. A0H 1072 "At 1,000 feet the pilot may be some distance from his base when some extra height is lost because of strong sink. He **badly** wants to complete the task and continues hoping to pick up more lift on the way."

3c. A0H 42 "An annual briefing on cable break procedures and other emergencies would be very valuable for everyone who flies gliders, and particularly those who stop flying for long periods over the winter months and so get **badly** out of practice."

4a. Adjunto de modo
4b. Modificador de una frase preposicional

Right ilustra así esta duplicidad funcional:

4a. FP0 3232 "Chesarynth. Ember. Antoine. Mom and Dad. Dael and Eiker and Maggie and Ember. All the things I didn't do **right**. All the people I've let down".

4b. A04 1265 "The small twelfth-century edifice, built **right** above the steep cliffs that dominate the northern beaches of France, and the cemetery with its hundred tombs and crosses are in harmony with Braque's colors."

5a. Modificador de un adjetivo
5b. Subjunto: focalizador

Por ejemplo *particularly*:

5a. A01 278 "If you are planning to give a **particularly** large sum, it is always more advantageous to give out of income by covenant than to give a capital sum."

5b. A00 304 "ACET already has experience in caring for children ill with the disease, **particularly** through its Scottish office."

6a. Subjunto: intensificador
6b. Modificador de un pronombre indefinido

Así *hardly*:

6a. A05 999 "This particular girl, a model, is putting Patrick in his place by going on about cars: 'Most of my friends have them on the firm', she said, with the sort of lift of the old proud head that he could **hardly** believe had not accompanied a limiting judgment on Villiers de l'Isle Adam."

6b. A1B 1582 "At that time **hardly** anyone but Winters would have named Williams in the same breath as Eliot, and it is characteristic of Winters's perversity (or his independence) that thirty years later, when it had become usual to set Williams up against Eliot, Winters's opinion of Williams had long been much less favourable".

7a. Modificador de un adjetivo
7b. Disjunto
7c. Subjunto: enfatizador

El adverbio *truly* sirve para ilustrar las funciones:

7a. A0B 304 "The modern desire for open-plan has led to the removal of many bar-partitions, destroying the character of original interiors and distorting any attempt to create a **truly** `Victorian' interior".

7b. A1F 79 "When you hear the word shopping in future, your pulse will race and your red corpuscles will be off and away before you can say `This Week's Special Offer'. **Truly**, your shopping list will become your freeway to fitness!."

7c. A0G 1040 "In spring the willow, with its arching branches, embroidered with silver female catkins, is **truly** a thing of beauty."

Greenbaum, en su monografía de 1970, no usa directamente el término "homonimia sintáctica", pero sí que plantea el problema. Así de las oraciones

He badly needed the money
They badly wounded the elephant
They badly treated the servant,

afirma: "*Badly* in collocation with *needed* may be paraphrased by 'very much'; in collocation with *wounded* it may be paraphrased by a blend of 'greatly' and 'in a bad

way' [...]; in collocation with *treated* it may be paraphrased by 'in a bad way'" (*op.cit.:* 64). Es decir, en el primer caso el adverbio de grado funciona como intensificador, en el segundo estamos ante una mezcla de intensificador y adjunto de modo y en el tercero claramente ante un adjunto de modo.

Igualmente Bäcklund (1973: 279) da una pincelada aludiendo a este fenómeno lingüístico cuando dice: "[...] *fairly* in the two phrases *act fairly* and *fairly good* is a linguistic form which has "split" into two entirely different words (homonyms)."

2.1.3.3 Semántica

Hacer una clasificación semántica de los adverbios intensificadores entraña una gran dificultad. Como afirma Spitzbardt (1965: 354), no sólo porque es siempre más complicado definir las nociones semánticas que los tipos morfológicos o las funciones sintácticas, sino también porque existen a menudo límites difusos entre unas categorías semánticas y otras y, al mismo tiempo, porque en el significado de estos adverbios los matices objetivos se mezclan con los emotivos.

Por otro lado, el número de estos adverbios es demasiado elevado y, como veremos más adelante, resulta casi imposible precisar cuántos existen en la lengua inglesa. Según afirma Bolinger (1972: 262), un adverbio que nunca se haya usado para intensificar puede premodificar a un adjetivo, verbo, etc. si el contexto lo permite. Así, por ejemplo, añade este autor que un adverbio referido a algo voluminoso puede usarse con el verbo *exceed. Monumentally, toweringly, astronomically, gargantually*, etc. se utilizan de este modo, pero podemos inventar adverbios como *galactically* en *The present military budget galactically exceeds the wildest imaginings.*

Si a esto añadimos los cambios diacrónicos que se producen en el uso de estos adverbios por parte de la comunidad lingüística que los emplea, lo cual lleva consigo en algunos casos un cambio de su significado, es evidente que el estudio semántico se hace aún más complicado.

En nuestra revisión bibliográfica hemos encontrado un número reducido de propuestas. Spitzbardt (1965) es el autor que ofrece una clasificación más minuciosa de los adverbios de grado ingleses. Utiliza el concepto de "campo semántico" para establecer su tipología. Según él (*op. cit.*: 355), un campo semántico está formado por grupos de palabras relacionadas por criterios de sinonimia o afinidad semántica.

Sugiere una división de todos los campos semánticos de los adverbios de grado ingleses en dos esferas.[6] La primera se denomina "objective-gradational" e incluye diversos tipos de dimensiones, expresiones de tamaño, magnitud, cantidad, exceso, abundancia, totalidad y perfección. Algunos ejemplos son: *largely, highly, completely, entirely, exceedingly, abundantly*. A la segunda esfera la llama "subjective-emotional" e incluye estados de ánimo y sentimientos. Comprende dos grupos: uno de valoración positiva (*attractively, exquisitely, purely, magnificently, excellently, decently*) y otro de valoración negativa (*badly, furiously, unbearably, painfully, tragically, deucedly*) (*op. cit.*: 55).

[6] El autor apunta que ha tomado sus ejemplos de textos escritos y retransmisiones de radio.

Estas esferas engloban diecinueve campos semánticos, organizados en dos grupos:[7]

1. Adverbios de grado restrictivos ("restrictive"): abarcan tres campos semánticos:
   a) "Approximation, Shortcoming, Imperfection": *frailly, narrowly, scantly*, etc.
   b) "Average, Mediocrity, Acceptableness": *bearably, passably, reasonably*, etc.
   c) "Pettiness, Weakness, Modesty": *blandly, dimly, faintly, feebly, hazily, wanly*, etc.
2. Adverbios de grado intensivos ("intensive"): comprenden dieciséis campos semánticos:
   a) "Totality, Completeness, Absoluteness": *absolutely, completely, entirely, utterly, wholly*, etc.
   b) "Extension, Bigness, Abundance": *boundlessly, deeply, endlessly, greatly, highly, inordinately, profusely, widely*, etc.
   c) "Specialty, Astonishment, Matchlessness": *fabulously, incredibly, monumentally, unnaturally, unspeakably, unutterably,* etc,
   d) "Emphasis, Thoroughness, Decision": *doubtlessly, firmly, heavily, intensely, seriously, thoroughly, vehemently*, etc.
   e) "Correctness, Reality, Clearness": *blankly, purely, spotlessly, truly*, etc.
   f) "Adequacy, Plainness, Smoothness": *aptly, flatly, plainly*, etc.
   g) "Fascination, Magic, Wonderfulness": *alluringly, bewitchingly, wonderfully*, etc.
   h) "Magnificence, Brightness, Beauty": *jolly, preciously, sublimely*, etc.
   i) "Cordiality, Warmness, Sympathy": *cordially, fervently, heartily*, etc.
   j) "Keenness, Courage, Boldness": *ardently, avidly, boldly, manfully, zealously*, etc.
   k) "Heat, Pungency, Shrillness": *acutely, burning, cryingly, loudly, piercing(ly)*, etc.
   l) "Badness, Unpleasantness, Hopelessness": *badly, desperately, hopelessly, sadly, unpleasantly, viciously*, etc.
   m) "Absurdity, Rage, Madness": *absurdly, madly, raving*, etc.
   n) "Frightfulness, Aggressiveness, Painfulness": *awfully, hideously, grievously, sore(ly), woefully*, etc.
   o) "Cruelty, Brutality, Deadliness": *deathly, fiercely, wildly*, etc.
   p) "Curses, Abusiveness, Taboo-Words": *bloody, deucedly, pesky, wickedly*, etc.

Una de las conclusiones más importantes de este estudio, afirma Spitzbardt, es la destacada frecuencia de adverbios con significados como *abominably, terribly, damned* y *devilishly*. También los que tienen prefijos *-in*, *-un* o el sufijo *-less* (por ejemplo, *inordinately, incredibly, unnaturally, unpleasantly, endlessly, hopelessly*). Es decir, parece que priman los adverbios de grado con significado negativo en su

[7] En total esta clasificación consta de más de quinientos cincuenta adverbios de grado, setenta y tres "restrictivos" y cuatrocientos ochenta y dos "intensivos", que son una mera selección de los alrededor de mil de los que este autor tiene constancia.
Ilustramos los diversos campos semánticos con algunos ejemplos de adverbios. Para consultar la lista completa véanse las páginas 356-357 del mencionado artículo.

corpus. No obstante, no le parece acertado sacar ninguna conclusión de tipo sociolingüístico de este hecho léxico y por eso afirma: "Adverbs of degree are nothing but individual coinages that have been adopted by common usage" (*op. cit.*: 359).

Previamente Western (1906) había ofrecido también una clasificación semántica de los que él llamaba adverbios de grado. Se refiere a los adverbios que funcionan como modificadores a nivel frasal (concretamente todos los ejemplos que ofrece son de adverbio como modificador de un adjetivo) y distingue tres tipos: subjetivos, objetivos y descriptivos.

Los adverbios subjetivos expresan la opinión del que habla: "If I call a person *wickedly ignorant*, the adverb expresses only my view, which may be wrong, as ignorance is not necessarily wicked;" (*op. cit.*: 82).

En los objetivos afirma este autor que el adverbio debe tener un significado literal que esté relacionado con el adjetivo al que modifica: "*Nothing can be more strangely absurd*, the adverb *strangely* is in so far subjective, as it gives the speaker´s private opinion of the absurdity in question, but as, at the same time, there is nothing peculiar in calling absurdity strange, [...]" (*op. cit.*: 82). Como sigue poniendo de manifiesto Western un párrafo más abajo, ése no es el caso de *awfully* in *awfully clever*, donde el adverbio no tiene un significado literal, es decir, no pone el acento en lo negativo sino que intensifica una buena cualidad, la inteligencia. En un ejemplo como *awfully bad* sí que existe correspondencia entre el significado del adverbio y el del adjetivo.

Finalmente los descriptivos, que concretamente llama "descriptive intensives", son definidos como sigue: "[...] adverbs modify the following adjective by stating to what degree the quality is carried, or what is the consequence of it." (*op. cit.*: 84). Así en el ejemplo *It was at the same time insurmountably difficult to him* afirma que *insurmountably difficult* se podría expresar con una sola palabra, *impossible*, pero, mientras ésta última expresa un simple hecho, la primera es más descriptiva, pues podemos inferir el grado de esfuerzo realizado y la naturaleza insuperable de la dificultad.

Por otro lado, Greenbaum (1970) también hace un estudio monográfico que tiene que ver con la semántica, aunque muy diferente de los anteriores. Su centro de atención son las colocaciones de verbos e intensificadores. Concretamente se propone estudiar los verbos que normalmente acompañan a los adverbios *certainly, really, badly, (very) much, greatly, entirely, utterly*, y *completely*.

Después de realizar varios tests a un grupo de informantes, ofrece unas tablas con los porcentajes de las combinaciones más frecuentes de verbo-adverbio: por ejemplo, concluye que, según sus datos, después de *I entirely* el verbo más frecuente es *agree*. *I badly* va seguido, según los ejemplos obtenidos de sus informantes, de *need* y *want. They / All greatly* aparece con *admire* y *enjoy* principalmente. El adverbio *completely* es muy frecuente con los verbos *forget* e *ignore*, y *utterly* normalmente está ligado a verbos con sentido negativo, es decir, que sugieren oposición, desaprobación o fallo como *forget, despise, deny, forsake* o *revolt*.

En un artículo posterior, Greenbaum (1974), sigue en la misma línea de investigación y llega a unos resultados similares: " [...] expressions of needing and wanting with *badly*; of favourable attitude with *greatly*; of negative implication with *utterly*; and of failure with *completely* [...]" (*op. cit.*: 88).

En cualquier caso, éstas no son clasificaciones semánticas de los adverbios intensificadores, entre otras razones porque sólo se ocupa de un número muy reducido, sino del tipo de verbos que los suelen acompañar.

Bolinger (1972: 242) se muestra también interesado por agrupar semánticamente los adverbios intensificadores y por ello ofrece una clasificación de los que acompañan a diferentes verbos. A estos intensificadores los denomina "hiperbólicos" ("hyperbolic"). Dicha clasificación es la misma que anteriormente ofrece para los adjetivos que intensifican a sustantivos.

Hay numerosos ejemplos de cada tipo, pero sólo daremos algunos:

> Size: *vastly, enormously, massively, greatly, grandly* [...].
> Strength: *heartily, overpoweringly, strongly, vigorously, strenuously, firmly* [...].
> Impact: *resoundingly, thunderously, overwhelmingly, awesomely, dazzlingly* [...].
> Abandonment: *wildly, madly, furiously, dizzily* [...].
> Tangibility: *palpably, tangibly, blatantly, noticeably, notably.*
> Consistency: *substantially, heftily, solidly* [...].
> Evaluation: *badly, terribly, outrageously, awfully, frightfully, gorgeously* [...].
> Irremediability: *hopelessly, abjectly, desperately, woefully* [...].
> Singularity: *singularly, distinctly, sharply, pointedly, uncommonly* [...].
> Purity and veracity: *thoroughly, totally, completely, utterly, absolutely, genuinely* [...].

Bäcklund (1973: 19-245), por otro lado, en la primera parte de su monografía divide el estudio de los que él llama adverbios de grado en diez capítulos, basándose en principios semánticos que diferencian dichos adverbios. Son los siguientes:

a) Adverbios que denotan una ausencia completa o parcial de los conceptos expresados por sus núcleos. Ofrece ejemplos como *almost, nearly* o *virtually*: "*Almost* dazed by the swiftness, and *nearly choked* by the grip at the back of his collar [...]".
b) Adverbios que expresan el grado mínimo (como *barely, hardly, scarcely*) o justo (*just*). Por ejemplo: "Mrs. Roberts was *barely* polite".
c) Adverbios que expresan un grado bajo (*a little, a bit, a trifle, a shade, mildly, slightly, somewhat*). Como en: "The situation was *somewhat* confused".
d) Adverbios que expresan un grado bajo de una idea positiva. El único ejemplo es *little*. Es decir, este adverbio se usa para modificar conceptos positivos y expresar así un defecto o un fallo con la esperanza de que se pueda subsanar. Así, por ejemplo: "What is tragic is that when we finally get to these manoeuvres, we are so *little* prepared for them".
e) Adverbios que expresan un grado moderado (*quite, rather, pretty, fairly*). Por ejemplo: "I was *rather* annoyed last night".
f) Adverbios que expresan un grado que va en aumento. Así: "Internally apartheid continues and its effects become *increasingly* severe".
g) Adverbios que expresan un grado muy alto (*very, terribly, terrifically, highly, enormously, greatly, infinitely*, etc.). Por ejemplo: "But he looked *terrifically* ill".
h) Adverbios que expresan el grado sumo, el más alto (*fully, entirely, wholly, completely, totally, utterly, plain, blind*, etc.). Por ejemplo: "They were just becoming *fully* awake".

i) Adverbios que expresan suficiencia (*enough, sufficiently*). Como: "I can never be *sufficiently* thankful".
j) Pro-formas en la función de adverbios de grado (*this, that*). Por ejemplo: "She never came *this* high".

Por otra parte, la división que hemos visto en este capítulo al hablar de la primera y segunda edición de la gramática de Quirk et alii (1972 y 1985 respectivamente) relativa a los dos tipos de intensificadores - adverbios "amplificadores" y "atenuadores" ("amplifiers", "downtoners") - y sus subtipos correspondientes, es claramente de corte semántico.

Altenberg (1991: 129) comenta que una diferencia semántica básica entre "maximizadores" ("maximizers") y "potenciadores" ("boosters"), que son los dos subtipos de "amplificadores", está relacionada con el nivel de gradación exigido por los ítems a los que acompañan. Es decir, según este autor, los "maximizadores" (*absolutely, completely, entirely, totally, utterly,* etc.), al expresar un grado máximo, absoluto o extremo, modifican normalmente a ítems que no permiten gradación (ofrece ejemplos como *empty, impossible, wrong*) o que contienen en sí mismos una noción de grado absoluto (*disgusting, exhausted, huge, marvellous*).[8]

Por el contrario, sigue afirmando Altenberg, los adverbios "potenciadores" (*very, awfully, terribly, tremendously,* etc.) normalmente modifican a ítems que son gradables. Como consecuencia, forman una clase abierta a la que se pueden ir añadiendo más unidades, mientras que los "maximizadores" forman una clase un poco más restringida. Por ello, según Altenberg (*op. cit.*: 129), es factible intentar elaborar una lista exhaustiva de éstos últimos basada en un corpus, mientras que esa tarea es casi imposible con los primeros.

En el segundo tipo de intensificadores, los adverbios "atenuadores" ("downtoners"), Quirk et alii (1985: 597-598) distinguen cuatro subtipos:

a) Los "aproximadores" ("approximators"), como su nombre indica, expresan aproximación a una cualidad determinada, una acción verbal, un concepto etc. (por ejemplo, *almost, nearly, practically, virtually*).
b) Los "intensificadores de grado medio" ("compromisers") tienen un efecto de reducción muy pequeño en la palabra a la que acompañan, sea un adjetivo, un verbo, un concepto, etc. (*kind of, sort of, quite, rather, enough, sufficiently, more or less*).
c) Los "intensificadores disminuidores" ("diminishers"), reducen la cualidad, acción verbal, circunstancia modal, etc. hasta un grado pequeño.
   A su vez, Quirk et alii (1985: 598) los dividen en disminuidores de expresión ("diminishers which seek to express only part of the potential force of the item concerned": *mildly, partially, partly, quite, slightly, somewhat, in part, in some respects, to some extent, a bit, a little, least (of all)*) y de actitud ("which seek to imply that the force of the item concerned is limited": *only, merely, simply, just, but*).
d) Los "minimizadores" ("minimizers") tienen un efecto de reducción negativo (*barely, hardly, little, scarcely, in the least, in the slightest, at all, a bit*).

[8] Sin embargo, se puede objetar que adjetivos como *empty, disgusting* o *exhausted* son gradables en algunos usos.

Allerton (1987: 16-22) distingue tres tipos de intensificadores: adverbios que expresan aspecto ("aspect intensifiers"), por ejemplo *mentally (fit), politically (unwise)*; modo ("manner intensifiers"), como *interestingly (different), quietly (assertive)* o *easily (accessible)* y grado ("degree intensifiers").

Su artículo se centra en el estudio de éstos últimos por ser más numerosos y los clasifica semánticamente en cuatro subtipos: "escalares" ("scalar"), "télicos" ("telic"), "absolutivos" ("absolutive") y "diferenciales" ("differential") (*op. cit.*: 19-21):

a) ESCALARES: indican partes de una escala mental de valoración del grado que va desde lo más alto hasta lo más bajo. Representan el prototipo de la gradación. Incluyen *infinitely, extremely, very, pretty, rather, reasonably, fairly, somewhat, slightly, not specially, not very, not at all*, etc. Aparecen con adjetivos como *big, small, bright, surprising.*
b) TÉLICOS: relacionan el grado actual de una cualidad adjetival con el grado requerido para un objetivo particular y lo sitúan por encima o por debajo de esa marca. Incluyen *easily, barely, only just, hardly, virtually, nearly, not quite, nowhere.* Acompañan a adjetivos como *sufficient, cooked, afloat, fully-grown.*
c) ABSOLUTIVOS: se usan con adjetivos como *ridiculous, huge, scorching (hot)* y *freezing (cold)* que indican el extremo final de una escala. Algunos intensificadores de este tipo son *absolutely* y *utterly*.
d) DIFERENCIALES: indican la diferencia de grado entre el ítem que se describe y algún punto de referencia. Incluyen *far, much, a lot, marginally, slightly, a bit*, etc.

Finalmente señalaremos la división que ofrece Paradis (1997: 26-28). Propone una clasificación que está influida por las de Quirk et alii (1985) y Allerton (1987). No obstante hace algunas puntualizaciones. Prefiere usar los términos "reinforcer" y "attenuator" en lugar de "amplifier" y "downtoner". Su estudio se basa en el concepto de gradación, escala o continuo, que va de los modificadores que refuerzan una cualidad a aquéllos que la atenúan. La clasificación semántica de los que Paradis llama "modificadores de grado" es como sigue (*op. cit.*: 28):

DEGREE	TOTALITY MODIFIERS		SCALAR MODIFIERS	
REINFORCER	maximizer	*completely (full)*	booster	*very (tired)*
ATTENUATOR	approximator	*almost (full)*	moderator	*rather (tired)*
			diminisher	*slightly(tired)*

2.1.3.4 Pragmática

En las referencias manejadas hemos encontrado algunos autores que se ocupan de este aspecto tan interesante de los adverbios intensificadores: Jonson (1967), Greenbaum (1974), Vermeire (1979), Zellermayer (1991) y Slavícková (1994).

Jonson (1967) estudia 118 adverbios para dilucidar las diferencias de uso de éstos comparando artículos periodísticos (especialmente editoriales) y recensiones de temas culturales ("reviews") en el periódico *The Observer*. Obtiene resultados que le permiten afirmar que las recensiones contienen una gran variedad de

intensificadores, lo cual confiere elegancia al estilo. Los primeros, por el contrario, ofrecen la información de forma precisa y buscan sobre todo la exactitud. Por ello muestran un número más reducido de intensificadores.

Greenbaum (1974), por su parte, compara algunas colocaciones de verbo (*need, want, agree, disagree, like, dislike, appreciate, forget, admire*, entre otros) y adverbios intensificadores como *badly, very much, greatly, entirely, utterly, completely* en inglés americano y británico y concluye que en general en ambas variedades coincide el uso de dichas colocaciones.

Vermeire en su tesis doctoral (1979: 15 y ss.) explica que la intensificación parece llevar consigo cierto carácter emocional, de ahí que se relacione ésta con un significado afectivo. Este autor se muestra bastante interesado en los aspectos pragmáticos de los intensificadores y así afirma que hay adverbios intensificadores neutrales (como *very*) y otros cargados emocionalmente (por ejemplo *terrifically*).

Siguiendo investigaciones previas acerca del significado afectivo (Charleston, 1960, entre otros), Vermeire subraya que esta área semántica comporta una triple evaluación: /Ev+/, que representa a términos buenos o positivos, /Ev-/ a los términos negativos y /Evø/ a los neutros, en los que la evaluación no es positiva ni negativa. No obstante, puntualiza que el significado evaluativo no debe aplicarse a términos aislados, sino usados conjuntamente con otros. Así en la oración *The riverbed is completely dry* el hablante muestra decepción, mientras que en *The riverbed is perfectly dry* se puede inferir su satisfacción. Explica Vermeire (*op. cit.*: 17) que es el intensificador el que muestra el matiz del adjetivo.

Por otra parte, parece ser que hay una tendencia en la lengua a utilizar palabras marcadas positivamente. Según Vermeire (*op. cit.*: 18), Boucher y Osgood (1979) llamaron a esta tendencia "Pollyanna Hypothesis". Dicha hipótesis, aventura Vermeire, puede afectar al uso de los adverbios intensificadores. Así queda confirmado al final de su estudio, cuando concluye que en un 25'2 % de los casos los adverbios intensificadores que él estudia acompañan a unidades léxicas positivas (/Ev+/, por ejemplo, *terribly cheerful*); en el 20'2 % éstos se construyen con expresiones negativas (/Ev-/, por ejemplo *utterly unforgivable*); finalmente, un 50'4 % corresponde al uso de estos adverbios con ítems neutros (/Evø/, por ejemplo, *perfectly free*) (*op. cit.*: 429).

Existen, además, otros aspectos pragmáticos muy importantes que afectan al uso de los intensificadores y que este autor considera en su estudio (*op. cit.*: 101-104):

a) El tacto o el humor del hablante a la hora de elegir un intensificador concreto. Por ejemplo, no es lo mismo decir *You´re absolutely wrong* que *I am afraid you´ve got it a little bit wrong* (*op. cit.*: 101-102).

b) El sexo del hablante: parece ser que las mujeres son más expresivas que los hombres y hacen mayor uso de los intensificadores.

c) Las variedades locales: hay intensificadores que se prefieren en ciertos dialectos y no en otros.

d) El estilo: la elección de un registro formal, informal, coloquial, personal, impersonal, simple, complejo, etc., influye en la elección de los intensificadores.

Zellermayer (1991), por su parte, está interesado exclusivamente en las funciones que los intensificadores tienen en el discurso, pues afirma que la mayoría

de las descripciones que se han hecho de ellos están centradas en sus aspectos gramaticales, por ello es bastante crítico con este tipo de aproximaciones.

Para él lo importante es explicar cuándo se emplean los intensificadores y con qué fines (*op. cit.*: 44). Con este propósito hace un recorrido por algunos autores que estudian estos adverbios desde el punto de vista pragmático.[9]

Finalmente Slavícková (1994) también se ocupa de cuestiones de uso en su artículo dedicado a los intensificadores en el habla académica, un contexto atípico, pues, según afirma, son propios de la conversación. En su estudio investiga qué estructuras de grado son las más frecuentes, cuáles son propias de los idiolectos, qué partes del discurso son gradables, cuáles son los intensificadores típicos del registro académico, si intensifican o atenúan una cualidad, si poseen significados emotivos, etc. (*op. cit.*: 77).

Entre los hallazgos de este estudio encontramos que las estructuras más frecuentes en que participan estos adverbios son *very* + adjetivo, *just* + verbo, *very* + adverbio y *exactly* + adjetivo. Los adverbios más utilizados son *very, just, rather, really, exactly, simply, most* y *much.* Por otra parte, el adjetivo es la clase de palabra que más a menudo se emplea con estos adverbios en el corpus manejado. Según este estudio, también se consigue un efecto intensificador mediante términos que no se utilizan fuera del género académico: *validity, regularity, essentiality, empirical evidence*, etc. Por último, la gradación depende no sólo de elementos léxicos, sino también sintácticos, informativos y prosódicos.

2.1.4 Evolución diacrónica

Son muchos los autores que a lo largo de sus descripciones lingüísticas han hecho hincapié en los cambios que se van produciendo en el sistema de la lengua, cómo palabras o expresiones en boga en un tiempo puntual van quedando obsoletas y son sustituidas por otras o cambian su significado. La evolución diacrónica es un hecho inherente a la propia lengua y, por tanto, los adverbios intensificadores no escapan a ella, como ponen de manifiesto diferentes autores:

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[9] "The most extensive work is that by Labov (1984). He explains that there is no closed set of grammatical items dealing with intensity, and that "intensity is signaled by a large and miscellaneous class of devices, ranging from the most peripheral of prosodic variations to the most central categories of grammar" (1984: 48).
[...] Brown and Levinson (1978) include intensifiers in their list of universal politeness strategies [...]. One of the main functions of intensifiers [...] is to exaggerate or emphasize the interest, approval, or sympathy of the speaker and to communicate his or her positive politeness [...]. It becomes clear from Brown and Levinson´s discussion that intensifiers can be used to overstate or to understate the content of an utterance.
Keller (1979) includes intensifiers in the category of gambits -or linguistic features used for semantic framing [...].
Lavob (1972) included intensifiers in his list of evaluative devices which mediate between narrators and their texts [...]. Lavob illustrates this by pointing out that in narrative discourse, intensifiers highlight items for listeners to keep in mind, and answer questions as to the point of the story and how that point can be constrained [...].
Sperber and Wilson (1986) focus on the relationships between 'old' and 'new' information [...]. It can be inferred from their thesis [...] that one of the functions of intensifiers is to stress the relevance of the 'new' information." (*op. cit.*: 45-46)

Stoffel (1901) cree que una de las características de estos adverbios es que cambian conforme la lengua va evolucionando, al igual que la comunidad lingüística que los usa. Muchos de ellos han experimentado en el transcurso del tiempo un cambio en su significado, de modo que ahora simplemente expresan un alto grado de una cualidad. Incluso el sentido de otros se debilita y se hace menos enfático y han de ser sustituidos por otras expresiones (*op. cit.*: 1-2).

Western (1906) aporta ejemplos muy ilustrativos y esclarecedores de los cambios diacrónicos:

> [...] But it is only when the original sense of the adverb has been worn down so much that its literal meaning is completely lost sight of, and it is used to modify adjectives with whose meaning it has originally not the least connection, that it can be said to have become a pure adverb of degree. A good example of this kind is offered by the adverb *awfully*, which cannot from the beginning have been used to set off a good, or agreeable, quality. In the earliest instances of this adverb [...] it means 'so as to cause terror' or 'so as to command reverence or impress the imagination', while the earliest example of it as a mere intensive is from 1830, and even here only in such a phrase as *awfully bad*, in which the correspondence in sense between the adverb and the adjective is still kept up, while *awfully clever* is exemplified only from 1859 [...]. Another adverb of this sort is *monstrous(ly)*, which in accordance with its literal meaning should be used to emphasize monstrosity, or bad quality, of a thing, but which is often setting off a good quality, e.g. *a monstrous clever* fellow [...]. It should also be noted that the intensive which is of most frequent occurrence in Modern English, viz. *very*, has also passed through these stages, meaning originally *truly*. (*op. cit.*: 82-83)

Al igual que los autores anteriores, Poldauf (1959: 3) también se muestra interesado por la evolución de los intensificadores y se pregunta cómo es posible que existan en una lengua al mismo tiempo intensificadores muy arraigados, otros acuñados más recientemente y otros que desaparecen. Parece que Poldauf ve la respuesta a su pregunta en los matices emocionales o actitudes que acompañan a los intensificadores.[10]

Spitzbardt (1965: 349) también llama la atención sobre los cambios diacrónicos que se producen en la lengua en general; los adverbios intensificadores son sólo un ejemplo de ellos:

> Language exists, grows and develops only in and with the people who use it as a means of communication [...]. Such state of things can scarcely be better demonstrated than among adverbs of degree whose developmental change and mutual exchange belong to the most conspicuous phenomena in linguistic life. "The fading quality of words of this kind is a familiar feature of language. Words of intensive force in one generation, in a succeeding generation sink to the level of plain expression. Hence it is that the speech of each period is distinguished by its

[10] "Attitudinal sentence modifiers [like *unfortunately*] inserted in a sentence are a natural source of intensifiers and down-toners. The simplest present-day intensifier *very* was such a modifier once in the past (= in truth, truly). It depends on consequential employment of such a modifier in contexts where the relation of this word to one word or a phrase in a sentence, semantically comprehensible (as up-toning or down-toning), is evident, whether we have or have not before us an intensifier or a down-toner to which its origin has perhaps only contributed as regards its undertone of emotional or social evaluation". (*op. cit.*: 5).

> peculiar intensive words" (McKnight, "Modern English in the Making", New York-London 1928, p. 183). [...] Although we have [...] such an enormous number of adverbs of degree which are coming and going as time flows on, there are [...] some specimens that have kept themselves in general usage from time immemorial to the present.[11]

Y Vermeire (1979: 102) también comparte la misma opinión al afirmar que la naturaleza cambiante de la lengua explica que los adultos tengan preferencia por ciertos intensificadores poco usados por los más jóvenes.

Por su parte Partington (1993: 177 y ss.) afirma que es necesario un estudio diacrónico para entender el significado actual de los adverbios intensificadores, pues algunos han sufrido cambios muy importantes debido a lo que este autor denomina "delexicalization", es decir, el proceso mediante el cual el contenido léxico de una palabra queda reducido de tal modo que pierde su significado original. Por eso la única función de los adverbios intensificadores delexicalizados es la de intensificar. Algunos ejemplos que ofrece en su artículo son *terribly*, *awfully*, *dreadfully*, *highly*, *heavily* o *thoroughly*. De ahí que encontremos ejemplos como *awfully clever*, donde el adverbio no muestra su significado original "so as to excite terror or dread" (*op. cit.*: 183), sino que aparece con ítems neutrales y con connotaciones positivas. Bien es verdad que en otros casos retienen un contenido semántico negativo que hace que algunos de estos adverbios tengan una tendencia a aparecer con ítems negativos.

La evolución diacrónica es pues otra de las características relevantes de los adverbios intensificadores que explica, por ejemplo, por qué algunos adverbios intensificadores se combinan con adjetivos o verbos con un significado que no es el habitual o el literal (como el caso mencionado de *awfully*).

2.2 Confección de una lista de adverbios intensificadores ingleses según criterios colocacionales

2.2.1 Introducción

El continuo proceso de cambio antes aludido al que se ven sometidos los adverbios intensificadores ingleses explica que sea prácticamente imposible hacer un listado completo de ellos (Vermeire 1979: 121), puesto que el hablante, como señala Bolinger (1972), tiene libertad para inventar otros nuevos:

> Any list has to be viewed as a sampling rather than a catalog, not because the set of intensifiers is too big to do more than sample, but because it is too open-ended. It is a simple matter to invent. For instance, if the word *burgeoningly* has ever been used before as an intensifier I am unaware of it, but if one were to hear *She´s a burgeoningly healthy girl*, it would be taken as a normal hyperbolic intensifier. (*op. cit.:* 23, nota 5).

Sin embargo, nuestro objetivo aquí es elaborar una lista propia de intensificadores ingleses atendiendo exclusivamente a criterios colocacionales, es

[11] La referencia a McKnight pertenece a la propia cita aquí incluida.

decir, restringida a aquéllos que forman parte de una colocación léxica, según la definición de la misma ofrecida en el capítulo primero de este trabajo. Veamos antes, no obstante, qué propuestas ha habido en los estudios anteriores.

2.2.2 Listas anteriores según criterios no colocacionales

En la bibliografía recopilada acerca de estos adverbios no nos consta la existencia de listas de los mismos según criterios colocacionales.

A pesar de las dificultades anteriormente mencionadas, ha habido autores que han confeccionado repertorios más o menos largos, de acuerdo con sus intereses particulares o con sus criterios para considerar qué es un adverbio intensificador. Por ejemplo, Stoffel (1901) ofrece en su monografía una lista de unos veinte adverbios escogidos porque desde el punto de vista semántico sus cambios de significado son llamativos.[12]

Borst (1902) y Kirchner (1955) parecen haber sido los pioneros en ofrecer listas más exhaustivas de intensificadores, pues muchos autores posteriores toman como punto de partida los adverbios listados por ellos.

Un ejemplo es Bolinger (1972: 307-308), que ofrece en el apéndice de su obra un total de doscientos setenta y tres adverbios intensificadores ordenados alfabéticamente y reconoce que muchos de los ejemplos ofrecidos no son suyos sino de Borst o Kirchner.

Spitzbardt (1965: 351) presenta, como se ha mencionado anteriormente, una lista de más de quinientos cincuenta intensificadores de los mil de los que tiene constancia (la más larga que hemos encontrado de entre todos los artículos y monografías consultados).

Bäcklund (1973) también toma material de Borst y Kirchner como punto de partida para su lista de más de noventa adverbios, así como de otro autor de principios de siglo, Stoffel. Según Bäcklund (1973: 8-9), el incremento en el número de adverbios intensificadores en los diversos estudios que se han sucedido en el tiempo se debe principalmente al carácter no prescriptivo de los puntos de vista actuales acerca del uso de la lengua.

No obstante, es necesario precisar que no todos los autores coinciden en los intensificadores que incluyen en sus listas. Por ejemplo Bäcklund afirma que su concepto de adverbio de grado es más restringido que el de Kirchner, ya que éste último incluye en su lista adverbios como *abominably, desperately* o *badly*, que, según Bäcklund, son adverbios que expresan modo. Tampoco está de acuerdo con la inclusión que hace Kirchner de adverbios como *tremendously, absolutely, terribly* o *jolly*, ya que en su corpus aparecen muy pocas veces y están en desuso.

Quirk et alii (1985: 445 y ss.) ofrecen numerosos ejemplos de adverbios intensificadores, alrededor de ochenta, aunque no es una lista muy exhaustiva sino más bien mostrativa pues el objetivo no es hacer un listado de intensificadores. Se trata de dar ejemplos para explicar la diferencias en significado entre un maximizador y un minimizador, por ejemplo.

Altenberg (1991: 130), que estudia sólo los amplificadores, reconoce haber reunido su corpus tomando como referencia a Bolinger (1972: 306-308), es decir, el

[12] Éstos son algunos: *vastly, awfully, jolly, gay, badly, sadly, mighty, simply, merely, full, pure*, etc.

apéndice de la monografía de este autor, a Bäcklund (1973) y a Quirk et alii (1985). En total consigue veintiún maximizadores (que lista al completo) y ciento sesenta y nueve potenciadores (de los cuales sólo lista en su artículo veintitrés).[13]

Paradis (1997: 15) lista veintitrés intensificadores que, según este autor, están identificados como tales en trabajos lexicográficos, aunque no explicita exactamente cuáles ha consultado.[14] No obstante, en sus referencias bibliográficas aparecen citados todos los autores que se están mencionando en este recorrido.

Finalmente hay que destacar otros autores que no ofrecen listados, simplemente hacen un estudio más o menos exhaustivo de un número concreto de intensificadores.

Por ejemplo Greenbaum (1970: 23) afirma que se propone estudiar con detalle ocho intensificadores, pero no dice por qué los ha escogido.[15]

Éste no es el caso de Vermeire (1979: 122-123), que escoge quince para hacer un estudio muy detallado y explica los criterios que ha seguido para seleccionar esos intensificadores concretos:[16]

a) Sólo incluye los adverbios que él considera intensificadores, lo cual deja fuera, desde su punto de vista, a los enfatizadores y a los aproximadores.
b) Tiene muy en cuenta la frecuencia de aparición en sus corpus.[17]
c) Intenta tomar intensificadores que representen diferentes grados de intensidad y diferentes significados (positivos, negativos, neutrales, evaluativos, etc).
d) También evalúa si los intensificadores candidatos han sido objeto de estudio previamente por otros autores, para así tener la posibilidad más adelante de comparar resultados.

2.2.3 Propuesta de una lista propia

2.2.3.1 Origen y criterios de selección

Ha quedado patente la dificultad de elaborar un repertorio completo de todos los adverbios intensificadores que existen en la lengua inglesa. La recopilación que ofrecemos a continuación se basa en principio en las lecturas especializadas en este campo. En algunos casos, como Spitzbardt (1965: 356-358) y Bolinger (1972: 306-308), encontramos listados muy amplios organizados por campos semánticos (en el primer caso) o en forma de apéndice (en el segundo). No obstante, la mayoría de los adverbios de nuestra lista se encuentran diseminados en muy diversos artículos y

[13] Los maximizadores que lista son los siguientes: *absolutely, altogether, blind, clean, completely, dead, downright, entirely, fast, full, fully, outright, perfectly, plain, quite, stark, thoroughly, totally, utterly, wholly* y *wide.*
Los potenciadores son: *awfully, damn(ed), deeply, dreadfully, enormously, exceedingly, extremely, frightfully, greatly, heavily, highly, horribly, immensely, incredibly, infinitely, jolly, remarkably, so, strongly, terribly, tremendously, very, very much,* etc.

[14] Son los siguientes: *absolutely, completely, perfectly, entirely, utterly, quite, totally, almost, very, terribly, extremely, awfully, frightfully, most, highly, jolly, fairly, rather, pretty, slightly, somewhat, a bit, a little.*

[15] Son éstos: *certainly, really, badly, (very) much, greatly, entirely, utterly, completely.*

[16] Son los siguientes*: absolutely, completely, entirely, utterly, perfectly, quite, badly, terribly, greatly, deeply, rather, relatively, fairly, pretty, somewhat.*

[17] Consúltense las páginas 129 y siguientes para ver todos los corpus que utiliza en su trabajo.

monografías manejados: Stoffel (1901), Poldauf (1959), Jonson (1967), Greenbaum (1969, 1970, 1974), Bäcklund (1973), Quirk et alii (1985), Allerton (1987), Altenberg (1991), Johansson (1995) y Paradis (1997).

Sin embargo, es muy importante subrayar que las listas anteriores no responden a criterios colocacionales. Por ello y con estos precedentes, para proponer una lista limitada a los intensificadores que forman parte de una colocación léxica, el primer criterio de selección que hemos considerado es el carácter intensificador del adverbio, es decir, éste debe poseer los rasgos morfológicos recogidos en el apartado 2.1.3.1, desempeñar algunas de las funciones sintácticas mencionadas en el apartado 2.1.3.2 y mostrar los valores semánticos descritos en 2.1.3.3.

El segundo criterio fundamental es que el adverbio constituya una colocación léxica junto con sus unidades rectoras o "bases", de las cuales los adverbios intensificadores son "términos adyacentes". De esta forma, obtendremos un número limitado de adverbios que serán objeto del análisis léxico posterior en el capítulo tercero, verdadero núcleo de nuestra investigación.

En la bibliografía específica encontramos muchos intensificadores que pueden emplearse libremente con un gran número de adjetivos, verbos, etc. Su uso está abierto con ellos y, por tanto, según lo explicado en el capítulo primero, no constituyen colocación léxica; por ello han sido descartados de nuestra lista. Son adverbios como *very (much), a lot, quite, somewhat, pretty, rather, fairly, (a) little, most, too,* etc.

En el proceso de selección de los miembros de nuestra lista hemos utilizado las referencias arriba mencionadas, así como la evidencia de uso proporcionada por el *Oxford English Dictionary*:[18] se han considerado para ello los usos intensificadores de los posibles adverbios candidatos a integrar la lista, según se describe en la sección 3.3 de este estudio. Para determinar el carácter de término adyacente de un adverbio intensificador hemos aplicado lógicamente a todo ese material lingüístico los criterios que definen una colocación léxica como tal (véase capítulo primero, sección 1.2.2 y 1.4.2.2).

a) Convencionalidad: los adverbios candidatos a crear colocaciones forman a menudo combinaciones convencionales, o sea, fijas y estereotipadas, que no siempre siguen una lógica en su asociación. Un buen ejemplo puede ser *badly need.*

b) Arbitrariedad e idiosincrasia: los adverbios términos adyacentes deben formar con sus bases unas combinaciones propias de la lengua inglesa, de tal forma que el hablante no nativo es incapaz de codificarlas, a no ser que las haya aprendido de memoria, pues su asociación no siempre permite razonamientos, por ejemplo, *cordially dislike.*

c) Institucionalización: términos adyacentes y bases están acuñados por una comunidad lingüística concreta. Su uso frecuente, su repetición las hacen formar parte de la lengua como combinaciones prefabricadas. Por tanto la frecuencia es también un criterio muy decisivo para que una combinación se establezca como colocación en la lengua. Así *profusely apologize.*

d) Naturaleza impredecible: el significado del adverbio con su base no se puede predecir de una forma total teniendo en cuenta sólo su forma externa. Un claro ejemplo es *terribly admire.*

[18] Hemos empleado la versión electrónica de esta obra: *Oxford English Dictionary on Compact Disc*. 2nd edition. Version 1.13. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994.

e) Irracionalidad y uso tiránico: muchas combinaciones de los intensificadores no responden a la lógica. Hay que memorizarlas tal cual pues se asocian de forma despótica sin atender a regla alguna, como en *clean forget*.

f) Significado: en la mayoría de los casos el adverbio tiene un significado secundario, es decir, una acepción que no aparece en las primeras entradas de los diccionarios monolingües y por tanto no es conocida por el hablante en muchas ocasiones; por ejemplo *rain heavily* o *dreadfully exciting*.

A veces el adverbio muestra un significado no literal, sino figurado, como en *filthily drunk, sharply critical*.

En otros casos la combinación resulta familiar por su parecido con la lengua española, como en *madly in love* o *deeply grateful*. No obstante, hemos incluido estos adverbios porque para hablantes de otras lenguas pueden no resultar combinaciones tan obvias y además porque estos mismos adverbios pueden construirse con otras bases no tan fáciles de codificar para nosotros (aunque la descodificación nos resulte lógica) como *madly exciting* o *deeply wounded*.

Finalmente debemos añadir que hemos optado por incluir en nuestra lista algunos adverbios intensificadores marcados como coloquiales en el *Oxford English Dictionary*, pues forman colocaciones léxicas que cumplen todos los criterios mencionados. Son los siguientes: *awesomely, badly* (con *need* y *want*), *dead, deadly, disgustingly, dreadfully, fighting, frightfully, gloriously, immensely, infernally, madly, mortally, precious, preciously, prodigiously, terrifically.*

La lista que presentamos cuenta con 206 unidades.

2.2.3.2 Lista de unidades

ABSOLUTELY
ABUNDANTLY
ABYSMALY
ACUTELY
AGONIZINGLY
AMPLY
ASTRONOMICALLY
ATROCIOUSLY
AWESOMELY
AWFUL
AWFULLY

BADLY
BITING
BITINGLY
BITTER
BITTERLY
BLANDLY
BLANKLY
BLASTINGLY
BLIND
BLISTERING
BLISTERINGLY
BOLT
BOUNDLESSLY
BOUNTIFULLY
BRAND
BRIGHTLY
BRUTALLY
BURNING

CHALK
CLEAN
CLOSELY
COMPLETELY
COPIOUSLY
CORDIALLY
CRACKING
CRASSLY
CRUSHINGLY
CRYSTAL

DAZZLING
DAZZLINGLY
DEAD
DEADLY

DEAFENINGLY
DEARLY
DEATHLY
DEEPLY
DELIRIOUSLY
DENSELY
DESPERATELY
DEVILISHLY
DEVOUTLY
DIMLY
DISGUSTINGLY
DRAMATICALLY
DRASTICALLY
DREADFUL
DREADFULLY

EAGERLY
EARNESTLY
ENORMOUSLY
ENTIRELY
EXCEEDINGLY
EXCRUCIATINGLY
EXORBITANTLY
EXQUISITELY
EXTENSIVELY

FABULOUSLY
FAINTLY
FARM
FAST
FEARFULLY
FEEBLY
FERVENTLY
FIERCELY
FIGHTING
FILTHILY
FILTHY
FIRMLY
FLAMING
FLAT
FLATLY
FORCEFULLY
FRIGHTFULLY
FULL
FULLY
FURIOUSLY

GLARINGLY
GLORIOUSLY
GRAVELY
GREATLY
GRIEVOUSLY
GRIMLY
GROSSLY

HANDSOMELY
HARD
HAZILY
HEARTILY
HEAVILY
HEFTILY
HELLISH
HIDEOUSLY
HIGHLY
HOPELESSLY
HORRIBLY
HUGELY

IMMENSELY
INCURABLY
INFAMOUSLY
INFERNALLY
INFINITELY
INFINITESIMALLY
INORDINATELY
INTENSELY

KEENLY

LARGELY
LAVISHLY
LIGHTLY
LIGHTNING

MADLY
MASSIVELY
MILDLY
MONUMENTALLY
MORTAL
MORTALLY

NARROWLY

OUTRAGEOUSLY
OUTRIGHT
OUTSTANDINGLY
OVERPOWERINGLY
OVERWHELMINGLY

PAINFULLY
PERISHINGLY
PHENOMENALLY
PIERCINGLY
PIPING
PITCH
PLAIN

PLAINLY
PLENTIFULLY
PRECIOUS
PRECIOUSLY
PRODIGALLY
PRODIGIOUSLY
PROFOUNDLY
PROFUSELY

RADICALLY
RATTLING
RAVING
RESOUNDINGLY
RICHLY
RIOTOUSLY
ROARING
ROBUSTLY
ROCK

SADLY
SAVAGELY
SCANTILY
SCORCHING
SCRUPULOUSLY
SERIOUSLY
SEVERELY
SHARPLY
SICKENINGLY
SIGNALLY
SOLIDLY
SORELY
SOUNDLY
SPARSELY
SPOTLESSLY
STARK
STARKLY
STARTLINGLY
STARVING
STERNLY
STONE
STOUTLY
STRENUOUSLY
STRONGLY
SUBSTANTIALLY
SWEETLY

TERRIBLY
TERRIFICALLY
THOROUGHLY
TOTALLY
TRAGICALLY
TREMENDOUSLY

UTTERLY

VAGUELY
VASTLY
VEHEMENTLY
VIGOROUSLY
VILELY
VIOLENTLY
VITALLY

WEAKLY
WELL
WHACKING
WHOLEHEARTEDLY
WHOLLY
WHOPPING
WIDE
WIDELY
WILDLY
WOEFULLY
WRETCHEDLY

Capítulo 3:

Descripción de las colocaciones léxicas de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses

3.1 Introducción

Hasta aquí el estudio de las colocaciones ha sido puramente teórico: se han analizado las distintas aproximaciones al concepto de colocación léxica (capítulo 1) y se ha realizado una revisión bibliográfica del concepto adverbio intensificador que ha dado lugar a una lista de estos adverbios siguiendo criterios colocacionales (capítulo 2). Estos dos capítulos sientan las bases del estudio que emprendemos a continuación: nos proponemos describir las colocaciones léxicas de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses desde un punto de vista práctico, esto es, a modo de diccionario.

La mayoría de los estudios anteriores de ese tipo de colocaciones ofrecen información importante, pero, desde nuestro punto de vista, un tanto parcial. Vamos a hacer un recorrido breve por todos ellos ya que se analizarán con más detalle en la sección 3.2.

Greenbaum (1970) analiza 8 adverbios, de los cuales sólo 6 son intensificadores. Aunque la información obtenida es muy interesante, como veremos, pues su corpus se deriva de la intuición de 366 hablantes nativos, el estudio es demasiado escueto en cuanto al número de adverbios analizados. En otro artículo posterior (1974) estudia esos 6 adverbios para comparar las colocaciones a que dan lugar en inglés americano y británico.

Bäcklund (1973) hace un estudio bastante más amplio ya que analiza las colocaciones de 93 adverbios. En la primera parte del mismo hace una agrupación

onomasiológica de todos ellos. En la segunda propone un diccionario en el que presenta como entradas los adverbios (términos adyacentes) ordenados semasiológicamente. Aunque su investigación es muy detallada, muestra lagunas importantes. Por ejemplo, muchos de los adverbios que este autor presenta como intensificadores no forman colocación porque pueden ir con infinidad de bases (*pretty*, *quite*, *rather*, *very*, etc.). Por otra parte, el diccionario que él propone es de difícil manejo ya que conlleva una continua referencia a la primera parte de su estudio y ello dificulta su consulta.

Vermeire (1979) estudia 15 adverbios, aunque no todos forman colocaciones; tal es el caso de *perfectly*, *pretty*, *quite*, *rather*, *relatively*, *somewhat*. Uno de los aspectos más interesantes de este trabajo es la agrupación semántica (onomasiológica) de bases que propone este autor. En un apéndice final intenta presentar los hallazgos de su estudio a modo de diccionario pero no podemos considerar esas páginas como tal, en primer lugar, porque el número de adverbios es muy reducido y en segundo lugar porque, al igual que ocurre con el trabajo de Bäcklund, hay que conocer muy bien la primera parte para entender la información ofrecida en ese apéndice.

Altenberg (1991) estudia 190 adverbios entre maximizadores y potenciadores. Aunque su artículo se titula "Amplifiers collocations in spoken English" no se trata de un estudio de las colocaciones de los amplificadores sino más bien de las diferencias entre maximizadores y potenciadores.[1]

Kozlowska (1991) ofrece un diccionario de las colocaciones de los adverbios ingleses propiamente dicho, pero no es exclusivamente de adverbios intensificadores, sino de adverbios en general. El acceso a ellos es a través de las bases que constituyen las entradas lexicográficas del diccionario.

Los autores del *BBI* también ofrecen este tipo de colocaciones pero hay que entresacarlas de entre toda la información de las entradas. Igual ocurre en el *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English*.

Todos estos estudios avanzan hacia el estudio de las colocaciones léxicas de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses, pero, a veces, por tratar un número muy reducido de ejemplos y otras por presentar la información de manera poco accesible al usuario, no reúnen las características y requisitos propios de un diccionario.

Este capítulo es un intento de superar las limitaciones de esos estudios. Por un lado, se busca mayor precisión en el concepto "colocación" para evitar así incluir colocaciones que no lo sean (como sucede en los trabajos de Vermeire o Altenberg). Por otro, se pretende describir solamente aquellos adverbios intensificadores que formen verdaderas colocaciones con sus bases (y evitar las combinaciones libres de adverbios que puedan aparecer con cualquier ítem léxico, como ocurre en los estudios de Greenbaum, Bäcklund o Vermeire). A ello nos ayuda toda la labor de investigación desarrollada en los dos primeros capítulos.

Proponemos un diccionario más detallado que intenta aportar más datos que los trabajos arriba citados. En primer lugar el número de adverbios incluidos es superior: se estudian 206 intensificadores combinados con 1.568 bases. El corpus que lo sustenta (*BNC*) también es mayor y más representativo que los hasta aquí usados para el análisis de este tipo de colocaciones.

[1] En algunos casos, como en el estudio de Vermeire o en el de Altenberg, se ofrecen colocaciones que no son tales debido al concepto que los autores tienen de lo que es una colocación, mera yuxtaposición (sección 3.2).

No obstante, nuestro modo de trabajar se beneficia de los estudios anteriores. Ofrecemos en la propuesta de diccionario dos ordenaciones diferentes que se complementan: en el cuerpo del diccionario (sección 3.4.2) presentamos como entradas los adverbios (igual que hace Bäcklund); en el índice semasiológico (sección 3.4.3.1) son las bases las que aparecen como entradas (como hace Kozlowska). Además se ofrece un índice onomasiológico de las bases (sección 3.4.3.2), es decir, una agrupación de las mismas siguiendo criterios de afinidad semántica, tarea descriptiva ésta no acometida por ninguna de las obras citadas, inspirada en un germen de clasificación encontrado en Greenbaum (1970) (cf. sección 3.2).

Todo ello tiene una finalidad didáctica: en el cuerpo del diccionario el usuario puede ver ejemplos reales en los que las colocaciones están en su contexto; en el índice semasiológico puede consultar las bases de forma mucho más rápida y remitirse al cuerpo del diccionario para comprender mejor el significado de la colocación viendo el significado del adverbio y el ejemplo que se ofrece; en el índice onomasiológico de las bases puede aprender a generalizar, ya que éstas aparecen relacionadas con otras y en muchos casos se colocan con los mismos adverbios.

Además, como veremos en la sección 3.5, el estudio pone de manifiesto tendencias colocacionales que cuestionan en alguna medida el concepto tradicional de colocación como asociación arbitraria e irracional de ítems léxicos.

3.2 Estudios anteriores

No son muchos los autores encontrados en la literatura que dediquen su estudio a las colocaciones de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses, y muchos menos los que dan lugar a verdaderos diccionarios de adverbios intensificadores, pues en la mayoría de los casos se centran en el estudio de un número reducido de éstos. De todos modos, los trabajos que vamos a estudiar a continuación son muy interesantes por su manera de presentar los adverbios intensificadores y sus colocaciones correspondientes.

Comenzaremos haciendo un recorrido cronológico por los diferentes autores. La primera referencia de la que tenemos noticia es una breve monografía publicada por Greenbaum en 1970 titulada *Verb-Intensifier Collocations in English*. En ella no encontramos ninguna lista de intensificadores pues se trata del estudio de 8 adverbios solamente: *certainly, really, badly, (very) much, greatly, entirely, utterly* y *completely*. Para obtener su corpus utiliza tres grupos de informantes nativos, un total de 366, todos ellos estudiantes universitarios de distintos niveles. Se trata de que completen un número determinado de oraciones en las que aparecen estos adverbios. Juega con factores como el orden de presentación de los ejercicios, la diferencia de sujetos, la premodificación de los adverbios intensificadores, etc. De este modo obtiene los porcentajes de las colocaciones más frecuentes de estos adverbios, es decir, de los verbos con los que suelen aparecer. Si un verbo (la base) se usa con un determinado adverbio intensificador (el término adyacente) en un diez por ciento como mínimo, lo

denomina PRINCIPAL COLLOCATE, y si aparece con una frecuencia de menos del diez por ciento, OCCASIONAL COLLOCATE[2] (*op. cit.*: 56).

Después de hacer un estudio con cada uno de los adverbios, presenta un apéndice con grupos semánticos de verbos que aparecen con cada uno de los adverbios intensificadores que estudia. Vamos a ilustrar todo esto con un ejemplo (*op. cit.*: 93):

> Tb2 *his father utterly*
> DISLIKING: detest (6); abhor (2); dislike (2); hate (7); loathe (2)
> TOTAL: 19 (28%)
> OPPOSITION: condemn (3); forbid (2); refuse to; deny (2); disregard; cast out (2); ruin; annihilate; kill
> TOTAL: 14 (20%)
> OTHER DISAPPROBATORY ATTITUDINAL VERBS: despise (7); disapprove (3); revolt; bore
> TOTAL: 12 (17%)
> MISCELLANEOUS: ignore (2); fail (2); collapse (2); break down; lose temper; agree (3); spoil (3); go mad; disbelieve; trust; depend upon; mystify; despair; forget
> TOTAL: 24 (35%)

Tb2 indica el nombre del test y el grupo de informantes que ha aportado estos datos. A continuación aparece el comienzo de la oración que se ofreció para completar. Finalmente tenemos los verbos agrupados según afinidades semánticas. Las cifras indican el número de usos y el porcentaje total de éstos.

Esta monografía, aunque breve, es muy interesante pues los datos provienen de la intuición de hablantes nativos. No obstante, hay que puntualizar que dos de los adverbios que estudia (*certainly* y *really*) no son intensificadores sino enfatizadores. De todos modos las agrupaciones semánticas que hace con las bases ayudan mucho al estudiante no nativo porque evidencian que es posible hacer algunas generalizaciones que pueden ayudar a codificar sin mucho temor a equivocarse.

En 1974 en el artículo "Some Verb-Intensifier Collocations in American and British English", Greenbaum estudia seis de los adverbios listados arriba (*badly, (very) much, greatly, entirely, utterly,* y *completely*. Esta vez se trata de comparar las colocaciones de esos adverbios en inglés americano y británico. El procedimiento es el mismo que en el trabajo anterior, aunque en esta ocasión presenta los resultados de forma muy escueta. Veamos el mismo ejemplo ilustrado arriba (*op. cit.*: 85):

They all utterly	disliking: UK 23 (22%), US 6 (7%) surprise: UK 0, US 15 (19%) failure: UK 14 (14%), US 20 (26%) exhaustion: UK 10 (10%), US 5 (6%) opposition: UK 17 (17%), UK 5 (6%) agreeing and disagreeing: UK 11 (11%), US 1 (1%) disapprobatory attitude (other): UK 17 (17%), US 11 (14%)

[2] Mayúsculas en el original.

vocal sound: UK 1 (1%), US 8 (10%).

Su conclusión es que básicamente tanto en inglés americano como en inglés británico las colocaciones de estos intensificadores coinciden.

Otra referencia de la que tenemos noticia es Bäcklund (1973) *The Collocation of Adverbs of Degree in English*. El libro está dividido en dos partes. En la primera (pp. 19-246), titulada "The Adverbs of Degree Arranged in ten Chapters on Semantic Principles", hace un estudio detallado de 93 adverbios intensificadores. Para ello los divide en diez capítulos basándose en principios semánticos, es decir, agrupa a todos los que tienen un significado más o menos parecido. Para facilitar la lectura, reproducimos aquí los grupos semánticos (ya presentados en la sección 2.1.3.3 de nuestro estudio) con algunos ejemplos de los adverbios que incluye:

1. Adverbios que expresan una ausencia total o parcial de los conceptos denotados por las palabras a las que acompañan: *almost, nearly, practically, virtually*.
2. Adverbios que expresan el grado mínimo o justo: *barely, hardly, scarcely, just*.
3. Adverbios que expresan un grado bajo: *a little, a bit, a trifle, a shade, mildly, slightly, somewhat*.
4. Adverbios que expresan un grado bajo de una idea positiva: *little*.
5. Adverbios que expresan un grado moderado: *quite, rather, pretty, fairly*.
6. Adverbios que expresan un grado creciente: *increasingly*.
7. Adverbios que expresan un grado alto: *very, bloody, ruddy, damn(ed), jolly, awfully, dreadfully, highly, extremely, abundantly, enormously, heavily, a good deal, infinitely,* etc.
8. Adverbios que expresan el grado más alto: *fully, entirely, totally, absolutely, thoroughly, genuinely, really, truly,* etc.
9. Adverbios que expresan suficiencia: *enough, sufficiently*.
10. Pro-formas en la función de adverbios de grado: *this, that*.

Bäcklund toma su corpus de dos periódicos británicos (*The Observer* y *The Sunday Times*), una revista americana (*Life*), ocho novelas, tres obras de teatro escritas por autores británicos y tres novelas escritas por autores americanos.[3] Por otro lado cuenta con la ayuda de ocho hablantes nativos ("informants") a los que entrevista sobre algunas colocaciones individuales o sobre el significado de algún adverbio.

Todo el material escogido (excepto una novela publicada en 1956) pertenece a la década de los 60. Dicho material está dividido en tres categorías estilísticas:
Np: prosa usada en los periódicos y revistas.
C: prosa conversacional.
N: prosa narrativa.

De acuerdo con estas categorías podemos apreciar una clasificación dentro de los adverbios que figuran en los diez capítulos. Por ejemplo en el capítulo 7 establece cuatro subcategorías: formas adjetivales propias sobre todo del lenguaje conversacional (*bloody, ruddy, damn(ed), jolly, mighty, precious*, etc.); adverbios

[3] Consúltense las páginas 293-295 del libro citado para ver los títulos y autores de las obras utilizadas por este autor así como el número de páginas examinado para la obtención del corpus.

terminados en *-ly* usados también en ese tipo de lenguaje (*awfully, terribly, frightfully, terrifically, dreadfully, horribly*); otros adverbios, entre los que incluye los que aparecen exclusivamente en prosa usada en periódicos y revistas (*abundantly, cruciatingly, excessively, extraordinarily, intensely*, etc.), los que están predominantemente en ese tipo de prosa (*enormously, immensely, outstandingly, vastly*, etc.), y los que aparecen predominantemente en prosa narrativa (*well, infinitely*) etc.); adverbios que modifican comparativos, *too* + adjetivo o adverbio y superlativos (*considerably, a good deal , a great deal, far, infinitely, a lot*, etc.

Además, se examinan las bases con las que estos adverbios se usan. Bäcklund incluye como bases adjetivos, adverbios, comparativos, frases preposicionales, *too* + adjetivos y adverbios, y superlativos. Los verbos simplemente dice que no los considera como bases de sus adverbios, excepto en el caso de *quite* y *rather*, donde estima que aportan información necesaria.

En esta primera parte Bäcklund analiza estas agrupaciones de adverbios (en algunos casos los define), los ejemplifica con oraciones en las que aparecen con sus colocaciones correspondientes, comenta las categorías estilísticas con las que se usan en el corpus y da fe de las bases más comunes de los adverbios intensificadores en cuestión (es decir, si éstas son adjetivos, adverbios, comparativos, *too* + adjetivos y adverbios, frases preposicionales o superlativos).

Vamos a ver el estudio que hace de un adverbio concreto (*op. cit.*: 230) para ilustrar la descripción en esta primera parte.

> PLAIN (1x, C. 1):
>
> WD: "*chiefly dial.*: ENTIRELY, ABSOLUTELY (the house was plumb ~ deserted, as anybody could see)."
>
> > She said: 'It´s witty to say that a straight line is the shortest line between two points, or that a circle is a plane figure bounded by one line, every point of which is equidistant from a fixed centre. It is *plain witty*. Everyone knows what a straight line and a circle are' (SP c 82).
>
> The speaker, a teacher of Greek and literature, often talks slightingly to her pupils about scientific subjects. *Witty* is obviously used in a pejorative sense. *Plain* has a restrictive function, meaning "nothing but".
>
> > Informants: a) never heard; b) not heard; c) infrequent, slang, derogatory; d) "plain awful"; e) "plain daft", "stupid"; f) rather archaic, odd contradiction, American or dialectal origin, "plain dumb", "stupid"; g) not infrequent with "awful"; h) "plain awful".
>
> The pejorative sense of collocations with *plain* is corroborated. The sentence above is looked on as an "odd contradiction" (f); the informants were not given the whole context, which shows that *plain* is automatically associated with a derogatory adjective. *Plain awful* seems to be the most frequent collocation.

Las indicaciones entre paréntesis al lado del adverbio quieren decir que hay un ejemplo que está dentro de la categoría c, es decir prosa conversacional. WD son las iniciales del diccionario que utiliza el autor en algunos adverbios para dar su definición. Al final del ejemplo encontramos unas siglas que son las iniciales de la obra de la cual está tomado el ejemplo, la letra indica la categoría estilística a la que pertenece (en este caso prosa conversacional) y el número indica la página de donde está tomada la cita.

Es interesante también en este caso ver la aportación que hacen los informantes nativos.

La segunda parte (pp. 247-299) se titula "A Dictionary of the Collocation of Adverbs of Degree in English". Se trata de trasladar todos los datos obtenidos en la primera parte de una forma más resumida. Los adverbios aparecen ordenados alfabéticamente. Para tener una clara idea de cómo se presenta la información vamos a dar una entrada tal y como aparece en este diccionario. Tomaremos el mismo ejemplo analizado arriba, *Plain* (*op. cit.*: 266), y también, por ser algo más extensa, *Absolutely* (*op. cit.*: 253), que es la primera entrada de este diccionario:

PLAIN p. 230
Adjectives (1) 1
C. witty Total 1

ABSOLUTELY pp. 222- 226
Adjectives (45)
Np barren, certain, delighted, fed up, necessary, nil, right, shattering, straight, unfair 10
C appalling, covered, essential, fantastic, finished, frank, fresh, furious, illegal, immoral, justified, necessary (2), nondescript, opposed, revolutionary, right (3), secure, specific, superb, sure (2), tied, unbearable 26
N firm, helpless, innocent, necessary, perfect, right, silent, smashed, still 9

Adverbs (5)
Np coolly 1
C honestly, splendidly 2
N as+adj+as, still 2

Too +adjectives and adverbs (1)
C tired 1

Prepositional phrases (2)
C without guilt 1
N at ease 1

ABSOLUTELY forming a sentence by itself 1
Total 54

Como podemos apreciar, junto al adverbio el autor remite a las páginas de la parte primera en las que está estudiado con más detalle. Al lado de las bases (adjetivos, adverbios, *too* + adjetivos y adverbios y frases preposicionales en este caso concreto) encontramos el número de ejemplos hallados en el corpus. Además, vemos a qué categoría estilística pertenece cada colocación con su número de ejemplos correspondiente y al final el número de veces que el adverbio aparece en el corpus.

Una vez que ha concluido este minucioso estudio Bäcklund presenta, a través de tablas con porcentajes (pp. 277-288 "Conclusion"), comparaciones en cuanto a la frecuencia de aparición de estos adverbios en las diferentes categorías estilísticas, así como porcentajes de las bases más frecuentes. Además en un apéndice final (pp. 289-292) presenta la frecuencia en tantos por ciento de cada uno de los adverbios en su corpus.

Aunque este autor ha realizado una tarea muy laboriosa, no podemos decir que éste sea verdaderamente un diccionario de las colocaciones de los adverbios de grado en inglés como indica su título , pues faltan aún bastantes adverbios en la lista.

Por otro lado se echan de menos también bases que el mismo autor propone en la primera parte, pero que no refleja en el diccionario por ceñirse a su corpus exclusivamente (éste es el caso de *plain awful* y otras sugeridas por sus informantes nativos). Es necesario observar también que muchas bases que él propone no forman verdaderas colocaciones con el término adyacente, esto es, con el adverbio. Un buen ejemplo es *absolutely*. La gama de adjetivos con la que se utiliza es demasiado amplia (aparecen adjetivos positivos y negativos). Esto parece indicar que ese adverbio puede aparecer con cualquier adjetivo, lo cual nos dice que no forma verdaderas colocaciones léxicas con las bases que él propone en este "diccionario". Finalmente, los verbos son una gran ausencia en este trabajo pues son parte fundamental de las colocaciones de los adverbios intensificadores.

Desde luego esta segunda parte no parece estar pensada para el uso de estudiantes no nativos que necesiten buscar este tipo de colocaciones porque la consulta adecuada de ésta se basa en el conocimiento del estudio realizado en la primera parte.

Además, muchos de los 93 adverbios estudiados no constituyen nunca colocación (por ejemplo *a lot, almost, altogether, enough, fairly, just, nearly, pretty, quite, rather, very,* etc.)

De todos modos, éste es un trabajo muy meritorio teniendo en cuenta que el autor no cuenta con todos los medios informáticos que tenemos a nuestro alcance actualmente y que el corpus se tiene que recoger de forma manual.

En 1979 Vermeire, en su obra *Intensifying Adverbs. A Syntactic, Semantic and Lexical Study of Fifteen Degree Intensifiers, Based on an Analysis of Two Computer Corpuses of Modern English*, (tesis doctoral publicada en microfichas), estudia 15 adverbios intensificadores, a saber, *absolutely, badly, completely, deeply, entirely, fairly, greatly, perfectly, pretty, quite, rather, relatively, somewhat, terribly, utterly*. Su tesis (de dos volúmenes) consta de ocho extensos capítulos divididos en tres partes. La primera parte es teórica; en ella el autor se ocupa principalmente de definir conceptos (intensificación, gradación, adverbio, adverbio intensificador, colocación, modismo, etc). Con ello sienta las bases de su estudio.

En la segunda se acerca de forma detenida a cada uno de los quince adverbios. Para ello utiliza dos corpus; uno es *PAL* (*Progress in Applied Linguistics*): consta de alrededor de 1.080.000 palabras y recoge 62 obras de teatro escritas por autores británicos entre 1966 y 1972. El otro es *CAMET* (*Computer Archive of Modern English Text*) y consta de aproximadamente 1.007.107 palabras provenientes de 500 textos impresos subdivididos en quince categorías (por ejemplo, reportajes de prensa, religión, biografías, ciencia ficción, etc.) representativas del inglés escrito. También complementa sus datos con *Survey Corpus of English Usage*, que ronda 1.000.000 de palabras de inglés escrito y hablado. Dicho corpus, elaborado por un equipo encabezado por Quirk en 1960, es menos accesible que los otros dos por tener que consultarse de forma manual.

Con el fin de completar la información requerida para su estudio también consulta el corpus *Brown* (*Brown University Standard Sample of Present-Day American English*), además de la obra de Bäcklund que hemos analizado arriba, una

tesis sin publicar escrita por Rutten (1976) "Linguistic and Sociolinguistic Aspects of Verb-Intensifiers in English" y notas que le llegan a través de periódicos, artículos, libros o programas de televisión. Con todo esto su corpus excede los 4.000.000 de palabras.

El acercamiento a cada uno de los intensificadores es muy minucioso: sintáctico, léxico, semántico y pragmático.

Desde el punto de vista sintáctico analiza todas las funciones que el intensificador puede realizar: modificador de un adjetivo, verbo, adverbio, frase preposicional, frase nominal, pronombre, determinante y numeral.

Desde el punto de vista léxico expone las palabras más frecuentes con el intensificador en cuestión, ofreciendo cifras estadísticas mediante la comparación de los corpus *PAL* y *CAMET*.

Semánticamente, un aspecto muy interesante tratado en esta segunda parte son las agrupaciones de bases que Vermeire intenta hacer con vistas a un diccionario de colocaciones de adverbios intensificadores. Para tal propósito utiliza el diccionario de Laffal *A Concept Dictionary of English*, que trabaja con 118 conceptos denominados con nombres nemotécnicos (por ejemplo AGRE encabeza a todas las palabras que indican cooperación, consentimiento, aprobación o asentimiento, DAMG a las que indican violencia, daño o peligro, OPPO a las que se refieren a diferencias, etc.).[4] A su vez, Vermeire divide esos 118 conceptos en tres grupos, según considere que expresan un significado positivo, indicado por /Ev+/, negativo /Ev-/ o neutral /Ev∅/; de este modo consigue agrupaciones de lo que él llama coligaciones, es decir, colocaciones de un adverbio intensificador con un grupo de bases semánticamente afines. Por ejemplo, *deeply* se combina con verbos como *hate*, *dislike*, *admire*, *love*, *value*. Así podemos decir que *deeply* forma coligación con verbos que expresan sentimientos de amor y odio (Vermeire 1979: 89-90). Distingue entre coligaciones /Ev+/, /Ev-/ y /Ev∅/ respectivamente.

Desde el punto de vista pragmático se comentan aspectos muy generales que son más bien tentativos porque el mismo autor reconoce la falta de información sobre el contexto no verbal (edad, sexo, educación del emisor, etc.) (*op. cit.* : 174-175).

Todos estos datos se vierten en un apéndice final titulado *Towards a Dictionary of Intensifier Collocates*. En él encontramos detalles de los adverbios desde tres ángulos y por partida doble, es decir, primero datos del *PAL* y luego los mismos datos del *CAMET*. Lógicamente los adverbios aparecen por orden alfabético. Vamos a ofrecer un ejemplo de los más cortos para que se vea con más claridad lo que Vermeire propone (*op. cit.*: 458).

BADLY PAL

1. Alphabetical Ordering

affect v 1	AGGR
charred a 1	DAMG
cough v 2-1	SICK-HEAR

[4] Estos conceptos nos recuerdan las funciones léxicas propuestas por Mel´kuc y Zolkovsky para su diccionario *Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary of Modern Russian* (1984). (Véase apartado 1.3.3 de la tesis). Vermeire explica algunos de ellos en su tesis (pp. 168-170). Para consultar el significado de otras siglas nos remite al diccionario de Laffal (pp. 20-30).

have (religion)	SICK-IDEA
hurt v 1	DAMG
in (need, be) p 1	LACK-MOTV
injure v 1	DAMG
miss v 1	LACK-MOTV
need v 1	LACK-MOTV
shaken a 1	PANG
want v 3-3	MOTV
worn a 1	WEAK-PANG
wound v 2-1	DAMG

2. Frequency Ordering
want 4-4
cough 2-1
wound 2-1

3. Concept Ordering

/EV-/	AGGR	1
	DAMG	5
	PANG	2
	SICK	3
	WEAK	1
/EV∅/	HEAR	2
	IDEA	1
	LACK	4
	MOTV	7

Encontramos en primer lugar una lista de las bases por orden alfabético, indicando si es un adjetivo, verbo, etc.; al lado se incluye el número de veces que aparece en el corpus[5] y el concepto semántico al que pertenece.[6] Por lo que se refiere a la frecuencia, aparecen listadas solamente las bases que se repiten más de una vez; en el orden de conceptos vemos también el número de veces que se repiten los conceptos. Toda esta información se ofrece después tomando los datos del *CAMET*.

Desde nuestro punto de vista Vermeire incluye en su estudio varios adverbios que no forman colocaciones: *perfectly, pretty, quite, rather, relatively, somewhat* están abiertos, es decir, pueden aparecer con un gran número de adjetivos y verbos.[7] Por otro lado hay que señalar que incluye junto a sus adverbios intensificadores bases que, desde nuestro punto de vista, tampoco se pueden considerar exactas, pues no forman colocación. Por ejemplo en *completely* encontramos adjetivos tan dispares como *mad, new, normal, oblivious, obsolete, potty, truthful, undamaged, undefended, universal, white, wrong*, etc. Este adverbio está completamente abierto con los adjetivos. Quizás esto sea debido al concepto que este autor tiene de colocación, casi como mera yuxtaposición: "[...] the conditional

[5] Cuando aparece 2-1, 3-3, etc. se indica que la base aparece dos veces en una obra de teatro, tres veces en tres obras de teatro, y así sucesivamente.
[6] Vemos que, a veces, se usa más de un concepto.
[7] Consúltense las páginas 470-499 de esa obra para ver la gama tan amplia de adjetivos o verbos con las que estos adverbios aparecen, especialmente *quite* y *rather*.

probability of x co-occurring with y or of y co-occurring with x given that x is an intensifying adverb and y is the modified head." (*op. cit.*: 89).

Sin embargo, las categorizaciones semánticas resultan muy interesantes porque ayudan a establecer generalizaciones de las bases con las que estos adverbios aparecen y eso es muy positivo desde el punto de vista didáctico.

En su artículo de 1991 "Amplifier Collocations in Spoken English" Altenberg se propone describir los usos de los "amplificadores" en inglés hablado tomando como base el corpus *London Lund Corpus of Spoken English*. Para ello recoge 200.000 ejemplos recurrentes que representan 68.000 tipos de combinaciones diferentes.

El autor presta especial atención a los siguientes aspectos:

- La variedad y frecuencia de los amplificadores usados en combinaciones de palabras recurrentes.
- La diversidad y frecuencia de combinaciones recurrentes de amplificadores.
- Qué ítems aparecen en colocación con cada amplificador.
- Restricciones colocacionales de los distintos amplificadores.
- Preferencias colocacionales reveladas por ciertos ítems intensificados (*op.cit.*: 130).

Para ello divide los amplificadores en dos grupos, a saber, "maximizadores" ("maximizers"), de los que lista veintiuno, y "potenciadores" ("boosters"), de los que selecciona un total de ciento sesenta y nueve.[8]

La primera de sus conclusiones es el predominio de los potenciadores sobre los maximizadores en el material que examina: los hablantes hacen un uso muy escaso del amplio repertorio de maximizadores a su disposición. Como dato apunta que solamente nueve de los veintiún maximizadores examinados aparecen en combinaciones recurrentes y, lo que le llama más aún la atención, sólo quince de los ciento sesenta y nueve potenciadores son usados por los hablantes de su corpus de forma repetida. Es llamativo que éstos no empleen potenciadores tan comunes como *dreadfully*, *enormously* o *greatly* (*op.cit.*: 131).

De esta forma Altenberg estudia un total de veinticuatro adverbios, es decir sólo aquéllos que se combinan repetidamente con diferentes bases en el corpus *London Lund*. Según los datos obtenidos, este autor explica que los maximizadores modifican a ítems no gradables. En cuanto a las colocaciones de esos adverbios, extrae datos muy interesantes. Por ejemplo, dice que *perfectly* tiende a usarse en colocación con palabras que se refieren a cualidades muy positivas como *capable*, *frank*, *logical*, etc.; de hecho parece estar abierto con éstas, por lo que su carácter colocacional es cuestionable. *Utterly*, por el contrario, aparece dos veces en su material con *powerless*, lo que confirma la tendencia a combinarse con palabras negativas; *absolutely* acompaña a adjetivos que indican un grado superlativo, especialmente aquéllos que tienen fuerza emotiva (por ejemplo, *super*, *marvellous*, *splendid*) (*op. cit.*: 137-138).

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[8] Los maximizadores que lista son los siguientes: *absolutely, altogether, blind, clean, completely, dead, downright, entirely, fast, full, fully, outright, perfectly, plain, quite, stark, thoroughly, totally, utterly, wholly* y *wide.*

Los potenciadores son: *awfully, damn(ed), deeply, dreadfully, enormously, exceedingly, extremely, frightfully, greatly, heavily, highly, horribly, immensely, incredibly, infinitely, jolly, remarkably, so, strongly, terribly, tremendously, very, very much,* etc.

Los potenciadores, por su parte, intensifican palabras que son gradables, como *nice*, *difficult*, etc., y suelen tener una gama de combinaciones mucho más amplia que los maximizadores. En realidad, este autor considera que la mayoría de los potenciadores se pueden intercambiar en las colocaciones y que muchas veces la elección de unos u otros está determinada por factores estilísticos o emotivos.

Reconoce también el autor que existen coincidencias entre los maximizadores y los potenciadores, esto es, a veces los maximizadores se combinan con palabras gradables y los potenciadores con palabras no gradables.

Desde nuestro punto de vista, este artículo describe muy bien el material recopilado en lo referente al uso y diferencias de estos dos tipos de adverbios intensificadores. Sin embargo, no nos parece un trabajo exclusivamente centrado en las colocaciones de estos adverbios.

En primer lugar constatamos cierta vaguedad al referirse a las preferencias y restricciones colocacionales, pues en ningún momento define el autor su concepto de colocación. Por los datos aportados en varias tablas que resumen los usos de los adverbios más frecuentes estudiados, deducimos que su percepción se aproxima al enfoque estadístico de Sinclair (véase sección 1.3.2), es decir, colocación es la aparición conjunta de ítems, sin tener en cuenta si la combinación es realmente idiosincrásica o arbitraria. Por otra parte es muy significativo que Altenberg emplee en muchos párrafos de su artículo el término "combinations" y en otras ocasiones "collocations". Ello sugiere ambigüedad e imprecisión (pues ambos conceptos son diferentes), que no quedan en absoluto resueltas en sus páginas. Cabría citar, además, ejemplos de bastantes adverbios estudiados cuyo carácter colocacional es muy dudoso. Así ocurre con *very, so, very much, extremely, particularly, incredibly, quite, bloody*. Todos éstos dan lugar a combinaciones totalmente abiertas con innumerables adjetivos en secuencias como *very much, very good, very nice, so much, so many, quite sure, quite clear, bloody cold, bloody great, particularly interested, incredibly young, extremely good*, etc. Por último, el hecho de que Altenberg reconozca que los potenciadores son intercambiables y que no presentan restricciones colocacionales es muy significativo (*op. cit.*: 140).

Por todas estas razones, creemos que el término "collocations" en el título del artículo no refleja de forma precisa el contenido de éste.

Los estudios anteriormente comentados analizan grupos reducidos de adverbios intensificadores y en algunos casos, como hemos visto, contienen propuestas de diccionarios. Sin embargo, tenemos que esperar hasta 1991 para poder consultar un diccionario que se ocupa de las colocaciones de los adverbios ingleses: *English Adverbial Collocations* (*EAC*), elaborado por Christian Douglas Kozlowska. Como indica su nombre, es una obra en la que se pueden consultar colocaciones de los adverbios ingleses en general, es decir, no se trata de un diccionario de colocaciones de adverbios intensificadores, aunque también las encontremos mezcladas entre todo el material.

Este trabajo está precedido de cincuenta páginas (la primera parte) donde la autora explica su concepto de colocación, describe el material utilizado, comenta algunos problemas generales a la hora de emprender un trabajo de esta índole, habla de las bases elegidas (verbos y adjetivos principalmente), de los términos adyacentes (los adverbios) y otros aspectos llamados de forma general "miscellanea". Estos

comentarios ayudan al manejo y a la mejor compresión de la obra. La segunda parte es el diccionario en sí.

Todos los términos adyacentes de este trabajo son adverbios. Las bases, entradas del diccionario, son verbos, adjetivos, algunos adverbios (muy pocos) y lo que su autora denomina "híbridos", esto es, formas terminadas en *–ed*, que pueden ser adjetivos, participios con valor adjetival o participios de pasado.

Las entradas están ordenadas alfabéticamente, al igual que los términos adyacentes incluidos en cada una de ellas.

El corpus utilizado para la compilación de estas colocaciones es de inglés británico y está tomado principalmente de periódicos tales como *The Sunday Times* y *The Observer*, donde se tratan temas muy diversos: noticias, política, literatura, artículos sobre economía, arquitectura, música, etc. También se trabaja con unos pocos textos académicos y algún material literario como novelas, biografías o ensayos (aunque se deja de lado la poesía). El gran mérito de la obra, como su predecesora *Selected English Collocations* (1982),[9] es que todo el material está recogido de forma manual, sin la ayuda de medios informáticos y además la compilación se hizo, desde el principio, de colocaciones enteras, es decir, cogiendo tanto la base como el término adyacente. Sin embargo, como muy bien apunta Knowles (1993: 300), no se dan cifras en cuanto al número de palabras de las que consta el corpus ni se mencionan los métodos de trabajo usados para seleccionar qué ítems se incluyen o no en el diccionario. Lo único que se dice es: "The material collected was intuitively recognised as likely to be of aid to learners, or writers, or translators [...]" (Kozlowska 1991: 12).

A continuación vamos a comentar brevemente algunos aspectos que ayudan a entender mejor lo que encontramos en las entradas.

El verbo como base:

La entrada va seguida de una definición o explicación del significado entre paréntesis, aunque esto no es así en todos los casos, sólo en aquéllos en los que la autora considera que dicho significado no está claro. A menudo también se añade información de tipo sintáctico: sb, sth, sb/sth, vi, vt, frase preposicional o una oración con *that*. Por ejemplo:

DISTURB (emotionally upset) sb
Adv. deeply, greatly, not unduly, profoundly, seriously
ENCOURAGE sb/sth
Adv. actively, deliberately, discreetly, gently, mildly, sedulously, specially, strongly, surreptitiously, wickedly
LOOK AROUND (in different directions)
Adv. anxiously, gingerly, helplessly, secretively, shyly, timidly

Por otro lado algunos adverbios aparecen divididos en grupos atendiendo a la voz del verbo: activa solamente, pasiva solamente, activa o pasiva. Por ejemplo:

INJURE sb
Adv. (*with active and passive*) badly, seriously

[9] Véase apartado 1.3.6 de esta tesis.

(*with passive*) critically, fatally, for life, grievously, horribly, seriously, slightly

Cuando el verbo tiene más de un significado, aparece en entradas diferentes con adverbios diferentes.[10] Así, se hacen las siguientes distinciones:

Si la acción es física o mental:
SEE sth (phy)
Adv. clearly, dimly, distinctly
SEE (comprehend) vi, vt
Adv. clearly, dimly, in a flash

Si el objeto directo es persona o cosa:
PROVOKE (anger) sb
Adv. beyond endurance, sorely
PROVOKE (cause) sth (e.g. trouble)
Adv. deliberately, wantonly

Si la acción es física o figurada
RUN (phys)
Adv. fast
RUN (fig) (work, function, e.g. car)
Adv. beautifully

Si la acción es física o verbal
ATTACK sb (phys)
Adv. brutally, savagely
ATTACK sb (verbally)
Adv. scathingly, sharply

Si el objeto directo es concreto o abstracto
DERIVE (get) sth abstract (e.g. pleasure, satisfaction) from sth
Adv. always, generally, seldom, usually
DERIVE (get) sth concrete (e.g. supplies) from smwh
Adv. directly, regularly, straight

Si el objeto directo es agradable o desagradable
DESERVE sth (sth positive, e.g. reward, success)
Adv. fully, richly, truly
DESERVE sth unpleasant (e.g. punishment)
Adv. richly

El adjetivo como base:

Los adjetivos aparecen en las entradas seguidos de los adverbios; cuando se cree que hay alguna posibilidad de confusión aparece la etiqueta *Adj* detrás. Algunos también van seguidos de una definición o explicación para hacer su significado más claro. Por ejemplo:

[10] La autora habla de verbos homónimos (pp. 19-20), pero en realidad son verbos con varios significados.

UPSET *Adj*.
Adv. badly, emotionally, greatly, horribly, much, thoroughly, visibly
EAGER (to do sth)
Adv. desperately, irresistibly, passionately
CALM (not excited)
Adv. amazingly, monumentally, perfectly, wonderfully

Al igual que ocurre con los verbos, se tiene en cuenta si el adjetivo se refiere a una persona o a una cosa:

PRECISE (of a person)
Adv. pedantically, scrupulously
PRECISE (of a thing)
Adv. absolutely

Otras veces encontramos divisiones como éstas dentro de la entrada:

ROMANTIC
Adv. (of actions) foolishly
(of adventures) irresistibly
(of notions, ideas) purely
(of persons) incurably

En algunos casos se dan indicaciones sobre la premodificación o postmodificación del adjetivo:

KNOWN (well-known)
Adv. (*premod*): hardly, internationally, little, perfectly well, widely
(*postmod*): by name/reputation/sight, to all and sundry, to all the world

De las colocaciones de adverbio-adverbio apenas se comenta nada pues son poquísimas las que se recogen en la obra.

Se dice en la introducción que la lista de colocaciones que se ofrece en este diccionario no es exhaustiva porque no hay límite para el número de ejemplos que se podrían recoger.

No obstante hay que matizar que muchos adverbios que se incluyen en las entradas no forman colocaciones porque son totalmente previsibles. Quizás esto tenga que ver con la concepción de colocación que se pone de manifiesto en la introducción: "It can be said to be a set of two or more words that frequently occur in juxtaposition, an that seem to 'fit together' " (*op. cit.*: 9). Además se afirma: "Both open (free) in which one element may be varied, and restricted (fixed expressions) are given" (*op. cit.*: 11). La explicación es tan escueta que no queda claro qué debemos entender por colocación abierta o libre y colocación restringida.

De todos modos el objetivo perseguido por su autora está claramente conseguido, pues se trata de un diccionario muy útil para todos los estudiosos de la lengua inglesa. La separación de entradas para las palabras con más de un significado es muy didáctica, al igual que las aclaraciones que siguen entre paréntesis a éstas.[11]

[11] "*English Adverbial Collocations* is aimed principally at translators, but also at learners who have an advanced knowledge of English. It may be of use particularly to authors of research papers who, although English is not their native tongue, write straight away in English. Even people whose native language is English (schoolchildren included) may find it a handy tool when searching for a word they want." (*op. cit.*: 13).

Como Kozlowska repite varias veces a lo largo de la introducción, éste no es un diccionario de adverbios sino de sus colocaciones, por tanto el acceso a ellos es a través de las bases, principalmente los verbos y adjetivos. Por esta razón no es éste un trabajo del cual podamos extraer una lista de adverbios intensificadores. Dado que éstos se mezclan entre toda la información que se ofrece, no es una obra fácil de consultar si lo que se pretende es encontrar colocaciones con ese tipo concreto de adverbios.

En *The BBI Dictionary of English Words Combinations* (1997[2]) de Benson, Benson e Ilson, cuya primera edición es de 1986, también encontramos los adverbios formando colocación con adjetivos y verbos (éstas son sólo dos clases de colocaciones léxicas de las siete que se tratan en este diccionario).[12] Al igual que en el *EAC*, el acceso a los adverbios, es decir, a los términos adyacentes es a través de sus bases, pues el *BBI* no dedica entradas a aquéllos. Sin embargo, los ejemplos ponen de manifiesto que hay muchos adverbios intensificadores términos adyacentes de verbos y adjetivos. En esa medida este diccionario ayuda a la codificación de este tipo de colocaciones, puesto que todos los adverbios con el mismo significado aparecen juntos separados por una coma. Veamos algunos ejemplos:[13]

influence *v*. 1. to ~ deeply, profoundly, strongly [...]

Estos adverbios son intensificadores y forman colocación con la base.

Sin embargo, a veces constatamos que los adverbios que se citan junto a una base son más heterogéneos:

love *v*. 1. to ~ blindly; dearly; deeply; madly; passionately; really, very much [...]

En este caso descartamos como términos adyacentes tres adverbios: *blindly*, pues es un adverbio de modo, *really* un enfatizador y *very much*, que, aunque intensifica, se puede usar con cualquier verbo. Los demás adverbios son intensificadores y son términos adyacentes de este verbo.

En ocasiones algunas entradas verbales contienen exclusivamente adverbios de modo:

attack *v*. to ~ brutally, savagely, viciously, physically

Veamos ahora algunas entradas de adjetivos:

aware *adj*. 1. acutely, keenly, painfully, very (much), well ~

Todos estos adverbios son intensificadores y forman colocación con el adjetivo, excepto *very much.*

acquainted *adj*. 1. casually; closely, intimately, thoroughly ~

En esta entrada el punto y coma separa a adverbios antónimos. Sólo los del segundo grupo son intensificadores y son términos adyacentes del adjetivo.

accurate *adj*. 1. deadly; fairly, pretty, reasonably; historically; strictly ~ [...]

[12] Consúltense las páginas xxx-xxxiii de la introducción del diccionario.
[13] No reproducimos la entrada completa, sólo los adverbios que aparecen en ella.

En este caso, de los seis adverbios que encontramos, sólo podemos considerar *deadly* y tal vez *strictly* como términos adyacentes de este adjetivo, puesto que el resto son adverbios que pueden modificar un gran número de adjetivos y alguno no es intensificador (*historically*).

En síntesis, la información ofrecida por esta obra es muy útil, siempre y cuando sepamos identificar qué adverbios son intensificadores y descartar los adverbios de modo o los que son tan generales que pueden usarse con cualquier palabra.

El diccionario *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English* (2002) sigue la misma línea que el *BBI*. Los adverbios los encontramos en las entradas de verbos y adjetivos, pues, como indicamos en la sección 1.3.9, no tienen entradas propias. A continuación ofrecemos algunos ejemplos:[14]

stroke *verb*

• ADV. **gently**, **lightly**, **softly**, **tenderly** | **thoughtfully** *He stroked his beard thoughtfully.* | **absently** *She stroked the cat absently.* | **away** *She gently stroked away his tears.*

En esta entrada verbal todos los adverbios son adjuntos de modo.

En otros casos todos son intensificadores:

rain *verb*

• ADV. **hard, heavily** | **a little, slightly** | **incessantly, non-stop, solidly, steadily** *It´s been raining solidly for an hour now. It rained incessantly for the whole two weeks.*

Excepto *a little*, *slightly*, *incessantly* y *non-stop*, que nos parecen combinaciones abiertas, los demás adverbios forman colocación con la base.

A veces los adverbios están mezclados:

grin *verb*

• ADV. **broadly**, **widely** *He appeared in the doorway grinning broadly.* | **weakly** | **crookedly** | **cheerfully**, **happily** | **amiably** | **cheekily**, **impishly**, **mischievously** | **triumphantly** | **inanely** | **sheepishly** *He just stood there, tongue-tied and grinning sheepishly.* | **apologetically**, **ruefully**, **wryly** *She grinned apologetically when she saw him.* | **unrepentantly** | **conspiratorially** | **wickedly** | **maliciously**, **wolfishly** | **sourly** | **back**, **down**, **up** *She relaxed grinned wickedly back at him. He lay grinning impishly up at me.*

Vemos en esta entrada adverbios a caballo entre las funciones de intensificador y adjunto de modo, así *broadly* o *widely*. La mayoría son de modo, como *crookedly*, *cheerfully*, *happily*, *amiably*, *cheekily*, *impishly*, *mischievously*, *triumphantly, inanely, sheepishly*, etc. El único intensificador que encontramos con

[14] Al igual que en el caso del comentario que hemos hecho acerca del *BBI*, solamente reproducimos los adverbios que aparecen en la entrada.

este verbo es el disminuidor *weakly*, que efectivamente constituye una colocación con *grin*.

Los adverbios que aparecen en las entradas de los adjetivos son también bastante heterogéneos:

> **honest** *adj*.
>
> • ADV. **extremely**, **really**, **scrupulously**, **truly**, **very** | **absolutely**, **completely**, **perfectly**, **quite**, **totally** | **less than**, **not altogether**, **not entirely** *I don´t think you´ve been altogether honest with me.* | **basically**, **enough**, **reasonably** *She seems honest enough.* | **refreshingly** | **brutally**, **painfully**, **ruthlessly** *Let´s be brutally honest about this: you haven´t a hope of succeeding.*

En este caso concreto hay adverbios que no podemos considerar como términos adyacentes ya que pueden modificar a muchos adjetivos, por ejemplo *absolutely*, *completely*, *totally*, *extremely*, *very*, *quite* o *enough*. Otros como *brutally*, *painfully*, *ruthlessly* o *scrupulously* sí forman verdaderas colocaciones de adverbio intensificador más adjetivo. Constatamos también la presencia de algún enfatizador (*really*).

> **noisy** *adj*.
>
> • ADV. **deafeningly**, **extremely**, **particularly**, **really**, **terribly**, **very** | **a bit**, **fairly**, **a little**, **pretty**, **quite**, **rather**.

De nuevo encontramos adverbios intensificadores que no forman colocación con el adjetivo porque pueden aparecer con otros muchos: *extremely*, *very*, *a bit*, *fairly*, *a little*, *pretty*, *quite*, *rather*. *Deafeningly*, por el contrario, sí es término adyacente de este adjetivo. Otros adverbios que aparecen en esta entrada no son intensificadores: *particularly* es focalizador y *really* enfatizador.

En conjunto podemos afirmar que la tendencia de este diccionario, como hemos comprobado, es ofrecer numerosos adverbios en las entradas de verbos y adjetivos, aunque no todos constituyan colocaciones. Sólo el usuario experto sabrá discriminar aquéllos que son intensificadores y forman colocación de otros que, aun mostrando esa función, pueden usarse libremente con un gran número de verbos y adjetivos o incluso de adverbios que funcionan como enfatizador o focalizador y nunca constituyen colocación.

Por otra parte es interesante notar que este diccionario tiene una orientación didáctica muy marcada. Por ello destaca también en estas entradas citadas la variedad de ejemplos utilizados. Éstos ayudan porque contextualizan los diferentes usos de los adverbios.

Por último la obra *Dictionary of English Words in Context* (1983) de Friederich y Canavan contiene algunos adverbios intensificadores en las entradas de verbos y adjetivos, pero son muy escasos. Por ejemplo con el verbo *affect* sólo encontramos el adverbio *deeply* en una oración que aparece en la mitad de la

entrada. Este diccionario es de más difícil consulta por la manera de organizar la información (véase capítulo primero, sección 1.3.5).

3.3 Aspectos metodológicos

Una vez confeccionada la lista de adverbios intensificadores siguiendo los criterios explicados en el apartado 2.2.3.1, el método de trabajo que utilizaremos para recabar datos de dichos adverbios se desarrollará en dos etapas principales.

En primer lugar, hemos de utilizar el diccionario *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED).[15] Muchos de los adverbios de nuestra lista, además de su carácter intensificador, y en virtud de la homonimia sintáctica comentada en el apartado 2.1.3.2.1, pueden desempeñar varias funciones en la oración. Para descartar cualquier otra función que no sea la de intensificar, acudiremos a los datos proporcionados por este diccionario: de entre todas las definiciones que en él se ofrecen se escogerá exclusivamente la que se refiere a su uso como adverbio intensificador para, de este modo, conocer con claridad el significado de los adverbios con los que vamos a trabajar.

Estas definiciones serán muy importantes para el trabajo desarrollado en la segunda etapa con el *British National Corpus* (*BNC*),[16] que utilizaremos para recopilar nuestro corpus de ejemplos de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses.[17]

Este corpus será nuestra única fuente de datos. No tomamos material de otros corpus o diccionarios como *English Adverbial Collocations*, de Kozlowska, *BBI* u *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English*, ya que el *BNC* es muy extenso, ofrece ejemplos reales (no inventados por lexicógrafos), es bastante accesible e incluye una gama muy amplia de textos de diversa procedencia.

Adviértase que los diccionarios antes citados no son obras especializadas en las colocaciones de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses. Por otro lado, los trabajos analizados en la sección 3.2 de este capítulo (Greenbaum, 1970; 1974; Bäcklund, 1973; Vermeire, 1979 o Altenberg, 1991) son estudios muy parciales, como hemos tenido ocasión de explicar en las secciones 3.1 y 3.2.

Como es sabido, el *BNC* es un corpus de inglés británico actual que contiene aproximadamente cien millones de palabras de inglés escrito (noventa por ciento del total) y hablado (diez por ciento). El modo de trabajar con él será como sigue. En primer lugar anotaremos al lado de cada adverbio de nuestra lista el número de ejemplos ofrecidos en el *BNC*. A continuación se procederá a la impresión de las concordancias que muestran los usos de estos adverbios intensificadores para la búsqueda de las colocaciones léxicas en las que participan.

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[15] Se utilizará la versión electrónica de esta obra: *Oxford English Dictionary on Compact Disc*. 2nd edition. Version 1.13. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994.

[16] La versión utilizada en nuestra investigación será *BNC World Edition 2001* y el programa para manejar el corpus Sara 98. Versión 0.941.

[17] En la recogida de ejemplos no se tendrá en cuenta la categoría de registro ("register") (Eggins, 1994: cap. 3), es decir, no discriminaremos entre lenguaje técnico y cotidiano (variable de campo – "field"), formal o informal (variable de tenor – "tenor") o hablado y escrito (variable de modo – "mode"). Por lo que respecta al género ("genre") (Eggins, 1994: cap. 2), la gama de textos utilizados en la compilación del *BNC* es muy amplia. Incluye periódicos, revistas especializadas, libros académicos, ficción, cartas, ensayos, diálogos, programas de radio, etc.

Dado que las dimensiones de este corpus son muy vastas, hemos adoptado las siguientes acotaciones en el material objeto de estudio:

a) Adverbios con menos de mil ejemplos: se estudiarán al completo.

b) Adverbios con más de mil ejemplos: en este caso se trabajará con un máximo de mil elegidos al azar, es decir, no los mil primeros. (Mil ejemplos comprenden veinte folios impresos de concordancias y cada folio cincuenta líneas de concordancias).[18]

c) Adverbios no terminados en *-ly*, a veces con más de mil ejemplos y otras con menos, que pueden pertenecer también a otras partes de la oración: se examinarán sólo los usos que pueden ser relevantes, es decir los de adverbio intensificador. Para ello utilizaremos las etiquetas morfológicas del *BNC*: hemos seleccionado los usos de intensificador de las unidades léxicas marcadas con los siguientes códigos (a veces dicho uso viene etiquetado en el *BNC* con códigos distintos al del adverbio):

Códigos simples:
AVO: adverbio (ej. *dead, well*)
AJO: adjetivo (ej. *blind*)
VVG: forma *-ing* de un verbo léxico (ej. *fighting*)
NN1: nombre común en singular (ej. *chalk, farm, rock, stone*)

Códigos mixtos: (indican análisis incierto entre dos categorías):
AJO-AVO: adjetivo o adverbio (ej. *hard*)
AVO-AJO: adverbio o adjetivo (ej. *full*)
AJO-NN1: adjetivo o nombre común en singular (ej. *cold*)
AJO-VVG: adjetivo o forma *-ing* del verbo (ej. *biting*)
VVG-AJO: forma *-ing* del verbo o adjetivo (ej. *burning*)
NN1-VVG: nombre común en singular o forma *-ing* del verbo (ej. *rattling*)
VVG-NN1: forma *-ing* del verbo o nombre común en singular (ej. *fighting*)

Cuando la suma total de tales usos en una unidad léxica sea superior a mil ejemplos, sólo se estudiarán mil.

A modo de síntesis, tras las consideraciones anteriormente expuestas cabe señalar que de los 206 intensificadores de nuestra lista se estudiarán al completo un 80 % (164 adverbios) y un 20 % (42 adverbios) se analizarán de forma representativa.

Una vez impresas todas las páginas con las concordancias, se tiene que proceder a la revisión manual de los ejemplos, uno a uno. Marcaremos así en el papel todas las colocaciones léxicas que estos adverbios forman con verbos, adjetivos, participios, frases preposicionales u otros adverbios. En la identificación y selección de las colocaciones hemos aplicado la definición y criterios que las caracterizan, según se presentan en el capítulo primero de nuestro estudio. Lógicamente hay que tener mucho cuidado para no escoger combinaciones que no sean relevantes, en las que, por ejemplo, el adverbio no funcione como un intensificador sino como adjunto de modo. En tal caso, aunque la combinación

[18] En el Apéndice I se ofrece como ejemplo un folio de concordancias de un adverbio intensificador.

forme una colocación léxica, no corresponde a nuestro ámbito de estudio. También se excluyen las combinaciones libres.[19]

Con los datos obtenidos del examen de las concordancias estudiaremos los adverbios uno a uno prestando atención a los siguientes detalles:

a) Verbos, adjetivos, participios, adverbios y frases preposicionales (esto es, bases) con los que aparece el intensificador (o término adyacente).

b) Ejemplificación de cada una de estas bases con el término adyacente correspondiente (el adverbio).

c) Agrupación de estas bases según afinidades semánticas. Es decir, intentaremos unirlas atendiendo para ello a su significado, de modo que podamos ver las posibles tendencias colocacionales que muestra un adverbio dado. Se trata de comprobar si el significado desempeña un papel relevante en estas colocaciones.

Todo ello se reflejará en la elaboración de una entrada lexicográfica para cada adverbio (sección 3.4.2). La composición de dichas entradas se detalla en la sección 3.4.1.2. A continuación, en la sección 3.4.3, ofreceremos dos apéndices: el primero es un índice semasiológico, o relación alfabética, de todas las bases que aparecen en las entradas, seguidas de los adverbios con los que se combinan; el segundo es un índice onomasiológico, o clasificación semántica, de las bases y sus adverbios. Por último, en la sección 3.5 se analizan a nivel global todos los datos obtenidos en los apartados anteriores acerca de las colocaciones léxicas de nuestros adverbios.

3.4 Propuesta de diccionario de colocaciones léxicas de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses

3.4.1 Parte introductoria

3.4.1.1 Lista de adverbios

A continuación reproducimos la lista de adverbios intensificadores que serán objeto de estudio individual (206 en total). Junto a cada uno se indica el número de ejemplos que tiene en el *British National Corpus*. En el caso de adverbios que pueden pertenecer también a otras partes de la oración (por ejemplo, *dead, hard, flat*) el número de ejemplos incluido junto a estas unidades corresponderá exclusivamente al del uso intensificador de estas palabras, que frecuentemente se corresponde en el *BNC* con etiquetas como AVO, AJO-AVO, AVO-AJO, etc. (ver sección 3.3). Así, por ejemplo, de entre todas las funciones que

[19] No hemos hecho uso de la función "collocation command" del menú de búsquedas del programa Sara (que acompaña al *BNC*) pues, aunque ofrece datos estadísticos de la frecuencia de los ítems léxicos que acompañan a una palabra e incluso proporciona una lista de dichos términos, observamos que éstos en muchos casos no forman colocaciones. Así, por ejemplo, con el adverbio *dimly* la búsqueda ofrece (junto a verdaderas colocaciones como *dimly lit, dimly aware, dimly remember*) combinaciones del tipo *was dimly, moon dimly, could dimly, even dimly, can dimly,* etc. Se trata de secuencias que aparecen repetidas muy frecuentemente en el *BNC*. Resulta obvio que el concepto de colocación que subyace a esta función de búsqueda, como ya ocurría en el diccionario electrónico *Collins Cobuild English Collocations on CD-ROM*, es una mera yuxtaposición de palabras y no tiene en cuenta las propiedades definidas en la sección 1.2.2.

la palabra *clean* puede desempeñar, a nosotros sólo nos interesan las que corresponden a su uso como adverbio. Por ello buscamos todos los ejemplos en los que *clean* aparezca marcado con las siguientes etiquetas: AVO (8 ejemplos), AJO-AVO (30 ejemplos), AVO-AJO (6 ejemplos). En total estudiamos sólo 44 ejemplos de los 6281 que ofrece el *BNC* en total (en la mayoría de los cuales *clean* es adjetivo o verbo) y esa primera cifra es la que aparece en nuestra lista.

ABSOLUTELY	(5672)
ABUNDANTLY	(180)
ABYSMALY	(20)
ACUTELY	(406)
AGONIZINGLY	(26)
AMPLY	(199)
ASTRONOMICALLY	(18)
ATROCIOUSLY	(7)
AWESOMELY	(16)
AWFUL	(3125)
AWFULLY	(378)
BADLY	(4187)
BITING	(593)
BITINGLY	(23)
BITTER	(2428)
BITTERLY	(1046)
BLANDLY	(98)
BLANKLY	(227)
BLASTINGLY	(1)
BLIND	(2277)
BLISTERING	(140)
BLISTERINGLY	(10)
BOLT	(627)
BOUNDLESSLY	(3)
BOUNTIFULLY	(2)
BRAND	(1196)
BRIGHTLY	(725)
BRUTALLY	(269)
BURNING	(1092)
CHALK	(872)
CLEAN	(44)
CLOSELY	(5437)
COMPLETELY	(8339)
COPIOUSLY	(51)
CORDIALLY	(59)
CRACKING	(538)
CRASSLY	(11)
CRUSHINGLY	(16)
CRYSTAL	(1239)
DAZZLING	(503)
DAZZLINGLY	(25)
DEAD	(918)
DEADLY	(798)
DEAFENINGLY	(20)
DEARLY	(343)
DEATHLY	(93)
DEEPLY	(3582)
DELIRIOUSLY	(16)
DENSELY	(249)
DESPERATELY	(1846)
DEVILISHLY	(18)
DEVOUTLY	(31)
DIMLY	(266)
DISGUSTINGLY	(33)
DRAMATICALLY	(1515)
DRASTICALLY	(414)
DREADFUL	(1364)
DREADFULLY	(171)
EAGERLY	(678)
EARNESTLY	(248)
ENORMOUSLY	(813)
ENTIRELY	(6741)
EXCEEDINGLY	(400)
EXCRUCIATINGLY	(42)
EXORBITANTLY	(10)
EXQUISITELY	(147)
EXTENSIVELY	(887)
FABULOUSLY	(31)
FAINTLY	(708)
FARM	(6603)
FAST	(4207)
FEARFULLY	(131)
FEEBLY	(125)
FERVENTLY	(176)
FIERCELY	(823)
FIGHTING	(3937)
FILTHILY	(4)
FILTHY	(647)
FIRMLY	(3819)
FLAMING	(265)
FLAT	(180)
FLATLY	(363)
FORCEFULLY	(237)

FRIGHTFULLY (72)
FULL (185)
FULLY (8795)
FURIOUSLY (579)

GLARINGLY (39)
GLORIOUSLY (116)
GRAVELY (302)
GREATLY (3297)
GRIEVOUSLY (47)
GRIMLY (540)
GROSSLY (387)

HANDSOMELY (167)
HARD (9248)
HAZILY (32)
HEARTILY (182)
HEAVILY (3935)
HEFTILY (1)
HELLISH (82)
HIDEOUSLY (80)
HIGHLY (9006)
HOPELESSLY (413)
HORRIBLY (325)
HUGELY (351)

IMMENSELY (644)
INCURABLY (36)
INFAMOUSLY (10)
INFERNALLY (4)
INFINITELY (565)
INFINITESIMALLY (11)
INORDINATELY (72)
INTENSELY (546)

KEENLY (311)

LARGELY (7271)
LAVISHLY (161)
LIGHTLY (1883)
LIGHTNING (797)

MADLY (182)
MASSIVELY (332)
MILDLY (599)
MONUMENTALLY (18)
MORTAL (333)
MORTALLY (65)

NARROWLY (709)

OUTRAGEOUSLY (81)
OUTRIGHT (351)
OUTSTANDINGLY (91)
OVERPOWERINGLY (10)
OVERWHELMINGLY (521)

PAINFULLY (668)
PERISHINGLY (3)
PHENOMENALLY (46)
PIERCINGLY (26)
PIPING (329)
PITCH (2399)
PLAIN (611)
PLAINLY (709)
PLENTIFULLY (16)
PRECIOUS (150)
PRECIOUSLY (9)
PRODIGALLY (2)
PRODIGIOUSLY (17)
PROFOUNDLY (601)
PROFUSELY (96)

RADICALLY (769)
RATTLING (296)
RAVING (173)
RESOUNDINGLY (23)
RICHLY (421)
RIOTOUSLY (14)
ROARING (483)
ROBUSTLY (45)
ROCK (5608)

SADLY (1877)
SAVAGELY (255)
SCANTILY (32)
SCORCHING (122)
SCRUPULOUSLY (127)
SERIOUSLY (5560)
SEVERELY (1734)
SHARPLY (2344)
SICKENINGLY (37)
SIGNALLY (36)
SOLIDLY (221)
SORELY (165)
SOUNDLY (176)
SPARSELY (137)
SPOTLESSLY (41)
STARK (646)
STARKLY (139)
STARTLINGLY (111)
STARVING (638)
STERNLY (198)
STONE (7083)
STOUTLY (83)
STRENUOUSLY (121)

STRONGLY	(4528)	VIGOROUSLY	(720)
SUBSTANTIALLY	(1708)	VILELY	(10)
SWEETLY	(311)	VIOLENTLY	(736)
		VITALLY	(260)
TERRIBLY	(1166)		
TERRIFICALLY	(42)	WEAKLY	(405)
THOROUGHLY	(2046)	WELL	(105960)
TOTALLY	(5693)	WHACKING	(42)
TRAGICALLY	(223)	WHOLEHEARTEDLY	(179)
TREMENDOUSLY	(298)	WHOLLY	(2215)
		WHOPPING	(40)
UTTERLY	(1251)	WIDE	(1729)
		WIDELY	(5557)
VAGUELY	(935)	WILDLY	(763)
VASTLY	(486)	WOEFULLY	(85)
VEHEMENTLY	(220)	WRETCHEDLY	(54)

3.4.1.2. Estructura de las entradas

Las entradas de los adverbios intensificadores ingleses objeto de descripción tienen la siguiente estructura.

El adverbio aparece en letra mayúscula y en negrita seguido de su definición lexicográfica correspondiente entre comillas tomada del *Oxford English Dictionary*. A este respecto es necesario indicar que en algunas ocasiones la definición ofrecida por el *OED* no es del todo precisa, ya que encontramos algunas que emplean la coletilla "in a [...] manner" en adverbios cuyo uso, según se puede constatar en los ejemplos, es claramente de intensificador. Así ocurre, por ejemplo, en los siguientes casos:

ASTRONOMICALLY: "In an astronomic or astronomical manner; according to astronomy or astronomic principles".

rise ~: **CTC 292** Wendler says one result will be that `software prices will **rise astronomically** to compensate for declining hardware revenues.

~ *high*: **ARS 384** So long as land prices and interest rates remain **astronomically high**, few will be in a position to buy a holding, however small, with any prospect of their capital paying them a living through genuine farming (as opposed to exploitation or `mining').

AGONIZINGLY: "In an agonizing manner; with painful or desperate struggles".

~ *miss*: **G0X 861** Did she **agonizingly miss** the faithless Finn who had deserted her for a cross-eyed creature?

~ *difficult*: **CJ2 450** With each group possessing its own goals, vision of the war's purpose and views as to how it should be fought, `Republican' unity during the early months of the war was **agonizingly difficult** to achieve.

MASSIVELY: "In a massive manner or form".

alter ~: **HHX 20050** Opinions about timetabling motions have **altered massively** since I took over the chairmanship of the Select Committee on Procedure nearly nine years ago.

~ powerful: **A6W 1120** It may be a cliché, but the compactness, the lack of weight, abundance and responsiveness of power, **massively powerful** brakes and rigidity of suspension all add up to a car that feels very much like a big kart.

De cualquier forma es preciso señalar que en algunos casos existe una línea muy difusa entre adverbio intensificador y adjunto de modo (véase sección 2.1.2). Así lo señalan por ejemplo Greenbaum (1970: 64) y Vermeire (1979). En ciertas oraciones la mezcla de ambos matices da lugar a verdaderos híbridos. Véanse los siguientes ejemplos:

BRUTALLY: "In a brutal manner".

~ ignore: **K28 178** Anything goes in pantoland; a curious place where grown men dress up as dames, Australian soap stars flock to these shores and the old adage about never working with children or animals is **brutally ignored**.

DEAFENINGLY: "In a deafening manner".

echo ~: **CN1 999** The reports **echoed deafeningly** within his helmet.

CRUSHINGLY: "In a crushing manner; so as to crush".

defeat ~: **A66 953** Labour's youthful, far-left candidate, a Marxist homosexual from Australia, was **crushingly defeated** by the Liberals.

Vemos, sin embargo, que esa doble interpretación queda descartada cuando el adverbio en cuestión modifica a un adjetivo. En nuestra opinión, en tales casos se trata exclusivamente de un intensificador:

~ high: **HH3 11144** But it had a **brutally high** social cost.

~ noisy: **A5X 186** The hill feels peaceful in spite of tourists: it's surrounded by fragrant pine trees and **deafeningly noisy** with cicadas.

~ poor: **HSF 1464** The reward is obvious for a **crushingly poor** country of 60m people which has been virtually embargoed by most of the non-communist world.

Después de la definición encontramos las bases: verbos, adjetivos, participios, adverbios, frases preposicionales y, excepcionalmente (solamente con el intensificador *precious*), determinantes. Dichas bases aparecen en cursiva, cada una

seguida de un ejemplo del *BNC*, en letra un poco más pequeña para que se distinga mejor de la definición del adverbio y de las propias bases. Cada ejemplo está precedido de unos códigos, letras mayúsculas y números, que indican la procedencia de dichos ejemplos (las letras se refieren al texto del cual se ha tomado el ejemplo y el número a la oración en la que se encuentra). Dentro de cada ejemplo hemos marcado en negrita la colocación formada por el adverbio (término adyacente) y la base.

Los verbos se presentan en las entradas siempre en infinitivo, aunque en el ejemplo que les sigue el verbo aparezca conjugado. Dado que nuestro estudio sólo se ocupa de las colocaciones léxicas (no de las gramaticales), si un verbo es preposicional, la preposición no se incluye, a no ser que la omisión de la misma dé lugar a otra interpretación semántica del verbo (por ejemplo, con *look* añadimos *for* para distinguirlo de otros significados que este verbo puede tener solo o con otras preposiciones).

Los adjetivos van a continuación. En algunos grupos encontramos solamente adjetivos y en otros hemos incluido adjetivos y participios, esto es, formas terminadas en *-ed* o *-ing*. Hemos de hacer algunas observaciones a este respecto. Dichas formas se pueden encontrar en construcciones copulativas y falsas pasivas o también como premodificador o postmodificador de un nombre. En estos casos las formas *-ed* y *-ing* se presentan separadas del infinitivo correspondiente, es decir, las encontramos en el grupo de los adjetivos y participios.

A propósito de esta cuestión debemos aclarar que somos conscientes de que en muchos casos el adverbio intensificador que acompaña a un verbo en una entrada también podría construirse con un participio derivado de éste y a la inversa, es decir, el adverbio que modifica una forma *-ed* o *-ing* y aparece en una entrada concreta con estos participios también podría intensificar al verbo correspondiente, aunque no se indique así en la entrada porque no se ha hallado en el corpus. Ésta es una limitación del estudio debida a nuestra condición de hablantes no nativos de la lengua inglesa, pero en todo momento hemos procurado ser fieles al corpus sin añadir datos no ofrecidos por éste. De todos modos creemos que lo significativo es la colocación entre el adverbio intensificador y una raíz verbal, adquiera ésta funciones verbales o adjetivales a través de las correspondientes desinencias y según la estructura sintáctica en que se emplee. Recordemos al respecto que, según explicamos en la sección 1.2.2.6, diversos autores defienden la aproximación a las colocaciones léxicas como asociación de raíces: Halliday (1966), Mitchell (1971), Greenbaum (1974), Cowie y Howarth (1996).

En relación con los adjetivos que rigen una preposición debemos señalar que, al igual que en los verbos preposicionales, ésta se omite.

En tercer lugar están los adverbios. Éstas son las bases menos numerosas. Finalmente aparecen las frases preposicionales.

La mayor parte de las bases están agrupadas siguiendo criterios semánticos, es decir, son términos muy relacionados semánticamente entre sí en un sentido amplio, que incluyen palabras sinonímicas (por ejemplo *absolutely forbid* y *absolutely prohibit*) sinonímicas y antonímicas (así *brightly* con las bases *dark* y *colourful*) y palabras con significados afines (por ejemplo el término adyacente *enormously* con las bases *enhance, expand, grow, increase, rise, strengthen, widen*). Estas agrupaciones servirán para proponer en la sección 3.4.3.2 un índice onomasiológico de todas las bases que aparecen en nuestro corpus y reflejan, por tanto, los grupos semánticos propuestos en dicha sección.

Aunque no se ha utilizado como fuente de referencia para nuestras clasificaciones semánticas, éstas siguen una orientación muy semejante a la ordenación y clasificación onomasiológica de términos realizada por Tom McCarthur en su obra *Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English* (1981).

Las separaciones entre unos grupos y otros de bases se marcan con triple interlineado. Dentro de un mismo grupo las bases aparecen ordenadas alfabéticamente. Las bases que no pertenecen a ningún grupo, también están en orden alfabético separadas por doble interlineado.

Por último, al final de algunas entradas incluimos en una nota observaciones relativas al adverbio en cuestión y sus tendencias colocacionales.

Somos conscientes de las limitaciones e imperfecciones de estas agrupaciones léxicas; no obstante se debe señalar que éstas no son el fin último de nuestro estudio sino un medio para detectar las tendencias colocacionales de los adverbios intensificadores, verdadero objetivo de esta tesis.

3.4.2 Cuerpo del diccionario

ABSOLUTELY: "Completely, perfectly; to the fullest extent, in the highest or utmost degree; entirely, wholly, altogether, quite".

Verbos:

~ *adore*: **HSK 531** Sculpture adds that human touch to the garden. We **absolutely adored** this amusing lady woven from willow wands.

~ *hate*: **C9K 1984** And the one thing that myself and my friends all **absolutely hated** was guitar solos!

~ *loathe*: **H06 3127** Some people lust after roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, but I don't. I **absolutely loathe** steak and I can't understand why anyone in their right mind would want to eat raw steak with an egg on top.

~ *love*: **ADO 125** The corollary of this is that if you **absolutely love** certain items like cake or chips, do not ban them from your life for ever, not even for a week.

~ *worship*: **K4T 4943** Michael's favourite teams are Manchester United and Darlington. He **absolutely worshipped** them and I am sure the sound of the players voices could make a big difference.

~ *forbid*: **HTH 1069** I **absolutely forbid** anyone to leave!

~ *prohibit*: **B03 362** Its use will be confined to that of a village public open space, with parking of vehicles **absolutely prohibited**.

agree ~: **KRH 2828** Dave, what's your response? Yes, I **agree absolutely** with Reg there.

believe ~ *in*: **CKX 904** This Aristotelian idea of essence of cathoodor essence of the Renaissance is precisely what Boas and I do not accept. But Panofsky **believed in** it **absolutely**.

cease ~: **CMK 1312** If you remarry before the age of 60, you **cease absolutely** being dependent on your former husband and instead, your pension will be based on your new husband's contribution record.

~ *know*: **FBD 1134** In other words, although you cannot **absolutely know** or control the meanings that your novel communicates to its readers, you cannot not know that you are involved in an activity of communication.

~ *refuse*: **JXW 2069** Diminutive, dark-haired, she had the kind of flawless, honeyed skin that any woman would envy, and the sight of Niall's hand, proprietorially against her back, filled Lindsey with an emotion she **absolutely refused** to acknowledge as jealousy.

NOTA: Este adverbio aparece combinado también con adjetivos, pero está demasiado abierto con ellos y no podemos considerar que dichas combinaciones formen colocaciones léxicas.

ABUNDANTLY: "In large measure, plentifully, copiously, amply, sufficiently for all purposes".

Verbos:

bear ~: **G0S 109** How I have longed to have you in my arms to show you its marvellous bounty, its plentiful springs and well-watered pastures, its salt ponds and forest arbours where gay birds fly and the trees **bear abundantly**!

grow ~: **ABB 977** Capers are the unopened flower buds of the plant Capparis spinosa which has a low, trailing habit and **grows abundantly** in the wild, although it is cultivated extensively in Mediterranean countries, especially Spain and France, where the export of capers is a lucrative business.

do ~: **GX1 668** God is able to **do abundantly** above all that we can ask for or think of asking; add a building block.

express ~: **K5N 143** The infectivity of these particles was expected since they incorporate both the antibody-envelope fusion protein and unmodified envelope protein which is also **expressed abundantly** in the retroviral packaging cell line.

~ *fulfil*: **CFF 134** This hope was **abundantly fulfilled**.

~ *keep*: **JY2 2357** A promise that was **abundantly kept**.

~ *pardon*: **KN9 94** And to our God for he will **abundantly pardon**.

~ *satisfy*: **AML 1292** They ate a large basketful of it, which did **abundantly satisfy** their appetites until their return home'.

~ *secure*: **B2W 247** The genius of the nation, remarkable for its activity and its jealousy; the general excellence of our education the universal influence of science; our experience in agriculture; and the number of horses and cattle, all these were earnests that would **abundantly secure** the success of the measure, if we should ever decide to adopt it.

Adjetivos:

~ *apparent*: **ECT 1522** He has fame and it is **abundantly apparent** he has wealth.
~ *clear*: **K9V 333** That there exists considerable ignorance, especially within governments, is **abundantly clear**, if only illustrated by the fear of the UK Government of Multimodal Planning.
~ *obvious*: **HVK 153** Turning to erm the reasons erm for the Council's erm objection with particular reference to er paragraph erm thirty three of P P G three, erm I think it's first of all, and it should be **abundantly obvious** to all present now that since the County Council emba and the Greater York authorities, embarked upon this strategy government guidance has changed, we believe erm government guidance now casts serious doubts erm on the erm new settlement strategy for Greater York.
~ *plain*: **GVR 264** Conditional threats are covered by the section, unless the condition expressed is such as to make it **abundantly plain** that the person uttering it had no intention of carrying out his threat.
~ *visible*: **EV8 153** It is because these qualities are so **abundantly visible** in photography today that the medium has some claim on our attention: photography still has much to tell us about the way the world looks and the experience of living in it.

~ *available*: **G1F 1118** Arguments and evidence for and against particular propositions are now **abundantly available**, both from the growing body of research and analytic study in primary education and from the cumulative experience of teachers.

~ *true*: **KN8 106** And no matter how true that is in the natural sense, it is a, it is **abundantly true** as far as God is concerned.

ABYSMALLY: "With unfathomable depths; unfathomably".

Verbos:

fail ~: **CAT 551** I can only hope that his kind of electioneering cynicism will **fail abysmally** and by the time National Music Day comes round next year, Tim Renton will have left office too.

Adjetivos:

~ *insufficient*: **HWU 1396** Canadian Haemophilia Society (CHS) president David Page dismisses it as `**abysmally insufficient'** and calls Cote's plan to introduce a means test an affront.

~ *lazy*: **H8Y 640** When Mrs Whatsit asks him tonight why her little Johnny isn't making more progress with his English, Iain McWhirter will reply that progress is not to be expected from a boy who is **abysmally lazy** and congenitally stupid.

~ *low*: **JXS 2705** What an **abysmally low** opinion he had of her -- and, unexpectedly, that reminder hurt.

~ *poor*: **BN9 1264** What a lasting pity it is that Sir Julien himself, so passionately devoted to the game, was such an **abysmally poor** performer.

~ *small*: **HA5 2351** You know I have to admit my knowledge of your country is **abysmally small** -- but the more I see of it, the more I find myself falling in love with it.

~ *stupid*: **HXG 1239** She apologized if this sounded **abysmally stupid**.

Adverbios:

~ *badly*: **ASD 427** Do you start on A Question of Upbringing and throw it away after twelve pages (my God this book's **abysmally badly** written and boring)?

ACUTELY: "Of senses and feelings: keenly, delicately, sharply, poignantly".

Verbos:

~ *dislike*: **JY3 1207** This was her very first tropical rain shower, and she decided that, in spite of **acutely disliking** her companion, this was an experience definitely not to be missed.

~ *interest*: **K5C 1140** This argument, that the Scottish party should elect its own leader, raise its own funds, hire and fire its own staff and sit in a Westminster coalition with the English and Welsh Labour Party, is something which **acutely interests** a few hundred activists, but not many MPs, and one guesses, precious few voters.

long ~ : **H9G 340** All the time he slept she lay there **longing acutely** for him to go, and when he did she felt the most immense relief and vowed that now she had escaped his presence she would never never put herself in that position again.

miss ~: **FSP 1746** He **missed** even the sight of them **acutely**.

wish ~: **B0W 956** The strain upon him of having to cope with her difficult personality was making him **wish** even more **acutely** for institutional care.

experience ~: **CBH 473** Throughout the discussions people had often said how they felt always 'on their own' at work. The absence of relationships was **experienced acutely**. Something of the despair and helplessness that men felt about work was projected into women.

feel ~: **FA6 580** It is clear that Marxist literary critics **feel acutely** their impotence as individuals to change the world.

perceive ~: **CL1 33** Hope **perceived** this as **acutely** as anyone else; he had experienced being called a black bastard, being physically abused, being spat at, being excluded.

remind ~: **CR6 1082** He swallowed deeply as Michael Ryan took his hand and shook it, the animal strength of the handshake **reminding** him **acutely** of exactly what he had done.

~ *afflict*: **AN0 1303** In America all presidents are **acutely afflicted** by the Henry II syndrome because so much American foreign policy is controlled by their intelligence organisations.

suffer ~: **EBB 94** The suburb, Colonia San José Buena Vista, **suffers acutely** from a lack of proper housing, clean water and basic education.

arise ~: **HH7 121** The problem can **arise acutely** in a situation where Y takes goods from X on `sale or return' terms.

distrust ~: **G3R 387** He might also have said, as he had on countless occasions, that although he had constantly looked to the British for advice, he **distrusted** them **acutely**.

~ *embarrass*: **A1J 567** Mr Scargill's election to Parliament would **acutely embarrass** Mr Kinnock, but would pave the way for the NUM's merger with the Transport and General Workers' Union.

~ *face*: **CAJ 1071** Gonzáles **faces** the most **acutely** the pressure that all democratic socialist parties face in the new Europe.

fear ~: **CCC 760** In February 1974, they **feared acutely** that a Labour victory would reverse their achievement.

~ *see*: **ARX 336** It had taken on the private circulating libraries and won, but in winning the battle it lost a war, perhaps even the war that Gladstone so **acutely saw** they were fighting.

~ *worsen*: **EE9 678** In the absence of other acceptable proposals or of the will on the part of the government to override opposition to such proposals as existed, shortage of revenue remained an obstacle to central government action and was **acutely worsened** by the high cost of the Boer War which opened in 1899.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *depressed*: **A6V 532** She was **acutely depressed** and had a pain in the back of her neck.

~ *disappointed:* **A7N 1039** Above: Katharine Hamnett, top fashion designers, is **acutely disappointed** at the government's lack of investment in the industry.

~ *discontented*: **EG0 325** Their own staff had become **acutely discontented** -- they were understaffed and overworked, and after the hype was all over Oxford DHSS was closed down by a strike lasting two months against understaffing.

~ *disturbing*: **JXX 1532** The light, mocking note in his voice was **acutely disturbing**, as was the gleam in those deeply hooded granite-grey eyes as they studied her so intently.

~ *exasperating*: **G3S 1132** Every trip to the door was an expedition and it was **acutely exasperating** to arrive there and see only a little figure in the distance dancing about and grimacing at me.

~ *exciting*: **B0P 1122** It is amazing what an **acutely exciting** feeling is engendered when you know, or anticipate, that the carp are only a few short yards from where you sit.

~ *resentful*: **FB1 1298** At the same time, even the most highly-educated `modern' entrepreneurs were **acutely resentful** of what they regarded as the disdain for business prevalent among the professional intelligentsia and `enlightened public opinion'.

~ *uncomfortable*: **HP0 472** Something about this suggestion made him **acutely uncomfortable**.

~ *uneasy*: **CFE 1294** They may have a strong urge to provide care which they cannot translate into reality, and they may be **acutely uneasy** as a result.

~ *aware*: **KRU 745** However unlikely some kind of trade-off might be, both leaders are **acutely aware** of the possibilities of this summit.

~ *conscious*: **ACW 292** He climbed on to the high stool, **acutely conscious** of the heat of the stove and the growling dogs behind him.

~ *self-aware*: **GUE 2114** She felt an absolute wreck, yet at the same time she felt **acutely self-aware**.

~ *self-conscious*: **GUE 1039** Whatever she wore, she'd feel **acutely self-conscious**.

~ *sensitive*: **ADX 1487** We are **acutely sensitive** to sedimentary layering, perhaps because of our origins in prehistory?

~ *sensitized*: **EB1 524** Anxious people become **acutely sensitized** to their bodies, noticing minor bodily changes upon which they focus.

~ *ill*: **HWU 1863** SIR -- A 43-year-old healthy Finnish man visited St Petersburg in Russia for 3 days during Easter, 1993. 12 h after he returned he became **acutely ill** with a sore throat.

~ *infected*: **HU3 6839** Transient hypochlorrhydria because of H pylori in **acutely infected** subjects has been noted in studies that included healthy volunteers.

~ *infectious*: **ANX 620** BRAZIL's hospitals are bracing themselves for an epidemic of dengue, an **acutely infectious** disease caused by a virus.

~ *painful*: **BN5 1026** Be sure to wear the correct footwear to prevent injuries to your feet, legs and back, not only because they can be **acutely painful** but because such injuries can take months to mend.

~ *vulnerable*: **J2T 530** The organisation has concluded that emissions from eight key power stations urgently need restriction to save areas that are **acutely vulnerable** to acid rain.

~ *alive*: **EWA 925** The general feeling is that the narrator, although **acutely alive** to his environment, is detached and powerless in the face of its immensity.

~ *boring*: **BMM 1565** It was **acutely boring**, like living in a morgue.

~ *critical*: **CBM 342** Mr Gorbachev said the Union faced `an **acutely critical** situation', and neither Russia nor the other republics could cope on their own.

~ *difficult*: **CN9 45** In theoretical terms there are **acutely difficult** (and often insoluble) index number problems.

~ *menaced*: **ACS 907** So **acutely** did some people feel **menaced** by the `godless conspiracy' that in Brooklyn, when a sewer explosion blew out the manholes, they panicked and shouted `The Russians!'.

~ *observant*: **FEP 1144** The Keraing was a humorous, somewhat foppish extrovert, in complete contrast to Ibu, who stayed mainly in the background, signed the papers that mattered, and was **acutely observant** of everything that went on around her.

~ *stressed*: **AS6 876** That riots and local socialism were both found in the most **acutely stressed** parts of the country is no accident.

~ *suspicious*: **EA6 1101** Police surveillance made communication between different groups difficult, while separate circles and indeed individuals were **acutely suspicious** of submitting themselves to any centralized underground authority even in the interests of `the cause'.

~ *unpleasant*: **BLX 782** Personal experience, if it happened, would have left them with a deeply embedded memory of an **acutely unpleasant** incident.

~ *violent*: **FT4 1250** A previously well 15 year old, who had been living with friends, became **acutely violent** and confused shortly after his return home.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in love*: **CA6 477** The setting is nearly as horrible as the inn-parlour in Great Expectations -- and each is perhaps more **acutely in love** than any character in English fiction since Pip.

AGONIZINGLY: "In an agonizing manner; with painful or desperate struggles".

Verbos:

~ *miss*: **G0X 861** Did she **agonizingly miss** the faithless Finn who had deserted her for a cross-eyed creature?

try ~: **CH6 3314** `I **tried agonizingly** to work out the details privately but I was left with no alternative.'

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *painful*: **FSP 1625** Albert asked him once if he didn't find it **agonizingly painful** on the calves, especially in the case of an attempt to stop, but the child obviously didn't know what his father was talking about.

~ *swollen*: **CA0 2510** Occasionally she groaned and made half-hearted kicks at her **agonizingly swollen** belly.

~ *aware*: **BP1 392** She was becoming **agonizingly aware** of her body, and she was dismayed by a treacherous longing which made her ache so strangely.

~ *close*: **K45 90** The Lions were **agonizingly close**, but history shows that New Zealand are almost unbeatable by British teams on their own turf.

~ *difficult*: **CJ2 450** With each group possessing its own goals, vision of the war's purpose and views as to how it should be fought, `Republican' unity during the early months of the war was **agonizingly difficult** to achieve.

~ *erotic*: **J1A 1398** When Byrd's songs have finally been recognized for what they are, there will at last be a recording of `O dear life, when may be it be, sung to its complete text all eight stanzas of Sir Philip Sidney's **agonizingly erotic** poem by five brave and talented singers who know exactly what they are doing.

~ *familiar*: **HR8 29** He was in the state -- now, after two months of the autumn term, **agonizingly familiar** to him -- of being about to teach.

~ *slow*: **EAY 364** European observers were also inclined to become impatient with the **agonizingly slow** pace at which congress appeared to move towards the impeachment of Richard Nixon.

Adverbios:

~ *slowly*: **ECU 780** With the man holding her from behind, we moved slowly, **agonizingly slowly**, along the narrow hallway.

AMPLY: "Widely, broadly, extensively".

Verbos:

~ *attest*: **F9L 858** Episcopal registers **amply attest** the development of this system.

~ *bear out*: **BLY 192** My own recollection of school visits **amply bear out** these differences.

~ *confirm*: **CS0 916** Evans-Pritchard's conclusions, which his data **amply confirm**, is, as might be anticipated, that the Zande are inconsistent in evaluating intention or volition in acts of witchcraft.

~ *demonstrate*: **FB1 1569** That their ideas were absurd, that they had but the dimmest understanding of what the masses wanted, was **amply demonstrated** by the reception they received from the peasantry.

~ *document*: **FR4 82** The government reports of the 1950s **amply documented** the wastage of ability among working-class children.

~ *illustrate*: **HHX 8957** The failure to support our industry is **amply illustrated** by the Bilsthorpe and Grimethorpe projects.

~ *justify*: **J0U 313** Keynes's later scepticism on the precise nature of this connection seems to have been **amply justified.**

~ *prove*: **A7N 1447** So there's no excuse for letting your appearance go to pot -- as these star mums **amply prove**.

~ *reflect*: **BLY 1332** This purpose is **amply reflected** in the design, setting and weighting of the examinations.

~ *reveal*: **A0B 30** This attitude was **amply revealed** in the results of the competition (`Inside the Pub') launched jointly by The Architectural Review and The Brewers' Society in 1949.

~ *verify*: **GT9 773** This work led to a breakdown in his health, but the solution he outlined was **amply verified** and extended by officers of the Geological Survey.

~ *vindicate*: **HP2 1236** The belief of the NUT that intelligence tests would be used to grade pupils on one scale rather than place them on a set of scales was **amply vindicated**.

~ *fill*: **AEA 1514** Elisabeth was seated by Mitzi Baum on a sofa designed for three but **amply filled** by her thin form and Mitzi's generous one.

~ *provide*: **HRC 1452** But the south, witnessing the brilliant array of fighting men that the north could so **amply provide**, and their foreign tongue and alien ways, might well think their better safety lay with the enemy.

~ *supply*: **ACY 344** These are simple needs that can be simply met -- plants will grow perfectly well in pure sand -- provided they are kept **amply supplied** with water and a complete nutrient solution.

open ~ *out*: **FA2 945** For much of the distance between Pierrefitte and Luz you pass through the splendid defile of the Gorge de Luz, which then **opens amply out** into the brilliant, grassy basin of Luz, full of ash and poplar trees.

spread ~ : **FA2 143** Biarritz **spreads amply** out from its heart, at the Place Clemenceau, but its attractions lie by the sea, above all around the small,

domesticated promontory that juts out into the froth and swirl of the Bay of Biscay between the Grande Plage in the centre of the town and the rather humbler Plage de la Cote tea Basques to the south.

~ *endorse*: **ECM 78** These taped interviews, most on the record, others unattributable, **amply endorsed** the original premise.

~ *support*: **APS 871** An analysis of Ricardou's theoretical rhetoric, accompanied by readings of the later fiction of Robbe-Grillet and Simon, would **amply support** the proposition that a `change of dominant' in favour of a postmodern aesthetic had occurred.

~ *repay*: **BNG 1434** Time spent in acquiring the preliminary concepts will **amply repay** itself later in terms of understanding, enjoyment and proficiency in mathematics.

~ *reward*: **H89 2049** Battuta put up with all this for he had reason to believe that the Sultan would **amply reward** him for his efforts.

~ *punish*: **HGV 6142** We went the wrong way to work with you, and were **amply punished** for our mistake.'

~ *revenge*: **APW 675** Usually they were successful, occasionally they were driven off; but the bees could be told that the Maclean dead were **amply revenged**.

~ *bribe*: **G17 1677** The chimes of bells which stood in every district of the city were being rung as they sat down -- both because the ringers had been **amply bribed** and because they thought it politic to honour Artai and his chief supporter .

~ *compensate*: **ABG 705** But Mr Pialat's feeling for la vie quotidienne and languid afternoons on river banks, contrasted with the bustle and frenzy of the Paris scenes, **amply compensate** for a lack of historical detail.

~ *cover*: **B0N 1545** Many CAB workers feel that these objectives **amply cover** all clients including ethnic minorities and lesbians and gays.

~ *describe*: **B11 1006** The problem which arose over finding the right dress for Miss Humby's appearance has been **amply described** in Ada McGeer's book of personal memoirs.

~ *deserve*: **H9X 156** For some reason the `Poet-Public-Faith' article did not get used; but meanwhile Collingwood, whose acquaintance I had made, had received the advancement he **amply deserved**, and I wanted to write in The Criterion about his first lecture as Professor.

~ *exploit*: **CBC 14060** Chaplin showed a remarkable self-confidence in his own talents from an early age and this was **amply exploited** by his elder brother Sidney, played by Paul Rhys.

~ *fulfil*: **BPC** **1949** Whatever the case, rest assured that the 1992 Tattoo will **amply fulfil** your expectations of it.

give back ~: **FNT** **3107** He remembered the proud, fearless Sylvie of the war years, the seductive Sylvie on her many stages, feeding off her music and the eyes directed at her, and **giving back amply** in return.

~ *highlight*: **C95** **2091** Regrettably this has been **amply highlighted** recently in many parts of the world where coastal deforestation has led to turbid conditions on adjacent reefs.

~ *record*: **CN6** **686** The impact of poverty and disadvantage on children and families has been **amply recorded** in reports such as Born to Fail ?

succeed ~: **A66** **1409** He **succeeded amply** in Labour's main objective of defeating the Alliance as the main alternative to the Conservatives.

~ *suit*: **C9J** **1431** It looks and performs like a pro unit, and even allowing for its reliance on unbalanced connections (avoid long cables!) it's an all-rounder which **amply suits** any home or semi-pro studio.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *big*: **H9P** **727** She had not needed to use any of the spare mahogany leaves for the table, and the smallest of the white damask cloths had proved **amply big** enough.

~ *large*: **J2H** **45** The presence of the continuous parameter v and the space derivative a/az clearly endows the Maxwell-Bloch system with a phase space **amply large** enough for chaotic behaviour: our first priority is to constrain the phase space by examining various idealised limits.

~ *equipped*: **K57** **918** One congratulates the gallery in opening its stable doors to youth, but at 33, Fojcik has already proved himself **amply equipped** to enter senior playing fields and this outing augurs well for the future; it also challenges Glasgow's unique claims to youthful success, commitment and vigorous imagination.

~ *qualified*: **H9L** **799** When Estwick passed on the fact that Jones had mentioned you as a possible candidate for this job and your previous experience confirmed that you were **amply qualified** to do it, I thought -- what the hell!

~ *clear*: **B2P** **165** The testatrix has made it **amply clear** that she wishes the land to pass from her sons to their descendants.

~ *corroborated*: **GW1** **922** Had they conceded the truth of Mrs. Morgan's **amply corroborated** testimony instead of challenging it and simply argued belief in consent on the basis of her husband's assertions as to her sexual proclivities, they might have been believed.

~ *armed*: **CJD 1019** They set sail from the Guadalquivir River under the proud corporate title of the Armada de Molucca, **amply armed** but hopelessly provisioned, with crews composed of men of nine different nationalities and of innumerable and in many cases mutually antagonistic temperaments.

~ *available*: **B7H 1955** If evidence of this deep desire to believe in the supernatural were needed, it is **amply available** in Randi's books.

~ *diffused*: **HPV 667** As Paul Preston's authoritative biography of Franco demonstrates, there is no real evidence to support the notion, **amply diffused** by Francoist propaganda after 1945, that Franco skilfully kept Spain out of the conflict.

~ *discussed*: **APN 740** Soil erosion is one of its many contradictions, and for reasons **amply discussed** in this book, it is one of the most diffuse and complex areas of analysis.

~ *overstocked*: **CJD 762** In short, it is very much the kind of hut in very much the kind of village with which Darién is **amply overstocked**.

~ *satisfied*: **HJ7 463** In that case, the tribunal made it quite clear on what basis it arrived at its decision: `We are **amply satisfied** that in all the circumstances including the nature of the misconduct and the position of the applicant was not dealt with unreasonably.

~ *seconded*: **CRB 1089** Their message to Mr Clinton, **amply seconded** by the people he met in town meetings on a swing through western states, was simple.

~ *strong*: **CEG 186** The weakness of glass fibres brings us to the question of Griffith cracks and it also brings us back to Professor Inglis, whom we left in Chapter 2 worrying about why ships broke in two at sea when simple calculation showed them to be **amply strong** enough.

~ *sufficient*: **J0P 605** It is true that in some countries such reservoirs of capital were already available, **amply sufficient** not only for their own needs but also anxious to be drawn upon (for a suitable rate of interest) by the rest of the world's economy.

~ *terrible*: **FYV 2280** Jealousy is a new one on me, and **amply terrible**.

ASTRONOMICALLY: "In an astronomic or astronomical manner; according to astronomy or astronomic principles".

Verbos:

grow ~: **ABH 1355** This number comes from comparing the figures of 1990 with those of 1989 -- a year of hyper-inflation, when wages **grew astronomically**.

rise ~: **CTC 292** Wendler says one result will be that `software prices will **rise astronomically** to compensate for declining hardware revenues.

Adjetivos:

~ expensive: **GUE 478** The engine purred throatily, doors clunked with glamorous solidity, the car felt luxurious and **astronomically expensive**.

~ high: **ARS 384** So long as land prices and interest rates remain **astronomically high**, few will be in a position to buy a holding, however small, with any prospect of their capital paying them a living through genuine farming (as opposed to exploitation or `mining').

~ large: **B7E 111** But this universal explorer continues his work at home, plumbing the world about him from the **astronomically large** to the microscopically small.

~ vindictive: **HHW 6170** Depriving our police force of a cup of tea is **astronomically vindictive** and silly.

ATROCIOUSLY: "Shockingly".

Adjetivos:

~ bad: **ECB 1546** Low wages are conjoined, in this picture, with **atrociously bad** houses in which money is eaten away far more voraciously than would ever be thought conceivable in suburbia.

~ insanitary: **EDK 235** Milk brought by rail from the country to the town enabled the **atrociously insanitary** urban dairies to be abolished from the 1870s.

~ lacking: **H9L 2082** If you're not already using some form of contraceptive, you'd better see to it, although normally I'd agree that it's a joint responsibility, since it seems that I'm so **atrociously lacking** in control where you're concerned damn you, Maria.

AWESOMELY: "In weakened sense: as an intensifier". (Awesome: "In weakened sense: overwhelming, staggering; remarkable, prodigious. *colloq.* (orig. and chiefly *U.S.*)).

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *large*: **ARJ 2650** Resorts: star spotters head for Aspen, Colorado, which has all grades of skiing -- at a price; Vail is smart too; neighbouring Copper Mountain and Breckenridge are less **awesomely large** and more youth oriented.

~ *long*: **A6C 733** One of these tunnels, which seemed **awesomely long**, black and terrifying, was, with gumption and at such times as the brook was not in full spate, explorable.

~ *beautiful*: **ECG 971** In the profound silence I surveyed the **awesomely beautiful** Himalayan landscape.

~ *clear*: **FR1 1650** The details were **awesomely clear**, perhaps too clear.

~ *controlled*: **CHB 2253** Swell -- all Lou Reed murmurs and blurred edges -- are surfacing out of the American new wave as Pavement's sneaky, **awesomely controlled** alter egos, the late night loiterers left behind after the circus is over.

~ *decadent*: **HH0 1949** They are a cross between a coffin and a barracuda. **Awesomely decadent**. Patrolling dogs and walkers hug the perimeter fence.

~ *logical*: **G2E 491** Miss Hardie as Reggie Kray's hopeless little wife, so imprisoned by mindless subservience that her suicide is **awesomely logical**, is quite astonishing, and the camera spots all its subtleties.

~ *perfect*: **APC 684** The thick stone walls were not **awesomely perfect** here, but a combination of the found and the finished that any dyker would appreciate.

~ *powerful*: **ED9 1720** The **awesomely powerful** heating and ventilation system makes another jet-like roar, but it works so well that you only need it on for short bursts.

~ *rustic*: **FBB 698** Thessaly always struck visitors as **awesomely rustic**, an impression confirmed by small items like the title of the eponymous magistrate in Syll. 55, the `warden of the forests'.

~ *splendid*: **ANK 1774** Little remains of the once **awesomely splendid** Cumnor Place, home of Robert Dudley and Amy Robsart.

~ *sordid*: **FBM 121** The author weaves the killer into another, quite **awesomely sordid** narrative involving AIDS and gerbils.

~ *steep*: **CG1 1191** Further north on An Teallach, the winter saw the demise of another long-eyed line -- the **awesomely steep** face of Lord Berkley's Seat, climbed by Simon Jenkins and I at a reasonable V.

AWFUL: "*Slang* = Awfully".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *big*: **KE1 2819** Fucking **awful big** house haven't they?

~ *long*: **A0F 505** It took many of them an **awful long** time even to introduce themselves.

~ *sensitive*: **HWC 304** What the hell do you think I am?Don't accuse me of burning fucking dogs, you little bastard!Bastard!' 'All right, Eric, I'm sorry, I'm sorry,' I said as quickly as I could. 'I just want you to be OK; be careful. Don't do anything to antagonise people, you know? People can be **awful sensitive**.'

~ *sorry*: **CKE 1705** `We're **awful sorry** you ain't got no fam'ly, nor no 'ome,' said Linda.

~ *tired*: **BNC 1496** Rab, his illness, his long night's play; he still felt **awful tired**.

~ *tiresome*: **HE8 713** But in later years they got a gig and it was far easier on the pony you see with a big heavy man riding a pony is **awful tiresome** on the pony you see.

~ *bad*: **HW8 2230** That wasn't a question and I was getting an **awful bad** feeling about this.

~ *busy*: **H4M 1** Good evening . Good evening. **Awful busy** today.

~ *contagious*: **JXX 2141** I've been banned from the rest of the house -- just as if I had some **awful contagious** disease!

~ *deep*: **K6L 436** That's if the dent was **awful deep**.

~ *good*: **HE8 196** And it made your dairy cows milk **awful good**.

~ *hard*: **FNV 2853** `The waiting is **awful hard**.

~ *heavy*: **G0A 665** You sure? Will I not be **awful heavy**?'

~ *hungry*: **HEA 16** And she was reported to have er have said when they when they took her out, that there would be nothing nothing grow on the site of the

house but runcho And I don't know the they were **awful hungry** for land in that day you ken and there was quite, there was more than one occasion there was old folk just putting up with the house just to get the land that it stood on.

~ *interesting*: **HE8 678** It was **awful interesting** to see bonny horse.

~ *kind*: **KDN 2441** And, the first day I started right enough, they were **awful kind**, awful kind they were English people, I think.

~ *lucky*: **G62 938** Well you could do your own bands, but you were **awful lucky** if there was only the bairns about, and they did your band for you.

~ *proud*: **HEA 88** And he was **awful proud** of them.

~ *quiet*: **KCA 776** Hayley you're **awful quiet** tonight love.

~ *wrong*: **G36 595** The fear of finding out there was something **awful wrong** was like torture.

AWFULLY: "*slang*, as simple intensive: very, exceedingly, extremely".

Verbos:

like ~: **BMU 2691** You'll **like** her **awfully**. Every one does.
want ~: **G3M 661** He **wants** it most **awfully**.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *sick*: **HGT 248** She felt sick too, awfully, **awfully sick**.
~ *sore*: **H4F 49** But that they see this, mind I told you before that this brace was **awfully sore** and that painful.
~ *tired*: **CH9 9** But Little Billy was **awfully tired** of being good.

~ *glad*: **CA6 1050** I'm **awfully glad** you think I can be funny.
~ *jolly*: **H8X 2188** We -- we asked her, sir, because we thought it would be -- be **awfully jolly**, sir, to have her with us.'

~ *cross*: **HR9 950** In a small, far-away voice, she said, `Mr Quigley's **awfully cross** with you and Pike.
~ *upset*: **G49 53** Well, as soon as the doctor mentioned hospital, she was **awfully upset**.

~ *fond*: **JXX 1611** She was **awfully fond** of her husband, of course, but there was no denying that their own lovemaking had become just a little predictable.

~ *keen*: **KB7 1238** So It's a nice enough little house but I'm not **awfully keen** on it are you?

~ *difficult*: **HH9 780** She said they had an **awfully difficult** job and we ought to help them as much as we could.

~ *hard*: **FTY 459** It's **awfully hard** to get information about registered nursing homes.

~ *bad*: **BML 1479** Apart from the bad, there is another category that might be called the gloriously bad or the **awfully bad**: one thinks of all those collections of groan-producing puns and nonsensical jokes and riddles.

~ *boring*: **FA6 1381** In terms of institutional study, there is a dislike of what I think is rather sourly thought of as high culture and high art, and in favour of communications, which can be **awfully boring** and not terribly rewarding.

~ *busy*: **JY0 804** I came this morning, but they were **awfully busy**.

~ *clever*: **GUF 79** `Didn't you write that **awfully clever** play The Rate-payer?'

~ *expensive*: **GV8 3734** `London's **awfully expensive** for that kind of thing.

~ *good*: **HEH 261** Well I'm not **awfully good** at music but my wife is very keen on music.

~ *hot*: **G0Y 3645** `Don't you want to take your jacket off -- you must be **awfully hot**?'

~ *kind*: **KCF 0** Oh I wouldn't mind sir, thanks a lot, that's **awfully kind** of you.

~ *late*: **HGY 95** `I must go,' she said regretfully, `I shall be **awfully late**.'

~ *long*: **A0F 384** She also turned out to be the last close friend I had for an **awfully long** time.

~ *nice*: **BMU 2137** She's the Vicar's wife, and **awfully nice**.

~ *pleased*: **FS1 295** `I'm **awfully pleased** with my binoculars -- and I'm really looking forward to the party tonight.'

~ *sorry*: **KRX 79** I don't wish to interrupt you, I'm **awfully sorry**!

~ *sweet*: **HGK 1256** `She's **awfully sweet** and natural, don't you think?'

~ *wrong*: **C9M 271** In front of our audience, to do our songs, it could have gone **awfully wrong**.

BADLY: "So as to cause pain, danger, disgrace or harm of any kind; cruelly, unkindly, dangerously, noxiously, disagreeably, etc.Á *colloq.* with 'need, want' = Much, greatly".

Verbos:

~ *ache*:	**FR6 490** We had no boots or gloves, and my hands and feet **ached badly**.
~ *affect*:	**J1D 333** Its just difficult to explain how the defence works as a team, and one weak link can **badly affect** the rests confidence.
~ *afflict*:	**B2Y 823** `Goodson' records were less **badly afflicted** by warping, but shrank instead.
~ *batter*:	**HHC 880** She had been **badly battered** about the head.
~ *beat*:	**HL3 607** Early on Jan. 15 the OMON attacked Latvia's police academy, **badly beating** two police officers and confiscating weapons.
~ *bleed*:	**AHX 226** `I then went to help Neville, who was lying on the track **bleeding badly**.
~ *break*:	**CH1 8284** Jim still carries the scars of his Carry Ons: he fell off the camel he was supposed to be riding and his left arm was **badly broken** during the making of Doctor, when he had to ride a hospital trolley down a flight of stairs, through a plate-glass window and on to a table.
~ *bruise*:	**CEP 10507** ARSENAL keeper David Seaman and midfielder David Hillier are fit to face Manchester United today after being substituted in the Gunners' crash at Leeds. Seaman **badly bruised** a hip and came off early in the second half last weekend but has received extensive treatment.
~ *bust*:	**CH6 3265** The father of five's face was so **badly busted** he had to be fitted with a metal cage to keep the bones in place until they set.
cough ~:	**CDG 460** He **coughed badly**, he trembled and his eyes were bloodshot.
~ *crack*:	**HCP 114** The Shandwick Stone, a pictish symbol stone found in a field near Tain, had been **badly cracked** and crudely rejoined with heavy metal bands by a local blacksmith about a century ago.
cut ~ :	**EA5 1234** This would do it, he thought. 'I'm afraid she's had an accident,' he went on. 'One of the neighbours called us. They said they heard a scream and the sound of breaking glass. When we got there she was lying in the front room. She's in the Rotherhithe Infirmary, Mr Price. I'm afraid she's been **badly cut**. She wants to see you. We've got a police car waiting.
~ *damage*:	**A1J 143** `Some of these men had been so **badly damaged**, both physically and mentally, by their experiences on the battlefield and in POW camps that their lives were ruined.'
~ *gore*:	**CH6 3865** DAREDEVIL Jose Rodriguez, 24, ran with the bulls at a festival near Madrid last year and lost a testicle when he was **badly gored**.
~ *hit*:	**AJJ 191** JOHN UPSON'S horses have been so **badly hit** by a throat infection that only six out of his 30-strong string are fit to run.
hurt ~ :	**HWC 1740** I went on being sick, my stomach starting to **hurt badly** now; my eyes were full of tears, my nose was running and my whole head felt like a ripe tomato, ready to burst.

~ *injure*: **KS9 415** Uncharacteristically, he decided to gallop about, and freakishly collided with a shed, **badly injuring** his hock.

~ *mutilate*: **K2E 249** Brian's body was so **badly mutilated** and charred that the pathologists could not determine the exact cause or time of death.

~ *pollute*: **J2Y 922** Widely commended for its environmental stance in Europe, the same standards have not been applied in the company's operations in Ecuador, where roads were driven into virgin forests, rivers were so **badly polluted** that they caught fire, fish were dynamited and local people forced off their lands.

~ *shock*: **K1K 2528** Philip himself is still **badly shocked** by the accident when he and his step-brother, 9 year old Michael, fell 30ft from a ski-lift.

suffer ~: **K1X 3780** If Richard, who **suffers badly** from asthma, had children, they might not get asthma.

~ *wound*: **CRA 1381** Many children, some as young as five or six, have been killed or **badly wounded**, some on their way to or from school and kindergarten.

~ *deteriorate*: **CCC 224** During the second half of 1972, law and order **deteriorated badly** in Northern Ireland. Assassination and counter-assassination became worse and worse.

~ *erode*: **C8V 1816** People in groups are now apt to think in ways that a more independently-minded age would have rejected. The obvious checks to this are a sense of individual identity, a willingness to assume responsibility, a mature morality and a developed sense of integrity. But these have been so **badly eroded** that the controlling guards of critical thought are down.

~ *weaken*: **B1D 62** Settlement had also occurred elsewhere, and the Foreign and Colonial Offices were so **badly weakened** by alterations and were so inconvenient that an entirely new building would be the only way to provide suitable accommodation.

~ *miss*: **BNS 1490** Punch has provided me with laughter on many dark (and good) days, and I shall **badly miss** it.

~ *please*: **FAS 479** A cheap song sung **badly pleases** the crowd.

~ *want*: **CH3 7370** Well Newcastle folk have been waiting a long time, and we all **badly want** to give them something to celebrate.'

~ *frighten*: **CEB 1965** He understood now what Meredith had meant. Simon naturally put people's backs up. He had entered the police station in a storm of self-righteous protest and had been by turn hectoring, belligerent and spiteful. As the reality of his situation dawned on him, he turned whingeingly self-defensive. Underneath it all, Markby suspected, Simon was **badly frightened** at the result of his action.

~ *scare*: **HTL 1139** `So Billy Tuckett gets **badly scared** and starts running for where he thinks his old friend Lucy Scarrott lives.'

~ *burn*: **K4W 6273** Andrew Morton was **badly burned** when a spark from his welding-torch ignited a fuel line.

~ *char*: **HTJ 398** `The bodies were burned, yes, indeed very **badly charred**, but that was not the cause of death.

~ *disrupt*: **ABJ 2928** The distribution of food, never well organised, has been **badly disrupted**.

~ *handicap*: **CDC 992** One of these had married an Indian Christian doctor, and together they worked for the sick and wounded, although **badly handicapped** by the lack of medicines.

shake ~: **FNV 654** Stephen saw that Douglas's hands were now **shaking badly** as he rubbed his face.

tremor ~: **ABS 2787** Fatigued, his hands **tremoring badl**y, he sat in front of the fire and could only say: `Everybody git lost in life.

~ *annoy*: **KCE 150** No I don't hate her she just **annoys** me **badly**!

~ *worry*: **ASR 302** Pomponianus and his companions were **badly worried** both by the ash-fall, and by the frequent tremors which were now shaking the house.

~ *defeat*: **FRB 1633** As a result, the Conservatives found themselves **badly defeated** in 1945.

fail ~ : **AD0 1149** Which did you succeed most with and which did you **fail badly** with?

~ *attack*: **FBN 157** Thirdly the community tank can be used to house a potential pair of large and aggressive cichlids where the male will **badly attack** the female if they are kept together.

~ *bomb*: **CDC 1526** Pop used to go off some evenings to drive an ambulance, and then Christmas 1942 -- when Rangoon was **badly bombed**.

let sb. down ~: **CH3 6438** He has **let** himself **down badly**.

~ *mismanage*: **CTC 105** Insiders claim the Okidata machine, with its fairly respectable 30 SPECmark rating, was **badly mismanaged** and misdirected by the division's top echelons.

~ *need*: **HF1 3** We **badly need** the help of the public.

~ *neglect*: **HA0 2478** Evidently the garden had been **badly neglected** during her ten days' absence.

~ *stain*: **ACW 177** The linoleum beside the chest was **badly stained** by spills from the big white pot where he relieved himself at night when the house was very quiet and scary.

~ *underestimate*: **BNV 631** As a retired lawyer with more than forty years experience of criminal courts and a private pilot of more than 25 years standing I think that, like many others, you **badly underestimate** the intelligence of both the legal profession and the average jury.

~ *vandalise*: **K35 1375** And a pre-school play scheme called the Dove Project has refused to operate from the site after their Portacabin was **badly vandalised**.

~ *weather*: **CLK 288** The wood is not entirely safe, as the driving winds and rains of the area have **badly weathered** it.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *decomposed*: **CH2 9272** Police in Sunderland do not know if the **badly decomposed** remains found in the River Wear are male or female.

~ *deformed*: **K20 259** He says we were told one of them was very **badly deformed** -- but we were never told why -- I wondered if that was put down to the tests.

~ *disabled*: **C9R 1986** Miss K is doing a magnificent, demanding and difficult job, nursing her courageous mother, who is **badly disabled**.

~ *diseased*: **GV1 1111** Few diseases are incurable, but when a fish is **badly diseased** it is kindest to destroy it.

~ *infected*: **A4N 55** By July, the relatively calm mood of The Daily Telegraph was **badly infected** with rumours that more than 100 redundancies were required in the staff of 440.

~ *scathed*: **ABD 2556** Manufacturing, which bore the brunt of the deep 1981 recession, is so far not **badly scathed**.

~ *scratched*: **EA5 986** There was also a **badly scratched** veneered cabinet which had once housed a gramophone.

~ *sprained*: **BMF 539** Although I knew it was **badly sprained** I did not feel it was broken.

~ *swollen*: **K97 3405** His ankle is **badly swollen** and he is struggling for the weekend.

~ *worn*: **CRB 3019** Just as dentists are taught to plug cavities on sight, so they are trained to remove **badly worn**, leaky or broken fillings.

~ *depressed*: **HKT 1882** With coffee prices **badly depressed**, the tea industry seemed set to become the second principal source of foreign exchange earnings.

~ *disappointed*: **CGX 1564** You could be lucky and knit a perfect garment in the first yarn that comes to hand but you could also be **badly disappointed**.

~ *inaccurate*: **ADK 1604** Canvassing is still done without uniformity of approach or agreed method and its results are often **badly inaccurate**.

~ *mistaken*: **CEN 4426** `The Government is **badly mistaken** if it thinks it can take the heat off itself with an inquiry meeting in private,' he said.

~ *addicted*: **CDG 2152** But surely there has never been a case of any Hollywood actor admitting himself for therapy because he was so **badly addicted** to women.

~ *bleached*: **ECH 546** Have a knife handy to cut away any really old slings which are **badly bleached** or frayed, or else exhibit scorch marks from the friction of the ropes of previous parties.

~ *flooded*: **K4M 1376** Yesterday there were angry scenes when a tenants' group held a meeting with representatives of Aberconwy Borough Council who were organising a clean-up of the **badly flooded** area.

~ *populated*: **JSH 345** r hundred and one thousand but on the other hand of course it is such an extensive seat because the population sparsity in that area is much, much worse than even in Cornwall and therefore it is going to stretch from South of Milford Haven to the Famroost area really within probably twenty miles of the North Wales coast, it's a who it's the whole of two counties plus one additional very **badly populated** constituency erm in in the county of Gwynedd

~ *rotting*: **A16 1652** My window sills are **badly rotting** in places.

~ *wrong*: **CB4 1715** My plan to ignore the time totally (it would only depress me!) went **badly wrong**.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in debt*: **BN2 296** The Junkers, as usual, were **badly in debt**.

~ *in need*: **G2Y 47** From all accounts, the church was **badly in need** of repair.

BITING: "That causes pain or smart; keen, pungent".

Adjetivos:

~ *blue and chrome*: **HH0 2731** A **biting blue and chrome** machine comes into view.

~ *green and purple*: **A0L 1939** Then came a salad, forty luscious shades of **biting green and purple**, roasted sesame seeds, toasted sunflower seeds, walnut oil and red wine vinegar.

~ *cold*: **CK9 2040** It was a **biting cold** morning.

BITINGLY: "Bitterly, sorely; caustically, acridly; keenly, penetratingly".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *chill*: **HA9 803** Within seconds she was shivering, her lightweight clothing no protection against the **bitingly chill** wind, her hands and feet quickly becoming numb in the icy cold.

~ *cold*: **B3F 1126** It was October when I arrived at Binbrook, and as winter approached the air became **bitingly cold**.

~ *refreshing*: **JY6 854** The water that had seemed so **bitingly refreshing** only moments ago was already feeling like a strait-jacket of ice tangling around Charity's speedily numbing limbs.

~ *clear*: **FEE 1453** Everything became **bitingly clear** to me as soon as I saw him turn round sharply and stare at me.

~ *sarcastic*: **GUE 2794** Roman's voice was **bitingly sarcastic**.

BITTER: "= Bitterly. Of wind, cold, etc: sharp, keen, cutting, severe".

Adjetivos:

~ *cold*: **ACB 1636** From behind them, they could feel the wind driving in, wild and **bitter cold**, from the open sea.

~ *frosty*: **AM0 129** Because we joined Club Social and come the **bitter frosty** nights we can gather round for another glass for old time's sake and really get it on at the Club 18-;30 reunions at South Coast World in November, Blackpool in March.

~ *green*: **K8S 1311** He smiled mockingly into the **bitter green** glare.

~ *sweet*: **K3E 233** And Stravinsky's Wind Symphony, which opened this industrial concert (repeated tonight) is a raspingly erudite, tight piece of writing for wind instrument its **bitter sweet** sadness falling sonorously in the cathedral.

BITTERLY: "With bitterness". (Bitterness: "The quality or state of being bitter: a. to taste; b. to the mind or feelings; c. deep sorrow or anguish of heart; d. animosity, acrimony of temper, action, or words; e. intensity of frost or cold wind.").

Verbos:

~ *deplore*: **GT4 49** The bride's mother **bitterly deplored** `my daughter's offence to God and disobedience to me' in marrying so far beneath her, but Lady

Crowe seems loyally to have shared her husband's sharp vicissitudes of fortune.

~ *object*: **EEN 1071** Many parents **bitterly objected to** their loss of control over their children (and particularly to the violence of ritualised corporal punishment).

~ *oppose*: **HHC 736** Seb realised his mother would be **bitterly opposed** to such a marriage.

~ *resist:* **ANY 1141** The workers attempt to defend their interests by forming trades unions was **bitterly resisted** by the employers.

~ *anger*: **FUB 921** But the princess had been **bitterly angered** by Oleg's scorn, for she had hoped to marry him herself.

~ *disappoint:* **BM2 199** The closing decades of the twentieth century tell a story that would **bitterly disappoint** those early preachers.

~ *resent*: **CEK 0** Arkansas people **bitterly resent** George Bush calling them `the lowest of the low' for health, education and pay.

~ *attack*: **K5M 11683** Mrs Adams **bitterly attacked** the sentence and the legal system.

~ *criticise*: **AKN 55** The report was **bitterly criticised** by the British Society for Allergy and Environmental Medicine which accused the authors of `many inaccuracies' in describing treatments of which they had no first-hand experience.

~ *inveigh*: **HY9 645** In a tract written in defence of the petitioners, Lord Somers, the Junto chief, **bitterly inveighed** against the House of Commons, accusing it of encroaching upon the executive powers of the Crown by seeking to impose punishments without the King's authority.

cry ~: **FR6 570** I no longer felt strong or calm, and I began to **cry bitterly**.

weep ~: **H89 2016** By the time he arrived in Tunis he was so affected by loneliness that I could not restrain my tears and **wept bitterly**.

~ *regret:* **HCW 223** Many who have left the Association already **bitterly regret** it.

repent ~: **G0M 2098** I confess my grievous sin, I **repent** it **bitterly**, I lament the day and the hour ever I raised hand against an innocent man.

envy ~: **FRC 1221** She **envied** them **bitterly**.

hate ~: **A0N 1274** But they **hate** the Act so **bitterly**, not everybody will hold back their hands forever.

blame ~: **FPM 2724** With tears running down her face, she **blamed** herself **bitterly**.

hit ~: **HHX 5499** I remind him that it **hit** Grimsby **bitterly** between 1979 and 1981, and now we are having a second dose of it, with the loss of Findus Ltd. and 900 jobs, and the shrinking of labour forces by major employers.

mind ~ : **A6J 104** Then the boys, as it turned out, **minded bitterly** having Jo and Sophie.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ ashamed: **HH8 1909** She felt **bitterly ashamed** of the way she'd fallen into Rohan's arms.

~ discontented: **EWG 503** The collapse of farm prices after 1929 left the farmers **bitterly discontented**.

~ disillusioned: **HCX 31** At meetings of Bank Assistants throughout the country, in the past weeks, I have not met anyone who was other than **bitterly disillusioned** at the outcome of our visit to the Labour Court.

~ dissatisfied: **CG3 1222** Maupassant's `La Parure' tells the story of a woman who is **bitterly dissatisfied** with her lower middle-class, unexciting husband.

~ distressed: **B0Y 1565** Describes prisoners about to be transported to prison from a police station, in particular two younger sisters, the elder hardened to it all but the younger one **bitterly distressed**.

~ frustrating: **CDA 686** Everything was so unfair, so **bitterly frustrating**.

~ humiliated: **EC8 692** He is **bitterly humiliated** when he is beaten in a fist-battle with Thomas Fox, arranged by the captain as the climax to a day of races and contests organised to keep the hands occupied while the ship is becalmed.

~ hurt: **GU9 868** Laura was only slightly worried by the adverse publicity but she was **bitterly hurt**, as if this were an attack on her personally.

~ hurtful: **B03 1482** Sally-Ann, unlike Rosemary, finds it a struggle and **bitterly hurtful** to dredge up her dreadful past -- like Rosemary she has believed herself to be a doormat in society; like Rosemary she has not known a childhood.

~ indignant: **B7D 749** Scientists, on both sides of no-man's land, become **bitterly indignant** when someone points such external influences out to them.

~ lonely: **FRC 392** And Melanie, seeing them, felt **bitterly lonely** and unloved.

~ offended: **FRC 491** For secret reasons she acknowledged but did not understand, she felt **bitterly offended**.

~ resentful: **G3C 1285** So the Athenians went; and even those who had warmly favoured Sparta were now **bitterly resentful**.

~ resigned: **APW 507 Bitterly resigned** to the betrothal, she took a fiendish revenge.

~ sad: **J54 334** She was **bitterly sad** that she had not been able to see her aunt before she died.

~ sorry: **FRE 1909** I'm **bitterly sorry** I behaved so stupidly towards you, but -- I can promise I'll never marry another man while you want me to be your wife.

~ uncomfortable: **HH8 2942** She was becoming **bitterly uncomfortable**.

~ upset: **F9P 736** Spaak and Beyen were **bitterly upset** by Britain's action.

~ *ambitious:* **EC8 1007** Three years later, after a letter unwisely sent by Flavia has fallen into the hands of the **bitterly ambitious** Rupert of Hentzau, Rassendyll has a harsher temptation to withstand.

~ *envious:* **HWA 2241** In as far as anyone could hope to be in the **bitterly envious** soil of the SIS, Foley was unblemished.

~ *jealous:* **ACW 771** They were all **bitterly jealous** of Sweetheart because she was so clean, with beautiful hands, long painted nails and a face like a film-star's.

~ *critical:* **GT8 1014** Masson became **bitterly critical** of Britain's Afghan policy in the years before the Afghan war.

~ *ironic:* **A46 145** It is **bitterly ironic** that Somalia, the only nation in Africa with one ethnic group, one culture, one language and one religion should be the most deeply divided of the continent's 52 fractious countries.

~ *satirical:* **A5E 85** The lyrical and passionate aspects of Shostakovich, rather than the **bitterly satirical**, also bring out the best in Julian Lloyd Webber's playing.

~ *hostile:* **HJ4 3417** Safety is a major concern at nuclear plants in Ukraine, where public opinion is **bitterly hostile** to nuclear power and morale in the industry is low.

~ *rebellious:* **ABL 270** When bread was a shilling a loaf and men earned less than ten shillings from a long week's work, his father or some other relation was among the most **bitterly rebellious** against a system that could tolerate such things.

~ *contentious:* **HY9 351** The Parliamentary elections of the spring proved to be **bitterly contentious**, and were fought largely on the old party lines, centring around the issues of Dissent and/or loyalty to the new regime.

~ *controversial:* **ABD 808** But he must now know that an Iraqi démarche around January 15th -- perhaps a partial withdrawal from Kuwait -- would make the use of force **bitterly controversial** at home.

~ *anticlerical:* **CM6 1218** Later, the Portuguese revolution of 1910 created a **bitterly anticlerical** republic which expelled religious orders and, as in France, finished by separating Church and State.

~ *aware:* **BN1 1895** Always conscious of the power in female-male relationships, I was **bitterly aware** of my own inferior position in the scheme of things.

~ *cold:* **HT4 268** Absence of complaint about feeling cold, even in a **bitterly cold** room.

~ *destructive:* **HGS 1890** Well, remember that all this equality has only been achieved in one small part of the globe, and then mainly at the expense of the rest of the globe; and that this inequality, once such a national feature, is now

such an international feature that it has led to a **bitterly destructive** war between rich and poor nations.

~ *divided:* **AL6 681** Rumours have been circulating that experts are **bitterly divided** over what to do.

~ *poor:* **G08 150** Scotland eventually benefited greatly from Union with England in 1707, but in the heyday of nineteenth-century expansion large parts of the western and northern periphery of Britain remained **bitterly poor.**

~ *unpopular:* **H8C 97** Even the wars and internal reforms of Peter I, **bitterly unpopular** as they were with great masses of his people, could not eradicate the feeling that the Tsar was, in some ultimate sense, the father and protector of the ordinary Russian.

~ *wrong:* **ECM 1364** She was proved **bitterly wrong**.

BLANDLY: "Mildly, gently, pleasingly".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *acceptable*: **FSV 1211** John Mortimer (Mail on Sunday) certainly took his time getting to the book, and when he got there he was cliché-ridden enough and bland enough even to stand out from that bland and cliché-ridden paper: `This is an important book which makes us face the fact that genius doesn't go with happiness, or **blandly acceptable** opinions.

~ *enquiring:* **HA5 756** There was no tiredness perceptible on Rune's **blandly enquiring** face as he shrugged his wide shoulders into his own jacket.

~ *forgettable:* **BN1 1370** Her face was pleasant, **blandly forgettable**; a face worth a fortune.

~ *ignorant:* **G1F 1371** Provision was patchy, and professional attitudes ranged from a sensitive understanding of the issues to the **blandly ignorant**.

~ *ironic:* **H0N 397** At the same time, Nietzsche's stance, though extremely favourable, is still critical, and his enthusiasm is qualified by a certain self-conscious humour: witness the **blandly ironic** use of "wholesome" (ein Gesunder) and the self-deflating "etc.", which in the German original is preceded by an extravagantly formulated double rhyme: die ethische Luft, der faustische Duft, Kreuz, Tod und Gruft etc.

~ *reassuring:* **EBU 2057** If the prefaces strike a sombre note, the entries go to the other extreme by being **blandly reassuring** and avoiding excessive detail.

BLANKLY: "Starkly, utterly".

Adjetivos:

~ *innocent:* **F9N 3540** Then, as she remained silent, her eyes **blankly innocent**, he added, `Al called you from London, told you we needed these three pages as hard evidence.

NOTA: Este adverbio funciona como adjunto de modo cuando aparece con verbos de percepción física (*look, stare, gaze*).

BLASTINGLY: "That blasts, in various senses of the vb." (Blast: "To blow (a trumpet, etc.)").

Adjetivos:

~ *loud:* **HWX 1523** Gone is their habit of rounding off the edges -- The Tambourines now make them as jagged as possible; aggressive, articulate and brain **blastingly loud**.

BLIND: "Destitute of the sense of sight, whether by natural defect or by deprivation."

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *blue:* **G0S 400** Sometimes, she fixed Ariel with her eyes, where albumen seemed to have congealed and dimmed to a **blind blue**, and wished her and any offspring she might bear all the evils she could call down upon them.

~ *white:* **HA0 2460** Trembling with rage, Alice rushed to the refrigerator and flung open its **blind white** door.

~ *drunk:* **ARB 1712** Between them they took my pulse rate, temperature, and a decision that I was not, nor had been, **blind drunk** on vodka.

~ *frantic:* **GUE 720** Like thirst in the desert, a **blind frantic** urgency and not enough water to slake the fire.

BLISTERING: "That causes blisters. Used as a substitute for a strong expletive. *slang.*" (Blister: "A thin vesicle on the skin, containing serum, caused by friction, a burn, or other injury, or the action of a vesicatory").

Adjetivos:

~ *hot:* **B3J 2914** It was **blistering hot** and definitely not for sitting on.

~ *white:* **EFF 2317** The island was a flat, **blistering white** expanse of soda some 400 yards across.

BLISTERINGLY: "That causes blisters. Used as a substitute for a strong expletive. *slang*".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *fast:* **HAC 6035** It will not be cheap, but it will be **blisteringly fast**!

~ *quick:* **BN9 683** A **blisteringly quick** Allan Donald removed Keith Arthurton's stump to put South Africa in command of the match on the third day.

~ *angry:* **H9L 2576** She was **blisteringly angry**, but then she managed to suppress her fury as she remembered that, while they were here instead of at her apartment, their relationship was a professional one.

~ *comic:* **CD6 1538** Quentin Tarantino's stunning directorial debut Reservoir Dogs , a **blisteringly comic** dissection of tough-guy manners which also stars Harvey Keitel, Chris (brother of Sean) Penn, Steve Buscemi and Michael Madsen.

~ *harsh:* **HA9 807** His voice was **blisteringly harsh**.

~ *hot:* **CG2 1200** It was a **blisteringly hot** day and we ended it by plunging, fully&rehy;clothed off the boiler-plate slabs into the clear blue waters of Scavaig.

~ *intense:* **ED6 3235** Cortot's Barcarolle (his only recording of one of Chopin's greatest masterpieces) was once described by a French critic as `un rituel erotic-passionel' and it is indeed as insinuating as it is **blisteringly intense**, even though the hectic rush through the final pages shows him at his least eloquent.

~ *opposed:* **A68 254** At the age of 15 this boy was **blisteringly opposed** to the Allied armies being sent to Russia to fight Bolshevism.

BOLT: "A stout pin for fastening. The n. is used *similatively*".

Adjetivos:

~ *upright:* **AE8 1379** She sat **bolt upright**, hands folded in front of her, a shock of thin, frizzy, snow-white hair atop her high-cheekboned face.

BOUNDLESSLY: "Boundless: without bounds or limits; illimitable; unbounded, unlimited. Hence: Boundlessly".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *adoring:* **G2J 775** There is, he says, a social precondition for the emergence of such monsters: they cannot come into existence without the `collectively humiliated' masses who follow, **boundlessly adoring** and blind, German or Iraqi alike.

~ *fertile:* **G1X 1877** They were protected from enemies by their isolation and the land they cultivated was **boundlessly fertile**.

~ *hopeful:* **J0P 335** Most of them went to the cities, or at any rate out of traditional rural pursuits, to find their way as best they could in strange, frightening, but at best **boundlessly hopeful** new worlds, where the city pavements were said to be paved with gold, though immigrants rarely picked up more than some copper.

BOUNTIFULLY: "Plentifully, amply".

Verbos:

~ *agree:* **AMY 523** What the men did next is also not disclosed but clearly something impressed the ladies again because before the year was out they spontaneously and **bountifully agreed** to `always let the men through directly they are in any way pressed', a decision now overtaken by the bye-laws.

BRAND: "Brand + new= completely new, perfectly new".

Adjetivos:

~ *new:* **J6T 308** For instance, the standard of merchantable quality of secondhand or shop-soiled goods is clearly less than of brand new goods, and a vendor who spells out that he is selling secondhand or shop-soiled goods is still warranting conformance with description, but it is a different description from the one he would have applied to **brand new** goods.

~ *spanking new:* **C9M 409** One of the disadvantages of monthly reviewing schedules is that most instruments arriving at the Guitarist office are **brand spanking new**.

BRIGHTLY: "Brilliantly, clearly".

Verbos:

burn ~: **HWN 138** And machine minding's star did not **burn brightly** in the Murphy firmament.

~ flare: **H8F 3079** Her blue eyes **flared** very **brightly**.

flash ~: **CEP 4373** Yet the warning signs for England **flashed brightly** during victories over Divisional champions the Midlands, an England B team containing nine internationals and the North on Tuesday night.

gleam ~: **FNT 762** The furniture was a trifle heavy for her taste, but its wood **gleamed brightly** and the deep blue hues of the rugs were softly reassuring.

~ glint: **H8F 3723** Although that was extremely pleasant, and something I'd like to repeat at the earliest possible opportunity,' he added, his eyes **glinting brightly**.

glisten ~: **H90 1993** We all moved out of the church down to the lake which **glistened brightly**, though the island itself was still mist-shrouded.

glitter ~: **H8F 1309** Julius's dark brown eyes **glittered brightly**.

glow ~: **FR1 2324** As Urquhart looked out from his Commons office across the Thames, the riverscape **glowed brightly** in the clear winter sunshine like a brilliant symbol of what lay ahead for him.

illuminate ~: **HH3 15076** It fulfils the essential requirement of an expressive image, which is to **illuminate brightly** and quickly.

light ~ : **G3C 1095** There to **light** them **brightly** the power of the sun shines.

shine ~: **CC7 455** Although the sun was **shining brightly**, the wind was distinctly fresh and getting stronger.

sparkle ~: **G01 3395** As she did he saw the ring on the third finger of her left hand; the large diamond **sparkled brightly**.

blush ~: **HGK 2516** Maggie saw Ana **blush brightly** and was surprised to hear her snap back.

flush ~: **HH9 1855** She **flushed brightly** and fidgeted from one foot to the other.

~ restore: **A68 1961** Bishop Cosin's original colours of the roof, from the seventeenth century, were discovered during the restoration and Ramsey had them **brightly restored**.

stain ~: **CEG 917** Unlignified cellulose is birefringent, that is to say, it rotates polarized light because of its highly directional nature and it also **stains brightly** with certain dyes.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ blue: **JXS 61** But as she shifted her gaze back to his eyes -- eyes as **brightly blue** as the bluest summer sky and such a startling contrast with his almost-black hair -- that momentary tremor inside her was extinguished.

~ coloured: **JXW 3938** Beneath a **brightly coloured** apron she wore a full cotton skirt and short-sleeved, scooped-neck blouse.

~ colourful: **ECR 276** It is a lovely **brightly colourful** portrait of Margaret Massingberd, by Arthur Hughes.

~ dark: **FRF 787** He sat back in his chair, smiling, his eyes **brightly dark**.

~ dim: **CB0 340** How do you remember his face if you meet in a public place? Perhaps you know him by his shoes? Or do you sometimes choose another pinstriped clone by accident and drag that home instead? From what you say, he's perfect. For a Chekhov play. Tall and dark and **brightly dim**, Kulygin's part was made for him.

~ flowered: **CN3 3171** She was wearing a **brightly flowered** summer dress, high necked and with short sleeves.

~ green: **BNU 1042** They passed through fields of barley, now as **brightly green** as the luminous weed in the stream: through potato patches: through fields of beans and millet and pumpkins as full and red as the morning sun in winter.

~ hued: **BMU 743** All the cards and calendars which had come to the house were arranged on the mantelpiece, and amongst them were little boxes of sweets and candied fruit and **brightly hued** crackers.

~ marked: **BLX 857** The **brightly marked** sea snakes are among the most venomous snakes to be found anywhere in the world.

~ patterned: **FRS 608** Elaine also insisted on buying herself a **brightly patterned** sarong and a hand-crafted chunky necklace to match.

~ purple: **H0R 685** Maurice stood half in the shadow, half **brightly purple**, and at last was able to say.

~ red: **CM4 2111** Her hair, which shone so **brightly red**, must really be purest white.

~ rouged: **C85 740** Her **brightly rouged** cheeks crinkling into a fine network of wrinkles as she showed large yellow teeth.

~ striped: **B22 150** The socks of the twenties were of the turnover top variety -- the tops usually being **brightly striped**.

~ flaming: **CG5 1144** On such a morning, I remember dressing in a freezing bedroom, then coming down to the kitchen with its **brightly flaming** coal fire, dad having been up much earlier to coax the sleeping embers to life.

~ fluorescent: **CRM 7903** Apoptotic nuclei were easily distinguished from normal nuclei; they were condensed, **brightly fluorescent** and often fragmented (see Fig. 2 b, c).

~ shimmering: **H9L 2993** The light seemed to fade from the **brightly shimmering** early evening as she heard him, and her heart felt as if an iron band was tightening mercilessly about it.

sparking ~: **F9H 1709** It was an hour after sunset and already dark enough to pick out glow-worms in the bracken **sparking brightly** with a greenish light.

~ *decorated:* **CE5 119** She and the children inhabited the first landing, which was **brightly decorated**, and clean.

~ *dyed:* **C8T 2320** She turned towards him, her head propped on her hand, and he saw the strong afternoon light shafting with gold the cropped **brightly dyed** hair.

~ *painted:* **G2T 1408** In the garden, a **brightly painted** double-decker bus was specially equipped for children's games.

~ *polished:* **EBT 2683** A narrow gap permits access to the interior which, in contrast to its dark, oxidised skin, is **brightly polished** and causes a multiplicity of reflections.

~ *varnished:* **H86 1402** The rooms were small, warm and smelt damp, filled with **brightly varnished** furniture that looked well made but nevertheless home-made.

~ *clean:* **HH6 647** If the metal is not **brightly clean**, the joint won't make.

~ *innocent:* **H8S 4333** Folly's voice was **brightly innocent**.

~ *outlined:* **BNU 299** The sky is still bright and the roof illuminated, but where the moon had been there are now heavy black storm-clouds **brightly outlined** in white light.

~ *wrapped:* **H8F 10** Last weekend she had gone home to visit her parents, and had come back with a huge bag crammed with **brightly wrapped** parcels from her mother and father, her three older, married sisters, and all the nieces and nephews they had produced between them.

BRUTALLY: "In a brutal manner". (Brutal: "Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of the brutes: a. in want of intelligence or reasoning power. b. in their animal or sensual nature").

Verbos:

~ *deny:* **K5D 5271** `Having been **brutally denied** her rightful place to be an elected leader of her people, Aung San Suu Kyi remains courageously committed to the principles of freedom and democracy,' he said.

~ *reject:* **FRP 760** Emily went upstairs and stared down at the little girl she had come to think of as her own, the child she had taken into her arms at birth when her mother had **rejected** her so **brutally**.

~ *dispose of:* **G1N 398** There are, however, hints in The Middlemen of the modes of narration which are to replace what is so **brutally disposed of** at the end of the tale.

~ *ignore:* **K28 178** Anything goes in pantoland; a curious place where grown men dress up as dames, Australian soap stars flock to these shores and the old adage about never working with children or animals is **brutally ignored**.

~ *shatter:* **GWB 1418** Wycliffe rang with timidity; even so the silence he had scarcely noticed until now was **brutally shattered**.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *simple:* **G17 1158** Her argument was so **brutally simple** that Alexei was lost for words.

~ *simplistic:* **G32 812** In its small, brief and **brutally simplistic** way, it is trying to use the language of advertising to discuss fundamental issues about human life and the structure of world politics.

~ *matter-of-fact:* **GUM 3019** The inquiry was not plaintive. It was **brutally matter-of-fact.** I didn´t want you.

~ *antagonistic:* **GUG 977** Realising that she wasn't following him, he came back, his whole manner suddenly, quite **brutally antagonistic**.

~ *barbaric:* **HPV 104** It was not any supposed inherently violent trait in the Spanish character, but this element of desperation which made the Spanish Civil War the **brutally barbaric** conflict it was.

~ *vindictive:* **A6D 157** A related problem with the psychoanalytic account is the implication that so many different kinds of close relationship between heterosexually identified men, be they complicated or simple, conflicted or supportive, **brutally vindictive** or discerningly tender, are really rooted in repressed homosexuality.

~ *frank:* **JYA 612** She felt she had been rather too **brutally frank**, and regretted it, because she didn't dislike Miguel Rafaelo.

~ *honest:* **HLW 438** Let's take a **brutally honest** look at our current position.

~ *male:* **ASS 2757** `I know sometimes you're almost **brutally male**, Henry.

~ *feminine:* **ED7 4** Here are **brutally feminine** accounts of real-life experiences and traumas relayed in the context of hardcore rap.

~ *ambitious:* **CMC 244** Orcs are bigger than Goblins, more dangerous, and more **brutally ambitious**.

~ *jealous:* **AHU 103** It proved a disastrous union -- `Salo', the inferior player, became **brutally jealous** of his wife's game, and accused her of flirting with whomever she happened to be playing.

~ *candid:* **K97 1673** The Governor's **brutally candid** assessment struck a new blow to Mr Major as he grappled with two crises: the threat of a crippling

defeat for the Government tomorrow night, and a Cabinet deadlocked over next year's spending plans.

~ *clear:* **JY9 2609** But it was **brutally clear** that love was not a feature in his thinking.

~ *convincing:* **CD6 1897** What Adebayo had discovered was a **brutally convincing** British equivalent of the Seventies American ghetto thrillers written by the likes of Iceberg Slim and Donald Goines.

~ *correct:* **BMN 247** Whatever, his prophecies about Alexander's death had been proven **brutally correct**.

~ *crass:* **A1A 923** `. One particularly undesirable consequence of this tendency was the `proliferation of the blankly or **brutally crass** kinds of doctoral manufacture'.

~ *cynical:* **HD7 1686** In fact, he was **brutally cynical**, ruthlessly efficient and hardened to every sob story under the sun.

~ *depressing:* **FTW 515** His comments were **brutally depressing**: Our Soviet friends are alone in witnessing the dawn of a new beginning for man on their future horizon.

~ *deprived:* **A14 94** FEELING sorry for poor old George `Punchy' Walker, so **brutally deprived** of his role as chairman and chief exec of Brent Walker by the rest of the board?

~ *down to earth:* **A35 158** Janacek writes words as he writes music -- the two were for him virtually indivisible, and in these abrupt, epigrammatic paragraphs, sometimes **brutally down to earth**, sometimes fanciful, you can hear him talking -- often shouting in your ear.

~ *effective:* **C9L 1584** But as we've just done Ampeg, it's either SWR gear or the Boogie 400+ stack - all pretty formidable stuff.' We opt to check out the Boogie rig, which consists of the 12 6L6-powered 400+ head at £1385, accompanied by a cab containing 2x15s, at £745. **Brutally effective**! For a review of this, check the March '91 issue of Guitarist.

~ *flamboyant:* **CM4 312** On the other hand, he had to be as hard as granite inside, harder even than a **brutally flamboyant** exhibitionist such as Obispal -- since Jaq was a guardian of those who guarded humanity, an investigator of the investigators.

~ *hard:* **JY3 3049** The décor was still **brutally hard** and ultra-modern, but there was a touch more warmth in this room, she registered slowly.

~ *high:* **HH3 11144** But it had a **brutally high** social cost.

~ *impure:* **G0D 398** The cry of women crushed under the yoke of legalized vice is not the cry of a statistician or a medical expert; it is simply a cry of pain,

a cry for justice and for a return to God's laws in place of these **brutally impure** laws invented and imposed by men.

~ *individualist:* **FTW 352** Todd's contention is that the psychological tensions and traumas generated by the process of selection into winners and losers in "**brutally individualist**, egoist, competitive and aggressive societies" such as France, where the working class has assimilated the ambitious, success-seeking ideology of the petty bourgeoisie, are so intense that the creation of a communist party, a form of asylum and counter-culture, becomes imperative.

~ *material:* **A6D 1581** My own study is indebted to Fanon's analysis of how discrimination is internalized psychically and perpetuated socially between subordinated groups, classes, and races -- what, in relation to the latter, he calls `the racial distribution of guilt' (Black Skin , 103); also to his realization of the way the demonizing of the other is, above all, a mercurial process of displacement and condensation, so fluid yet always with effects of a **brutally material**, actually violent kind.

~ *poignant:* **CHB 297** Despite the fact that both Eric and Jason contribute songs -- on the sprawling 23-track `Sebadoh III' album they share roughly half the groove space between them -- this current electric Sebadoh set-up looks organised primarily to suit Barlow's **brutally poignant**, heart-snaring laments, of which he has an apparently endless supply.

~ *rapid:* **CRB 3875** Greece's brand-new, post-1945 middle class is the product of the **brutally rapid** urbanisation caused by the German occupation, the civil war of 1946-49 and the Marshall-aid boom that followed the civil war.

~ *short:* **FAG 315** It was also the setting for a way of life harsh in all its details, and often uncomfortable and **brutally short**.

~ *strong:* **CCW 251** It was deceptive for he was **brutally strong**.

~ *unconventional:* **ART 111** Fronting the ramshackle The Fall, Mark E. Smith used an uncompromising vocal attack to inflict a **brutally unconventional** view of life in the unsuspecting souls at the front of the audience.

~ *wasteful:* **A7D 485** Baby chimps are captured by killing the mother, which is **brutally wasteful**: the infant often dies, along with other chimps trying to defend the mother.

BURNING: "In a state of active heat, glowing".

Adjetivos:

~ *blue:* **JY7 5106** His eyes met hers, and what she saw in those **burning blue** depths sent a wave of pure sensation racing through her.

~ *brown:* **JY8 3181** He drew back, **burning brown** eyes meeting slumbrous blue.

~ *dark:* **HGD 3736** When she dared to look up she found herself gazing into **burning dark** eyes, and when she couldn't look away, Alain brought her closer, his arms closing round her as he crushed her against his strength.

~ *bright:* **A7Y 45** And here he was with his eyes **burning bright**.

~ *hot:* **HGD 542** Jenna glared at him, her cheeks **burning hot**, and she was pleased to see that he looked satisfyingly startled at her temper.

CHALK: "White like chalk".

Adjetivos:

~ *white*: **CB5 1343** Charlotte was sitting dejectedly on the edge of the bunk, her face **chalk white**, her eyes closed.

~ *grey*: **CN3 568** A **chalk grey** suit, a new starched white shirt, a tie with diagonal stripes, the shirt with a button-down collar.

CLEAN: "Wholly, entirely, quite, absolutely".

Verbos:

~ *blow*: **CAE 648** At this year's Reading Festival, Smashing Pumpkins came in slightly below par, perhaps due to the rigours of touring, but, a few nights before, in the more intimate setting of Newcastle's Riverside, they **clean blew** the roof off with an energetic gig that showed that some members had an appreciation of heavy metal but knew how to drag it breathing heavily into the '90s.

~ *forget*: **HJD 2280** `Anyway, I've been so concerned about you, I **clean forgot** to feel sorry for myself.

Participios:

~ *gone*: **G0M 24** All the load, **clean gone**.

Adverbios:

~ *away*: **A0M 1035** It contains more moves, needs a higher level of skill and turns your centre-line **clean away** from the opponent.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *out of countenance*: **H8L 345** Many times during this pocket lecture she could have turned and looked at her instructor, and put him **clean out of countenance** merely by looking; but she had not done it because she was

so sure that he was the young man from the entrance booth, a licensed enthusiast, and entitled to his brief moments of emotional escape.

CLOSELY: "Nearly, intimately".

Verbos:

~ *combine*: **A64 364** She acknowledged that `cultural work must be **closely combined** with political tasks', and went on to prove it by signing three directives on the censorship of libraries between 1920 and 1924.

connect ~: **ALN 268** At the same time, there are a number of other much-debated and longstanding issues which would **connect closely** with the findings and interpretation of a larger programme of studies.

~ *integrate*: **AC9 478** Working out why these different groups have emerged then becomes a matter of **closely integrating** the archaeological and scientific information: the key to understanding the results is close co-operation between the archaeologist and scientist, who need to work together in order to extract all the latent information in the analyses.

~ *mirror*: **GTD 1307** He was a friend of Arthur Wellesley, first Duke of Wellington, and his views on issues such as Catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and the corn laws **closely mirrored** those of the duke.

~ *resemble*: **AE6 785** In many instances they **closely resemble** Protestant churches built in America except that there stone was used as frequently as brick.

~ *affect*: **EC8 1301** A lonely childhood, a youthful longing for adventure, made it easy enough for Dick to lay aside his devotion to an almost legendary father and to dedicate himself to the service of a man who gave him the emotional security and incentive he had lacked for so long. Later he had a sterner challenge to face, one which more **closely affected** his personal sense of honour.

~ *reflect*: **A9F 799** The parole reforms will please the judges who believe time served should more **closely reflect** sentence given.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *aligned*: **HPT 1411** After their father's death, it was Louis whose interests proved more **closely aligned** to Charles's.

~ *allied*: **AE4 1153** She might well have done so; it was, after all, a Catholic Scotland which was to be so **closely allied** with France.

~ *associated*: **APE 310** Perhaps the concept has come to be more **closely associated** with the Conservatives than the other major parties.

~ *bound up*: **AL9 135** Rural development in Lewis and Harris remains closely **bound up** with the complex question of crofting.

~ *interlinked*: **CN6 373** This distinction between these three types of research is somewhat artificial because all are **closely interlinked**.

~ *interrelated*: **B30 18** They are five stages to management and these are **closely interrelated**.

~ *intertwined*: **CLE 965** The enterprise-based bargaining structure is **closely intertwined** with the structure of workers' trade unions.

~ *interwoven*: **AMG 675** The idea that all parts of the psychobiological system are **closely interwoven** is relatively recent.

~ *involved*: **ADW 1232** He chose a small squad from among those men available who did not belong to any lineage **closely involved** in the affair.

~ *linked*: **A6B 79** Sweeney stands against those whose personal taste is too **closely linked** to morality in a falsely genteel way.

~ *meshed*: **H10 205** Arguments of this sort which confused the "lower sorts of men" with the "higher sorts of ape" were not simply exercises in increasingly refined scientific discrimination; they were **closely meshed** in with an ongoing dialectical debate, the original purpose of which had been to establish a synthesis between the theological doctrine of the Fall and the newly discovered facts of human geography.

~ *related*: **AMG 1690** How **closely related** are young males to the harem owners they join or defeat?

~ *tied*: **CN5 1102** Competence and efficiency are **closely tied** to personal senses of worth and value.

~ *akin to*: **ABP 935 Closely akin** to leaseholds, and like them classed as personal interests in land, are tenancies at will and at sufferance.

~ *analogous*: **GVA 347** This model proposes that there exists a set of auditory word detectors, **closely analogous** to the visual word detectors in the Johnston-McClelland model.

~ *equal*: **C92 720** The voltage across the diode, V D , follows that from the output of the switch, that is, very **closely equal** to V 1 assuming an ideal switch, during the period T O N.

~ *similar*: **AMM 1612** The basic argument is that structures that are **closely similar** were probably adapted to a similar function.

~ *acquainted*: **K5A 4122** Guarded, if not downright timid, in his attitude to women, Lewis mysteriously lets an American admirer, Joy Davidman, become **closely acquainted** with him.

~ *attached*: **CFF 850** He had also become **closely attached** whilst at Cambridge to the family of his married sister Susanna Collett, who lived nearby and delighted in the entertainment of scholars from the University.

~ *attuned*: **HPU 615** Theoretical ideas are connected to the world by a translation into an empirical language more **closely attuned** to the observable world.

~ *engaged*: **CLX 957** Beatty's aim was to keep Hipper so **closely engaged** that the Germans could not break off the action until Jellicoe arrived; Hipper's task was to lure Beatty to destruction at the hands of Scheer.

~ *grouped*: **G0M 252** It lay clear of the edge of the forest, **closely grouped** round the manor and its walled courtyard.

Adverbios:

~ *together*: **A0G 1698** They're planted quite **closely together** to deny any weeds a chance of seeing the sunshine.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in touch*: **BNB 921** Hawke's standing patrol along the French coast was maintained by three groups of ships, as **closely in touch** as sea and weather allowed.

COMPLETELY: "Fully, perfectly; entirely, wholly, thoroughly".

Verbos:

~ *furnish*: **CMG 1286** The Committee felt that it was their duty to state that in their opinion, before the whole building was **completely furnished** and every necessary article provided, the total deficiency would not amount to less than £1,000.

~ *redecorate*: **B3G 72** We'd been planning to **completely redecorate** our home from top to bottom, and at first I just couldn't face doing it alone.

~ *refit*: **K1G 162** The tall ship which featured in the seventies TV series The Onedin Line is being **completely refitted**.

~ *refurbish*: **AJA 1002** The bungalows are in the process of being **completely refurbished**.

~ *refurnish*: **H0E 2064** Yet he would have spent far less money if he had bought the first house and **completely refurnished** the kitchen or even changed it to another room.

~ *renew*: **C9J 575** But I plan over the next year to **completely renew** my rig; there are just too many hip new things.

~ *restore*: **B13 532** The side windows were replaced in 1976 with plain glass, the lower parts frosted, and the main west window has been **completely restored** and reglazed after the original design in honour of the Centenary celebrations.

~ *change*: **ADK 1382** The other parties have followed the Conservative lead and we have **completely changed** the face of political presentation since the early 1980s.

divorce ~: **CMH 1160** In reality it is difficult to **divorce** them **completely**.

~ *rearrange*: **C96 1629** Alternatively, you can **completely rearrange** the decor in the tank so that the bully becomes confused.

separate ~: **H79 310** The adoral shields are wing-like often **completely separating** the oral shield from the first lateral arm plate.

~ *shift*: **H9J 617** In particular, we have shown examples where a tax on capital income may be **shifted completely**, and have demonstrated that in less

extreme cases the effective redistribution may be very much reduced in the long run as a result of adjustments in the capital stock.

break ~: **BMC 168** Yes, let's **break** down the barriers **completely** and have a magazine that appeals to everybody, and read by nobody.
~ demolish: **K22 2620** A front wall was **completely demolished**.
~ destroy: **CDA 499** In a matter of minutes, the Russians could **completely destroy** our entire SAMOS system of spy satellites.
~ devastate: **CMC 1483** If he hits one then he bounds about inside the unit, bouncing from foe to foe, until he spins out of the other side, leaving the enemy **completely devastated**.
~ ruin: **CE4 1155** Otherwise you may **completely ruin** your kitchen table or working surface!

~ misjudge: **AT6 1899** G has **completely misjudged** the approach by sailing too far above the layline.
~ miss: **CAS 1302** What I do know is that The Da **completely missed** the point, as usual.
~ understand: **G0J 2053** She did not **completely understand**, but she did not want Stephen to explain.

abolish ~: **HU3 2544** Responses to low dose CCK-8 were **completely abolished** whereas responses to a high dose were reduced by about 80%.
~ eliminate: **BN5 977** I am not saying that the diet will **completely eliminate** cellulite but I do believe it will significantly reduce it.
~ eradicate: **GYD 94** And secondly she's actually recently had one so we need to make sure we **completely eradicate** it.

~ accept: **C8J 99** I didn't realise that I had not **completely accepted** Zoe.
~ agree: **B04 1500** I would **completely agree** provided that this measure applied only to responding patients.

believe ~ in: **H80 881** Whether it was the scotch or genuine feeling that was breaking Eddie up didn't really matter because whichever way it was, right now Eddie **believed completely in** the sincerity of his words.
~ trust: **EAA 1761** Don't ever **completely trust** anyone else.

~ exclude: **HA1 2120** Not that the foot soldiers of the movement were **completely excluded**.
~ ignore: **K2F 1322** `I was reared with these people and I wouldn't **completely ignore** them.

~ *integrate*: **GUW 1316** The response by headmistresses of middle class girls' schools parallelled nineteenth-century divisions over the appropriate curriculum for girls. Sara Burstall, the headmistress of Manchester High School, argued in 1907 that mathematics had a 'hardening influence' on femininity. But only a few schools **completely integrated** the teaching of domestic subjects and science.

~ *tie*: **B78 313** The work would **completely tie** up the lines -- which is where the proposal could come unstuck.

blame ~: **CBC 10073** Although it is no easier to **blame** either him or Diana **completely** for the separation than it is with any parting couple, it is beyond doubt that he is principally responsible.

block ~: **HTJ 29** `She's **blocked** her mind **completely**.

deal ~ with : **CPG 191** Development began two years ago, but marketing was delayed because of bugs, which president Nishi says have now been **completely dealt with**.

deceive ~: **JXU 3242** You **deceived** me **completely**, didn't you?

~ *disagree*: **HD8 256** C.S. Lewis on the other hand would **completely disagree** with Waldock's conclusion and claim conversely that `to admire Satan is to admire a world of misery, lies, propaganda, wishful thinking and incessant autobiography'.

~ *discharge*: **HAC 8291** For example, an electric toothbrush that I bought states categorically that it should be **completely discharged** at the end of each month and my portable's manual gives the same advice.

~ *disappear*: **CMS 301** Care, precision, consequence, reliability, parsimony, focus and contrast are turned up, emotion and prescription are turned down, though they never **completely disappear**.

dominate ~: **ARG 603** At times, the experience of awe before God may fill and **dominate** us **completely**.

~ *enter*: **B14 1507** It is not possible to **completely enter** someone else's frame of reference because other people live different lives but, Burnard goes on, nurses should try to empathise.

~ *establish*: **BND 79** The first complication is the fact that we have such a strong compulsion to celebrate the relationship before it is **completely established**.

~ *exaggerate*: **HHX 6370** The Minister **completely exaggerates** his case.

~ *fail*: **ADK 1009** The machine can **completely fail** to work because no-one has bothered to test it before the day.

~ *forget*: **HC3 89** They **completely forget** about the food quality.

~ *fulfil*: **KNA 171** He **completely fulfilled** all that was required of him.

give up ~: **ASC 1287** He continued performing only until July 1950, then **gave up completely** and seems -- unlike many choreographers -- never to have been tempted to dance publicly again.

give way ~: **KDB 1070** Mm but this was last year and I just cleared the ball and everybody ran out ran out and I suddenly collapsed in agony on the floor cos my knee just **completely gave way** and it was really painful and a minute later I stood up and it was fine, it didn't give me any more hassle for the rest of the day.

~ *hide*: **ECJ 318** Subsequent boards **completely hide** the fixing nails

~ *lack*: **GU8 2092** Most species **completely lack** parental care, but they are by no means uniform in their mating systems.

~ *leave*: **HAC 4373** Movement from scene to scene does not use scrolling as per Lucas films, but requires that you **completely leave** one location and then enter another.

~ *lose*: **AAV 872** There are pockets within pockets ad infinitum -- a Russian doll of a bag -- so compartmentalised do tourists' possessions become that they **completely lose** track of where everything is.

~ *pay*: **EBS 2406** The terms and conditions also address such grey areas such as what happens if the buyer has possession of a work, but has not completely **paid** for it when it is stolen (the liability is the buyer's.

~ *prevent*: **CRM 4569** Even in immune adults CTL do not **completely prevent** bloodstage infection.

put off ~: **CA0 2015** ‘Stop behaving like a two year old. She's a woman.’ ‘She's a beetch, and English beetch, like Margaret Thatcher,’ growled Angel.’ ‘I keel her when I catch her.’ ‘You've been winding her up all day,’ shouted Luke. ‘D'you want to **put** her **off completely**?’ ‘Yes,’ hissed Angel, looking at his bleeding knuckles. ‘Then she'll go home for good.’

~ *rebuild*: **CFT 3223** Eastern Stearman are able to **completely rebuild** a basic airframe, fit new wings, a re-lifed engine and finish it to individual specification and colour scheme.

~ *recover*: **ART 2145** The relationship between the band and the paper has never **completely recovered**.

~ *reject*: **BPB 999** Occasionally mares **completely reject** their foal and can be vicious towards it.

~ *relax*: **AMD 901** Limone would be a good choice for those who seek no more from a holiday than a chance to **completely relax** in the sun with a long cool drink.

~ *reorganize*: **B1T 369** In 1909 the LCC **completely reorganized** its school welfare programme and formed a central co-ordinating body with a number of Children's Care (School) Committees on the basis of one for every elementary school.

~ *resolve*: **FE2 390** While the report may not **completely resolve** the question for your Lordships, it provides in the first place a very useful summary of the state of the law in 1966.

sort out ~: **KE3 602** When it's **completely sorted out** Chrissie erm oh I don't really know what to say, she's having this desk for Christmas

stop ~: **FT2 877** In July 1993 payments to general practitioners for disease management clinics will **stop completely**.

~ *use up*: **AKM 814** The main problem with both petrol and diesel exhausts is the remains of unburnt fuel droplets which were not **completely used up** in the combustion process.

~ *win sb. over:* **BMC 912** Instinctively, I find performances of Schubert on the `grand' scale anathema, yet Jordan's loving care over phrasing, recorded in a fairly generous acoustic, **completely win** me **over**.

NOTA: De este adverbio hemos estudiado sólo los verbos, pues está demasiado abierto con los adjetivos.

COPIOUSLY: "Plentifully, abundantly".

Verbos:

bleed ~: **CMJ 658** He **bled copiously** and went about the parish for a week adorned with a large piece of sticking plaster, like a clown.

sneeze ~: **CBC 14097** But he can't resist going on a teensy-weensy shopping spree with Marlon, **sneezing copiously** over an assistant who is terrified they are transmitting Aids.

breed ~: **AMS 1141** Some species grow very quickly; some **breed** very **copiously** (as cod can do); but others -- like whales -- breed very slowly.

flow ~: **FR8 1596** The tears **flowed copiously**.

irrigate ~: **ACY 450** Improve the soil by adding organic matter, use thick layers of mulch, create shade or **irrigate copiously**.

mint ~: **FBB 651** Alexander's interests and those of Athens were thus opposed (which did not stop him from **minting copiously** in coinage designed for easy trade with Athens.

pee ~: **AC3 1118** Then he would stand and **pee copiously** on the trodden earth.

vomit ~: **AD9 3113** In reply, Cabochon's body heaved and he **vomited copiously** on to the floor.

weep ~: **HTG 1853** I have **wept copiously** and shared my feelings with a woman, that is, my intended.

~ *wet*: **APV 1892** A loosely folded cloth should be dipped, or otherwise **copiously wetted**, with clean water, as hot as the hand can bear, holding as much as possible.

Participios:

~ *annotated*: **ABM 341** Gassendi has been overshadowed by those whom he influenced -- perhaps because of the modesty and undogmatic nature of his arguments, which lie buried in lengthy, **copiously annotated** Latin works.

~ *furnished*: **A89 383 Copiously furnished** with crammed bookcases, shelves stacked with cassettes and 19th century lithographs, it seems at first glance to be a richly cultured environment.

~ *provided:* **K91 1029** Surgical teams and nursing sisters -- **copiously provided** with blood plasma, sulfa-drugs and penicillin, worked well forward in the battle area. hospital.

~ *roughened*: **JY3 396** The shirt was shrugged off to reveal a rock-hard male chest, **copiously roughened** with whorls of dark hair.

CORDIALLY: “Heartily, with all one´s heart”.

Verbos:

~ *dislike*: **CDV 508** As is well known, he wrote in the `Foreword' to the second edition: `I **cordially dislike** allegory in all its manifestations’.

~ *loathe*: **FP9 85** The industrial revolution spawned the rise and expansion of the middle class to the point where it was **cordially loathed** from above.

CRACKING: "*Slang*: Vigorous, rattling, thumping".

Adjetivos:

~ *good*: **KS8 703** `Dillie Keane is in **cracking good** form in her new show.'

~ *bald*: **ACM 1148** And he had an absolutely **cracking bald** spot.

~ *wise*: **CKU 1707** Robert Colescott has a reputation for **cracking wise** in his work.

CRASSLY: "Coarsely, grossly, densely".

Adjetivos:

~ *negligent*: **H82 13** The worst were spreaders of terror, like Cuthbert in Thrandeston, or **crassly negligent**, like Jackman of Shippenhall.

~ *stupid*: **KS8 1122** Fink's boss -- a **crassly stupid** studio chief -- sets him to work writing a `wrestling picture to star Wallace Berry'.

~ *insensitive*: **AJN 317** In an uproarious performance, Finney comes over like a Mancunian Tigger, insufferably bouncy and **crassly insensitive**.

~ *intrusive*: **FA2 1127** Some of the villages on the edge of the Baronnies look all too spruce, as if the locals had by now given way completely to immigrants wealthier than themselves, who are buying up the old houses and adding new, sometimes **crassly intrusive** ones.

~ *self-evident*: **AJU 245** Instead his minders offered just enough to keep the hacks occupied, mainly in transcribing undecipherable tape recordings snatched on carefully marshalled visits, whose symbolism was either **crassly self-evident** or completely obscure.

CRUSHINGLY: "In a crushing manner; so as to crush". (Crush: "To compress with violence, so as to break, bruise, destroy, squeeze out of natural shape or condition: said of the effect of pressure whether acting with momentum or otherwise").

Verbos:

defeat ~: **A66 953** Labour's youthful, far-left candidate, a Marxist homosexual from Australia, was **crushingly defeated** by the Liberals.

rebuff ~: **F9B 1276** Lord Denning's views on the liberation of the Court of Appeal from the obligation to follow its own previous decisions were **crushingly rebuffed** in Davis v Johnson in which the authority of Young v.

Adjetivos:

~ *alive*: **G3L 1048** 1 They have become **crushingly alive** to the presence of external political checks on the power of Parliament.

~ *grand*: **G0B 3063** She feared that the Butterfields were too **crushingly grand**.

~ *honest*: **K3E 282** Dave Simpson's **crushingly honest** expos of the bust, buttock and bathing costume business may not answer all the questions but it certainly poses a few important ones.

~ *poor*: **HSF 1464** The reward is obvious for a **crushingly poor** country of 60m people which has been virtually embargoed by most of the non-communist world.

~ *punitive*: **CS0 1085** For these and other misdemeanours the ancestors are apt to inflict **crushingly punitive** illnesses and misfortunes.

~ *ugly*: **H89 1357** In the place of the marble fantasies they tore down, the British erected some of the most **crushingly ugly** buildings ever thrown up by the British Empire.

~ *unfunny*: **A2G 70** This ill-advised conceit casts a pall on the piece from the outset, and it doesn't help that the skits (rewritten and reconstructed) are **crushingly unfunny**.

CRYSTAL: "A mineral, clear and transparent like ice; *esp.* a form of pure quartz having these qualities".

Adjetivos:

~ *blue*: **ALX 320** After gathering camas in July, they travelled to the shores of the **crystal blue** Wallowa Lake, where surrounding stream yielded fat salmon.

~ *green*: **AS3 1103** These sparkling **crystal green** pools look ideal for swimming.

~ *clear*: **A08 1564** Everything **crystal clear** but refusing to make sense.

DAZZLING: "Bright to a degree that dazzles".

Adjetivos:

~ *black and white*: **F9H 1143** One graceful avocet, in positively **dazzling black and white** plumage, swept for rag worms with long, upward-curving bill.

~ *blue*: **B7H 476** The landscape, then, is one of white plains, white hills and **dazzling blue** lakes.

~ *fiery*: **FNW 2973** A **dazzling fiery** ball as bright as the Sun came into view.

~ *green*: **FR0 1178** Coincidentally, or maybe not, the storm chose that moment to let off a sheet of **dazzling green** lightning and an earsplitting crack of thunder.

~ *orange*: **B7L 1930** Cotingas, including the **dazzling orange** and black cocks-of-the-rock, employ some startling nuptial and aggression displays.

~ *silver*: **CM4 1466** Hot light leapt out from the damascened chromium steel nozzle in a **dazzling silver** thread.

~ *white*: **AM0 1084** Here you'll find Greece at its most idyllic, with **dazzling white** houses and enchanting scenery.

~ *white-blue*: **FU2 1222** Stephen could remember how hot it had been, the sky a **dazzling white-blue**, the heat making the air wave and shiver above the dry yellowed turf.

~ *new*: **CS0 689** He sees man, especially `primitive' man, as a rustic philosopher of great intellectual ingenuity and artistic brilliance, a wayward mentalistic beachcomber, endlessly improvizing **dazzling new** patterns of culture from the flotsam and jetsam of other civilizations.

DAZZLINGLY: "To a degree that dazzles".

Adjetivos:

~*beautiful*: **CCW 213** She was a very tall and very fair and **dazzlingly beautiful** creature whose skin was goose-pimpled under the impact of McIllvanney's air conditioning which was set to a level that might have made a penguin shiver.

~ *pretty*: **G13 3119** I had to know the owner of that young, intelligent, amused, **dazzlingly pretty** North European face.

~ *clear*: **CAG 1242** But there is a great danger that this fact, so **dazzlingly clear**, will blur our vision of the deeper causes of the Bosnian nightmare.

~ *obvious*: **CHB 1635** Although he's co-presenting BBC's TV Hell (a **dazzlingly obvious** three-and-a-half hour antidote to Channel 4's TV Heaven whereby kitsch rubbish is dredged from the archives), Paul Merton does not watch much television.

~ *bright*: **J10 3810** By about ten in the morning the sun was already **dazzlingly bright** and all living objects were seeking the shade.
~ *white*: **H8Y 1261** Then he arranged the meal with mathematical precision on a plate, and took it to the dining table, placing it next to a **dazzlingly white**, freshly laundered napkin.

~ *courteous*: **H9C 1861** Indeed, when he so wished, the young Edward could be **dazzlingly courteous** and charming.

~ *low*: **AT3 1828** The sun hung **dazzlingly low**, casting deceptive shadows.

~ *naked*: **FPX 2432** She stripped off her black waitress's uniform, and stood before him **dazzlingly naked**.

~ *powerful*: **JYD 3270** His blue eyes were **dazzlingly powerful** in his strong, tanned face.

DEAD: "Utterly, profoundly, absolutely, entirely. Now *colloq*."

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *brainy*: **AT1 67** `Gedgey used to have glasses and was **dead brainy**.
~ *canny*: **F72 404** She was **dead canny** I reckon.
~ *clever*: **CLK 222** They may attack in any case, thinking themselves `**dead clever**' for tricking the adventurers by talking before attacking.
~ *crafty*: **JJS 1127** So we got bingo, we've got the word naked on the front page, she's **dead crafty** this girl.
~ *ingenious*: **KD6 937** its ever so clever, **dead ingenious** good god there's enough almonds in this bag
~ *smart*: **CAE 2464** And I thought you were a **dead smart** poet -- once.
~ *wise*: **HW8 2992 Dead wise** after the event, that's me.

~ *cool*: **CAT 822** Maybe this look is **dead cool** in Belgium, but I think it unlikely.
~ *cute*: **KD2 1040** I like it like that, it looked cuter like that.Mm. Mind you, I think I'll have my hair shaved off. Wrestle mania, see.Where he took on Hulk Hogan for the championship round? No. Way before that. In the ultimate, while he were there. Ooh! **Dead cute**!
~ *handsome*: **ACB 2601** He was **dead handsome**, me Grandad said.
~ *nice*: **B38 1092** He's **dead nice**, Mr Fleming, just treats you like an adult; see once you're in the Sixth Year, you could say Anything to him.
~ *pretty*: **ACB 741** She was this new nurse, see, really young, **dead pretty**.
~ *stylish*: **HGU 2747 Dead stylish**.

~ *chuffed*: **JY1 2062** And, while she was staring at him thunderstruck, `I never know whether it's the man you congratulate or the woman, but anyway, I'm **dead chuffed** about your engagement.'
~ *eager*: **G1S 712 Dead eager** and anxious.
~ *keen*: **CBG 2177** `The cost of taking everybody certainly does mount up, but we are all **dead keen** and we usually go to all the matches home and away,' said Gill.
~ *pleased*: **ADG 386** I had a new top on, and I'd washed my hair, I was **dead pleased** she'd noticed.

~ *black*: **AR2 550** Madame's hair was **dead black**, scraped back like a dancer's in the daytime and at night done up in coils with big silver pins.
~ *grey*: **FAB 923** His usually **dead grey** eyes were sparkling.
~ *white*: **HR9 2606** His face was still that **dead white** colour.

~ *disappointed*: **KCE 1813** You're **dead disappointed** aren't you mum?
~ *offended*: **KSS 3050** yes, gets **dead offended**, dead funny, dead nice bloke and he will buy you one whether you like it or not
~ *upset*: **FR5 1361** The women in prison who had kids were always **dead upset**.

~ *creepy*: **KCE 0** Ooh he's **dead creepy** though isn't he?
~ *frightened*: **FR5 1108** She was **dead frightened** and was pressing on the bell and everything, but nobody came that night.
~ *scared*: **A2J 289** But they have been **dead scared** of the Russians for 40 years.

~ *fast*: **KGL 259** And he's **dead fast**, and he says he's going to win the egg and spoon race and the sack race because he's the best dad in the world.
~ *quick*: **ARM 244** Aggros are fully rad -- **dead quick** and stable, good grind, long lasting.

~ *boring*: **KCE 4** Well we had oh I'm trying to think what we had today oh got out of assembly because I had to go and speak to this maths teacher who's **dead boring**!
~ *dull*: **HA0 1050** As I looked towards the right, however, along the other widespread arm of the building, something materialized there like a stain: light towards the **dead dull** end of the electromagnetic spectrum.

~ *calm*: **FEP 1309** The sea was **dead calm** and the coral a glistening treasure trove of vivid gems.
~ *nonchalant*: **HJC 894 Dead nonchalant**, I leapt from the fence in one graceful bound to check the garden out: business must go on even in the face of the queen of my dreams.

~ *right*: **A1C 2360** Mum was **dead right** apparently, the house on Bradshaw Drive was full of treasures.
~ *wrong*: **ANX 2508** Statements like these are **dead wrong**.

~ *careful*: **G07 2253** It's just looks she gives, and you have to be **dead careful**.
~ *cautious*: **J8B 830** but I mean other than that, I, I, I'd like to be **dead cautious** about that, I, I still think it's early days, I know we've made a great success, but it's early days.

~ *dirty*: **KBC 2419** Got an oldies team have you? Vets. Veterans? Yeah. That's the end of that. Some of the veterans teams are absolute bastards to play with! Are they? Really hard! **Dead dirty**. Are they? Oh aye.
~ *scruffy*: **ADG 434** Some of my friends laugh about it, they don't get dressed up, a lot of them are **dead scruffy**, others are like me.

~ *lucky*: **K1V 351** When I was allocated the house people thought I was **dead lucky**.
~ *unlucky*: **ADY 3** Harry, I thought ridiculously, was **dead unlucky** with cold dirty water.

~ *hot*: **KCW 43** Except for it's **dead hot** still if you're not careful, if you've been cooking it in the over or something .
~ *windy*: **KCE 1072** Erm I tell you what it's **dead windy** outside!

NOTA: Tras un análisis detallado de los muy variados adjetivos que se combinan con este intensificador, hemos podido agrupar un número considerable de ellos atendiendo a su afinidad semántica, como podemos ver en las bases y ejemplos anteriores. Esta afinidad nos permite sugerir un cierto grado de carácter colocacional en estas combinaciones. Sin embargo, constatamos también en nuestro corpus que el adverbio *dead*, por su naturaleza coloquial, puede usarse como modificador de un gran número de adjetivos semánticamente muy diversos. En estos casos se trataría de combinaciones abiertas y por tanto no de colocaciones.

DEADLY: "To a fatal or extreme degree. Extremely, excessively. c*olloq.*".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *blue*: **JYD 965** He flicked those **deadly blue** eyes at her.
~ *pale*: **FRK 581** He was **deadly pale**, and he felt the room spinning round him.
~ *white*: **HA9 939** Shannon slept badly that night, haunted by dreams of great swirling snowflakes and a hawk-faced man who loomed out of the **deadly white** mass with fury in his eyes.

~ *yellow*: **BLX 1716** Here, in the Kalahari, a group of meerkats is angrily seeing off a **deadly yellow** cobra.

~ *calm*: **FAB 3022** Her voice was **deadly calm** as she spoke.

~ *quiet*: **CH3 5881** `The main thing I remember is just how **deadly quiet** the whole stadium went when I was tackled.

~ *silent*: **KP5 3835** So of course, it was **deadly silent** in there for like erm oh it won't get cold!

~ *sick*: **B3F 954** It was a beautiful day with small cumulus clouds and about thirty miles visibility, and it should have been a great experience, but unfortunately I felt **deadly sick** all the way and could hardly bear to look out.

~ *tired*: **CB5 110** When they went to bed that night Ellen, as usual, was asleep within minutes but Ruth, though **deadly tired**, was curiously wakeful; not quite feeling herself but not able to put a finger on what was wrong.

~ *weary*: **H9G 1155** She was **deadly weary** but could not rest.

~ *boring*: **J2K 33** For example, Linguistic, is fascinating said ironically may be intended by the speaker to communicate "Linguistics is **deadly boring**".

~ *dull*: **A0D 1033** Life in a small village could be **deadly dull**, and Henry had been absolutely charming when he chose to be.

~ *accurate*: **G2J 765** Enzensberger (The Guardian , February 9) believes that to describe Saddam Hussein as Adolf Hitler `is not merely journalistic license but is actually **deadly accurate**'.

~ *conventional*: **AHG 1310** It struck me, in fact, as just the kind of **deadly conventional**, decorative, romanticised art-house film that the 64-year-old director used to rail against in the magazine Cahiers du Cinema during the Fifties and Sixties.

~ *cunning*: **EWC 2572** " Ah, what **deadly cunning**!" said El-ahrairah.

~ *dangerous*: **AMU 578** But with Louis discussion was alien territory and **deadly dangerous**: `They're your men.

~ *logic*: **CHC 201** Yet it is this **deadly logic** of deterrence that condemns the world to live under the shadow of the threat of nuclear annihilation.

~ *new*: **CH1 6396** GOVERNMENT boffins have discovered a **deadly new** weapon that destroys people but keeps houses intact.

~ *perfect*: **FEV 733** However, insects cannot see the warning spots, and to them the spider's disguise is **deadly perfect**.

~ *political*: **AJ6 25** `Mr Kinnock and Mr Ashdown are preparing for Britain a **deadly political** cocktail.

~ *serious*: **FY5 836** Now anything really **deadly serious** that took place then you taken to the headmaster's room and he dealt with it.

Adverbios:

~ *seriously*: **ED7 1032** John Singleton, takes his vocation **deadly seriously**.

DEAFENINGLY: "In a deafening manner". (Deafen: "To make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun with noise. Also *fig.*").

Verbos:

crack ~: **JY3 1979** Almost instantaneously, thunder **cracked deafeningly** overhead.
crash ~: **F9H 53** Waves **crashed deafeningly** on to pebbles beneath.
detonate ~: **FU8 1710** Topped by a few sprouting leaves the poles were festooned to the ground with garlands of paper-wrapped firecrackers, which were all now **detonating deafeningly**.
drum ~: **JY2 2953** Shivers crawled over her heated skin, her palms went clammy, and the blood **drummed** in her ears **deafeningly**.
echo ~: **CN1 999** The reports **echoed deafeningly** within his helmet.
roar ~: **HJD 451** When the gun **roared deafeningly** behind him, the driver felt the heat of the muzzle blast searing the side of his face.
whirr ~: **BNU 810** A continuous multi-pitched hum **whirred deafeningly** around the shrine.

Adjetivos:

~ *loud*: **A1C 1291** It was turned up **deafeningly loud** and the noise was coming from somewhere at the back.
~ *noisy*: **A5X 186** The hill feels peaceful in spite of tourists: it's surrounded by fragrant pine trees and **deafeningly noisy** with cicadas.

~ *peaceful*: **ACE 3266** 'D'you hear the nightingales?' 'Nightingales, yes. How peaceful they sound.' '**Deafeningly peaceful**. All over Northern France. All is peace right enough.'
~ *silent*: **J0U 337** The model is **deafeningly silent** on this question since the only relative price which figures in it is the rate of interest.

~ *close*: **AA1 553** AT SPARROW Farm, a bleak post-war council estate in Feltham, **deafeningly close** to the runways of Heathrow Airport, the off-licence in the little parade of shops has changed hands again.

DEARLY: "As one who is held dear; with feelings of tender affection; affectionately, fondly. (Now used only with the vb. *love* or its equivalents.). At a high price; at great cost".

Verbos:

cherish ~: **FES 1170** Undoubtedly the greatest obstacle was the fear of the shipowners that they would lose the right which they **cherished** so **dearly**, to select whatever crews they thought fit.

~ *like*: **A8M 159** Recalls Gerrard: `Ray and Diana weren't married then, although they would **dearly like** to have been, because they were citizens of the Republic.

love ~: **K3X 1493** I wish that Merseyside, which I **love dearly**, would follow the example of Dublin.

prize ~: **B1D 1439** It is the native growth of that free Plantagenet England which produced the germs of everything we **prize** most **dearly**.

~ *want*: **CEN 5503** `If it hadn't gone through this time, I would have had no time left in my life to enter the ministry I so **dearly want** to join.

~ *wish*: **AD0 1276** The consequences of dieting generally fall into two distinct categories: those you **dearly wish** would happen, and those that actually do happen.

cost ~: **CMB 1230** Consequently, delays in production, printing and distribution **cost dearly**.

lose ~: **HHV 4993** Should not we now bend our efforts to supporting the proposal that the Minister mentioned and to finding some way of compensating those who have **lost dearly**?

pay ~: **ED6 2955** One of the young women is not honest, and one of the young men is weak, and these two **pay dearly** for their lapses.

~ *believe*: **CER 583** Cockroft **dearly believed** that the source of the neutrons was thermonuclear fusion.

~ *hope*: **CEM 904** `I **dearly hope** it won't be necessary,' he added, asking for volunteers to take six months unpaid leave and take part in job-sharing schemes.

try ~: **KA2 343** Asik simply wished he could live closer to the village but he knew there was no way his grandparents would survive the move, so he trundled on and **tried dearly** not to think about it.

~ *insist*: **G3A 676** In the Gospel, too, Jesus alludes to himself as Paraclete: for when promising `another paraclete' or `another as paraclete' in 14:16 (it makes no difference which way you take the Greek) Jesus is **dearly insisting** that he is their Paraclete already, just as the Epistle says he is.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *beloved*: **EDV 78** `And to my **dearly beloved** daughter, Margaret Scott, I bequeath the sum of four hundred pounds.'

~ *expensive*: **KBF 2414** You're gonna buy me this **dearly expensive** watch aren't you?

~ *familiar*: **JXV 1605** Shaking the loose shards of glass from the splintered frame, she stared down at the **dearly familiar** face of her father, and felt some of the waning strength flow back to her limbs.

~ *rattled*: **GUF 2826** Nigel drew on the cigar and coughed slightly. He was **dearly rattled**. Not a man with a strong nerve, and certainly on the surface not one who could carry out a cold-blooded murder. He capitulated very quickly.

DEATHLY: "To a degree resembling death".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *calm*: **ECM 1331** She has since told a close friend: `The night before the wedding I was very calm, **deathly calm**.

~ *quiet*: **CK8 271** The staff had departed and the house was **deathly quiet**.

~ *silent*: **H98 533** The room had fallen **deathly silent** except for Cranston's abrupt questions, the equally abrupt answers and the snapping and crackling of the logs in the fire.

~ *still*: **K95 3515** No wind blew but it was **deathly still** and bitterly cold.

~ *white*: **GVP 1454** She appeared mesmerised, as if unable to put it down; her eyes were staring and her face **deathly white**.

~ *pale*: **GUD 3660** He went as thin as a rake, and **deathly pale** then for a couple of weeks.

~ *sick*: **GV7 1027** I was sitting on a seat in the park, enjoying the sunshine, when suddenly I felt **deathly sick**.

~ *tired*: **G1K 321** Suddenly he felt **deathly tired**, as if the weight of the world was upon him.

~ *cold*: **HU0 1969** The weather was **deathly cold**, the frost nipping at every part of our exposed flesh.

~ *dull*: **A7L 890** Of the promisingly-titled Bad Lord Byron (1949), for example, Box remarked that `nothing was artificially concocted,' but the film is also **deathly dull** to watch as various figures from Byron's life come into a court room to debate whether he was a great poet or a great cad.

~ *slow*: **AJV 571** His Debussy Prelude a l'apres-midi d'un faune was the strangest I have ever heard: drably overcast, not so much seductive as comatose, and so **deathly slow** that audible flute breaths were essential in the pauses.

DEEPLY: "In a high degree, profoundly, intensely, extremely".

Verbos:

affect ~: **K1K 445** She says good hair is very important to a woman and losing hers has **affected** her **deeply**.

care ~ : **CGB 2054** I **care deeply** about the comedy in the movie, that it's well-executed and fresh.

damage ~: **C8G 17** I referred in my letter to the human spiritual depression that is part and parcel of such closures - and indeed of all job losses and business failures. Lives of individuals and families are **deeply damaged**; and in the case of the miners, whole communities are in danger of danger of being shattered.

~ *distress*: **H9C 911** He is **deeply distressed** by your problems in Scotland.

disturb ~: **FPK 1459** The way he looked at her now **disturbed** Beth **deeply**.

~ *harm*: **EF0 287** As Karl Barth expresses it, woman is to man as B is to A; why should woman mind? 17 The idea that western religion has itself been a cause of attitudes which have **deeply harmed** women obviously cannot be given entrance by them.

hurt ~: **FRE 1901** Her pity for the man she had **hurt** so **deeply** made her behave more kindly towards him than was perhaps sensible.

~ *impress*: **HY8 1307** He was **deeply impressed** by the degree to which Western Europe was dependent upon Arab oil.

~ *injure*: **B1L 214** Driven to the edge of despair and traumatised by the prospect of a court-case that **deeply injured** his pride, he threw himself in front of an express train bound for Edinburgh.

~ *move*: **CGE 489** Peter had been working a debt of love. He'd done all this for his parents, particularly for his father, whose dedication to his children had always impressed Peter and **moved** him **deeply**.

offend ~: **G33 1384** Because you are an aesthete, some developments in the industrialised world are bound to **offend** and hurt you **deeply**.

~ *regret*: **BMM 2041** I **deeply regret** what happened that morning in Rome.

~ *resent*: **CMS 1295** Many solicitors **deeply resent** the treatment they feel they have received over their remuneration.

sadden ~: **CK0 517** `It **saddens** me **deeply**, Mr Francis.

~ *shock*: **ALK 193** Richard Baxter was **deeply shocked** by this tragedy and also by the general prejudice aroused against him by this incident.

suffer ~: **G07 1077** Terrible problems arise for survivors of death at sea or explosions where not even fragments are left. One group who also **suffer deeply** are secret, adulterous lovers where one partner is killed and the survivor is unable to see the body or go to the funeral.

touch ~: **GW8 850** Religion learned in church comes much later, and does not **touch** them **deeply**.

trouble ~ : **H82 2646** They **troubled** her more **deeply** now.

upset ~: **GV7 527** The expression on Doctor Jekyll's face had **upset** them both **deeply**.

~ worry: **H7X 61** A Scottish engineer called Fleeming Jenkin pointed out that the fact (as it was thought to be) of blending inheritance all but ruled out natural selection as a plausible theory of evolution. Ernst Mayr rather unkindly remarks that Jenkin's article 'is based on all the usual prejudices and misunderstandings of the physical scientists'. Nevertheless, Darwin was **deeply worried** by Jenkin's argument.

~ wound: **BM9 569** Whereas James Paul was **deeply wounded** by the failure of the N.D.D.S., Healey was made of sterner stuff.

~ admire: **ARB 866** I knew of Dominica only as the birthplace of Jean Rhys, a writer I **deeply admire**.

despise ~: **JXS 2071** How could she, even fleetingly, entertain such a thought for a man who **despised** her so **deeply** and so openly?

long ~: **JXU 1198** Only she knew how **deeply** she **longed** to escape.

~ love: **A7L 682** He seems over-concerned about what people think of them, to lust after her but not **deeply love** her.

~ miss: **APK 372** He was only 27, amusing, very intelligent and talented and will be **deeply missed** by those who knew him.

~ want: **K4J 117** `But he WAS going to get what I really, **deeply wanted** myself the excitement of first being in love.

believe ~: **GU9 1581** True, Bernard did want her to be a housewife and mother but at the same time this was Laura's interpretation of what he wanted and she **believed deeply** that it was wrong to challenge a husband's authority.

doubt ~: **C8V 777** Having **doubted** so **deeply**, such Christians are only surprised that other people, whether pagan or Christian, have believed so easily.

~ feel: **C8G 420** Her love and support of the Little Sisters was a matter of record and her passing will be **deeply felt** by many people.

sleep ~: **ADS 1358** She felt numb and tired and surprised herself by managing to **sleep deeply** and well.

slumber ~: **CM1 1753** Now the dragons are few and those that are left **slumber deeply**.

enter ~: **ATG 130** It is beyond the scope of this book to **enter deeply** into these problems, a full understanding of which would demand of the reader a specialized knowledge of monetary economics.

penetrate ~: **H0K 115** Aramaic did not **penetrate deeply** into Greece or Italy.

~ appreciate: **HPC 379** We **deeply appreciate** your kindness.

depend ~: **J88 66** But it is not only word-play that has to be explained: humour may **depend deeply** on cultural knowledge, on knowledge of famous people, customs, music, literature, and so on: What do you call a bald Cheshire Cat?

~ divide: **EE2 1312** The question of what it is desirable for Japan to be and do **deeply divides** the Japanese, but few fail to acknowledge that being Japanese sets them apart.

drink ~: **ADM 318** Feeling very daring, I would sit in a circle with them on the grass in Powis Square, and pretend to **drink deeply** as the cider or barley wine bottle passed around.

flush ~: **HGK 3841** He looked down at her, his breathing still uneven, and Maggie **flushed deeply**.

frown ~: **H7F 540** He **frowned deeply** and peered at the narrow line of black and white spaces hanging in the air in front of him.

~ influence: **CCE 1739** It is something that has **deeply influenced** all social life.

laugh ~: **JYD 4423** He **laughed deeply**, kissing the top of her head.

plunge ~ into: **J54 2315** She **plunged deeply into** work to try and distract herself.

seep ~: **A0X 976** Beware of marker pens, as their ink tends to **seep deeply** into the wood.

~ sympathize: **KA1 2011** I also **deeply sympathized** with George because Lennie had practically spoiled his life yet George never seemed to complain.

thank ~: **HHX 3340** Again, we **thank** him **deeply**.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ ashamed: **JXT 2754** She dropped her eyes to the tablecloth, suddenly confused and **deeply ashamed** of herself.

~ concerned: **K5M 5719** Mr Kirkwood said: `I am **deeply concerned** at the extent to which these huge sums of public money are simply being written off.

~ confused: **HR8 1121** 'It must be difficult for you,' he said, 'surrounded by all these wogs. I imagine you are **deeply confused**! Bowing to the East and carrying on like lunatics.

~ confusing: **A96 625** It is all **deeply confusing** to those accustomed to reporting leadership contests in the Labour Party.

~ depressed: **CDB 589** He used to long for his holidays and grow **deeply depressed** when they drew to an end.

~ disappointed: **K52 1560** Gray said everyone at the club is **deeply disappointed** over the current situation but they all trying to put it right.

~ embarrassing: **A2X 275** The incident has become **deeply embarrassing** for the Bush administration, precisely because of its caution.

~ *emotional*: **B29 1326** She's got everything -- superb musicianship; a unique sound; a sensitive, **deeply emotional** approach to lyrics; boundless, fearless creativity.

~ *sad*: **K25 2279** I'm **deeply sad** that he feels like that and I would hope that when it happens, he might feel it's not quite so bad and that he might change his mind.

~ *sorry*: **EWH 956** "I am **deeply sorry** to admit it, Senhora."

~ *uncomfortable*: **JY5 1297** When he looked at her that way he had the most uncanny knack of making her believe he could see right into her soul, and it was a **deeply uncomfortable** sensation.

~ *unhappy*: **JXX 2273** Her **deeply unhappy** thoughts were interrupted as Julie came out on the terrace to join her.

~ *upset*: **ECM 1671** She was **deeply upset** when she heard him say: `Whatever happens I will always love you.

~ *absorbed*: **CH4 1177** The teacher kept half an eye on her all the time and noticed that the child very soon became **deeply absorbed** in the book.

~ *affectionate*: **GT4 1069** No less distinguished was his achievement as a portrait painter, his approach extending from the satirical to the **deeply affectionate**.

~ *attached*: **GUX 199** She was, in spite of her exasperated commotion, **deeply attached** to her elder sister.

~ *attracted*: **A70 1225** I, too, felt **deeply attracted** to a female colleague.

~ *committed*: **K5C 108** Farmers in the region are **deeply committed** to their livelihoods, stock and crops.

~ *engaged*: **CR7 1082** And the court's position in the constitutional structure does not mean that it has always been **deeply engaged** in the pressing national questions of the day.

~ *fond*: **GTH 227 Deeply fond of** her parents, she was educated at home until aged fourteen.

~ *jealous*: **CH6 8529** `And he wouldn't be the first man to become **deeply jealous** when he sees another man apparently usurping his role as a father.'

~ *pleased*: **JYC 3462** Leonora, **deeply pleased** at his tone, shrugged airily.

~ *satisfied*: **H97 2945** For the truth was she had, in fact, been **deeply satisfied** with that second, much sweated over batch of sketches.

~ *unaffectionate*: **CL2 735** Philip's emotional background was tight, controlled, everything in its proper place, unhappy and **deeply unaffectionate**.

~ *embedded*: **HJ0 23922** Nevertheless, live animal experimentation is **deeply embedded** in the culture of contemporary biomedical science.

~ *immersed*: **CKC 395** He was **deeply immersed** in their ancient cultures as the considerable library in his cabin bore testimony.

~ *inbuilt*: **EW8 417** Since sexuality is so **deeply inbuilt** in us, it is there from the beginning and only its manifestations change from infancy to old age.

~ *ingrained*: **HY8 1714** Indeed it was possible that the obstacles to change in Britain were too **deeply ingrained** for any government to effect significant improvements.

~ *rooted*: **A07 374** The link between Irish catholicism and Irish nationalism is **deeply rooted**.

~ *grateful*: **A7H 275** `I was **deeply grateful** for our conversation yesterday morning and being able to pick your brains on the subjects was an immense help.
~ *indebted*: **B1Y 400** I think it was a very good school for its time, and I am **deeply indebted** to it for all I learned, but it was, I consider now, very strict.
~ *thankful*: **FPD 3663** She was **deeply thankful** that she could say that sincerely, that she could leave her hand cupping his face, that she could return his smile and eat her bun naturally.

~ *ailing*: **A8W 65** If that agreement is already **deeply ailing**, the Syrian invasion would have killed it off.
~ *painful*: **BLW 1867** Many of the **deeply painful** and depersonalizing situations in our society come about as the direct result of a broader but lower valuation of sex and sexual relationships.
~ *unconscious*: **G3A 1240** But she was not dead, only **deeply unconscious**.

~ *aware*: **JYD 316** Rachel was **deeply aware** of him in the luxurious rear of the limousine beside her.
~ *conscious*: **EF0 1418** Christian feminists too are of course **deeply conscious** of these things.

~ *implicated*: **G0D 1517** These were themselves **deeply implicated** in the political and intellectual struggles of the conjuncture before the First War.
~ *involved*: **A3C 433** One's sense of smell, always **deeply involved** in the joy of the delicatessen, has been rendered virtually redundant.

~ *mistaken*: **AMK 561** Such a **deeply mistaken** belief can only come from a citizen of a country with a disciplinarian attitude to politics.
~ *wrong*: **AE8 1252** But a system which institutionalises bad behaviour has something **deeply wrong** with it.

~ *entrenched*: **C94 491** This based on the **deeply entrenched** conviction that if it looks naughty it must be very fattening, while if it looks innocent or healthy it cannot be.
~ *established*: **C94 307** Because the rate of eating is a deeply established habit and all **deeply established** habits are very difficult to break.

opposed~: **HHX 3840** That is why many countries, including, for example, Italy, are so **deeply opposed** to the proposals.
rejected ~: **CGE 1507** She feels **deeply rejected** by a man who was in fact very shy, and apparently found it extremely hard to express himself affectionately.

~ *interesting*: **A1A 1042** This was the contention of Elizabeth Bruss's perverse but **deeply interesting** book, Beautiful Theories .
~ *uninteresting*: **GUE 1722** `I had never realised what a **deeply uninteresting** person I was.'

~ *blue*: **GUG 3093** The strange openness of his **deeply blue** eyes took her by surprise.
~ *green*: **CR7 1604** The threat comes from Germany, whose **deeply green** environment ministry has imposed just such an obligation.

~ *convinced*: **CAN 617** Moreover, whereas the British workers were also overwhelmingly satisfied with their payment structure, the French were **deeply convinced** that their payment structure was based on unfair principles.
~ *unconvinced*: **HHV 8030** Why does the Minister think that -- as the hon. Member for Saffron Walden (Mr. Haselhurst) said -- those having a close knowledge of adult education, including the voluntary sector, women's institutes and members of the Conservative party, are so **deeply unconvinced** by the Minister's replies that there were half a million signatures to a petition opposing the Government's proposals?

~ *important*: **G0B 2758** Purely national popular culture is wholly iconographic and **deeply important** to the way in which so many Americans define themselves.
~ *significant*: **ABV 668** It is this last sacrament which, by its very nature, is **deeply significant** to the Christian.

~ *flawed*: **A6G 1479** The result is a **deeply flawed** book in many ways, though useful, to a limited extent, in others.
~ *inadequate*: **ARG 1115** When he was elected Governor-General of Canada, Georges Vanier felt **deeply inadequate** for the heavy duties he had to face.

~ *observant*: **A04 223** Ruskin was a **deeply observant** man, a close student of the natural world, and capable of a profound and subtle interpretation of Turner's art.
~ *passionate*: **BMC 1094** She plays it phenomenally well, with a dazzling combination of flawless virtuosity, and controlled yet always **deeply passionate** ardour.

~ *suspect*: **A56 312** Such humorous generalisations about `national character' are, of course, **deeply suspect**, and will soon be banned by Unesco.

~ *suspicious*: **CS4 999** I am always **deeply suspicious** of long and complicated menus; the chances are that the busiest thing in the kitchen is a microwave oven.

~ *afraid*: **BPD 1599** Something about them made him feel **deeply afraid**, but he knew that he couldn't just stand there.

~ *asleep*: **K8V 3299** Her son was **deeply asleep**, one hand underneath his cheek.

~ *complicated*: **FPC 1205** For there is indeed an observable general tendency (however **deeply complicated** by historical and cultural diversity) to distinguish and to value kinds of work which meet no immediate and manifest need, of an everyday practical kind, and which are at least not necessarily taken as evidence of some metaphysical or non-human dimension of reality.

~ *critical*: **FAT 1335** Jean-Claude was **deeply critical** of all the French composers of his generation, who were receiving more attention than he was.

~ *dangerous*: **K35 1540** But it would be `**deeply dangerous**' to drag out the goal of political talks without any practical prospect of success, he said.

~ *dependent*: **CAG 758** Labour offered a **deeply dependent** and conservative culture, one that derives from acceptance of the unalterable laws, not of the universe, but of a market economy.

~ *different*: **EDD 1403** Such examples suggest a strong case for claiming that the existence of **deeply different** forms of life constitutes a formidable barrier to a theory of international relations.

~ *dippy*: **K1L 2765** And making a splash: They're **deeply dippy** over May Day.

~ *distrustful*: **CTY 561** At this point a further contradiction in Sartre's whole enterprise begins to open up: for someone so **deeply distrustful** of universals it seems curious that he has involved himself so emphatically with the notions of totality, History, and the dialectic.

~ *forked*: **C96 1705** The bright canary-yellow tail is **deeply forked** with long, fine points.

~ *fragrant*: **ACY 490** Pinks, including the tiny, but **deeply fragrant**, `Pike's Pink' will survive hot conditions.

held ~: **HHR 340** Progress, freedom, privacy, **deeply held** values.

~ *ideological*: **APN 109** So it can be seen that what was originally a technical question of the definition of tolerable rates of soil loss is a crucial, and **deeply ideological** one, and therefore not amenable to the cut-and-dried standards of proof on empirical grounds.

~ *indented*: **ABC 1481** Many Hector's dolphins were also falling victim to the nets of recreational fishermen who fish the numerous bays around the peninsula's **deeply indented** coastline, especially during summer holidays.

~ *influential*: **ARC 594** Crowther looked back to the previous and **deeply influential** report, also by the Central Advisory Council, on Early Leaving (1954).

~ *irresponsible*: **AKH 422** She attacked as `outrageous' Labour's `scares and **deeply irresponsible** myths' about privatisation.

~ *linked*: **G0D 1068** Both Christabel Pankhurst and Hamilton argued that such recent theories were **deeply linked** to male attitudes, which saw women as `primarily created for the sexual gratification of men'.

~ *recessed*: **G30 208** In the centre is a circular sectioned baluster moulding and at the top an oval moulding which is decorated with a pair of **deeply recessed** ring and dot designs.

~ *regrettable*: **HHX 18816** The failure to include some provision for the welfare of students is also **deeply regrettable**.

~ *relaxed*: **AMG 551** Yet a consciousness can occur in which the focal attentiveness on a theme is absent; in a **deeply relaxed** mood one simply gazes upon the world.

~ *religious*: **GUW 499** Mothers were expected to bring needlework and the meetings were usually noted for their **deeply religious** tone.

~ *repugnant*: **ADM 2407** Yet Republics are **deeply repugnant** to me.

~ *resistible*: **A8W 175** Little red leaflets headed Herzlich Wilkommen! are pressed into their cold hands; the leaflets give them the **deeply resistible** news that they can get discounts on all burgers at the BurgerKing shops across West Berlin.

~ *sincere*: **JXX 2515** `Darling, there's never been anyone to take your place in my heart,' he vowed, the unmistakable, **deeply sincere** note in his voice calming her fears.

~ *split*: **ACS 1419** Scientists were **deeply split** on the uses to which the discoveries of atomic physics were being put.

~ *sympathetic*: **GTG 969** The officers under his care (who included Siegfried Sassoon, q.v.) remembered him as a patient and **deeply sympathetic** man.

~ *thoughtful*: **B2E 1316** She was a gentle quiet girl, **deeply thoughtful**, and we hit it off from the start.

~ *unpleasant*: **H9Y 1264** Suffice to say the day and night passed in a **deeply unpleasant** fashion and the following morning brought no respite.

~ *unpopular*: **CH2 9465** A string of sensational stories has made them **deeply unpopular**.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in debt*: **JXU 3697** He seems to be very **deeply in debt** -- so much so that he's scared to come to you and ask for help.

~ *in love*: **CL3 2349** The affair had been going on a long time, even before Edward had gone overseas, and she was **deeply in love** with the man.

DELIRIOUSLY: "In a delirious manner; madly, frantically".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *demented*: **CK4 2423** A meeting of minds that produced the **deliriously demented** `Scumbag', where Yoko sounds as though she is having a demonic possession as Lennon bellows out `SCUMBAG!

~ *exquisite*: **HH1 1896** She had never known such **deliriously exquisite** sensations, never known that one could feel like this and still want more.

~ *happy*: **JXT 3411** Ronni had never been so **deliriously happy** in her life.

~ *thankful*: **H8H 2609** `What do you want?' she asked mutinously, **deliriously thankful** that she had succeeded in not succumbing to the urge to blub her eyes out when she had dashed out of the living-room.

~ *relieved*: **JY9 229** Peals of **deliriously relieved** laughter threatened to burst from her throat.

DENSELY: "Thickly, closely, crowdedly".

Verbos:

crowd ~: **A7J 2191** The spirits of Eileen and the Commander and of all who had died there, would **crowd** about him more **densely** than the blown petals of the flowering cherries.

grow ~: **B7M 916** Existing tree belts are usually wind breaks, which are not encouraged to **grow densely**.

shadow ~: **FU2 117** Clouds **shadowed densely** those south-eastern parts, but the north and west were broadly lit by the sun, the higher hills gleamed in sunshine, and a flock of birds flew across the expanse of blue sky above Big Allen.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *built*: **B0R 325** Narrow, busy, and **densely built**, Lime Street was the poorest of the village streets, and probably provided homes for the labourers and artisans -- clothworkers, candlemakers, quarrymen and others who made up a large part of the Stowey community in the late eighteenth century.

~ *clustered*: **CME 643** The **densely clustered** flowers have five pink petals, at the rear end of a tube around which are the green sepals.

~ *concentrated*: **ECB 1503** And these pains are suffered in houses that are too small, too **densely concentrated** together; houses that are in various stages of dilapidation and decay; houses that lack the basic amenities taken for granted by most people.

~ *grouped*: **CRB 2665** Yet banks are rightly reluctant to cut branches in the areas where they are most **densely grouped**.

~ *located*: **J9S 360** Erm I consider also that erm a development in this area would intrude on the sensitive gap between the York and West Yorkshire greenbelts and would be likely to cause coalescence between the fairly **densely located** villages in this sector.

~ *packed*: **CM6 448** But at first the cities simply increased in number, grew in population and became more **densely packed**.

~ *cultivated*: **G0F 726** Everyone round the table listens intently to the story -- the Chases, the Waylands, the Chyldes, the Kessels, the Bernsteins, Charles Aught, Luci Hayter, Rayner Keat, and Francis Fairlie who is still hesitating about what life to commit himself to -- a great audience stretching back into the dim recesses of the room, a **densely cultivated** field growing faces.

~ *planted*: **CLT 1085** 20 small plants per square foot looks **densely planted**.

~ *thicketed*: **FUB 536** One day the young lord went hunting with his hound in a **densely thicketed** part of the forest.

~ *vegetated*: **GUA 1188** Marsh dwellers (except Corncrake) inhabiting **densely vegetated** wetlands, swamps, bogs, fens, marshes, reed-beds and freshwater margins.

~ *weeded*: **FRF 32** At this end the creek narrowed to a shallow, **densely weeded** spike of water.

~ *wooded*: **AAX 15** In the 18th century, these **densely wooded** peaks were the original border of the United States.

~ *black*: **FU2 225** The silhouette of Big Allen stood out **densely black** against a lustrous, opaque sky.

~ *blue*: **FPD 2018** Grunting, he reached inside his jacket for a pen and used it to point to a scrap of green and yellow in a **densely blue** sea.

~ *coloured*: **HAD 595** There is a clear sense of recession, with paler tones dominating at the top of the canvas and appearing further away than the more **densely coloured** foreground.

~ *white*: **JXN 1912** Hosts: Domestic and wild birds Site: Small intestine Species: Asaridia galli Two other species are A. dissimilis in turkeys and A.

columbae in pigeons Distribution: Worldwide The worms are stout and **densely white**, the females measuring up to 12.0 cm in length.

covered ~: **H79 465** The ventral interradial areas are also **covered** with granules although perhaps not as **densely** as the dorsal surface.

~ *filled*: **J17 1316** Especially followed by a letter going on for nine **densely filled** pages.

~ *stacked*: **H82 987** From the **densely stacked** bookcases he took down some lavishly illustrated volumes and left me alone to wonder at them.

~ *stocked*: **CB0 803** W. H. Auden once said that he learned to read by taking down the Encyclopaedia Britannica from his father's **densely stocked** shelves.

~ *clad*: **HA0 400** Above them loomed **densely clad** peaks of mountains, often as not shrouded by swift-moving cloud.

~ *clothed*: **GV1 714** Long succulent stems **densely clothed** in broad dark green crispy foliage.

~ *hooded*: **HH0 2580** The **densely hooded** vegetation is soothing and disorientating at the same time.

~ *occupied*: **H8U 1114** They were never very significant, few are well-documented, and many are now abandoned, but they represent, in the old and **densely occupied** county of Somerset, one of the few cases where an area was colonised and settled.

~ *settled*: **B0G 700** The barren heights of Bodmin Moor now not surprisingly among the most lightly populated areas of Cornwall, were in ancient days the most **densely settled**.

~ *equipped*: **A3P 115** Switzerland has lots of Alps, but they are now less **densely equipped** with skiers' dormitories than those of France and Austria.

~ *flowering*: **G1V 342** Above the **densely flowering** Suburban plots of May.

~ *hairy*: **G1E 1248** Only a few arctic species (perhaps of recent alpine derivation; Savile 1972) are **densely hairy**, but many use hairs strategically to good advantage.

~ *saline*: **G1E** 713 Lakes with **densely saline** waters are found in several of Antarctica's oasis areas.

~ *shaded*: **B31 222** These coppice woods have never been noted for their birds, even less when they are abandoned and become **densely shaded**, although hornbeam is a tree favoured by Hawfinches.

~ *stained*: **HWT 847** In addition to those with macrophage morphology, a population of smaller and more **densely stained** cells, could be identified.

~ *textured*: **BMB 2002** Berlin was always more **densely textured** than other European capitals, with industry, offices and homes jumbled up together even in the inner city, and, in spite of being a free-market island in a sea of socialism, west Berlin was the country's biggest industrial centre.

~ *whirling*: **EFW 188** Abruptly, in front of the charging sepoys, who were already bewildered by the **densely whirling** white flakes, the ground erupted.

~ *woven*: **AC7 1769** It had been made in Austria, I believe, of wool so **densely woven** as to be impervious to rain.

DESPERATELY: "Hopelessly, irretrievably, incurably. Extremely, excessively".

Verbos:

admire ~: **FSC 446** She learned among many other things that Felicity had known Peter's first wife quite well and **admired** her **desperately** as she struggled with her increasing disability and urged her husband to live as freely as he could.

~ *hope*: **CA9 1817** Old age doesn't seem to have much to offer, yet I **desperately hope** to attain it.

long ~: **CAB 2675** Willie **longed desperately** to be in Mrs Hartridge's class even though he had since grown quite fond of Mrs Black.

love ~: **CR6 2409** I **love** him so **desperately** yet I can't seem to make him happy.

~ *miss*: **HRF 880** Crawford travelled to New York by himself and booked into the Algonquin Hotel just before Christmas 1966, tucking into a turkey sandwich and cold tea on the festive day and **desperately missing** wife Gabrielle and baby Emma, who were staying with Gabrielle's father on his farm in Kent.

~ *want*: **ARJ 616** Yet I **desperately want** to have a friend or two to socialise with.

wish ~: **FSG 2361** She **wished desperately** that he would come home.

~ *attempt*: **CAB 1394** The brown-haired boy had caught the eyes of the twins again and was **desperately attempting** to relay some kind of message to them.

strive ~: **HHV 26096** Does the Minister agree that it is a disgrace, when British industry is **striving desperately** to find a starting point for recovery, that the Government have not provided tax incentives for investment in industry?

~ *try*: **CN5 1350** Grades, percentages and category labels are hopelessly inadequate to convey the load of meaning that we sometimes believe we are putting into them and which other people **desperately try** to get out from them again.

~ *fight*: **KN2 523** And Blackburn are **desperately fighting** for their lives in this league cup competition.

struggle ~: **HHX 10095** They have to **struggle desperately** every day to make ends meet.

~ need: **KE3 837** You **desperately need** a new pair of shoes.
~ require: **GXG 3496** We believe a parallel unit is **desperately required** in the Welsh Office to help ensure the wise use of our valuable coastal resources.

cast round ~ for: **H9X 355** The threat of unemployment, even for apparently `qualified' people, was such that I had to **cast round desperately for** a job.

cling ~: **G3D 340** However, most sufferers from addictive disease are nonetheless in full employment and often (in order to protect the supply of money for alcohol or drugs) they **cling desperately** to that employment while progressively losing everything else of value in their lives.

~ defend: **ACP 2105** He describes ufology as `a war zone in which everyone **desperately defends** their own theory and hates everyone else.'

~ lack: **HSL 889** In addition, the stage lighting appeared extremely dim, (a tasteful mixture of green and red) and **desperately lacked** direct spot lights.

~ pretend: **ARJ 437** `Thank you nursie you old cow,' he'd say, **desperately pretending** not to be naked in the bath.

~ urge: **BNB 99** While England was in the grip of anti-invasion fever James was **desperately urging** Louis XIV to seize a unique opportunity.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ anxious: **AMC 1457** I know only too well how **desperately anxious** you must be.
~ concerned: **HHX 20193** Perhaps he does not know that I have a suitcase full of letters from constituents who are **desperately concerned** about the Bill.
~ excited: **GUM 99** 'I won't try.After all, I need only find out the day of the proper train and waylay you again on the platform.' 'Do it. See what happens.' 'Nothing would happen. I'd kiss your cheek and you'd wave me goodbye through the window. Brief Encounter.' Rachaela tried to slow her breathing. She was **desperately excited**. She wanted to strike at him.
~ nervous: **CA0 1902** She tried to sleep, but she was **desperately nervous** about tomorrow.
~ sad: **K97 3986** `I am **desperately sad** that our scheme did not come to fruition but I am glad that someone will take it over and bring these jobs to the area.
~ sorry: **HNJ 681** `I feel **desperately sorry** for the poor kid,' said Melissa when she had finished.
~ unhappy: **ARJ 569** She sounds **desperately unhappy**, poor thing, and perhaps she should talk to a psychiatrist.

~ *upset*: **AJU 480** They are coping as well as possible, but they are **desperately upset**.
~ *worried*: **A7G 803** All this time I was **desperately worried** about my family.

~ *afraid*: **BMU 1352** Breeze saw that the man was **desperately afraid**, and suddenly she felt sorry for him.
~ *fearful*: **EW8 649** Yet mothers and fathers are often **desperately fearful** of such activity and hasten to forbid or punish it; I have known magistrates -- and even one child psychiatrist who viewed it as seriously offensive.
~ *frightened*: **ADG 243** By this time I was convinced that nothing could work and that I would have to spend the rest of my life obsessed with food, hating my body, eating every day to the point of pain, and **desperately frightened** if I couldn't find any laxatives or make myself sick.

~ *ill*: **K5A 4124** It is only when she falls **desperately ill** that he recognises how much he loves her.
~ *seasick*: **H0A 638** We were all **desperately seasick**.
~ *sick*: **CH1 549** The doctors said I was **desperately sick**.

~ *isolated*: **CA0 1951** Although Luke translated the whole time for her, she felt **desperately isolated** and sick with longing for Ricky.
~ *lonely*: **CA9 360** She must have been **desperately lonely** especially with all her family up in Scotland.

~ *hungry*: **AD0 115** Similarly, you will almost certainly break with any regime that results primarily in disagreeable consequences (for example, if you are **desperately hungry** and thinking about food most of the time).
~ *thirsty*: **JY4 1353** She was **desperately thirsty** and perhaps over a drink Fernando would calm down enough to open the gates for her to drive out and back to Palma.

~ *quiet*: **CCM 1165** `Isn't it **desperately quiet** in the holidays?'
~ *silent*: **A7W 1140** `It was **desperately silent**.

~ *unfortunate*: **KGM 724** I think to support this motion is **desperately unfortunate** for a number of reasons.
~ *unlucky*: **KS7 947** Steve Foster was **desperately unlucky** not to score when he'd bludgeoned his way through, right on the stroke of half time.

~ *eager*: **AT4 2457** He had spoken quickly, without thinking, and looked **desperately eager** for her idea.
~ *keen*: **CHU 1680** They were **desperately keen** for information.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in favour*: **HHX 14999** I am **desperately in favour** of my children learning to read books.

~ *in love*: **H8H 2601** The only reason it hurt so much was that she was so **desperately in love** with him.

~ *in need:* **CCJ 58** PETER BOOTH, of St Hilda's Parish, Wythenshawe, again ran to help when he learned that St Bonaventure Group of the Catholic Handicapped Fellowship were **desperately in need** of funds.

NOTA: Después de estudiar con detenimiento los ejemplos ofrecidos por el corpus, hemos constatado una clara tendencia de este adverbio a aparecer junto con adjetivos negativos, como se observa en los ejemplos anteriores. Otros muchos adjetivos no se han incluido; algunos ejemplos son *ashamed, dangerous, difficult, guilty, hard, homesick, inefficient, overpopulated, poor, shy, tired, uncomfortable, vulnerable, wrong, etc.* La naturaleza coloquial del adverbio nos permite deducir que *desperately* se usa libremente con ellos y, por tanto, no constituye colocación. La afinidad semántica de los adjetivos agrupados sugiere, sin embargo, su carácter colocacional.

DEVILISHLY: "Excessively, exceedingly: originally of things bad, but becoming at length a strong intensive".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *complicated*: **CR9 91** Striking the right balance is getting harder all the time as banking grows **devilishly complicated**, crossing borders and time-zones, spawning new products, using computers to bewitch and bewilder.

~ *difficult*: **K57 1017** It is also dated, self-indulgent, idiosyncratic and **devilishly difficult** to marry to the central theme which revolves round Marlene's work, her rapport with her sister and her sub-GCE niece, Angie.

~ *attractive*: **JY6 1627** Because he was so **devilishly attractive** that she couldn't resist him?

~ *handsome*: **ACN 2550** `**Devilishly handsome**' Des, gushes his press release, will set `hearts reeling' when people see him put the kettle on in the second Nescafe `Fresh Start' ad.

~ *clever*: **K4P 1338** Each hamlet, village, town or city in the country has a chance to win and here Harold's **devilishly clever** thinking emerges.

~ *witty*: **CH6 5552** Should she cling to the rippling muscles of her bronzed young hunk, Dreamboy David, or turn to the more mature, **devilishly witty** charms of London window cleaner Barry Hunter?

~ *immediate*: **CAE 2131** No other contemporary band is this fiercely unique or **devilishly immediate**.

~ *hard*: **HAC 4582** It's easy enough in the early stages, but gets **devilishly hard** as you get further on.

~ *neat*: **G0Y 3024** It's all **devilishly neat**.

~ *sly*: **EFN 1877** `Sly, Sir, **devilishly sly**!' would be my chapter heading, and egotism and idleness the principal characteristics that I should assign to him.'

DEVOUTLY: "Earnestly, sincerely, fervently".

Verbos:

~ *hope*: **CA6 324** `I rather hope I may get those concerned to invite me to do you in the Authors and their Work series -- though I haven't done anything about it -- I might then like to quote a bit or two out of a letter (e.g. about Ivy), but I **devoutly hope** you will be able to censor the thing for yourself' -- for there was still hope, or I was allowed to think so.

~ *wish*: **CM4 1536** Perhaps Grimm **devoutly wished** that joking was possible in the circumstances; and would do his best to make it so.

Adjetivos:

~ *Catholic*: **CJ2 143** The Basques, a people with a unique, non-Latin culture and, to the majority of Spaniards, an incomprehensible language, were for the most part **devoutly Catholic** and conservative.

~ *Christian*: **A1B 1996** Is it not the case that George Herbert and Christina Rossetti and even Lionel Johnson are **devoutly Christian** poets, whereas Pound is militantly non-Christian?

~ *religious*: **CEC 1956** Descended from a **devoutly religious** family, he was mildly disapproving of Iran's high society pleasure-seekers.

~ *socialist*: **A05 683** His father, **devoutly socialist**, is jailed by the socialist regime whose discipline replaces that of the SS. Klima's first loves have a way of not working out; and what may have been his longest affair is the one about which least is said.

~ *responsible*: **CJJ 1729** Juron almost seemed to be enjoying a second adolescence in company with his Scouts, while yet remaining **devoutly responsible**.

DIMLY: "Obscurely; somewhat darkly; faintly, indistinctly".

Verbos:

blink ~: **JY6 4203** A warning light **blinked dimly** inside his brain when Mandy didn't respond with her usual good humour.

burn ~: **C8D 1152** There was a solitary light **burning dimly** in the hall below.

~ *illuminate*: **B7D 869** This occurs when the part of the Moon turned from the Sun is **dimly illuminated** by light reflected from the Earth.

gleam ~: **ASD 1190** An emerald green leather footstool stands demurely by the fire; a fakir's brass sideboard from northern India **gleams dimly** against a wall.

glow ~: **G03 772** Lights **glowed dimly** through the woodland.

~ *light*: **F9N 2464** Apart from that evidence of life within the house, it was a cold, bleak place, **dimly lighted** by meagre bulbs.

shine ~: **CJA 3236** The floor of the docks retreated beneath them, lane markings **shining dimly**, gouts of sullen flame flaring suddenly in the gloom.

~ *discern*: **CLJ 1206** When the rear of the cupboard swung open, Schiller could **dimly discern** a light switch inside.

hear ~: **B3J 1059** She had been the only passenger to alight from the two carriage train which she could still **hear dimly** in the distance, chuffing its way over the Severn Bridge on its way to Lydney.

~ *notice*: **ADC 613** In the notion of sameness there are ambiguities and ambivalences only **dimly noticed** by few people at the time.

~ *perceive*: **HH3 7387** Babies are weak and vulnerable in the face of huge shapes and loud noises that they can only **dimly perceive**.

~ *recognize*: **BPD 1964** Jack stared up in the half light into the eyes of someone he **dimly recognized**.

~ *see*: **GW3 2456** In the mirror he could **dimly see** the room behind him.

~ *sense*: **G1B 895** It was six o'clock in the morning when the phone rang, rousing Jurnet sufficiently to answer it, if not enough to identify a voice whose inflections of mockery he nevertheless **dimly sensed** as not unfamiliar.

~ *apprehend*: **H82 3151** The reading had fully revealed a fact which she had **dimly apprehended** before but lacked the courage to confront until she saw it reflected in the mirror of the spread.

~ *feel*: **J1K 75** Here speaks what women have **dimly felt** and uncertainly expressed.

~ *foresee*: **A1B 1065** I have in mind How To Read , a disastrously misnamed little treatise, since its real subject is How to Write, and it is addressed to what Pound called (with the engagingly dated Edwardian elegance that he never wholly shed) `the neophyte' -- that is to say, to the young American writer who wants to know as soon as possible, though at the expense of considerable exertion which he is prepared for, how to assemble his kit of tools for the job in hand and others that he can **dimly foresee**.

glean ~: **FNT 1400** Some of this Katherine **gleaned dimly** from the set of house rules she read through three times in a room distinguished only by orderly barrenness.

~ know: **CKN 423** Winston Smith, Orwell's hero in Nineteen Eighty-Four , **dimly knows** there was once a free England before the Party seized total power, and he wanders off alone into the London slums to find memories of it.

realize ~: **A64 583** They **realized dimly** that, for the moment at least, the Bolsheviks seemed even keener than the SRs to provoke similar disorder at all levels.

~ recall: **ED6 1264** I **dimly recall** the first broadcast performance of this piece in the 1940s and rarely lose an opportunity of hearing any new recording of it.

~ remember: **FPS 491** This sounded vaguely convincing to Deborah, she could **dimly remember** something from school about anodes and cathodes.

think ~: **FNT 2720** She couldn't remember whether the stories were true or not, but she **thought dimly** that they had both hoped they were.

~ understand: **EDN 1798** Jasper, while **dimly understanding** that this was a very generous offer on Jarvis's part, considered himself too sophisticated for train sets.

appear ~ : **HGS 2286** In a moment, two figures **appeared dimly** by the side of the house.

~ loom: **HGS 2369** It **loomed dimly** in the night and snow.

~ reflect: **CMA 448** The genotypic composition of the population may in some cases **dimly reflect** forces that operated twenty or thirty years ago.

show ~: **CCS 477** The clouds were parting and the moon **showed dimly** at first when the 12-pounder gun's crew of cooks and stewards closed up aboard the destroyer.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ aglow: **BNF 1445** People who have been held awkwardly may in their turn be stiff, ashamed of nudity or partial nudity, or carry a fantasy that if only the scene were properly set, rosy lights **dimly aglow**, all would come right.

~ glistening: **G0E 2201** Rain and wind gusted through the gap as the **dimly glistening** form of some horrifying, ravaged shape lashed out from the pavement above and beyond them.

~ luminescent: **GWB 2079** Although there was no moon to be seen it was far from totally dark; the sea vas **dimly luminescent** while shapes and shadows defined the land.

~ discernible: **EAW 1333** It is **dimly discernible** with the naked eye between Eta and Zeta, considerably closer to Eta.

~ *glimpsed*: **ALL 2360** Behind them the shore was already a **dimly glimpsed** grey line, the individual details of buildings, or a car driving along the shore road, lost under the hazy shadow of hillside and moor beyond.

~ *visible*: **C86 3636** Veiled in smoke, only **dimly visible**, she looked like the result of a magic trick.

~ *aware*: **ECU 3072** Unless you are actually underwater, you may be **dimly aware** that music is playing poolside.

~ *conscious*: **GUE 847** She was **dimly conscious** of an overpowering contrast, her female vulnerability against iron-hard male muscle and superior strength.

~ *coloured*: **ADA 1746** A short path of cracked paving led to a front door that had a crescent of **dimly coloured** glass set into the wood above the frame.

DISGUSTINGLY: "Offensively, aggravantly, annoyingly. *colloq*.".

Adjetivos:

~ *dirty:* **FRK 544** Oliver was locked in a small stone cell, which was **disgustingly dirty** and smelly.

~ *fat*: **FS1 435** I was **disgustingly fat** and clumsy and exceedingly plain.

~ *fit*: **CAE 2626** To return to the T&C (yet again) NICK CAVE, mid-blistering set, was joined by a **disgustingly fit** looking SHANE MACGOWAN, who wove his way through the old Louis Armstrong classic `Wonderful World' with tricky Nick.

~ *healthy*: **HJH 3698** You, on the contrary, both look **disgustingly healthy**.

~ *overweight*: **AC3 1911** All his classmates were either married with brats or **disgustingly overweight**.

~ *ugly*: **CMP 826** Paulette thought the Prince **disgustingly ugly**: he was obnoxiously thin, with a bulbous round head on a ridiculously long neck.

~ *well*: **CMJ 373** Anna was inclined to think that most of them would only notice if he looked **disgustingly well**, when they could say suspiciously to one another, The Rector looks all right, doesn't he, wonder what he's been up to?

~ *slimy*: **CB1 200** Or suppose that I am eating escargots for the first time and cannot bring myself to forget the **disgustingly slimy** look and feel of snails in the garden.

~ *smelly*: **FRK 544** Oliver was locked in a small stone cell, which was **disgustingly** dirty and **smelly**.

~ *ukky*: **KNW 107** you know, being sick and it was all green and **disgustingly ukky**.

~ *arch*: **ASS 2023** `Well, don't you be so **disgustingly arch**!' he said, brushing her teeth vigorously.

~ *talented*: **AJ0 140** ONCE described by Judi Dench as `**disgustingly talented**', he has been entrusted -- aged 28 -- with running the revamped Donmar Warehouse, opening as a fully commercial West End venture in the autumn.

~ *cheerful*: **HW8 92** Yet he remained **disgustingly cheerful** and unputdownable, and his capacity for what he called warm, flat, sloppy Southern beer was legendary.

~ *horrid*: **FNW 736** `He really is **disgustingly horrid**, that professor,' thought Gedanken.

~ *obsequious*: **A5F 15** The trouble is that, today, much of this appears appallingly naive and **disgustingly obsequious**.

~ *ordinary*: **G1A 2214** Or is it sordid and **disgustingly ordinary**?

~ *wealthy:* **HA5 959** After all, he's quite a handsome guy in his own way, isn't he, as well as being **disgustingly wealthy**.

~ *wide-awake*: **CKE 739** There he was, standing beside the bed in grey trousers and a black jersey, and looking **disgustingly wide-awake**.

NOTA: Es previsible que este adverbio acompañe a adjetivos negativos. Cuando aparece con positivos, como hemos visto en algunos ejemplos, es para darles un tono de crítica.

DRAMATICALLY: "In a dramatic manner. From a dramatic point of view".

Verbos:

~ *attenuate*: **APH 224** And indeed, they were able to show (see Fig. 3.8(b)) that such a procedure **dramatically attenuated** the latent inhibition produced by lengthy initial exposure both at4 h and 24 h.

collapse ~: **HLA 993** The vote of the left-of-centre Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) **collapsed dramatically**, falling from 31 per cent in elections in 1988 pp. 36367-8 to only 8.3 per cent.

cut ~: **CEN 7392** THE recession has **cut dramatically** the number of alcohol-related crimes.

decline ~: **A3G 459** Meanwhile, the number of young adults in West Germany will **decline dramatically**.

decrease ~: **BM0 711** This is why, as people get older, they may **decrease dramatically** in height.

~ *devalue*: **HH3 4660** The dollar is **dramatically devalued** to help pay for the Vietnam War.

diminish ~: **AR9 495** Hard experience shows that the prospect of finding a secure, viable, long-term use for these houses **diminishes dramatically** as their setting is eroded.

drop ~: **JY2 2785** `Even in summer the temperature can **drop dramatically** when these sea fogs roll in,' he remarked, before disappearing again.

ease ~: **CBF 2787** Apart from one gun attack involving the Irish National Liberation Army the RUC has reported no terrorist incident since the IRA ceasefire started on Christmas Eve. Security throughout the province has **eased dramatically**. Roadblocks set up in every town and particularly in and around Belfast to thwart IRA bomb attacks have been lifted

fall ~: **K1L 3688** Car prices may **fall dramatically.**

foreshorten ~: **CL0 455** A herring gull (G) hardly moving a feather as it follows a boat, the long wings are **foreshortened dramatically** as we view them from the side.

plunge ~: **CSB 223** Motorola's share with the 680X0 **plunged dramatically** last year from a share of 33% in 1990, while RISC as a whole grew from 36% to 46%.

reduce ~: **HL9 2479** It was confirmed on July 3 that the government intended to **reduce dramatically** the number of resident Palestinians.

shorten ~: **J0U 962** The principal repercussion of introducing rational expectations into macroeconomic models is to **shorten dramatically** the lags in adjustment.

shrink ~: **A11 1258** The number of wagons used on BR continued to **shrink dramatically** during the 1980s.

~ *slow*: **CBW 306** The rate of auditor changes **slowed dramatically** during 1991.

slump ~: **H8W 745** Johnson's popularity **slumped dramatically**.

tumble ~: **AN9 1549** For during the 1980s the world price of coal had **tumbled dramatically**.

accelerate ~: **F9A 111** Indeed, since the First World War, the development of archaeology has **accelerated dramatically**.

~ *enhance*: **H9H 1366** The brunette was strikingly attractive in a way that was **dramatically enhanced** by make-up and clothes.

escalate ~: **AR9 1415** And if this is not done the repair bill will **escalate dramatically**.

expand ~: **A15 1080** Well, they don't literally explode, but they are gusseted and **expand dramatically**, taking the sack from 60 to 75 litres.

grow ~: **HH3 3702** True to his predictions, the population of Europe and North America did indeed **grow dramatically** in the 150 years that followed.

improve ~: **K4T 7553** `Your life will **improve dramatically** and unexpectedly,' it said.

~ *increase*: **J2X 418** This will **dramatically increase** the risk of subsidence and will affect central, eastern and southern England in particular.

multiply ~: **BN4 1139** The amount of industrial waste imported into Britain has **multiplied dramatically** in the last six years.

raise ~: **K5M 7657** A massive demonstration of trade union muscle on Saturday, when 5,000 placard-waving supporters gathered in the city square, heard the stakes in the dispute **raised dramatically** with a call to shut the factory for good if management did not take back the 340 strikers.

rise ~: **B01 814** Without such a preventive drive, the cost will **rise dramatically** with the growth of the very elderly population.

~ *rush*: **CH5 5008** Both Abbacadabra and Abba's Dancing Queen were released yesterday. Fumes Waterman: 'There's industrial espionage going on. Originally Abba's record company were going to put out their record in December. Now everything has been **dramatically rushed** forward.'

soar ~: **HWD 394** Parishes were able to cope with their pauper problem until England's population began to **soar dramatically** during the second half of the eighteenth century.

~ *widen*: **FPY 822** Whether it be in listening, composing or performing, the range of music has **widened dramatically**.

alter ~: **G33 395** Would their behaviour **alter dramatically** if they were left to hunt for food in the wild?

change ~: **H9A 984** Things **change dramatically** on the second repetition, however.

differ ~: **CM6 998** Yet the social élites of different countries could **differ dramatically** from one another.

diverge ~: **EAX 990** It is after the first few years in employment that the profiles **diverge dramatically** and again the male/female contrast is vivid.

fluctuate ~: **F9H 1104** Dartford warbler numbers **fluctuate dramatically**.

shift ~: **A3G 389** But if individual membership doubled -- in line with Labour's 1991 campaign target -- the proportions would **shift dramatically**.

~ *transform*: **J53 152** The overwhelming majority of these agreements covered office workers reflecting the potential of information technology to **transform dramatically** the nature of information-processing work.

vary ~: **CFE 742** These can **vary dramatically** within quite small geographical areas.

gain ~: **B7L 1534** CAD **gains dramatically** when components have to be redrawn many times, when it may out-perform a human by 100: 1.

score ~: **H47 255** Now this is where I think the Japanese **score dramatically**, they spend many many hours defining things which we say it's not worth the effort to define.

deteriorate ~: **ADF 244** Additionally, the horse's temperament is likely to **deteriorate dramatically**, and the horse may become not only more difficult to manage, but may also develop some vice, such as viciousness, wind-sucking, cribbing, weaving, or biting its own body and tearing its own skin.

worsen ~: **FB1 457** The economic situation **worsened dramatically** in the months that followed October.

affect ~: **B1G 1083** Parenthetically, the form in which the data may be held can **affect dramatically** the scale of the problem faced.

swell ~: **CJE 1302** Rusty wire and broken bottles are obvious dangers, but snake bites are also a threat, and it is quite common for puppies to be stung by bees and wasps. They snap at the insect and catch it in their mouths while it is resting on a flower. Emergency first aid may be required as the tongue can **swell** up **dramatically**.

contrast ~: **CHK 1109** This piece of woodland **contrasts dramatically** with the conifer plantation on the other side of the bridge.

develop ~: **H8E 1449** During the 1970s the market **developed dramatically.**

spread ~: **CMU 356** One of the most advanced initiatives in the area of pre-school and special needs is Portage which has **spread dramatically** throughout the UK in the past 12 years.

~*strengthen*: **CS3 1160** Their opposition to the interests of capitalists and controllers of labour, can be **dramatically strengthened** (Hyman 1971).

Adjetivos:

~ *better*: **F9F 1020** But if the gazelle grazes in a herd of a hundred or so, its chances of survival are **dramatically better**.

~ *different*: **HRD 109** Today, however, the multimedia environment is **dramatically different**.

~ *interesting*: **HH4 594** Yet, it is certainly possible to argue Arden is as **dramatically interesting**.

~ *successful*: **HRD 371** Some of these new CD products are aimed squarely at consumer markets, promising for the first time a breakthrough into the same mass market in which audio CDs have been so **dramatically successful**.

~ *wrong*: **A0G 1744** There could, I have to admit, be something **dramatically wrong** with me.

Adverbios:

~ *well*: **F7T 196** But the real the real glorious irony I think that cheers up erm psephologists like me, political analysists, is that in those May elections the Conservatives did **dramatically well** compared to what they'd done in the general election.

DRASTICALLY: "In a drastic manner; with drastic remedies or applications; with effective severity".

Verbos:

~ *attenuate*:	**B7M 1134** The residual water molecules which reman in even the most pure fibre **drastically attenuate** the signal.
curb ~:	**K5M 8329** STUDENT leaders are to campaign against Government proposals expected today which will **curb drastically** the powers and public funding of student associations.
curtail ~:	**CCC 1903** The Northern Ireland Office was shaken to its foundations and accepted that it had to **curtail drastically** the activities of the Provisional IRA.
~ *cut:*	**K1T 3737** The decision will **drastically cut** the amount of countryside available for fox hunting and it's angered hunts, and huntsmen and women.
decline ~:	**J2P 108** Nearly all of the 380 known species, a third of which are exclusive to Europe, have **declined drastically**.
decrease ~:	**B2J 1097** Farther to the northwest (Fig. 6) at the Ems estuary and in the southernmost part of the German North Sea, the Rm-values **decrease drastically.**
~ *devalue*:	**HKS 230** East Germans had substantial savings, estimated at nearly 180,000 million East German marks, and many feared that these might be **drastically devalued** when a currency union was introduced.
drop ~:	**A7N 95** &bull Clark Gable, on the other hand, caused vest sales to **drop drastically** when he took off his shirt in `It Happened One Night', to reveal a completely bare torso.
dwindle ~:	**B0K 969** Moiled breeders rarely recorded yields and, like the worthy old Italian breeds which **dwindled drastically** in the face of Italy's similar bull-licensing laws.
fall ~:	**HKR 3023** The ability of ocean plankton to absorb CO2 could **fall drastically** once temperatures began to rise.
~ *go down*:	**C9N 255** When we take breaks -- when I'm at home or on vacation -- my chops **go down drastically** because I'm enjoying my free time and doing things I don't usually have time to do.
~ *lessen*:	**K54 6342** She said: `Certainly the need for the route would be **drastically lessened** if the interchange was northbound.
~ *limit*:	**B7F 390** Its approach would **drastically limit** the volume of information that the cable system can carry.
~ *lower*:	**EA6 374** He **drastically lowered** the price demanded from Turkey for an end to the War of 1806.
~ *narrow*:	**EVP 695** Schumpeter **drastically narrowed** the conception of democracy he used.
prune ~:	**AT8 560** Service stations have also been **pruned drastically** with numbers halved between 1969 and 1982.
reduce ~:	**J35 487** Forty-one Japanese and US companies operating in Thailand have agreed to **reduce drastically** the amount of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) they use.
~ *restrain*:	**G05 1488** Buchanan saw that new urban arrangements were needed unless the new mobility were surrendered or **drastically restrained**.

restrict ~: **A4H 59** He has stated that, as Governor of New Jersey, he would not push for legislation to **restrict** abortion **drastically**.

~ scale down: **CE8 726** However, after doubts had been expressed by certain of Nissan's executives, this proposal was **drastically scaled-down**.

shorten ~: **HJ8 70** However the timescale for contributing to planning and design features has been **shortened drastically**.

~ shrink: **F9H 2110** Emmonsailes Heath, now known as Ails worth Heath, **shrank drastically** during Clare's life time, the result of the Enclosure Act which was enforced in Helps ton in 1809.

~ slash: **CS8 201** Tektronix, the other main independent, **drastically slashed** its prices at the Xhibition trade show back in June in an effort to increase its market share.

~ slow: **B7G 735** By mixing the varieties intimately within the field, the spread of a fungal infection can be **drastically slowed**.

trim ~: **ARS 1428** They may be lifted and topped whenever convenient, using a sharp topping knife to **trim** stalks and roots quite **drastically** to get rid of surplus soil.

~ undercut: **AJU 939** Equally controversial has been the recently-introduced Employment Contracts Act that has **drastically undercut** the powers of the trade.

~ alter: **FEV 584** Diving birds, such as cormorants and mergansers, have additional muscles around the lens, which can **drastically alter** its shape.

~ amend: **CKM 16** The new agreement, which came into being after a year of negotiations between the Association's solicitors and those at the EC Commission, has been **drastically amended** to meet the requirements of the Treaty.

change ~: **CS0 508** Like words, social institutions, customs, and beliefs all **change drastically** over time.

~ distort: **HJ3 4809** `Any such assistance would **drastically distort** competition and result in job losses on ships, most of which are British-crewed, on routes between the UK and Northern Ireland.'

fluctuate ~: **CLN 582** Local committees or associations **fluctuated drastically** in numbers in different periods of antislavery history.

~ modify: **H9X 940** It was obvious to me my projected work on Italy would have to be either abandoned or **drastically modified**.

~ reform: **HY1 104** The market in government securities was **drastically reformed** in October 1986.

~ revamp: **K5A 520** `Anything is possible at the moment,' said Roxburgh, who will finalise the composition of his **drastically revamped** squad.

~ reverse: **K8U 1767** But this policy was **drastically reversed** in 1970 when monetary policy became extremely permissive.

~ revise: **HJ4 7204** Ladbrokes **drastically revised** their price on the Henry Cecil-trained colt.

~ simplify: **CPV 298** FTC LOOKING FOR CASE AGAINST MICROSOFT The US Federal Trade Commission is still trying to put together a case against Microsoft Corp that will win support from its commissioners, US PC Week reports, and will be collecting final depositions this week: the complaint is now expected to be **drastically simplified** in an effort to make it acceptable to at least three of the four voting commissioners.

~ *transform*: **FA9 454** The libertarians are concerned to elaborate a political philosophy and then **drastically transform** the world.

vary ~: **C9H 1382** Although we constantly work with several factories to improve construction and quality, tube performance will **vary drastically** no matter who makes them.

~ *deteriorate*: **HB4 96** It must also be remembered that a written admission of liability at an early stage could have dire consequences if the third party's medical condition, without warning, **drastically deteriorates.**

~ *erode*: **AHX 864** Clearly worried by growing opposition to reforms that have **drastically eroded** living standards, Mr Yeltsin reshuffled his government last week in an attempt to shield some of the younger, more radical ministers he appointed last autumn from the wrath of the Congress.

~ *impair*: **HL4 248** The report also confirmed that the lack of electricity had **drastically impaired** the quality of medical services.

~ *undermine*: **CE7 298** As the state mobilized the population for war, the very basis of transnationalism -- a civil society autonomous from the state -- was **drastically undermined**.

~ *weaken*: **FU8 1959** The Great War of 1914-1918 also **weakened** the European powers **drastically**.

~ *worsen*: **K8V 1153** Such shifts may **drastically worsen** the profitability of the country suffering reduced competitiveness.

~ *improve*: **A69 73** Less would need to be spent on the other social services if housing conditions were **drastically improved**.

increase ~: **HU3 698** On the other hand, these treatments **drastically increased** the concentrations of insoluble calcium.

raise ~: **AJ2 129** He might have to **raise** rates **drastically**, to convince sceptics at home and abroad that Labour means to uphold sterling's parity in the ERM.

rise ~: **FAX 266** This was yet a further argument for the separation of people from industry, especially as people's desired environmental standards had **risen drastically** since the 1950s.

~ *widen*: **FP4 662** A subsequent government report repeated some of these analyses for England in 1984, and concluded that these differences had become **drastically widened.**

economise ~: **CCY 576** You'll also find lots of leaflets available from main showrooms which tell you how much appliances cost to run, how to cut down on costs, and helpful methods of payment if you have to **economise drastically**.

~ *lose*: **CKT 89** The country's hard-pressed cultural and artistic institutions, who have seen their State subsidies **drastically lose** value in the new market economy.

~ *underfund*: **KLY 124** The government has **drastically underfunded** the in the community programme, the government is programme. [sic]

~ *hamper*: **HTK 540** The ability of the new polytechnics to match up to the universities was **drastically hampered** by their lack of resources of all kinds:

~ *inhibit*: **B7L 743** Correll found that a common herbicide, Atrazine, at levels as low as 0.5 to 2 parts per million in sediments and 0.1 to 1.4 ppm in the water column, **drastically inhibited** the net oxygen production of horned pondweed (Zanichallia palustris).

~ *affect*: **BLW 2010** She accepts that such a change may **drastically affect** relations with a marriage partner.

~ *hit*: **B75 119** But such a tax would **drastically hit** the sales of tapes, which the Japanese are relying on to justify the £25 million factory in Telford, Shropshire.

betray ~: **HGM 1587** His face shuttered immediately, hiding all expression, making her wish she'd bitten her tongue out before allowing it to **betray** her so **drastically**.

deny ~: **G0T 963** The institution should not **deny** these needs even more **drastically** but offer, at no matter how late a date, opportunities.

~ *deviate*: **J2K 1015** If someone **drastically** and dramatically **deviates** from maxim-type behaviour, then his utterances are still read as underlyingly co-operative if this is at all possible.

fall apart ~: **CAT 163** In one recent interview, the pock-marked organ-player **fell apart** so **drastically**, he wound up huddled by the fire barely able to form a coherent sentence.

~ *influence*: **HX4 912** To design effectively an air movement system, the information provided must allow the professional designer to take all factors into consideration, such as room size, location, catering appliance details, style of catering, and levels of utilisation which can all **drastically influence** the design offered.

~ *need*: **B03 261** `They both have trades that are **drastically needed** and felt that it was something they could offer to help these children,' explained Mark's girlfriend, Sarah Howe.

~ *overclean*: **EBT 1584** They were not in a very good state of conservation, having been **drastically overcleaned** in previous restoration campaigns sponsored by the Carthusian monks.

~ *overlap*: **C95 62** But this is easily understood, as in cramped conditions the fish's territories would **drastically overlap** and one fish wouldn't be able to move without encroaching upon another's territory.

~ *punish*: **CS6 406** Socialists and communists would be **drastically punished**, and the present franchise system would be restricted in the National Fascist state.

~ *restore*: **HR1 706** It was **drastically restored** in the late nineteenth century from a ruined condition and with the aid of drawings.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *inadequate*: **D91 127** Question directly relating to that point though is it not true that the Eastern Arts withdrawal of the ten thousand pound grant last year was directly related to criticisms made in both in the nineteen eighty six appraisal and subsequently and repeated both to The Star recently what with was that the marketing of the playhouse was **drastically inadequate**.

~ *wrong*: **ABJ 3631** Corporate finance that looked right under the old rules can look **drastically wrong** if the rules change.

~ *bad*: **HGM 1555** There's nothing that **drastically bad** in behaving that way, but you've let it become a habit, one that you can't break out of very easily.

~ *different*: **ASR 242** Thus the volcanic rocks formed are **drastically different** from their oceanic counterparts.

~ *disillusioned*: **HWX 2073** `Johnny John' is a seething introductory manifesto, with Kyle Jay and Terrance James' guitars bucking like rapid ponies over Kraig Jarrett's light-fingered bass, while Kirk Justin sings like a **drastically disillusioned** hick splattered by life.

~ *lean*: **H86 857** `We only meet about three times a term,' one **drastically lean** lady was telling him.

~ *negative*: **EBS 1767** Obviously one does not want to get involved in discussing individual cases, but I must make one exception and express the perplexity with which I read such **drastically negative** judgements on Zanardi's work at Parma.

~ *put out*: **BNF 1053** Christopher got his money and spent it on a holiday skiing. I was put out, but not **drastically put out**.

DREADFUL: "= Dreadfully. Now *vulgar*".

Adjetivos:

~ *dirty*: **CA2 1340** Anyway, I realised I could never find that awful wool in that **dreadful dirty** mustard colour.

~ *sorry*: **H7F 696** " **Dreadful sorry**," the attendant squeaked, shuffling closer.

DREADFULLY: "Colloquially used as a strong intensive = Exceedingly, terribly, awfully, abominably".

Verbos:

affect ~: **CA0 1291** `Hamish going **affected** her **dreadfully**.
annoy ~: **CA6 1396** Who but you could think of it? 'This **annoyed** Ivy **dreadfully**.
~ *embarrass*: **AN7 2990** That sort of thing **embarrassed** her **dreadfully**.
suffer ~: **CAG 280** We could take that new thingamajig and freeze frame on Glenys' face when he talks about how the sick and old will **suffer dreadfully** under your government.

ache ~: **HHA 2295** Her head was **aching dreadfully**.
hurt ~: **FSG 405** Anna's arm **hurt dreadfully**, worse than when she'd fallen off the top of the climbing frame at the nursery.

miss ~: **H97 2376** She **missed** her so **dreadfully** when she was away, as though a part of her very own body was missing.
~ *want*: **CA6 658** I so **dreadfully wanted** her to know that, although I am sure it is not really important either way.

~ *deplete*: **G0X 3289** `The rain forests are being **dreadfully depleted**,' said Betty.

disapprove ~: **F9R 1172** She brought us Parmesan and Italian vegetables and Mena to do an afternoon's worth of sewing, but it never went right, she **disapproved** of us **dreadfully**.

fail ~: **FAB 3116** I feel I`ve failed Lizzy, Pat. **Failed** her **dreadfully**.

~ *flush*: **FRR 1761** Poor Mother Verity, **dreadfully flushed** and dreadfully outraged, looked up into the face of her smiling tormentor.

~ *harm*: **AN0 697** But when it came to the British people, who it was claimed he had so **dreadfully harmed**, the court went into secret session.

matter ~: **CBU 1013** It doesn't, in my view, **matter dreadfully** whether inflation is 2% or 6%, as long as it more or less stays at one level or the other.

mind ~: **H7H 1597** "Does he **mind dreadfully**, do you think?"

reek ~: **EFR 1040** The maggot-bearing stapelia from southern Africa not only **reeks dreadfully** of carrion but reinforces its appeal to flies by producing

flowers with wrinkled brown petals covered with hairs that look like the decaying skin of a dead animal.

tremble ~: **FRR 1884** Mother Verity **trembled dreadfully**.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *fond*: **KAY 1175** `They're **dreadfully fond** of beheading people here: the great wonder is that there's anybody left alive'

~ *intimate*: **FRR 2392** Nor could she confess the worst, that she'd let Dad fondle her in **dreadfully intimate** ways before they were married.

~ *earnest*: **AL8 1222** Also WEA branch members have the reputation in official circles of being so `**dreadfully earnest'** -- more an indication of the frivolous attitude that all education must be made palatable to be consumable than a valid criticism of their activities.

~ *deprived*: **CA0 2155** Used to smothering any animal she met with love, she felt **dreadfully deprived** when the Argentine ponies flinched away from her.

~ *exciting*: **JY6 60** Not **dreadfully exciting** stuff, and yet Charity could reluctantly understand why her cousin found the man intriguing and was having trouble looking away.

~ *familiar*: **H8S 2712** A large, black and **dreadfully familiar** BMW was parked outside.

~ *genteel*: **B0Y 1401** Mr Dombey's house was between Portland Place and Bryanstone Square, `on the shady side of a tall, dark, **dreadfully genteel** street'.

~ *sweet*: **CEX 582** `I've got a **dreadfully sweet** tooth.'

NOTA: El estudio detallado de este adverbio en el BNC evidencia una clara tendencia a su aparición con adjetivos negativos. En ese caso podemos decir que *dreadfully* no forma colocación con ellos por ser una combinación previsible. Sí hemos anotado los adjetivos positivos con los que consideramos que forma colocación precisamente por su imprevisibilidad.

EAGERLY: "With impatient desire; promptitude, or alacrity".

Verbos:

~ *desire*: **CRR 347** For some men promotion was **eagerly desired**.

~ *hope*: **CB5 3278** Next morning Ruth was down in the kitchen early, **eagerly hoping** to find Sean there.

look forward ~ to: **B1Y 1284** Altogether, the end of the year, with a very happy family Christmas, made us **look forward eagerly to** the New Year.

~ *want*: **CDL 1171** Moreover when we hear of a rare and grievous disaster we **eagerly want** to see it.

~ *encourage*: **CM5 1240** Unions **eagerly encourage** the further involvement of such women by means of day release or other union courses.

~ *recommend*: **BMC 2558** To anyone fed up with yet more recordings of standard stuff I **eagerly recommend** this fine CD.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *expectant*: **H82 45** And though there was some satisfaction in seeing her humbled, the two friends were quick to remark on how little such **eagerly expectant** fathers as the parson truly understood of the tribulations of the woman's role in these mysteries.

~ *expected*: **CL2 1880** It was here that Sybil decided to give up acting altogether and dedicate herself to Richard's career and the **eagerly expected** family.

EARNESTLY: "In a manner indicating earnestness". (Earnestness: "The state or quality of being earnest". (Earnest: "Of persons: Serious, as opposed to trifling; usually in emphatic sense, intensely serious, gravely impassioned, in any purpose, feeling, conviction, or action; sincerely zealous. Of feelings, convictions, etc.: Intense, ardent. Of actions or words: Proceeding from or implying intensity of feeling or conviction"¯ ¯'

Verbos:

~ *desire*: **C8L 1625** Usually the answer is Yes, and if so, then we can say: `**Earnestly desire** to prophesy.'

~ *hope*: **A14 374** I **earnestly hope** that Erdinger Weissbräu does nothing to interfere with the Stiftungs products.

~ *long*: **HWM 1571** From America, how **earnestly** he'd **longed** to reach her on the telephone!

want ~: **A6G 290** He does not **want** it more **earnestly** than I do.

wish ~: **H0M 319** So I lay naked in the rinsed airlessness of the room, waiting for She-She's return, and **wishing** pretty **earnestly** that I had taken my chances with Moby.

~ *insist*: **CB1 861** If others point out to me that I always shirk opportunities to get something which I **earnestly insist** that I desire more than anything else in the world, I shall be persuaded to relinquish it as an end.

~ *recommend*: **EW1 654** Originally the resolution approved, "the candidature of Unionist working men and **earnestly recommends** the allocation to one of them of a safe and suitable seat at some by-election".

~ *require*: **ALY 918** June by the Allied invasion of the Normandy beaches and the establishment of the `second front' so **earnestly required** by Stalin.

ENORMOUSLY: "To a vast extent; vastly, hugely, prodigiously".

Verbos:

~ *enhance*: **EEE 122** Although Herbert's power had been **enormously enhanced** by royal backing, it was rooted in regional loyalties which Gloucester, as a newcomer, could not command.

expand ~: **CM6 555** Between 1880 and 1914 the economy based on these industrial elements **expanded enormously**.

grow ~: **A26 288** With a growing network of alliances, the potential access to key market information and expertise has **grown enormously**.

improve ~: **CEP 6401** `The whole system of national training has **improved enormously** in the past few years,' Marshall said.

~ *increase*: **B35 84** But he's **enormously increased** its finances, and his own rewards are in millions of dollars.

rise ~: **EWG 820** Some of the money was raised in the form of war bonds, and personal savings in general **rose enormously**.

widen ~: **B7E 15** The concept of `hygiene' has **widened enormously** since the school's inception in 1924.

benefit ~: **EVN 1546** But I've **benefited enormously** from having a stable, normal home life.

~ *enrich*: **J2B 148** Somerville has been **enormously enriched** over the past century by Somervillians remembering the College in their wills.

gain ~: **HHW 440** In the past 20 years we have **gained enormously** from our membership of the Community.

lose ~: **CEK 7498** It would even be for the good of the French themselves, who stand to **lose enormously** in a trade war.

profit ~: **GT0 1078** In Wiltshire, where Bromham had been held of Battle abbey, Baynton **profited enormously** from the dissolution.

alter ~: **FRB 151** By the 1970s, the legislative process had **altered enormously**, but the only changes in House of Commons procedure have been to make it less capable of controlling even the old pattern of legislation.

change ~: **A6L 89** I think the pressures have **changed enormously** since I started work.

differ ~: **EE2 584** Methods have **differed enormously**, but the objective is clearcut.

vary ~: **AE6 1167** But Councils **varied enormously** in size and strength.

~ *admire*: **A7C 1078** Lewis was shown a version in 1932 and **admired** it **enormously**.

like ~: **CA3 668** It was a generous and bubbling woman called Meg who lived in a caravan and whom Lee had met through the Labour Party and **liked enormously**.

love ~: **G35 436** I **love** you **enormously** and I pray you can understand.

cut down ~ on: **F9Y 1087** I knew what they had in mind, they knew my way of working, which **cut down enormously on** the number of meetings we needed to plan shows out.

drop ~: **HM6 32** it does, it does the company very very no chance in the following year share prices have **dropped enormously**.

~ *affect*: **FBD 623** Believing that a man is about to set off a bomb won't make our soldier do anything, unless he also wants something: in this case, to prevent an explosion. And what the soldier wants will **enormously affect** what this belief of his will make him do.

~ *appreciate*: **HJM 559** Sue Mayes and Ros Grant **appreciate enormously** the warmth of welcome they have received from Groups and Independent Fundraisers in the Midlands area.

develop ~: **ABJ 3235** Perhaps, but at the same time the means to cope with market movements have **developed enormously**, bettering the lot of corporate treasurers all around the world.

~ *enjoy*: **ECM 709** Diana **enjoyed** herself **enormously** at the birthday party not least because it brought her sister down a peg or two.

help ~: **B7N 1130** The project was **helped enormously** by the launch of IRAS earlier this year, and its spectacular success.

look forward ~ to: **AN7 1632** They set off at once, everyone **looking forward enormously to** the proposed cup of tea.

~ *strengthen*: **EEE 340** As long as Gloucester was the loyal servant of the crown, what was good for him was good for royal authority, and Edward's acceptance of that fact **enormously strengthened** the duke's hand.

suffer ~: **CRA 1925** `Serbia has **suffered enormously** under sanctions.

ENTIRELY: "Wholly, completely, perfectly; without exception or reservation".

Verbos:

abandon ~: **B0P 653** I cannot say with any degree of certainty that this is happening, but the rolling performance is part of the bream's basic instincts, and therefore I cannot believe that certain members of a species **abandon entirely** a basic behavioural activity.

~ *dismiss*: **CDD 788** The US Embassy in Ireland, Kenneth McGuire, said that while market factors may have been important considerations for Raybestos, the relocation factor probably cannot be **entirely dismissed** in the Raybestos case.

~ *dispense with*: **EW4 887** The party organization, the party, machine, the party bureaucracy -- these are expressions too convenient to be **entirely dispensed with**, and they are not always used inaccurately.

~ *ignore*: **A6G 1514** Some of the most famous MI5 officers and agents are **entirely ignored**.

leave ~: **A69 491** I **leave entirely** on one side all the difficult questions which are concealed by that little phrase `over a period'.

omit ~: **A6G 1531** Subjects which could not be mentioned without deception, because of the insufferable restraints to which he is subject, are consequently **omitted entirely**.

~ *believe*: **AC5 2743** I still didn't **entirely believe** my nursie.

~ *miss*: **H10 1607** Matriliny and patriliny are thus complementary rather than contrasted principles and we shall **entirely miss** the point if we treat the Nambudiri and the Nayar as belonging to different' types' of society.

~ *misunderstand*: **HH1 665** Hurrying from the hall, she stifled her guilt at deceiving her innocent friend, knowing that Adele had **entirely misunderstood** her fright.

~ *understand*: **G0N 911** `But I don't **entirely understand** why this correspondence should have been so valuable.'

accept ~: **F85 73** I **accept** almost **entirely** the oh two six two.

agree ~: **B1U 315** Not all analyses **agree entirely** with this conclusion.

~ *support*: **HHV 6807** On the hon. Lady's second point, yes, I **entirely support** such schemes.

depend ~: **GV5 1344** States cannot **entirely depend** on such measures, however, and must make provision for their own defence.

rely ~ : **EWA 742** This chapter has argued that just as the study of style cannot **entirely rely** on quantitative data, neither can it ultimately do without them.

rest ~: **C8V 1450** The uniqueness and trustworthiness of Christianity **rest entirely** on its claim to be the truth.

~ *escape*: **CLR 620** Only the ECSC survived, but even it did not **entirely escape** the shockwaves.

~ *evade*: **ACH 1336** These subtleties of the war did not **entirely evade** the British public.

refute ~: **CHC 555** As Laurence Martin has said: `It is impossible to **refute entirely** the criticism that the various strategies of limitation may appear to make the world safe for nuclear warfare and thereby hasten its onset'.

reject ~: **EVA 1224** Charles Rycroft, an eminent contemporary British psychoanalyst, has gone so far as to **reject entirely** the Freudian theory of the origin and function of dreaming.

~ *disappear*: **FES 386** Though his union did not **entirely disappear** in Hull it took many years to recover.

vanish ~: **HH1 3591** But the smile lasted less than a heartbeat and **vanished entirely** when she saw that fitzAlan continued to watch the small party until it disappeared from view.

ally ~ : **APU 1253** She was unwilling to **ally** herself **entirely** with the three truly black girls in her class, who were scholarship students from poor families.

cease ~: **BN2 877** In spite of German efforts, traditional East Prussian trade with Silesia almost **ceased entirely**.

~ *change*: **FAE 159** By the mid-century, the novelist's art has **entirely changed** in this respect: extensive description of living space is no longer the rare exception but the rule.

~ *collapse*: **EBW 599** And Quebec dealers have breathed a collective sigh of relief because, had the hoard been auctioned, prices for contemporary Quebecois art would have plummeted and the glutted market might have **collapsed entirely**.

~ *concentrate:* **CS1 364** This research by Soothill and Jack masked the amount of sex crime being reported in newspapers, for by **concentrating entirely** on cases which would appear as rape in the Criminal Statistics for the relevant year, this provided a narrow definition of sex crime.

consist ~ *of*: **CE1 624** These organizations usually **consist entirely of** older people committed to fighting elderly issues directly.

decompose ~: **EWA 678** A word is not a category at all in the sense used: since a text may be **decomposed entirely** into a sequence of words, there is no linguistic sense in which one could choose to use something else instead of a word.

~ *decry*: **ABU 733** I do not **entirely decry** such tactics.

~ *destroy*: **CCE 333** Aulén makes the telling point that no amount of legalism or rationalism could **entirely destroy** the Divine Drama, because the mythology of the Great Battle is too dominant in the New Testament to be suppressed.

develop ~: **HWS 4427** By contrast, the G cells are not detectable until 18 weeks of gestation and **develop entirely** within the anatomical antrum.

~ *divorce*: **HY3 203** It is thus evident that secondary market trading cannot be **entirely divorced** from primary issuance.

~ *eliminate*: **CGD 1312** It seems almost impossible to **entirely eliminate** guilt on either side.

fail ~: **ADS 1173** She did not think them greater, **failed entirely** to see why she should.

~ *fill*: **AE4 123** Antonia Fraser's admirable book has **entirely filled** that need.

~ *forget*: **CES 690** I had a natural ability to **entirely forget** the theatre when at home, and vice versa, which was extremely useful.

~ *give up*: **K97 3446** With Lewis's share likely to be around £5.5m for the fight of his life, the British and Commonwealth champion's handers would have to break the bank to shift the fight from Las Vegas - but they haven't **entirely given up** hope.

~ *inherit*: **CRX 364** If IQ were **entirely inherited** (a contentious assumption) and if IQ were related to crime (many studies have found that low IQ is), this would be perfectly compatible with an environmental explanation.

lie ~ : **HA5 665** If that was the impression she was giving, then the fault **lay entirely** with him for disturbing her usual equilibrium with his unexpected behaviour.

~ *meet* (*sb.'s needs*): **HH7 692** However, a provision in the contract to the effect the property does not pass until Y Ltd. has paid the price, will not **entirely meet X's needs**.

~ *resolve*: **AN4 1479** Yet the portrayal of sexual violence, combined with Emilia's protest, leaves the impression that the conclusion does not **entirely resolve** thematic contradictions.

~ *rule out*: **CJC 330** Don't **entirely rule out** the ultimate staging of a joint men's and women's event.

~ *share*: **HHW 12415** I **entirely share** the views which my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister expressed this afternoon.

~ *take for granted*: **EEE 19** A lord taking over a forfeited estate could not **entirely take for granted** the good will of the affinity, at least in the short term.

~ *welcome*: **H8T 1011** Alan was well aware of his own gifts and of what they might lead him to become, but I am not sure he **entirely welcomed** his role as a leader of lesser men.

withdraw ~: **HLC 254** Levi **withdrew entirely** from the Israeli delegation.

Participios:

~ *based:* **CHG 1271** But was her obvious intensity **entirely based** on religious grounds?

composed ~ of : **B2J 1426** These grainstones are **composed entirely of** the stems of dasycladacean algae which have been identified either as Calcinema or Tubulites.

~ *concerned:* **ASY 124** Thus by the mid-1960s, under the first Wilson Government, arguments about education were almost **entirely concerned** with the structure of the system.

~ *devoted:* **CB4 442** This month, Practical Running is **entirely devoted** to recovery from the London Marathon.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *at ease*: **CEY 277** I never felt **entirely at ease** here when I was a little girl.

~ *at random*: **ARX 599** The books here have been collected **entirely at random**, as has been explained, but it is interesting to see that the arrival of the new media is reflected in some of them quite significantly.

~ *in favour*: **CD8 752** Since the Scotts, like so many other Borderers, more or less lived by making raids into the North of England in search of cattle, women and other benefits, Rankilburn was **entirely in favour**.

~ *to sb.´s liking*: **CLR 1066** Although it was not **entirely to his liking,** politically it was preferable to a free trade area where Britain would play a leading role.

~ *up to sb.*: **A5R 657** He added that it was **entirely up to her** whether she chose to assist.

NOTA: No estudiamos los adjetivos porque este adverbio está demasiado abierto con ellos.

EXCEEDINGLY: "Above measure, extremely".

Verbos:

alarm ~: **BNB 94** The whole nation now **exceedingly alarmed** by the French fleet braving our coast even to the very Thames mouth.

embarrass ~: **G0X 799** Betty had **embarrassed** her **exceedingly** because, seeing that the Molesworths were dismayed and repelled by Lydia's uncompromisingly exotic appearance, she had explained that Lydia was a most brilliant journalist.

flourish ~: **HWB 914** In this time, in the eleventh century, the Byzantine Empire **flourished exceedingly** and extended from the Euphrates to the Danube.

NOTA: El adverbio está demasiado abierto con los adjetivos y por eso no los estudiamos.

EXCRUCIATINGLY: "To an excruciating degree; in an extremely painful manner. Often *hyperbolically* in humorous use".

Adjetivos:

~ *new*: **KRL 3441** This bypass is a piece of **excruciatingly new** information.

~ *patient*: **CN5 1204** Eleven-year-old Boris is out at the blackboard publicly trying to simplify a fraction while his teacher is being **excruciatingly patient** and restraining the rest of the class who are bursting to put Boris right.

~ *polite*: **H8F 608** In fact, his parents had both been **excruciatingly polite** to her, but that had only made it even more obvious that she wasn't the kind of wife they wanted for their clever, ambitious son.

~ *well-behaved*: **AHA 1146** His sad, **excruciatingly well-behaved** adolescence is inextricable from the progress of a doomed friendship with an eccentric schoolmate, Smallgods.

~ *successful*: **AP0 882** He and James Frawley had been their virtual creators for the television network and they had seen some **excruciatingly successful** years.

NOTA: Es llamativo el uso de este adverbio con adjetivos positivos, pues su tendencia general es a aparecer con los negativos; en ese caso no parece adecuado hablar de colocación, pues se trata de combinaciones previsibles.

EXORBITANTLY: "In an exorbitant manner or degree; at an exorbitant rate".

Verbos:

go up ~: **KLS 1249** Well I'll ring her up tonight as well and find out if it's, if it's **gone up exorbitantly**, I'll have to ring round, ring you and see what to do.

value ~: **B2P 1007** Since plaintiffs naturally inclined to **value** their lost property **exorbitantly**, defendants did have reason to think seriously about restoring it.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *expensive*: **ADB 1070** A vast new respectable society arose round the professions, dignified by the belief that what they were doing (although it might be **exorbitantly expensive**) was in pursuit of some higher calling.

~ *priced*: **K2U 618** Sandwiched between the pair is a vast array of goods, ranging from the luxurious to the novel, the **exorbitantly priced** to those selling for a few pounds.

~ *high*: **AKJ 463** Indeed, it is persisting with **exorbitantly high** interest rates.

~ *fulsome*: **HTT 2731** There was a newspaper open at the local pages on top of the freezer, and as he munched the roll Zen read an article describing the life and times of the late head of the Miletti family in such **exorbitantly fulsome** terms that Zen wondered in his dour Venetian way whether such a paragon would find Paradise quite good enough for him.

~ *rewarded*: **A8N 528** Stauder referred to `this **exorbitantly rewarded** and grotesque event which gives the winner more prize money than Boris Becker has made this year'.

EXQUISITELY: "In the highest degree; exceedingly".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *painful*: **ARH 46** Infection involving these glands is called Bartholinitis and can be **exquisitely painful**.

~ *pungent*: **A0P 1805** Among the **exquisitely pungent** thoughts of self, of responsibility and tradition, stands the one who was powerfully driven by his sensual nature, by his personal loneliness, by the intense need to be one not only with the One, but also with the many in human completion.

~ *embarrassing*: **CAJ 1506** Like most American stabs at introspection, it's full of **exquisitely embarrassing** moments, but it deserves marks for effort.

~ *inappropriate*: **FAK 974** More recently, studies of modern objects by archaeologists working in the sub-discipline of ethno-archaeology have sought to provide `general and testable' laws of stylistic behaviour, strongly influenced by an extreme and **exquisitely inappropriate** form of positivism which took hold of the discipline in the 1960s.

~ *rude*: **B19 337** That I may be able to go down into the Saxon crypt of a cathedral, a tiny, **exquisitely rude** little chapel, where a thousand years ago my forefathers knelt in prayer

~ *torpid*: **FYV 1213** Just when Tod has established our relationship with Irene on a secure footing, the kind of set-up that any sane man would kill for, with

her punctual visits and affectionate phone calls, the movies we enjoy together, the fine dining, the peace and safety (the forgiveness) that her presence confers, plus the **exquisitely torpid** lovemaking which takes place right on the button every couple of months or so.

NOTA: Con este adverbio incluimos sólo los adjetivos negativos ya que está muy abierto con los positivos. De ahí deducimos que forma colocación con los primeros pero no con los segundos, por ser una combinación previsible.

EXTENSIVELY: "Widely, largely; to a great extent; on a large scale; with a wide range".

Verbos:

~ *examine*: **APE 1203** The broadcast coverage during the experiment up till 18 March 1990 was **extensively examined** in the Blumler report, which analysed 2,442 items of broadcast parliamentary material.

explore ~: **G1G 1445** The merits and demerits of this argument have been **explored extensively**.

~ *investigate*: **EA1 235** The mechanisms underlying loss of awareness of hypoglycaemia have been **extensively investigated**.

~ *research*: **BMK 1277** They have been **extensively researched** and a wide range of sophisticated techniques have been used.

~ *review*: **HU4 6297** The specific contribution of malnutrition to the pathogenesis of alcoholic liver disease has been **extensively reviewed** and remains highly controversial.

~ *revise*: **ALM 1158** At present the schedules are being **extensively revised** to take account of social worker's criticisms.

~ *search*: **HL0 1398** The flat, known in 1978 as a Red Brigades hideout, had been **extensively searched** at the time by all the security services.

study ~: **ACL 1140** She has **studied extensively** within anatomy and endocrinology, and argues that from life in the womb onwards, the female is the basic sex.

~ *test*: **HAC 8426** Generally, the programs are the most up-to-date versions and have been **extensively tested**.

quote ~: **APR 455** This passage was already well known to Ash scholars and had been **extensively quoted**.

read ~: **AN4 802** For example, Mary Wortley Montagu taught herself Latin and other languages, and **read extensively** in her father's library.

rewrite ~: **HR8 3034** It had been **extensively rewritten** by Robert, who was now so good at doing Mafouz's handwriting that it had affected his ability to reproduce his own signature convincingly.

speak ~: **H0K 1266** It is perhaps not by chance that the first Greek book to **speak extensively** about the Jews was written by an adviser of Ptolemy I.

talk ~: **G0D 1086** Bartlett **talked extensively** of the great evolutionary movement to spirituality through passion: `Spirituality is, of course, the great counteracting force and ultimate conqueror.

write ~: **A9Y 15** He also **wrote extensively** in the scientific literature.

~ alter: **C93 950** The originally thatched building was **extensively altered** and enlarged about the middle of the 19th century, as were several farms in the parish.

~ amend: **HJ7 318** The Bill is bound to be **extensively amended** before it reaches the statute book.

~ modify: **BMC 3300** In fact virtually every aspect of the original has been either **extensively modified** or replaced.

~ vary: **ANS 380** The transactional uses of print can differ sharply in style and form from the various genres of imaginative writing and may, indeed, **vary extensively** themselves according to type and purpose.

~ rebuild: **CJ7 246** Number Nine `Prince of Wales' was **extensively rebuilt** and converted from vacuum braking to air-braking.

~ refit: **K97 8169** The engine plant is situated in an existing building, which has been **extensively refitted**.

~ refurbish: **ABE 568** As Toad might say, his version is **extensively refurbished** and complete with every modern convenience: the finest show on the river.

~ restore: **AR4 223** 1st century BC, and **extensively restored** in the eighteenth century.

~ employ: **H99 1100** Thus, UDC has been **extensively employed** in special libraries and information centres in locations all over the world since the early 1900s.

exploit ~: **J0T 930** Moreover, passive margins have assumed great economic significance since the 1960s as their hydrocarbon potential has begun to be **extensively exploited** by the oil industry.

use ~: **ALW 1965** Ab initio calculations and computer analysis have been **extensively used** to demonstrate acceptable correlations between theoretical and experimental results.

~ utilise: **CLP 1423** Obviously testing can be **extensively utilised** in war-time when many people are changing jobs both in military and civilian life.

~ co-operate: **HB1 14** It also **co-operated extensively** with similar organisations throughout the world, which has given it an international orientation from the outset.

intervene ~: **CS3 1489** They similarly deduce the need for the contemporary state to **intervene extensively** to regulate the crisis-prone capitalist economy

participate ~: **HHV 3839** increase in female part-time employment and an almost threefold real-terms increase in Government-funded training programmes, in which women **participate extensively**.

~ *argue*: **HRM 660** The problem has, in fact, been **extensively argued** during recent years.

~ *debate*: **HHX 9793** In no other respect does the order make changes in arrangements put in place last year which were **extensively debated** at the time.

discuss ~: **A6S 994** This means that we should pay special attention to The Origin, since this is where the matter is **discussed extensively**.

cultivate ~: **ABB 977** Capers are the unopened flower buds of the plant Capparis spinosa which has a low, trailing habit and grows abundantly in the wild, although it is **cultivated extensively** in Mediterranean countries, especially Spain and France.

grow ~: **ABB 1221** It is thought that rice was first cultivated in India and Indo-China, but it is now **grown extensively** throughout the Far East.

tour ~: **KS8 894** Steve and Maggie have **toured extensively** and together present a unique blend of traditional and Tilston material.

travel ~: **CJU 461** Applicants must be willing to **travel extensively**.

advertise ~: **K9B 359** Colgate toothpaste in the new tubes has been **extensively advertised** on British television.

~ *publicise*: **HHV 15675** It will be **extensively publicised** on television and in the press through mail shots and other methods of communication.

~ *broadcast*: **HLK 10** The fact that it was **extensively broadcast** on television meant that news of the acquittal of the defendants was greeted with widespread disbelief and anger ee p. 38856.

~ *report*: **EE8 32** There is no association with particular geographic areas, community size or hospital type, but the crime does appear to occur in clusters once a kidnapping is **extensively reported** in the local media.

~ *affect*: **E9X 409** The ultrabasic rocks have been **extensively affected** by several phases of hydrothermal alteration.

~ *damage*: **CAU 1424** The aircraft was left for two hours while the pilot was arranging for its recovery, and during this period it was **extensively damaged** by vandals.

~ *blame*: **HLK 1044** Moreover, as the DLP's executive chairman and the chief architect of the its March 1992 general election campaign, Kim was also **extensively blamed** for the party's poor showing.

~ *break*: **B2C 580** The bone is also more **extensively broken** by the diurnal species during feeding, and it is less broken by owls.

~ *criticize*: **H9F 767** More recently, however, such theories have been **extensively criticized**.

develop ~: **ASW 953** The ceremony took place in Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), the imperial city **developed extensively** by Charlemagne.

~ *edit*: **J0V 2071** Is it too much to ask that in 2023, the historian confronting a machine-readable run of the Financial Times (FT), 1993-;2003 should be able to perform serial calculations with the stock prices quoted therein without having to re-enter or **extensively edit** the data?

~ *encourage*: **KM6 807** The tax system **extensively encouraged** all peasant owners to settle down and get rich.

~ *gnaw*: **B2C 145** Some carcases that were protected from scavenging by these larger birds and animals were found to have been scavenged by shrews, with the soft parts being eaten and the bones **extensively gnawed** and broken.

~ *influence*: **G3F 968** It should be self-evident, therefore, that where individual behaviour can be so **extensively influenced** by conformity to the standards of the social groups that make up our community and its social strata, then there will be major implications for the marketer.

publish ~: **HCP 255** Dr Breeze is an international authority on Roman archaeology and has **published extensively** on the subject.

~ *rely*: **A3V 113** The article `Jurisdiction in International Law' is one of the most widely cited, and is **extensively relied** upon, most recently before the court of the European Community in the landmark Wood Pulp case.

sell ~: **ASW 921** Thirteenth- and fourteenth-century German arms and armour, however, were **extensively sold** all over Europe.

~ *train*: **A01 452** Our nurses have been **extensively trained** in symptom control, home care and HIV/AIDS related issues.

~ *translate*: **GTB 317** The Physiology and Pathology of Mind , published in 1867, was widely admired, and **extensively translated**, revised, and enlarged in later editions.

work ~: **B03 780** She has **worked extensively** at Ronnie Scotts in London and Birmingham.

~ *work out*: **C9V 642** At the present time there are between two and three thousand remedies in the homoeopathic materia medica, each with its remedy picture, some of which have been more **extensively worked out** than others.

FABULOUSLY: "To a fabulous degree; greatly, immensely".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *expensive*: **BPJ 266** Many are reproductions of classic German and British bears from the early part of the century, including the **fabulously expensive** Steiff range.

~ *high*: **GW2 421** Apparently, he never wore much jewellery, unlike the majority of nobles that visited him, but that which he did wear was of **fabulously high** value.

~ *rich*: **CHG 1620** And she must have been **fabulously rich** to live in a house like this.

~ *wealthy*: **A6X 1749** Everybody I met would surely be either **fabulously wealthy**, extremely intelligent or both.

~ *intelligent*: **BMS 1992** At the time it seemed it was a **fabulously intelligent** thing to say.'

~ *productive*: **B7L 803** Yet the bay is **fabulously productive**, many times more than an equal volume of ocean.

~ *soothing*: **CGN 171** The Cosmetics To Go brochure (it's free if you call) includes Violet Nights Luxury Bath Oil, £6.00 for 500ml, which is rich, aromatic and **fabulously soothing**.

~ *strong*: **J1C 50** This **fabulously strong** squad meant that Robson and McClair played.

~ *successful*: **A6W 949** After a couple of unsuccessful front-engined designs in the late '50s, Colin Chapman turned out a series of **fabulously successful** cars that dominated the decade.

Adverbios:

~ *well*: **CRB 2265** Michel Montignac preaches that you can eat **fabulously well** while losing weight.

FAINTLY: "In a faint or almost imperceptible degree; very slightly; in faint tones; without vividness or distinctness".

Verbos:

gleam ~: **AEB 2619** `Right,' he said, pointing at a first floor window where a light **gleamed faintly**.

glimmer ~: **HA6 3378** She looked at Rourke, and saw that his eyes had narrowed on her, **glimmering faintly**.

~ *glitter*: **FYY 2398** There were high dark trees on every side with slanting shafts of late morning sunlight, with the lake beyond flat and **faintly glittering** like a slow moving mirror.

glow ~: G30 **491** There, sitting safely behind the glass, the gold smiles up at you and **glow faintly**.

~ *illuminate*: HTJ **535** It **faintly illuminated** the interior wall paintings that surrounded them.

light ~: AAF **913 Lit faintly** by the moonlight and with the mighty peaks behind him, he looked a quiet, impressive figure.

shine ~: EWC **680** The moon had almost set and the night was now dark, but they could see the water **faintly shining** as it flowed.

~ *hear*: CS4 **774** I could **faintly hear** the distant rumble of commuter traffic from my bedroom -- a reminder of what I had temporarily escaped.

~ *perceive*: EWC **1357** At last he saw the first of the dawn, like light **faintly perceived** round a corner at the far end of an unknown burrow.

see ~: GUD **4215** He could **see** her **faintly**, whitely.

~ *smell*: GWF **1601** He could **faintly smell** her sweat, and also the lavender of the garland she wore in her hair.

blush ~: GUK **3498** She **blushed faintly** and gazed back.

colour ~: HGM **3164** She was surprised to see his cheeks **colour faintly** under her taunt.

~ *flush*: FU8 **472** He turned a dazzling smile on Flavia and she smiled back, her cheeks **flushing faintly.**

agree ~: H9V **1904** `Yes,' Hilary **agreed faintly**.

~ *change*: G06 **1104** She said something I found so odd that my vision of the world **faintly changed** and my despair lessened.

remember~: BMX **213** Marian knew only the Ridgery and **remembered** very **faintly** some other sort of life, a memory of glints and patches of a different sort of sunlight.

~ *resemble*: B7D **1427** The eggs hatch out into a variety of larval forms which only **faintly resemble** the adults, both morphologically and physiologically.

taste ~: HGL **1075** I pour it into the remainder of my old drink, so that it still **tastes faintly** of orange juice.

~ *wish*: CA6 **521** If I **faintly wish** Isabella had had some intellectual interests -- and she could have been very funny about them -- am I perhaps wrong?

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *aggrieved*: JY5 **1216** Even though she knew perfectly well in her heart of hearts that it was ridiculous, she couldn't help but feel **faintly aggrieved**.

~ *annoyed*: JXY **947** Instead, she felt **faintly annoyed** at the boldness of his questions and decided to turn the tables.

~ *bemused*: CK0 **2563** He sounded **faintly bemused**.
~ *bewildered*: HA3 **171** When the captain walked back onto his ship, leaving the newcomer looking **faintly bewildered** on the quayside, Blind Hugh snatched up his begging cup and made his way across the street with an ingratiating leer.
~ *disappointed*: ADM **1746** I sensed that the people of Donegal felt **faintly disappointed** at having such a rational church service.
~ *dismayed*: C85 **1968** Mr Godschalk looked **faintly dismayed**.
~ *embarrassed*:AC4 **380** The interviewer hesitated, and when he asked the next question he sounded **faintly embarrassed**.
~ *irritated*: JXY **625** She took a deep breath, **faintly irritated** by his line of questioning.
~ *puzzled*: HA9 **1459** She glanced up at him, **faintly puzzled** by the question.
~ *shocked*: JXT **1151** Ronni felt **faintly shocked**.
~ *surprised*: CEX **3024** She smiled, but seemed **faintly surprised** by this.

~ *blue*: HTJ **840** Jennings turned his **faintly blue** eyes on Patrick and stared at him blandly.
~ *bluish*: ARH **1379** **Faintly bluish** spots may develop at the site of a louse bite and persist for several days.
~ *golden*: GWF **3** He could feel it in the bite of the breeze, the **faintly golden** light of the afternoon.
~ *green*: FPB **600** The silvered glass was **faintly green** in places and speckled black where the silver had flaked off the back.
~ *orange*: GW2 **1859** Transported in such blissful reverie, Lucien raised his arm into a graceful curve, a black swan against the **faintly orange** glass of the floor-length windows of the court.
~ *pink*: CBL **652** The floating leaves, which appear when in flower, are oval or elliptical, and **faintly pink** underneath.
~ *purple*: FAJ **132** His face, however, is discoloured on the right side, **faintly purple**.

~ *absurd*: AE0 **1905** I guessed it was because everyone felt **faintly absurd**.

~ *amused:* CRC **566** The reader begins by being **faintly amused** at their sheer improbability; but after a time the response turns into pained embarrassment.

~ *aware*: B1X **1124** As he began to read, he was **faintly aware** of the rising wind and of the rain beating against the windows.

~ *ludicrous*: FSP **821** Doesn't it ever strike you as **faintly ludicrous** -- the pursuit of happiness by a species that is less equipped for it than anything in nature?'

~ *luminous*: H8L **1036** She looked up, and became aware of the vault of **faintly luminous** sky over them, and the silence.

~ *mad*: AHA **1148** Ronan's portrayal of a **faintly mad** Irish family is just barbed enough to stay on the tougher side of sentimental, his narrative of a friendship's slow demise uncomfortably convincing.

~ *ridiculous*: BP1 **1430** With a single look she had made him feel **faintly ridiculous**.

shed ~: F99 **1404** There was light, **shed faintly** from the tip of Fand's spear and reflected in her helmet.

~ *sick*: HA9 **3272** She ate a solitary breakfast in the hotel dining-room, turning down the waitress's offer of bacon and eggs with as much grace as she could muster, feeling **faintly sick** at the thought of food.

~ *uncomfortable*: A0U **2560** He looked **faintly uncomfortable** and began to sweat.

~ *visible*: FPW **641** It is known as the fair-haired boy; yellow paint still **faintly visible** on the hair was much more strongly apparent when it came out of the earth.

FARM: "Originally, a tract of land held on lease for the purpose of cultivation; in mod. use often applied without respect to the nature of the tenure".

Adjetivos:

~ *fresh*: C9F **392** A fresh standard supermarket turkey costs a little more than frozen, while the price of a traditional **farm fresh** bird does vary depending on the producer, breed and whether or not it is free.

FAST: "In a fast manner, so as not to be moved or shaken; *lit.* and *fig.*; firmly, fixedly. *To sleep fast*: to sleep soundly".

Verbos:

sleep ~ : CCD **1302** The prince's young bride lay a short distance away beside her sisters-in-law, all of them huddled together for warmth and **sleeping fast**, exhausted by the trials and tribulations of a distressing day.

Adjetivos:

~ *asleep*: CFJ **858** But she would have to wait until the dog was **fast asleep** before going into the garden.

FEARFULLY: "To a fearful extent or degree. Often hyperbolically as a mere intensive".

Adjetivos:

~ *glamorous*: **FS1 2628** She really did look **fearfully glamorous** and so well, I suppose the word is sophisticated.
~ *nice*: **FSP 480** She's a **fearfully nice** girl.

~ *clever*: **GV8 4076** `Charlotte's **fearfully clever** about that sort of thing, always was, even when we were all kids.'

~ *good*: **FNU 1568** Bunny remembered Cyril Someone-or-other who had been **fearfully good** in a revival of `Sheppy' at Watford before the war.

NOTA: Observamos una tendencia de este adverbio a aparecer con adjetivos negativos tales como *boring*, *difficult*, *expensive*, *intriguing*, *jealous*, *stupid*, *worried*, etc. Hemos señalado solamente los positivos, que forman colocación por su imprevisibilidad.

FEEBLY: "In a small degree, slightly, poorly".

Verbos:

flicker ~: **ACB 1607** Right at the top, the coloured lights **flickered feebly**, hardly visible from the beach below.
glow ~: **EAW 231** With a star of very low initial mass, nothing more happens; the star **glows feebly**, and then simply cools off until it has become dead.
shine ~: **HP0 1760** In the light that **shone feebly** from over the street he saw her hands grip and rub one another.

agree ~: **HR4 607** `Ha, ha,' Maxim **agreed feebly**.

hope ~: **EEN 761** Those who are working and **hoping**, however **feebly**, to encompass the lives of boys and girls with wholesome atmosphere must know that in regard to sexuality two factors stand out.

try ~: **AT3 889** I **tried feebly** to explain, until they began to speak softly among themselves in Arabic.

wonder ~: **ARB 322** Groggy with heat, Jackie **wondered feebly** if they changed the sign with every birth and death.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *alarmist*: **B1C 155** I have been **feebly alarmist**.

~ *enriched*: **HLL 2474** Austrian police on June 3 arrested seven people in Vienna on charges of carrying radioactive material consisting of 55 grammes of **feebly enriched** uranium concealed in metallic discs.

FERVENTLY: "With warmth of feeling. Ardently, earnestly, hotly, passionately".

Verbos:

~ *desire*: **K4T 6595** Then maybe Rover will become man's best friend once again. Mrs Shelagh Harnby, 31 Kipling Grove, Fairfield, Stockton.Winning post AS WAS **fervently desired** the lucky numbers from Readers Digest have arrived. They have been duly sent back for inclusion in the prize draw. They would have gone in the bin until Tancy Evans emerged the other day to say that she was the living proof that the RD draw had winners. She received £20, years ago.

hope ~: **CLF 2034** But she **fervently hopes** that you will give Lisa a chance and that you will not be disappointed.'

~ *want*: **CEN 5502** `I am 40, and **fervently want** to be ordained,' said a tearful Deacon Veronica Hydon, of All Saints, Poplar, east London.

wish ~: **CB7 1045** The platform was long and empty, the afternoon hot; Flora **wished fervently** that she was still on the train.

~ *accept*: **ADW 8** The younger enthusiasts of revolution, those who **fervently accepted** the ideals of The Green Book , seemed not to recognize the hard political work of the administrators.

~ *agree*: **CH5 991** I'll **fervently agree** it's sad that a young girl takes such an apparently casual view of life.

~ *believe*: **K60 844** But at er, Helen er **fervently believed** that his spirit would saved.

~ *deny*: **ANK 1108** He **fervently denied** that he had been at the scene of the murders or had been in any way involved.

~ *trust*: **H9N 1553** I **fervently trusted** that would be the case.

Adjetivos:

~ *fanatical*: **EDY 1255** And from now on, he will be as **fervently fanatical** in his promulgation of Nazarean thought as he has hitherto been in trying to suppress it.

~ *grateful*: GUU **459** He was **fervently grateful** to have a last-minute reprieve: the drawing-room curtains weren't thick enough to conceal the light behind them.

~ *hostile*: ACH **1346** Equally, there is no doubt that trade unionists were **fervently hostile** to the actions of Franco.

~ *patriotic*: FU8 **428** The white stone palais of the governor of Cochin-China was built in the grandiloquent, neoclassical style favoured by those **fervently patriotic** Frenchmen who had erected the great public buildings of Paris in the late nineteenth century.

FIERCELY: "Furiously, impetuously, violently".

Verbos:

gleam ~: F9V **275** In one place it **gleamed fiercely**, and, her heart anguished with hope, she sought the shadow of iris where the bow should be.

glint ~: BNU **1301** As she bent down over the fire, her nose-ring and the silver coins of her necklace **glinted fiercely**.

glow ~: FSR **2262** On the other side of the door, the sentry watched in mounting alarm as a **fiercely glowing** spot of light hurled sparks into the cave, cutting a gap into the door.

light ~: F99 **3137** Ilbrec breathed, and his eyes **lit fiercely**.

shine ~: CFY **1995** By the time he reached Tyberton, which was only three miles from the camp, he was sweating, for the sun was **shining fiercely** out of a clear sky.

~ *contest*: HXR **80** Not surprisingly, such actions by the EC have been **fiercely contested** by individual states at various times.

~ *deny*: K97 **16186** Mr Delors also **fiercely denied** any question of sabotaging the talks.

~ *oppose*: A1V **252** China has **fiercely opposed** the introduction of democracy to Hong Kong, and has threatened to reverse any moves in that direction made by Britain before 1997.

ache ~: G0M **2243** `I say his head would have **ached fiercely** after it,' said Hugh at once, `but nothing worse.

itch ~: CJJ **293** As stabs of current stimulated Yeremi's nerves and sinews, the runes on his cheek **itched fiercely**.

blaze ~: CJX **601** A big log settled in the fire with a shower of sparks and began to **blaze fiercely**, brightening the room and darkening its shadows.

burn ~: HH1 **3285** FitzAlan's eyes **burned fiercely** into hers for another second, then he straightened, stepping back.

~ *want*: **A6J 1204** At the same time she had **fiercely wanted** to be proud of Phoebe, to support Phoebe's admirable fight on her behalf.
wish ~: **HP0 2904** She stood watching him, **wishing fiercely** that she could go too.

~ *caress*: **H9L 1631** Their mouths took heat from each other, lips and tongues hotly voluptuous, **fiercely caressing**.

~ *condemn*: **CFB 24** The plan was **fiercely condemned** by prison reform and crime prevention campaigners and politicians as `penal prep schools'.

~ *resent*: **CCN 1293** They **fiercely resent** being told that they are wrong.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *ambitious*: **CL2 875** Philip grew **fiercely ambitious** for the boy.
~ *aroused*: **H8H 2656** She knew that he was as **fiercely aroused** as she was, but he was taking his time, enjoying her.
~ *delighted*: **H7W 2584** Though relieved, and **fiercely delighted** that she had apparently stopped him in his tracks, Polly was apprehensive about going back up on deck.
~ *jealous*: **FAW 759** Zelinsky's description of the South as `so distinct from the non-South in almost every observable or quantifiable feature and so **fiercely jealous** of its peculiarities'.
~ *passionate*: **GT9 534** Seemingly meek and self-effacing, she was in fact strong-willed and **fiercely passionate**.

~ *angry*: **HGT 4369** He looked incredulous and then **fiercely angry**.
~ *excited*: **HTW 1530** Carter nodded, **fiercely excited**, and got up.
~ *indignant*: **CCC 193** The RUC men who had conducted the police investigations were **fiercely indignant** and a senior officer threatened to resign.

~ *hostile*: **CKX 867** But is there not a contradiction between being so **fiercely hostile** to relativism in history and aesthetics.
~ *vehement*: **ARW 1336** The reaction against the American position in the Gulf has been **fiercely vehement** in Pakistan.

~ *nationalist:* **HL2 1263** In a separate presidential election on Dec. 9 the Socialist Party leader and incumbent Serbian Presidency President Slobodan Milosevic won with 65 per cent of the vote, defeating 30 other candidates. A strong challenge anticipated from the **fiercely nationalist** and right-wing Serbian Renaissance Movement (SP0) failed to materialize.
~ *nationalistic*:**F9S 846** British culture can often be **fiercely nationalistic**, as we all saw at the time of the Falklands war.

~ *loyal*: CM1 **2076** The dragons of Caledor are **fiercely loyal** to their riders.
~ *partisan*: CM8 **376** It is **fiercely partisan**, often embarrassing to read, and its anecdotal methods put even Darwin's in The Descent of Man to shame.

~ *argumentative*: CK4 **1451** ` Muddy Track (the Young-directed documentary made on the **fiercely argumentative** Crazy Horse tour) has never been released.

~ *attractive*: G1V **956** Who are these two, these **fiercely attractive** men?.

~ *aware*: G10 **1020** He had waited for her in the forests that fringed Tara, his mind filled with light and hope, his body more **fiercely aware** than ever it had been in his entire life.

~ *calm*: GUF **1042** **Fiercely calm**, he read the accompanying article.

~ *competitive*: J1U **24** The Clio has been one of Renault's most successful models ever in the **fiercely competitive** British market.

~ *critical*: EA6 **1671** Even the Kadets, though deeply committed to major social reform and full constitutional democracy, were **fiercely critical** of continued revolutionary activity.

~ *dangerous*: CD9 **1421** Langhorne was an impossible, **fiercely dangerous** dirt track, practically round, full of ruts.

~ *funny*: CKN **123** Like Brideshead Revisited (1945), the novel is a **fiercely funny** tragedy.

~ *hot*: ASR **605** It was not a strong gust, but it was **fiercely hot**, and he was severely burned all over his back and legs.

~ *independent*: B21 **39** This can make us **fiercely independent** and afraid to ask for what we need because we fear it will not be given.

~ *joyful*: HR4 **2614** She let herself drift off to memories of **fiercely joyful** nights.

~ *optimistic*: BMB **1650** Software house Softwright Systems is **fiercely optimistic**: in April, staff helped buy out a 54 per cent stake.

~ *protective*: KA1 **1582** Although small, George is fairly tough, and is **fiercely protective** towards Lennie.

~ *proud*: A7H **973** Charles was **fiercely proud** of his wife and son, and felt that if there was any point to life at all, this was it.

~ *religious*: CAL **775** Lubavitch admit that by persuading young people to become **fiercely religious**, they can break up families.

~ *wound*: **HNX 837** Too **fiercely wound**, the little chariot's springs.

FIGHTING: "That fights, able and ready to fight, bearing arms, militant, warlike". "Fighting drunk *adj., colloq.,* drunk to a state of quarrelsomeness" "Fighting mad *a. colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*), furiously angry".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *drunk*: **B24 2743** You got the women, the `shawlies' we called them, drinking this and then they would come out **fighting drunk**.

~ *huge*: **A9E 697** A coastguard vessel, **fighting huge** seas and high winds, picked up two empty life rafts and the wreckage of a third near the area where the ships ran into trouble. -Reuter.

~ *mad*: **CHG 1515** But though it's guaranteed to give anyone a hangover, I've nae heard of any islanders getting **fighting mad** on the stuff.'

FILTHILY: "In a filthy manner".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *distorted*: **C9H 750** But like Johnny Marr, Chadwick is a bit of a whizz at mixing layers of **filthily distorted** guitars into a clear, cohesive whole.

~ *drunk*: **G0A 2584** `You and I are going to get **filthily drunk**, Prentice.

~ *impossible*: **ADA 877** But, avidly staring, he persuaded himself into both the disappointment and the relief of recognizing that the girl possessed the kind of grace or innate innocence which made it very unlikely -- no, impossible! **filthily impossible**! -- that her young breasts and thighs were commodities available for temporary hire.

~ *rude*: **ED4 1152** Anyway, it ran a **filthily rude** piece about the party and Tina rang up Nigel in tears -- `Why would they do this?'

FILTHY: "Quasi-adv = filthily".

Adjetivos:

~ *brute*: **CDT 1121** Turning to its startled owner, she shouted, `You **filthy brute**, touching my bottom in a crowded train!'

~ *dirty*: **G01 2062** On closer inspection the bundle of rags rose and revealed itself to be a woman, **filthy dirty**, her skin so grimy she was almost invisible in the gloom.

~ *rich*: **JYB 3325** He may not be as stinking, **filthy rich** as you, but he's worth ten of you any day of the week!

FIRMLY: "Without wavering, hesitation, or doubt; constantly, resolutely, steadfastly".

Verbos:

decline ~: **AB9 2495** She returned his kiss, but **declined firmly** to join him at the Allied Steelmakers' annual dinner.
~ *deny*: **A30 671** He **firmly denied** that he had emerged from the meeting empty handed.
~ *oppose*: **HUD 279** Congress, it's against this background, against a lifetime of commitment to equality that I **firmly oppose** the change.
~ *rebuff*: **GV5 667** While many members of Congress clearly preferred not to know what they were doing, any attempts that were made to find out were **firmly rebuffed**.
~ *refuse*: **E9V 237** For his part, Lancaster had evidently hoped for the support of the king, but Edward **firmly refused** to have anything to do with his protest.
~ *refute*: **CEK 740** `And the allegation that she had been disloyal to anyone was very **firmly refuted**.'
~ *reject*: **A2J 66** On Sunday the national executive committee **firmly rejected** the proposal to set up a working party to study electoral reform.
~ *resist*: **G2W 710** Up until now most advanced snowboarders have **firmly resisted** anything except a non-release binding.

~ *believe*: **A8K 1065** We **firmly believe** we have the best available technology.'
~ *expect*: **HHX 6482** We **firmly expect** that the single market will benefit all English regions.
keep ~ in mind: **CFP 49** Another point to **keep firmly in mind** about the Guinness Flight Global Strategy Fund is that all fund dividends are paid gross rather than net of tax.

~ *declare*: **A9N 5**`We **firmly declared** that we will see to it that no harm comes to the GDR.'
promise ~: **B20 2560** `I shall be there,' she had **promised firmly**.

~ *dismiss*: **H9V 2121** Deciding that it must be because his plans had been thwarted, she **firmly dismissed** him from her thoughts.

~ *insist*: **CL3 3242** She wouldn't have been in the room at all if her father hadn't quietly but **firmly insisted**, but if they thought she was going to be sociable they were mistaken.

need ~: FP4 **220** But the central point is that we **need firmly** to shift out of the mode of thinking that assumes that at pensionable age most people become useless burdens.

~ recommend: BMC **1135** As the recordings (a co-production with SDR Stuttgart) are also of notable quality, the result is an issue which can be **firmly recommended** to those looking for worthwhile versions of these works for their collections.

~ support: GU6 **256** The weight of authority is against such an approach and arguments of principle **firmly support** this view.

~ suppress: AR8 **938** The last paragraph reads: `We should be grateful if the suggestions contained in the attached letter could be **firmly suppressed**.`

Participios:

~ based: A12 **1192** His choreography is **firmly based** on the authentic folk and flamenco dances he studied in Spain.

~ entrenched: HYB **710** There has been considerable criticism recently of this approach, even though it seems to be now so **firmly entrenched** in many schools.

~ established: EE0 **1239** The need, or wish, to buy your first home may well happen before you are **firmly established** in your career and when your salary is at a relatively low level.

~ rooted: A2J **41** The ban would be a major blow to Soviet civil liberties, none of which is long-established or **firmly rooted.**

~ associated: APH **1489** The associative theory makes a different prediction -- to the extent that these procedures (extinction and reversal) mean that A and B will no longer be **firmly associated** with distinctively different events.

~ attached: EDB **66** They are pale pink, in dark skinned races they can be pigmented, and they are **firmly attached** to the teeth.

~ bonded: ANT **63** Thus, by now, no one is supposed to exist without being **firmly bonded** to one or other nation, or, in legal terms, State.

~ committed: F9E **209** Indeed most governments seem **firmly committed** to an approach of this sort.

~ convinced: A4B **432** I am **firmly convinced** we will be celebrating on the way home to Glasgow.'

~ held: BLW **1013** Whether or not we have **firmly held** beliefs about what happens after death, we can still be terribly afraid.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in control*: HL6 **578** Kenya Television on April 29 quoted aid workers to the effect that forces loyal to the USC were now **firmly in control** of the town.
~ *under control*: B21 **327** Right recollection: developing our awareness and concentration until our unruly nature is **firmly under control**.

~ *in favour*: AT8 **553** The current government in Bonn is **firmly in favour** of nuclear power to provide cheap base-load electricity and silence complaints from German industry of high prices.

~ *of the belief*: AHU **377** I am still **firmly of the belief** that both leagues need to spend more time in improving their product.

FLAMING: "In regard to colour: resembling flame, very bright or vivid. Quasi-adv, as *flaming hot*, *lit.* and *fig.* ".

Adjetivos:

~ *orange-red*: ACS **1456** In the darkness before dawn one of the crew of twenty-three watched the ball of fire, changing from white to yellow to **flaming orange-red.**
~ *red*: H8H **1258** Her face was **flaming red** and her eyes sparkled darkly into his.
~ *scarlet*: CEB **459** Paper chains, turquoise, acid yellow and **flaming scarlet**, were draped about the room from corner to corner and back and forth.

~ *hot*: BMS **713** I was **flaming hot** and soaked with sweat.

~ *lousy*: G3H **388** Mr. Dobson: Some Conservative Members may think so, but many people think they are **flaming lousy**.

~ *mad*: EFJ **2393** `I expect he'll be **flaming mad** when he knows that, won't he?

FLAT: "Downright, absolutely, positively, plainly; entirely, fully, quite".

Adjetivos:

~ *broke*: AB5 **15** Mary recalls how they were **flat broke** and almost living hand to mouth.

~ *calm*: B2E **339** The sea was **flat calm**, a dark mist hung over it.

FLATLY: "Plainly, bluntly; decisively".

Verbos:

~ *deny*: CEN **6231** Mr Ashdown said Mr Major should have been aware of a Government paper detailing the extent of the trade when, in December 1990, he **flatly denied** any illicit trading.

~ *refuse*: F9L **1049** Few of these grants were easily elicited, some were decidedly difficult to extract, and occasional demands were **flatly refused**.

~ *refute*: CU1 **692** However, the side's leading bowler **flatly refutes** the story attributed to him that he physically coerced an umpire into granting an lbw decision during a match involving the Maharajah of Patiala.

~ *reject*: CEM **1968** China, which takes over the British colony in 1997, has **flatly rejected** two plans.

~ *contradict*: HHV **14313** It is also true that the two main Opposition parties have energy policies which are **flatly contradicted** by their environmental policies.

promise ~: CCW **1007** `You can have whatever and whoever you want,' Crowninshield **promised flatly**.

Participios:

~ *opposed*: J9H **655** He was **flatly opposed** to its introduction in the private sector.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in conflict*: EDD **834** The explanations are not **flatly in conflict** but neither are they compatible -- a nuanced matter which suggests that facts and interpretations cannot be kept apart.

FORCEFULLY: "Full of force, powerfully, strongly, vigorously".

Verbos:

deny ~: HGY **2096** And he didn't!' she **denied forcefully**.

oppose ~: CMR **1941** Regarding individuals and social events from the perspective of feminism as world-view may itself encourage the very tendency to objectify our `subjects' which feminism **opposes** so **forcefully**.

~ *reject*: HL3 **297** The Algerian Foreign Ministry said on Jan. 17 said that the war "imposed" on the "fraternal Iraqi people" had been "**forcefully rejected**".

~ *advise*: CHU **1017** They **forcefully advised** clients not to invest.

~ *indicate*: **EDH 1155** Such investigations **indicate** clearly and **forcefully** that poverty is still very much with us.

~ *persuade*: **C95 2972** A desperate mix of pride and masochism would have kept me wallowing around until dark, but I was **forcefully persuaded** to call it a day.

~ *repel*: **HRE 1408** In the north, after a wave of determined attacks against the regime, **forcefully repelled**, 1 million Kurds were reported to be in flight, trudging through the mountains, hoping to find sanctuary in Turkey and Iran.

support ~: **HLD 1411** Rutskoi, who had **forcefully supported** the imposition of a state of emergency, defended his decision in the face of increasing criticism.

Adjetivos:

~ *aware*: **HHA 1020** This was the closest she had ever ventured to him, and she was **forcefully aware** of masculine warmth and cleanliness.

FRIGHTFULLY: To a frightful extent or degree. Often hyperbolically as a mere intensive with adjs. of unfavourable connotation. Now freq. without depreciatory reference, but merely = 'awfully', greatly, very (*colloq.* or *slang*).

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *amusing*: **HTT 838** She laughed gaily, as though Ruggiero Miletti's attitude was **frightfully amusing**.

~ *funny*: **HR8 1183** Ha, ha, ha, ha! **Frightfully funny**! What a laugh!

~ *careful*: **AC5 2333** `She's rather old, so one has to be **frightfully careful**, but I know you will be.

~ *kind*: **ARK 1273** `**Frightfully kind** of you,' he said to her as they stood by the kerb.

~ *good*: **HH9 799** `I'm not sure that's a **frightfully good** idea.

~ *hot*: **H8B 533** It was **frightfully hot**.

~ *hungry*: **G0X 2619** `I'm **frightfully hungry**,' said Lydia, making Betty feel useful.

~ *keen*: **EFP 178** I told her I was **frightfully keen** to carry on with French.

~ *posh*: **KD0 8807** So you tell my [sic] that are **frightfully posh** drive, he comes in backwards oh who's that?

~ *sorry*: **BMU 80** `You know, in some ways I'm most **frightfully sorry** to leave.

Adverbios:

~ *well*: **AC5 1128** The hens have been doing **frightfully well**.

FULL: "Completely, entirely, fully, quite".

Participios:

~ *grown*: **KN9 210** He said well how on earth can a **full grown** man enter into his mother's womb again?

~ *sized*: **A0G 1368** Harvest fruits when plump and **full sized**.

Adverbios:

~ *well*: **CBA 1590** Those animals not ransomed were usually sold cheaply to cultivators or butchers who knew **full well** the origins of the animal.

FULLY: "Completely, entirely, thoroughly, exactly, quite".

Verbos:

~ *accept*: **C90 1319** Educated Africans, he saw, would only **fully accept** European rule if they were given some access to the central institutions of government.
~ *agree*: **B2H 454** Those who saw Fred play will **fully agree** with those sentiments.
~ *endorse*: **CKA 74** In conclusion, I **fully endorse** your desire to avoid confrontational behaviour surrounding international rugby.
~ *recognise*: **C88 985** We **fully recognise** that individual parents will have their own views on what is the best way of educating their child.
~ *support*: **JS9 609** I would **fully support** all of the good work that is done and I would wish it to continue.

~ *appreciate*: **BNV 51** To **fully appreciate** the reasons we must ignore the training aspect and look at the basic costs of flying.
~ *know*: **EW1 108** You **fully know** as an old pressman the difficulty of dealing with a big speech late at night.
~ *realise*: **AR8 546** I **fully realise** the need for extreme secrecy in this type of operation.
remember ~: **ASA 1988** I'd changed some little thing -- a line-up or stance, can't even **remember fully** -- but Nick was over the moon.
~ *understand*: **HH0 380** I don't **fully understand** why he does so much to distance me.

~ *argue*: **FCM 141** However, as the matter was **fully argued** before us, and as it raises a point of some general interest, I propose to do so.

~ *discuss*: **HYG 433** So we just ask that these come forward so that the Council can **fully discuss** this and make our replies to before they're formally adopted?

~ *explain*: **AMD 160** Today we hold a short welcome meeting to **fully explain** the routes, and to familiarise you with your steed!

~ *inform*: **G0W 667** In order to **fully inform** such study there is a need for more research in this field.

~ *believe in*: **HH0 4317** Grant assumes a mantle of confidence he doesn't **fully believe in**.

~ *develop*: **CMM 77** Some petals do not **fully develop** and may be only partial petals, so in practice the actual number can mean pretty well anything.

~ *enjoy*: **A4B 318** `And if we can't **fully enjoy** the place there's not much point in keeping it.

~ *establish*: **A75 1527** Pills can now be bought which, it is claimed, can help this process but their worth has not been **fully established** scientifically.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *aware*: **B3B 87** The University library staff, organized on a subject basis, are **fully aware** of the needs of all students.

~ *conscious*: **H8L 1293** When you fall forward, **fully conscious** or not, you put out your hands to break your fall.

~ *conversant*: **ASG 240** Karpov has played this sequence many times before and should have been **fully conversant** with its manifold nuances.

~ *familiar*: **BMP 647** Most of the everyday life activities of the actor are performed within its boundaries, and it is **fully familiar** to him.

~ *awake*: **FSH 1965** He was confused at Barrow's statement and had to ask him to repeat it, rubbing his eyes in an effort to become **fully awake**.

~ *capable*: **CML 24** Each member of the team had specific duties within that group, yet was still **fully capable** of fulfilling all the other roles within the team.

~ *grown*: **AM2 287** It is the largest living bird -- a **fully grown** male weighing 140 kilograms and reaching 2.5 metres in height.

~ *responsible*: **A6F 424** A third interpretation is to say that the strategy has not been implemented and therefore the government is not **fully responsible** for the outcome.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in contact*: **BM0 810** Is my back arched so that it is not **fully in contact** with the ground?

~ *in touch*: **FNX 797** He had always run Virgin with something of the paternalism of a nineteenth-century Lancashire mill-owner, believing himself to be mindful of the welfare of his staff, if not always **fully in touch** with the vicissitudes of their day-to-day existence.

~ *in control*: **ATA 1401** This cannot be the case since the men are **fully in control** and direct the lives of the people of Tigray.

~ *in favour*: **HHW 12481** Does that mean that every Opposition Member who supports the amendment tonight is **fully in favour** of a single currency?

NOTA: Este adverbio se muestra muy abierto en el corpus en su uso conjunto con participios terminados en *-ed*; por tanto éstos no se han incluido.

FURIOUSLY: "To an irrational degree, madly".

Verbos:

blush ~: **JXX 571** Looking impossibly handsome in his formal wedding clothes, he was surveying her with a fierce intensity that not only made her **blush furiously**, but caused her pulses to race almost out of control.

colour ~: **H8J 1144** She sat up and rubbed her eyes, **colouring furiously** as she realised she had been using Roman's shoulder for a head-rest.

~ *deny*: **K4W 3246** Mr Rayner, standing in Middlesbrough, **furiously denied** the charge.

~ *refuse*: **BN1 1930** In the beginning they offered me aversion therapy but I **furiously refused** that.

burn ~: **BPK 1548** When the procession, which had now picked up a large following, reached Grassgill End the effigy was placed on a small stone area at the roadside, its clothes were drenched with paraffin and it was set alight. As it began to **burn furiously**, singing broke out.

itch ~: **ACW 568** Now he stood near the door with his hands clasping each other behind his back and his scalp **itching furiously** in the heat.

Adjetivos:

~ *angry*: **C8S 401** He spoke in English, presumably so the woman would not understand, and Edouard suddenly felt **furiously angry**.

~ *resentful*: **B10 1225** Another mother only feels like a brute for hours afterwards; and another child is made **furiously resentful** by this indignity.

~ *ablaze*: **B20 2701** A line of watchfires stretched away into the night, the nearest heaped into a massive cone, twelve feet or more in height, **furiously ablaze**, devouring the chill moisture from the night air.

~ *aware*: **HA9 1107** Throwing him a look of haughty disdain, she bent down to push her boots into the ski-bindings, **furiously aware** that he was watching her every move.

~ *expensive*: **CRE 2869** By the way, was the tie **furiously expensive**?

~ *jealous*: **AC6 1117** I could so clearly see her coming between you and me, between us and our poetry, and I felt **furiously jealous** and unhappy but tried not to show it.

~ *strong*: **A5X 147** This herb has tiny leaves here, and is **furiously strong**: I made tea from some herbs I picked, put in a generous sprig of peppermint, and spat out the result in shock.

Adverbios:

~ *hard*: **CCV 54** On several occasions we spent weekends working **furiously hard** in small groups at drafts of attainment targets and programmes of study.

GLARINGLY: "In a glaring fashion". (Glare: "To shine with a brilliant or dazzling light; *fig.* To display oneself ostentatiously; to be obtrusively evident or conspicuous".

Adjetivos:

~ *apparent*: **APD 214** During the period 1967-73 the difficulty of finding sufficient common ground between the belligerents, even within the terms of 242, became **glaringly apparent**.

~ *obvious*: **CTX 2605** OK, it sounds decidedly dumb, but one **glaringly obvious** thing you should check is whether your machine's `turbo' button has been pressed.

~ *aware*: **H8N 975** Carolyn was made **glaringly aware** of her own ignorance, a looming space which grew rather than diminished, as she was able to define its area by reading more.

Adverbios:

~ *clearly*: **HWG 865** By taking four years within our period, each half a century apart, one sees them **glaringly clearly**.

GLORIOUSLY: "Brilliantly, splendidly; Now only with emotional connotation; *colloq.* With reference to intoxication. (Cf. glorious *a.* 6:)" ("Glorious: *jocularly*. Ecstatically happy from drink").

Verbos:

~ *lose*: **CH7 3884** Catalonia may want to brag about its exploits, but the Olympic Games is about those who compete, those who win and **lose gloriously**.

~ *win*: **A40 359** Ronald Koeman converted that penalty, then another **gloriously won** by Julio Salinas when, tiring of the professional duty to let seconds tick away near the corner flag, he burst clear of his attendant, evaded one challenge along the byline, and fell under a second.

triumph ~: **ACG 1066** I will sing to the Lord, for he has **triumphed gloriously**.

shine ~: **F9H 937** The sun **shone gloriously**, the sky was a brilliant blue, the valley in all its spring beauty lured us on.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *blue*: **FS4 2037** He watched open-mouthed as Alice bowed her head and her eyes, her **gloriously blue** eyes, opened fully.

~ *bright*: **CDY 2089** It was midday, and **gloriously bright**.

~ *coloured*: **G2E 750** His **gloriously coloured** plumage is emblazoned with 169 diamonds, 44 sapphires, 31 emeralds, three round rubies and two pear-shaped rubies, all set in eighteen carat gold.

~ *colourful*: **CBC 5498** The book is as **gloriously colourful** as the great maestro himself and the many pictures document his youth, marriage, family life and pastimes.

~ *golden*: **KBK 4164** Well you eat that piece dear. As it's **gloriously golden**.

~ *pink*: **K4T 9921** The beach here is especially quiet even by Formentera standards and at night a strolling guitarist often serenades diners as they watch some of the most **gloriously pink** sunsets it is ever possible to imagine.

~ *multicoloured*: **CK4 1609** THE RETURN of Vibes hero Mr Egg in a **gloriously multicoloured** acid-induced cloud of techno ACID HOUSE! ushered along by what appears to be the sampled, gentle whispers of Cocteau Twin Liz Frazer mysteriously lost in infinite hyperspace.

~ *content*: **AN7 3968** She was **gloriously content**.
~ *glad*: **JYA 4017** He had the ability, when he was in that teasing mood, to make her forget all the worrying unhappy things in life, and just be **gloriously glad** to be alive.
~ *happy*: **B1Y 1149** Christmas was the climax of a mainly **gloriously happy** year.

~ *nude*: **FPX 2138** She scrambled out of her clothes, and stood **gloriously nude** before him.
~ *undressed*: **JY3 476** I apologise for barging in and finding you **gloriously undressed** on my bed, and for ordering you out while I took a shower.

~ *female*: **J1K 66** Her art is **gloriously female**.
~ *masculine*: **JY5 3181** She lost all sense of time, all awareness of place, conscious only of him -- the taste of him, the feel of him beneath her hands, the **gloriously masculine** smell of him.

~ *bad*: **G06 2125** She wasn't a mother, and if she was a wife, she was, by conventional standards, a **gloriously bad** one.

~ *bored*: **B78 2088** They opened the hatch and there was Ham with his arms crossed, looking **gloriously bored** by the whole episode, so they gave him an apple!

~ *funny*: **CA6 487** Nevertheless the book is in places **gloriously funny**.

~ *grotty*: **HAC 4483** Given that you have only two lines of text to play with, and therefore a maximum of two fonts to use, **gloriously grotty** font clashes are unlikely.

~ *polished*: **HWX 2170** It's both refreshingly basic and **gloriously polished**, Kim Fowley doing the Mr Sheen production work to give it a massive sound.

~ *rich*: **K5D 13686** EVER since Dr Johnson observed that `claret is the liquor for boys and port for men', Portugal's **gloriously rich** and robust wine has been arousing feelings just as strong as itself.

~ *stimulating*: **A7C 122** For the pupils (to keep to the same example), it is one **gloriously stimulating** hour in which they have the chance to pour out all that they have felt and discovered about The Prelude.

~ *sunny*: **HHT 303** These notes are being written on a **gloriously sunny** February day which should enliven even the most depressed people.

~ *wrong*: J52 **86** Paley's argument is made with passionate sincerity and is informed by the best biological scholarship of his day, but it is wrong, **gloriously** and utterly **wrong**.

GRAVELY: "In an important degree; seriously".

Verbos:

~ *affect*: CD9 **1129** Even the tiniest changes in a car can **gravely affect** its performance and that it is the smallest defects that are the hardest to detect.

~ *damage*: K97 **10788** A defeat would **gravely damage** the Prime Minister's authority at home and abroad.

~ *harm*: HHV **25247** It is also true to say that if the Opposition parties were ever in a position to put their policies into effect, that self-employment record would inevitably be **gravely harmed.**

~ *impinge*: FD9 **240** Where the court is considering powers of a draconian nature, which **gravely impinge** on the citizen's ordinary rights, the court should look jealously at the legislation, and if there is any ambiguity, resolve it in favour of existing legal rights.

~ *injure*: AL3 **1252** THREE Belgian fans were arrested after a 38-year-old German supporter was **gravely injured** by a signal rocket in the European Cup Winners' Cup semi-final second leg match between Bremen and Bruges which the German side won 2-;0.

suffer ~: JS7 **450** Hatfield has become a black spot because of the closure of , er the aerospace industry in the County has **suffered gravely** in the past few years and I think you will agree, the closure of at .

~ *threaten*: B79 **260** However, the famous giant tortoises, iguanas, penguins, flightless cormorants, Darwin's finches, and a host of other endemic animals and plants are now **gravely threatened** by a bewildering array of introduced organisms.

~ *wound*: K52 **3153** This outstanding man was **gravely wounded** while leading his platoon of the Royal Warwicks early in the conflict.

~ *confuse*: CAF **1310** They now **gravely confuse** the public discussion as they go on popping up with one optimistic forecast after another, without any meaningful explanation as to why they have been so wrong.

~ *disappoint*: ADD **1081** The internal divisions grew more rather than less apparent, however, enhanced by the populist politics from the 1890s onwards, and the imperialist ambitions, though more and more strident, were **gravely disappointed**.

~ *embarrass*: FRB **811** There is a strong probability, had such evidence been given, that the government would have been **gravely embarrassed**.

~ *upset:* F9P **829** The veto **gravely upset** all the other Community members, especially Belgium and Holland.

~ *handicap*: **FS6 969** They will be **gravely handicapped** in attempting to return to normal life after a period in hospital.

~ *hinder*: **JXN 792** Gaseous exchange at the alveolar surface is **gravely hindered** and the lesion is often accompanied by interstitial emphysema and pulmonary oedema.

~ *diminish*: **G1R 1052** It would **gravely diminish** our stature throughout the world, but especially in Latin America.

~ *restrict*: **EW1 369** This **gravely restricted** Law's room for manoeuvre and made it impossible for him to accept the only compromise that Asquith could offer.

~ *impair*: **CRK 1307** The profound symbolism of the sacrament of unity was thus **gravely impaired**.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *concerned*: **K4M 827** Mr Bell says: `We are **gravely concerned** about the incident and have taken steps to ensure that, by additional training and regular monitoring, the safety of schoolchildren at the pools and swimmers generally will continue to be of the highest priority.'

~ *worried*: **HHX 6667** We are **gravely worried** that a series of accidents seem to have taken place in which trains simply run into each other.

~ *inadequate*: **HAJ 2219** The Advisory Committee published a consultation document on the subject in February 1993, but the Law Society's Property and Commercial Services Committee has condemned the approach in the document as **gravely inadequate**.

~ *mistaken*: **H97 493** If he thought he could intimidate her he was **gravely mistaken**!

~ *beautiful*: **GUH 130** His `Je prens en gre' (if it is his: one source attributes it to `Jennequin') is a **gravely beautiful** love-song.

~ *injurious*: **EFN 1432** `It is sufficient for me at the moment to say that every statement of fact and every implication of fact in that article is untrue, and in my opinion **gravely injurious** to the public interest, not only in the country but throughout the Empire.'

~ *ill*: **ACA 420** She was already far advanced in pregnancy, and soon fell **gravely ill**.

~ *sinful*: **A3G 479** He said: `Membership of the IRA and voluntary participation with its so-called `military operations' is most **gravely sinful'**.

~ *suspicious*: **EWG 977** However, when he met those advisers a few days after assuming office, it was clear that many of them were **gravely suspicious** of Russian aims in the post-war period.

GREATLY: "To a great extent, in a great degree; extensively, exceedingly; highly; much, very".

Verbos:

~ *admire*: **CFL 418** The artists I **greatly admire** are within that tradition, like Grunewaldt, Goya and Gericault.

~ *attract*: **CM6 1134** This is partially to be explained by the influx to Vienna, the heart of German Austria, of Jewish immigrants from the east. By 1911 two-thirds of the German votes in Austrian elections went to anti-semitic parties. Middle-class people and intellectuals, as in Germany, were **greatly attracted**.

~ *care for*: **H82 3043** He was, in consequence, in an agony of apprehension. 'She wishes the impossible.' 'She does?' 'Though she seems most eager to see me.' 'But why not? We have plenty of room here at the Rectory. It would be a delight to have her bright spirit about the place.' 'I know you do not **greatly care for** her, Edwin. Do not patronize me. I am not yet without my wits'.

~ *displease*: **HLF 2258** According to some commentators the Jordanian decision to attend had **greatly displeased** the Syrians.

~ *enjoy*: **CJK 1775** Bob and Beryl Owen bought the Hall in 1978 and they both **greatly enjoy** the guest house business.

~ *interest*: **ABD 1817** Unsurprisingly, the prospects for inheritance **greatly interest** financial institutions, which hope to offer inheritors new ways of spending their windfall.

~ *like*: **EDA 614** Politics apart, Mosley and Joyce had little enough in common, nor did they **greatly like** one another personally.

~ *look forward to*: **CFR 1179** We **greatly look forward to** welcoming you to the Craigendarroch Country Estate.

~ *love*: **H7E 161** She was **greatly loved** by all who knew her and no matter how tired she felt or how troublesome people might be her children never heard her complain.

~ *miss*: **G2E 1075** They have made a host of friends who will **greatly miss** them.

~ *please*: **EFN 1441** It offended nobody but like most policies which achieve that result, it did not **greatly please** anyone either.

~ *prefer*: **FDR 104** But they would **greatly prefer** to do so with the benefit of seeing the actual documents.

~ *treasure*: **GTA 897** He remained until 1978 president of the European Broadcasting Union, a post to which he had been elected in 1973 and which he **greatly treasured**.

~ *want*: **ADL 1038** And whichever way it went, in any event, the public did not **greatly want** to know.

wish ~: **HHV 8439** For that reason, we **wish greatly** to expand the programme and are doing so.

~ *affect*: **H7E 1110** I think we all saw that strained relationships amongst the staff **greatly affect** the students.

~ *alarm*: **FRB 994** The chairmen of the nationalized industries were **greatly alarmed** by this proposal.

~ *care:* **N1 1225** Fox set down the glass, nodded. 'Another Sevell.' Someone, a professional contact from the look of him, caught her eye. Deliberately she looked away. She had enough money for the next few days, and she wasn't hungry yet. If he'd been told to find her, he'd wait. If he hadn't, she didn't **greatly care**.

~ *concern*: **FRR 227** But it didn't **greatly concern** her, not at this moment, for a new organization called the League of Repenters had come to her attention.

~ *disturb*: **HWP 1526** `So you know of nothing which your father might have confided to Francis which would **greatly disturb** him?'

~ *grieve*: **F9U 1119** According to Ricky Stride, he did not **greatly grieve**.

~ *impress*: **ED6 1062** The comparison I have to hand is the 1962 Dorati on Mercury, which did not **greatly impress** AW last year.

~ *irritate*: **EBP 540** But the eyewitness who reported the scene noted that all could see from his face that he was **greatly irritated** by the French counsellor.

~ *puzzle*: **EW7** An article on information retrieval appeared in the Library Association Record entitled "How golden is your retriever?" -- an article which would **greatly puzzle** dog fanciers who had turned to the computer for search along these simple lines.

~ *resent*: **F85 233** Erm and we could offer this to the whole er er t to anyone who came to us and therefore be seen to be a church which was very accepting and outward going and missionary minded because all too often we hear ministers talking about erm using bapti baptism as an evangelical tool er c talk which I **greatly resent** and resist.

~ *sadden*: **CB2 1597** While everyone in the U.S. rugby community is **greatly saddened** by these injuries, and are doing what they can for the crippled players and their families, no feels quite as upset as Toks Akpata.

~ *strike*: **G3R 754** Ironside was **greatly struck** by the personality (and physique) of Reza Khan, who was now a colonel in his early forties.

~ *surprise*: **FRJ 162** The response did not **greatly surprise** him.

~ *upset*: **AN0 132** MI6 was **greatly upset** by Churchill's decision to create Special Operations Executive (SOE), which it saw as infringing upon its sacred duties.

add ~ to: **B25 1102** So it is necessary to change panel membership to stop conditioning from becoming too strong and this can **add greatly to** the cost of operating the panel.

~ *augment*: **A8M 85** Their response was that this method had **greatly augmented** their income.

~ *boost*: **ABC 1299** The introduction of large-scale drift-nets into the Mediterranean has **greatly boosted** the catch of swordfish, according to fishermen.

~ *enhance*: **ABD 2439** FMCG thinks it has found four preconditions that **greatly enhance** a merger's chances of success.

~ *enlarge*: **C8L 904** Their response has been to **greatly enlarge** the present building but they still feel they must plan to plant churches.

~ *exaggerate*: **ABH 1333** Official figures **greatly exaggerate** the drop in industrial production (which is said to have fallen by almost a third last year).

~ *expand*: **HGW 214** Strips stuck on skirting boards or used instead of a cornice between ceiling and walls can **greatly expand** the sense of space for very little cost.

~ *extend*: **FAK 336** Klein's theories of projection and introjection **greatly extend** this model.

~ *improve*: **HD2 2928** The use of new technology facilities would **greatly improve** the efficiency of dealing with individual cases and correspondence.

~ *increase*: **B73 2244** I may possibly be able to **greatly increase** that distance but of that I cannot speak with certainty.'

~ *rise*: **FYT 83** Educational standards had **risen greatly**, particularly among the formerly more backward nations.

~ *speed up:* **J0T 1472** Catalysts can also **greatly speed up** chemical reactions, as is illustrated by the familiar oxidation of iron.

~ *widen*: **A0T 1226** At a microscopic level, the range of factors and substances behaved to influence the interactions between neurones has been **greatly widened**.

~ *alleviate*: **ACJ 357** The mother's death would **greatly alleviate** the defendant's financial problems.

~ *decrease*: **ASY 1012** The thorough `secularization' of schools would **greatly decrease** the opportunities children have to participate in drama, music, and sport, enjoyment of which is a crucial part of education.

~ *diminish*: **ASY 593** For though it might be claimed that such an education would help a child to see more in his immediate environment, and understand it better, yet it would also **greatly diminish** his chances of going beyond that environment.

~ *ease*: **CRR 746** Influence over the machinery of the law could give a politician additional means of gratifying friends and intimidating enemies, for a word in the right place could **greatly ease** the problems of those who came into conflict with the laws.

~ *lessen*: **HP4 784** We are concerned for many reasons about the health of staff, but particularly when we know that illness and disease can be **greatly lessened** when smoking is reduced or stopped altogether.

~ *reduce*: **C91 1193** This patented technique removes the spikes (or spurs) from the radio signal just as the link is breaking down and also provides inaudible squelching. The two effects, it is claimed, **greatly reduce** listener fatigue especially over sustained periods.

~ *relieve*: **FBC 1119** Had this been the case, it would have **greatly relieved** pressure on the remand population in prisons.

~ *shorten*: **BM2 268** It does not necessarily follow that wars would never be started, but nevertheless they might well be **greatly shortened**.

~ *alter*: **CKR 793** More seriously, it is quite unlikely that the actions of any single archbishop could **greatly alter** the course or speed of the realignment of secular and ecclesiastical power which was taking place at this time.

~ *change*: **ACH 868** Their social composition did not, it is true, **greatly change**.

~ *differ*: **A1A 39** This form of life was shared by the sixth forms of grammar schools and the universities to which their students proceeded, and it did not **greatly differ** whether the frame of reference was `Cambridge' or `Oxford'.

~ *simplify*: **H7B 1337** Powerful software exists which can **greatly simplify** the task of implementing and using computer systems.

~ *vary*: **CRT 121** The connections between these three issues need to be kept in mind, although opportunities for the internal reformer to make them effectively will **greatly vary**.

~ *appreciate*: **GXG 747** Despite all the cock-ups, I want you to know that we do **greatly appreciate** your help.

~ *honour*: **EBT 1782** `We are **greatly honoured** by these distinctions since we have truly dedicated all our lives, with passion, to the knowledge and diffusion of Italian art'.

~ *respect*: **HHW 542** If we do not begin to address the problem, we shall be doing irreparable damage to our political profession, which I **greatly respect**.

thank ~: **HUE 136** I **thanked** him **greatly**.

~ *value*: **CC7 18** We **greatly value** all the prayer support we have had in the past and would continue to seek your prayers for the way forward and that those who come along and don't know Christ may find him.

~ *aid*: **B2F 1050** Observing behaviour is **greatly aided** by having a system of some kind to follow.

~ *assist*: **BME 364** This can **greatly assist** in tendering or in compiling house scales.

~ *comfort*: **C8J 55** Towards the end of her life she paid a visit to Lourdes and, despite her suffering, she was **greatly comforted** by this experience.

~ *help*: **CBW 1372** `It will **greatly help** your chances if you are fluent in a second language,' she says.

~ *hamper*: **K8X 863** The combined effect of these problems is currently felt in the Spanish railways' extremely low commercial speeds which **greatly hamper** competition with road and air transport.

~ *handicap*: **BM2 1365** The inescapable conclusion is that a parent who has no love for the child is **greatly handicapped** in the task of undertaking its rearing.

~ *impede*: **ASF 1114** Previously, the shoe had only been tied on and this **greatly impeded** the animal's progress.

~ *damage*: **ADF 1220** To respond to this situation with further physical punishment is to invite war; one which will **greatly damage** the relationship between horse and person.

~ *suffer*: **C9A 1365** Crocodiles can lose water at a rate of up to half of that of amphibians (which have a much more permeable skin, and would **greatly suffer** from desiccation on land were it not for the safety valve of a

reduced urine flow, which passes much of its water content back into the body).

~ *swell*: EFR **1406** The queen's ovaries now begin to develop and she **swells greatly**.

depend ~: H88 **1531** Applications **depend greatly** on the flexibility of the program used.

rely ~: EFR **1665** They **rely greatly** on smell to guide them to food which may be an explanation for the shape of that most grotesque of sharks, the hammerhead.

~ *doubt*: FPN **329** It was a fuss about nothing, and I **greatly doubt** whether anyone other than Randolph Churchill would have made a major issue of it.

~ *underestimate*: EDC **280** This means that national statistics gathered by the Home Office, via its Notifications Index, **greatly underestimate** levels of opioid use, probably by a factor of between three and ten.

~ *benefit*: AJX **242** It will cost him nothing but will **greatly benefit** him, as well as homeowners.

~ *contribute*: EW9 **392** Dear Grandfather, I am very much indebted to you for sending me to school, and especially to my present Teachers, who have **greatly contributed** to my improvement, but to you is due all the knowledge I possess.

~ *determine*: C9A **148** The planetary seasons **greatly determine** temperatures and climatic patterns.

~ *develop*: BNM **651** This is an area of co-operative activity that could be **greatly developed**.

~ *encourage*: A04 **1374** David was **greatly encouraged** by this warm admiration expressed by a celebrated man, and it helped to develop his talent.

~ *exceed*: AMM **852** The largest specimen here does not **greatly exceed** 2 cm in length.

~ *facilitate*: HD2 **2940** The use of Imaging would **greatly facilitate** the management and control of correspondence.

~ *favour*: EDA **838** The press in general might not **greatly favour** the movement but a good deal of its comment was still cool and non-committal.

~ *fear*: H82 **2427** I **greatly fear** that there is something not right about the man.

~ *influence*: G3S **1236** It never did much good and even now with all our antibiotics we cannot **greatly influence** the final outcome.

~ *need*: **CCN 1551** Nor are all her qualities earnest ones; the `game-playing' element in the description is **greatly needed** in home life.

~ *outnumber*: **CKP 43** Widows, however, **greatly outnumber** widowers (Figure I.3).

~ *praise*: **HU0 1258** At first he will be **greatly praised** by his people, before sinking down into the dark pit of sin and pride.

~ *regret*: **HHW 11919** In the past 12 years, we have become one of the most centralised states in the EC, which I **greatly regret**.

~ *rejoice*: **ASW 505** When Rodrigo saw the letters of his Lord the King, he **greatly rejoiced** in them.

resemble ~: **CD2 2439** Dinah did not linger; Paul's children **resembled** him too **greatly**.

~ *stimulate*: **AE7 1040** Curiosity about animal behaviour was **greatly stimulated** by the publication of The Origin of Species (1859).

~ *strengthen*: **ALT 574** Initially, the effect of Leo III crowning Charles was to **greatly strengthen** papal power, though this was not fully apparent until after Charles' death.

~ *undermine*: **APE 765** This would **greatly undermine** the political accountability of such assemblies.

~ *welcome*: **GXG 2833** We **greatly welcome** its introduction.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *deprived*: **C8Y 279** If your elderly parent is, by nature, affectionate and demonstrative, always kiss her warmly on arrival, and when you leave; for many old people are **greatly deprived** of essential physical contact.

~ *different*: **HJ1 15236** A pair of identical twins of very similar abilities were taught the same topic by teachers of **greatly different** experience.

~ *disappointed*: **A7F 401** I am **greatly disappointed** in the London Tourist Board's initiative for small-to-medium sized hotels which do not operate restaurants, but wish to achieve a three-crown rating.

~ *excited*: **KS8 895** Maggie makes her first visit to Belfast -- **greatly excited** by reports of the warm welcome which Steve received here last November.

~ *occupied*: **ASC 1163** Also she was **greatly occupied** with the other company at Covent Garden, and it was van Praagh to whom John turned.for help.

~ *preferable*: CCK **495** Since it was fed with steaks served in gold-plated bowls, the creature presumably regarded a dog's life in Romania as **greatly preferable** to its existence in Britain.)

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in need*: B1N **1297** By eleven o'clock I had eaten the Kinlochewe Hotel's packed lunch (in lieu of breakfast) and was bereft of all nourishment which I was **greatly in need** of.

GRIEVOUSLY: "To an oppressive or injurious extent".

Verbos:

~ *affect*: KRT **6339** We accept the very great tragedy, and that's why such significant resources have been made available to those families who were so **grievously affected**.

~ *hurt*: A30 **26** Any judge faced with cases of this type found it very difficult because whatever the decision, somebody was going to be **grievously hurt**.

~ *offend*: CRR **796** It was this danger which made church presentations so hazardous for the stability of a political interest, for however a presentation was given, almost always there were some who were **grievously offended**.

suffer ~: CBV **972** Like the other clearers, the bank **suffered grievously.**

~ *insult*: A1J **442** Ahmed Deedat told thousands of Muslims who filled the Albert Hall in central London that if they had only shown the non-Muslim majority that Mr Rushdie had **grievously insulted** the Queen.

~ *slander*: EDY **985** No responsible biblical scholar today would deny that the Pharisees have been **grievously slandered** and maligned by Christian tradition.

~ *curtail*: HGJ **2136** Hereby our imaginations will be educated and stimulated, not **grievously curtailed** and made afraid.

frighten ~: AM6 **451** Kolve refers to a sixteenth-century story about a player from a pageant wearing his devil's costume while going home, `**frightening** everyone **grievously'**.

~ *hamper*: EEC **1112** Even without the change of Government which brought Labour to power in October 1964 after thirteen years in Opposition, the Royal Commission on the Penal System would have been **grievously hampered** by its over-ambitious terms of reference and a divided membership.

~ *mislead*: **BMV 928** Here above all, the written source **grievously misleads** us as to the life of these centuries.

~ *sin*: **CFF 282** `I have **sinned** most **grievously** before Heaven and against the whole realm of England', he wrote.

threaten ~: **CFF 15** Tyndale was denounced as a heretic to the Bishop's Chancellor, who `**threatened** him **grievously**, reviling and rating him as though he were a dog'.

Participios:

~ *disappointed*: **CD8 878** Moray, it transpired, was not **grievously disappointed** in having missed the Gilsland affair.

~ *shocked*: **HNK 2392** `I am most **grievously shocked**, and so too, will be John Patten.'

~ *tormented*: **ACA 456** `**Grievously tormented** with house-keepers letting the Bible fall open of itself, I fixed my eyes immediately on these words.

~ *injured*: **CD9 1063** Secondly, the championship itself was especially rich in first-class drivers: Ferrari, his chief rivals, had Niki Lauda and Clay Regazzoni as its main drivers (with Reutemann filling in for the **grievously injured** Lauda at Monza).

~ *wounded*: **EDA 495** The papers carried his own version of the Lambeth story, the brave young warrior **grievously wounded** in the thick of the battle against alien subversives.

~ *mistaken*: **EFV 660** Whatever his calculations may have been, of one thing we can be sure: he was **grievously mistaken**.

GRIMLY: "Fiercely, cruelly; also in mod. use, austerely, rigidly, uncompromisingly".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *amused*: **GUE 3338** The husky voice was **grimly amused**.

~ *determined*: **JXW 684** His voice was **grimly determined**, but her own was equally so as she faced him, conscious of the hot colour scorching her cheeks.

~ *handsome*: **CAF 389** Duns is a **grimly handsome** little town and the only place nearer than Selkirk that has a radio studio.

~ *humorous*: **JY3 2505** There was a **grimly humorous** light in his eyes.

~ *inevitable*: **CLX 24** European diplomacy had begun its ponderous, **grimly inevitable** march to war.

~ *satisfied*: JY5 **3273** She gave a **grimly satisfied** nod.

~ *silent*: HGK **3031** Felipe was **grimly silent**, obviously still annoyed.

~ *unsympathetic*: CF4 **1451** I myself was **grimly unsympathetic**, pointing out the years of government and social inaction on cervical cancer.

GROSSLY: "Excessively, flagrantly. Unpleasantly great in degree".

Verbos:

~ *misjudge*: FR4 **666** As Goldthorpe expressed it, any attempt to reduce inequalities via social policy reforms alone `**grossly misjudges** the resistance that the class structure can offer to attempts to change it'.

~ *underestimate*: G1H **584** The theory **grossly underestimates** the severity of some forms of spectator violence.

~ *damage*: ECX **1031** The remainder of the fuselage sustained deformation in some areas, but was not **grossly damaged** and the empennage was virtually unmarked.

~ *exaggerate*: ADX **1039** The Mercator projection gives a popular, rectilinear picture of the Earth's surface but **grossly exaggerates** dimensions near the poles.

~ *insult*: BPH **166** He saw the prince's father being **grossly insulted** as he drove in the state coach through St James's Park.

~ *neglect*: HHW **9797** Many public houses have been **grossly neglected** for years by their owners.

~ *reduce*: JXN **649** The ability of the intestine to exchange fluids and nutrients is **grossly reduced**.

~ *understate*: HU1 **243** The figure reported 12 months ago was **grossly understated**.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *inaccurate*: BNH **720** Your leader column (MW March 27) contains **grossly inaccurate** and offensive remarks about British Airways.

~ *inadequate*: FEX **276** Vitamin A deficiency usually only occurs in the presence of a **grossly inadequate** diet or when severe digestion problems exist.

~ *incorrect*: EA0 **354** The discharges were considerably underestimated or the assumptions made in computing the risks were **grossly incorrect**.

~ *mistaken*: HSC **1818** The people of England sees itself as free but is **grossly mistaken**, it is free only during the election of members of parliament.

~ *untrue*: HL7 **566** On May 8, the day of the latter's appearance before the House, Bush described the allegations against himself as "**grossly untrue**, factually incorrect, bald-faced lies".

~ *wrong*: J77 **748** It is generally thought that if premises cannot be reinstated within three years then something is **grossly wrong**.

~ *careless*: GW1 **918** If he was **grossly careless** then he may deserve to be punished but not for rape.'

~ *ignorant:* B2W **141** There are at present over 100 pupils from every country in Europe except England, a strange exception considering how **grossly ignorant** our farriers are'.

~ *negligent*: K5D **11611** After that time, you have no liability -- provided you have not been **grossly negligent** with your card.

~ *stupid*: CB1 **802** But, even assuming its feasibility, this would be a **grossly stupid** way of going about the business, reducing the whole delicate operation to a clumsy manipulation of crudely simplified formulae.

~ *fat*: G1M **2830** When it was clear that IMC's newest recruit would not turn back, a **grossly fat** woman stepped from a side room.

~ *obese*: HWS **1468** Difficulties arise in patients who are **grossly obese** and in those who have undergone extensive surgery in the upper abdomen.

~ *overweight*: FEX **581** Some people of normal weight feel that they are **grossly overweight**, and must diet to obtain a "normal body shape".

~ *unfair*: A0C **159** `It's **grossly unfair** and discriminatory that cold take-out food should carry VAT from a hotel but not from anywhere else.

~ *unjust*: HD7 **2360** To be thus punished twice in a matter of some three weeks seemed **grossly unjust**.

~ *excessive*: K97 **11054** `The cost would be **grossly excessive** when compared to any environmental benefit which may result.'

~ *exorbitant*: BPH **1055** A credit bargain was considered `extortionate' if it required the debtor to make payments `which are **grossly exorbitant**, or otherwise grossly contravenes ordinary principles of fair dealing.'

~ *indecent:* J78 **1133** His opinion that it was **grossly indecent** was genuine to the extent that his inclination was to think every form of dance indecent.

~ *inefficient*: HHV **10451** Will the Minister explain to the hon. Member for Cambridgeshire, North-East (Mr. Moss) that the common agricultural policy which he seeks to defend is a **grossly inefficient** system?

~ *insensitive*: A4P **342** Charlton immediately came under fire, his decision to withdraw Brady from the fray seen to be cavalier and **grossly insensitive**.

~ *insufficient*: **B12 1240** In the years since the present conflict began, resources devoted to the eradication of illiteracy have been **grossly insufficient**.

~ *irresponsible*: **JJ9 305** Now that to me is a **grossly irresponsible** statement to make and it is total rubbish.

~ *offensive*: **CE2 2675** The receiver of the call could give evidence that the **grossly offensive** message was received on a public telephone.

~ *unfavourable:* **B20 2914** If the odds were not **grossly unfavourable**, it should be possible to hold it for several hours.

NOTA: Hemos comprobado que *grossly* tiende a usarse con adjetivos de significado negativo; ello es consecuente con el significado de este adverbio. Por ello, incluimos como colocaciones con él sólo aquellos adjetivos que pueden agruparse semánticamente y otros que se repiten en las hojas de concordancias. Éstas muestran también otros adjetivos con *grossly*, aunque sólo en una ocasión. Por esta razón y teniendo en cuenta la tendencia que acabamos de explicar, el carácter colocacional es más cuestionable en esos casos: *deviant, disruptive, impolite, inconvenient, irrational, unfit, ugly,* etc.

HANDSOMELY: "Generously, magnanimously. Amply".

Verbos:

benefit ~: **HH3 5759** It is the banks that are **benefitting handsomely** whilst economies as a whole stagnate in both North and South.

~ *overvalue*: **ABD 1928** At such a rate the East German mark was **handsomely overvalued**.

pay ~: **HR2 1701** `Even though this manifestation is clearly of such singularity that any newspaper reporter worthy of his salt would **pay handsomely** for an exclusive.'

pay back ~: **CBW 1479** But even in the teeth of a recession, companies large and small are successfully gaining the backing of the venture capital funds and **paying** them **back handsomely**.

pay off ~: **AHT 660** Moreover, the investment has **paid off handsomely** in terms of increased use.

profit ~: **A11 671** Under the old regional arrangements, the entrepreneurial independent tour organisers had been able to **profit handsomely**.

recompense ~: **ADS 1069** `We did not pretend it would be easy,' Mrs Browning murmured, `which is why you are **recompensed** so **handsomely**, Wilson.'

repay ~: **CRB 892** The ruling United National Party has been **repaid handsomely** for his attentions.

reward ~: **G04 3217** And if, at the end of the year, his results were good, he would **reward** him **handsomely**.

eat ~: **CM4 750** Yet they did like to **eat**, and **handsomely**, if they could.

rise ~: **CKU 541** Although attendance **rose handsomely** in Liverpool (from 550,734 visitors in 1991 to 597,258 in 1992) and at the Barbara Hepworth Museum in St Ives (from 16,457 to 22,691), there was a disappointingly sharp drop at the museum's Millbank headquarters last year.

Participios:

~ *proportioned*: **CLJ 302** Renate Heimendorf was twenty-six, at five feet seven inches a tall and **handsomely proportioned** brunette.

HARD: "Strenuously, earnestly, vigorously; violently, fiercely".

Verbos:

battle ~: **A4P 448** However, Parke may soon be at the heels of Del Harris, the 20-year-old England No. 1 who had to **battle hard** for the second day in succession.

fight ~: **HPB 112** In fact, the Chapelcross contingent had gone to Perth prepared to **fight hard** to win the day.

struggle ~: **EFB 1066** Elizabeth Fry had to **struggle hard** to prove that women could be rehabilitated, hence the wonder at her achievements in Newgate.

look ~: **A3M 74** The overhead wires are so slight that you have to **look hard** to see them.

search ~: **BM5 1951** From the cheapest Metro to the new flagship 800 coupe, a Rover comes with a luxurious quality you will **search hard** to find in any rival.

strive ~: **CM0 1400** The candidate quoted above -- along with many clients -- values stability in business and considers that once a company (presumably in the Lloyd's insurance market) has established a successful formula, it then **strives hard** to keep the status quo.

try ~: **BMM 677** It was the biggest mistake of my life and one that I really **try hard** to forget.

blow ~: **H0C 394** In my experience there is a predominance of west to north west winds in the area which do **blow hard** quite often and create a permanent westerly swell on the Atlantic side.

rain ~: **GW3 554** Then it began to **rain hard** and I sheltered for a long time in a barn.

practise ~: **CCM 778** They **practised hard** at being reliable.

train ~: **ABG 1076** His example inspired a new generation of muscular young wrestlers to **train hard** with weight-lifting and press-ups instead of just eating.

concentrate ~: **A0M 502** If you **concentrate hard** enough, your mental activity will slow down.

hunt ~: **B0B 2160** There was no doubt at all that every Brownie there was determined to think hard and **hunt hard** for a new Pack Meeting place.

pray ~: **AAM 52** Fill him up with food and booze, direct him to a warm room and then **pray hard**.

shine ~: **CJA 2052** A hundred thousand stars **shone hard** and steady in an eternity of space.

study ~: **CBG 4007** `My father ordered me to **study hard**, avoid sport and, under no circumstances, play rugby.

think ~: **K1U 567** People must **think hard** about the job they're doing; how they can make it safer.

work ~: **B22 157** We were all expected to **work hard** and at the end of each term we had examinations.

Adjetivos:

~ *blue*: **FAB 575** She narrowed her **hard blue** eyes.

~ *yellow*: **APC 672** There was only a handful of tourists and a few gardeners in orange overalls and **hard yellow** hats batting the undergrowth down and checking the stonework.

~ *white*: **BNC 1591** The lavatory was high, old fashioned, a blast of disinfectant, all **hard white** walls, a cemented floor and three opened black-doored loos.

HAZILY: "Dimly, indistinctly".

Verbos:

realise ~: **JY5 3188** This was what it was all about, she **realised hazily** -- this was what her whole life had been leading up to, this man, this place, this almost unbearably exquisite time out of time.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *aware*: **CD1 1944** Gwen was **hazily aware** that this response was more in the nature of cheek than friendly quip.

~ *remembered*: **EBS 1600** The material was carefully selected and organised to give a clearer understanding of this often **hazily remembered** period of German history.

HEARTILY: "Completely, thoroughly; exceedingly, very".

Verbos:

~ *approve*: **CCT 896** So, while we **heartily approve** of such examples as money management (including credit use) as an O-level subject, and encouragement to include money management and credit use in liberal-studies teaching for the over-16s, this will hardly help those who leave school early and who would profit most from wiser choice of credit.

~ *disapprove*: **C9W 4** Since that time it has had a somewhat chequered history, at certain times being in favour and at others being **disapproved** of most **heartily**.

~ *endorse*: **B7D 712** Sir Karl Popper, a kind and gentle thinker and whose 80th birthday we recently celebrated, has expressed this notion time and time again, and other scientists **heartily endorse** it.

~ *recommend*: **HAC 9604** I would **heartily recommend** this piece of shareware to any Windows 3.1 user.

~ *support*: **CEK 5637** British Rail comes in for a fair bit of stick from travellers who would **heartily support** the loud speaker announcement heard by Philip White.

~ *dislike*: **CJF 2064** A poet may **heartily dislike** having to talk about his verse but the knowledge that someone has actually read it is never unwelcome.

~ *enjoy*: **BPH 813** The half hour service `was most **heartily enjoyed'**.

~ *wish*: **FU4 670** I most **heartily wish** it may be in my power to serve and save so much innocence, beauty and merit.

~ *believe*: **ABL 165** There was not a poet's emotion which we did not **heartily believe** ourselves to share, evoked by the poem but not imitated from it.

~ *deserve*: **HA9 818** `What I'd like to be doing is putting you over my knee and giving you the spanking you **heartily deserve**,' he said grimly.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *fed up*: **CE9 1702** The lady was travelling on this particular journey which was subject to many delays owing to permanent way maintenance work, and the passengers were **heartily fed up** with the hassle.

~ *sick*: **H8H 882** `I am getting **heartily sick** of your attitude, my girl.'

~ *tired*: **H8J 726** I'm **heartily tired** of this whole business.

~ *ashamed*: **GUD 2538** It's getting him down, thought Pascoe with a frisson of pleasure for which he was instantly and **heartily ashamed**.
~ *sorry*: **H0R 604** O my God, I am **heartily sorry** for having offended Thee.

~ *glad*: **JYC 3250** Leonora was **heartily glad** to wave her off to her party.

~ *relieved*: **G2S 1491** I was **heartily relieved** to feel the hands of one of the porters, situated on a ledge below, guide my feet to a secure hold.

~ *thankful*: **H7X 709** I am genuinely sorry, for I am **heartily thankful** that we have escaped from the small-mindedness of the medieval church.

~ *unpopular:* **HP2 1558** The strikes in the shipyards, which held up the construction of new warships vital for the battle of the Atlantic, would have been **heartily unpopular** had they been publicised.

HEAVILY: "Forcibly, violently; intensely, deeply, strongly; severely".

Verbos:

depend ~: **ABD 2175** Since most **depend heavily** on broadcasting, they are desperate to keep their franchises.
draw ~ *on*: **AHU 1202** The National and the Boat Race **draw heavily on** tradition.
lean ~: **A18 1386** It doesn't help to be told by the novelist's widow that these flawless pages **lean heavily** on his own behaviour while their first child was being born.
rely ~: **K97 14107** I am self employed and **rely heavily** on the telephone, I think BT and their engineers do a marvellous job most of the time.

rain ~: **H8N 1329** Outside it began to **rain heavily**.
snow ~: **EFJ 1472** Carrie and Nick would have escaped from the house if they could but it was bitterly cold and had begun to **snow heavily**.

invest ~: **AC2 1674** So why is it that your company, and certain other major multi-nationals, plan to **invest heavily** in those countries?
spend ~: **HKT 1603** However, West Germany was reluctant to **spend heavily** on the foreign exchanges to support the yen, because of its likely inflationary impact.

drink ~: **EDB 25** The risk is even higher if you smoke and **drink heavily**.
eat ~: **FEX 76** She would go from eating little and missing meals to **eating heavily** at times when she experienced her sweet cravings.

~ *contaminate*: ABC **1610** No obvious cause of death was found, but all the dolphins were **heavily contaminated** with PCBs.

~ *pollute*: ABC **1555** Now the river has become so **heavily polluted** with toxic industrial wastes that the belugas are among the most contaminated mammals in the world.

~ *exploit*: J52 **380** But the daytime economy is already **heavily exploited** by other creatures such as birds.

~ *use*: ARM **568** The ramp is still **heavily used** despite it's small transitions and general condition.

borrow ~: K8U **2191** Many countries would also need to **borrow heavily** to pay for oil imports.

pay ~: CGJ **109** He is equally not going to be very happy with hearing that he certainly can have a jetliner on exclusive standby, but will have to **pay heavily** for the privilege.

~ *advertise*: FLM **344** And what we do from research is that children who smoke are more likely to smoke the brands that are **heavily advertised**.

~ *amend*: ABE **731** The administration's energy bill is bound to be **heavily amended** in Congress.

concentrate ~: HJ1 **2708** Previous studies of British dialect have **concentrated heavily** on pronunciation and on vocabulary.

~ *criticise*: BLY **1229** I was once **heavily criticised** by a BBC producer for saying that early African history was boring in school because there were no people in it.

~ *fortify*: KRM **578** They live in an area which is **heavily fortified**, guarded by soldiers with armed weapons.

~ *increase*: HH3 **1655** Latin American average prices were **heavily increased** by runaway inflation in two of the region's most important countries: Argentina 3,079 per cent and Brazil 1,287 per cent.

~ *influence*: HJB **44** `The opinions expressed during the `Action on Age Consultation Programme' may **heavily influence** future council planning.

lie ~: CKR **871** The whole scene represented by these extensive remains is determinedly backward-looking and insular. The hand of the past **lies heavily** on everything. It was a past that had almost nothing in common with the learned past which Lanfranc had made abundantly available at Bec.

~ *outnumber*: HXY **584** They are **heavily outnumbered** by Jamaicans as well as, probably, Trinidadians and Guyanese.

~ *protect*: G0K **109** Access is very restricted to personnel and most systems are **heavily protected** by sprinklers.

~ *restrict*: EFB **90** Male homosexual relations are still much more **heavily restricted** by criminal sanction.

smoke ~: FEX **322** Some can **smoke heavily**, drink significant amounts of alcohol and get away with it.

suffer ~: K1V **3648** Meanwhile, hundreds more job losses have been announced in an area which has already **suffered heavily** from the recession.

vote ~: K5M **8117** The announcement yesterday came after members of the Rail Maritime and Transport union **voted heavily** in favour of industrial action over the threat of compulsory job losses.

~*weigh upon*: CEW **301** Mozart was no doubt a good Catholic, but his religion did not **weigh heavily upon** him.

weight ~: J1P **260** The 7% margin against the Council's plans for monitoring visits to sole practitioners might have been expected to be larger in view of the fact that the response as a whole was **weighted** so **heavily** in favour of sole practitioners.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *dependent*: ANS **342** The ability of a listener to respond appropriately to instructions is **heavily dependent** on the ability of the instructor to speak plainly.

~ *reliant*: K94 **2094** In recent years the UK has moved from being **heavily reliant** on oil imports to self sufficiency.

~ *clouded*: CA8 **800** At 0840 patrolling Yellow Section of 808 Squadron, led by Lt. Tillard, was advised of a `shadower' in the **heavily clouded** skies, the three Fulmars separating to carry out individual searches.

~ *overcast*: HH8 **2866** It was a grey morning, she thought with a shiver, the sky **heavily overcast** with cloud which had appeared out of nowhere during one night.

~ *based*: HRM **76** The close personal associations and relations based on respect and morality were, he argued, **heavily based** on a repressive social order.

~ *ingrained*: CGE **442** Such learned behaviour is **heavily ingrained** in many of us.

~ *accented*: HA0 **2858** I understood something of his **heavily accented** Spanish.

~ *antique*: **ADA 104** And `duty', **heavily antique** or even moth-eaten word though it has become, thanks to the mockery of charlatans, is the one proud constant which informs and dignifies both my work and my life.

~ *armed*: **K5M 7852** The **heavily armed** gunmen initially took 24 hostages, but later released 14.

~ *biased*: **A62 1081** The problem of an influential tabloid press **heavily biased** towards one particular party is more difficult.

~ *committed*: **CM6 1261** Anglicans were still too **heavily committed** to an organization suited to a predominantly rural society.

~ *congested*: **HWA 2307** The roads to Bordeaux were **heavily congested**.

~ *critical*: **A28 534** Panama's provisional president barely touched on the military upheaval in his country yesterday in a 30-minute address to the General Assembly which was **heavily critical** of US policy towards Panama, Reuter reports.

~ *indebted*: **A7M 55** Thousands of Picasso pastiches, or works **heavily indebted** to him, were produced during this era.

~ *involved:* **ACR 855** The aim is to develop a strong export industry based on a small number of processors who are not **heavily involved** in intervention schemes.

~ *manipulated*: **APL 218** There are **heavily manipulated** images in which the person who's producing them is far more physically involved.

~ *populated*: **CMD 146** And though this is indeed a busy, **heavily populated** area, first impressions are deceptive.

~ *stocked*: **JXN 865** This approach is rarely successful, particularly if the farm is **heavily stocked**.

~ *trafficked*: **C8F 1520** These links are **heavily trafficked** and must therefore be high-capacity and high-convenience routes (Figure 9.10).

~ *wooded*: **HR1 2077** Whole logs are used in such **heavily wooded** areas, not just timber planks as in western Europe where wood was less plentiful.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in arrears*: **KCT 11825** And the building society bloke's told me today they've got a hundred and fifty accounts in the office that are sort of **heavily in arrears.**

~ *in debt*: **EDC 1611** This has created severe financial problems and at one time he was **heavily in debt** to the bank.

HEFTILY: "Hefty (adj): weighty, heavy, hard, grievous. As adv: powerfully; exceedingly".

Verbos:

~ *criticise*: **F9Y 703** The Doctor was **heftily criticised** for being almost malevolent in his attitude towards the school teachers .

HELLISH: "Sometimes as a mere coarse intensive of devilish".

Adjetivos:

~ *purple*: **HA3 2391** Rincewind glared at him in the **hellish purple** glow.
~ *red*: **FYV 2938** Not for its elegance did I come to love the evening sky, **hellish red** with the gathering souls.

~ *cold*: **KDM 14044** But they're **hellish cold** in the winter!

~ *difficult*: **H9D 1536** If it's money that's at the root of it, it's going to be **hellish difficult** to get the details.

~ *late*: **KBL 34** God it'll be **hellish late**.

Adverbios:

~ *hard*: **JYC 444** March wind doth blow for some time to come, according to the coastguard, and believe me it blows **hellish hard** round Gullholm.'

HIDEOUSLY: "Horribly, dreadfully, fearfully. It is sometimes misused as an intensive, intended to be stronger than 'awfully', 'terribly', 'dreadfully', when these have become too familiar".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *burnt*: **G0E 2441** Cardiff saw its **hideously burnt** and decomposed head turn to look up the stairwell at them, just as Jimmy and Rohmer heaved the filing cabinet over.
~ *charred*: **A73 2227** All her hair had been burnt away but for the black roots and her features **hideously charred**.

~ *scarred*: **CA9 15** Her beautiful profile was etched against the clinical white-tiled wall behind, hiding the **hideously scarred** right side of her face from instant view.

~ *deformed*: CBC **7726** Penguin starts life as a **hideously deformed** tot who bursts on to the scene years later as a fat, big-beaked freak determined to rule Gotham City and do away with Batman (Michael Keaton).

~ *drunk*: A98 **233** Everyone was **hideously drunk** except strangely enough myself.

~ *expensive*: A44 **143** It is also a **hideously expensive** habit.

~ *long*: HSJ **168** She also has to wear a set of **hideously long** fingernails.

~ *ugly*: KCE **1166** And an anyway I wanna get her drunk and chop all her hair off so she's looks **hideously ugly**!

NOTA: Hemos observado en las hojas de concordancias que este adverbio acompaña a muy diversos adjetivos de significado negativo. Por ello marcamos como colocación solamente aquéllos que se repiten o pueden agruparse semánticamente.

HIGHLY: "Greatly, intensely, extremely, very much".

Verbos:

~ *esteem*: CJ1 **1221** The Piaroa view the arrogant and dominating character, which the Shavante would **highly esteem** in a mature male, as odious.

~ *honour*: K54 **3519** Mr MacConachie, of Ashcroft Road, says he is **highly honoured** by the Royal appointment, which stems from his involvement in many community projects and charities.

~ *respect*: AN4 **548** Tho' I **highly respect** Mrs. Leapor's character from the account you give of it, yet as she was absolutely unknown to myself, and I am but little acquainted even with her writings, I am upon this account as well as many others, entirely unfit for such an undertaking as you propose.

~ *value*: A6L **1887** They get free samples because their opinions about the products are **highly valued**.

~ *commend*: J43 **150** It's a very considerable stride forward altogether and you know I **highly commend** it.

praise ~: H0Y **2133** To **praise highly** in speech or writing in a formal manner.

~ *recommend*: CHJ **905** The holiday was one I have always dreamed about and I would **highly recommend** the centre to any outdoor enthusiast.

Adjetivos:

~ *likely*: J9G **80** It is **highly likely**, also, that the majority of courses will continue to be under-subscribed.

~ *unlikely*: A61 **1622** If what he says is true, which is **highly unlikely**, they must visit his latrine during the hours of darkness.

~ *commendable*: K9V **319** Your speed in reporting, printing and distribution is **highly commendable**.

~ *critical*: J2P **184** The Bill's initial popularity began to wane after an intense media barrage of **highly critical** commercials.

~ *successful*: AMU **40** Don Roberto was a **highly successful** and influential freelance in the Intelligence and Security business.

~ *valuable*: ARA **592** If you have large amounts of cash on the farm, you should consider purchasing a strong safe. Your local Crime Prevention Officer can advise you on the best type to buy to suit your specific needs. And it's not just your home which is at risk; farm machinery, livestock, feedstuffs, chemicals and equipment are all **highly valuable** and must be protected from the criminal.

HOPELESSLY: "Desperately".

Verbos:

fall ~ in love: FAB **3194** She was **falling hopelessly in love** with the man.

~ *love*: CKN **461** Even the great country house his hero had once **hopelessly loved**, as an outsider, has been ruined by military occupation.

~ *confuse*: ACW **775** He was baffled by arithmetic and **hopelessly confused** by those twin horrors, history and geography.

fall ~ apart: ART **1870** The independent ethic they had courted so successfully since their conception was beginning to **fall hopelessly apart**.

~ *lose:* CBY **3380** One gets the impression that accountants are always foolish or dishonest and accountancy itself a waste of time. His conclusions are stark: '... a basic profit statement or balance sheet of any company conveys meaningless information ... some [accountants] are definitely doing conjuring tricks and manipulating figures and the rest **hopelessly losing** their balance in utter confusion'.

~ *outnumber*: CM1 **987** They simply refused to give up or admit defeat, even when **hopelessly outnumbered.**

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *dated*: CBC **13986** The Good Life and The Two Ronnies were OK in their day but seem **hopelessly dated** now.

~ *old-fashioned*: JY6 **236** Despite Mandy's tendency to talk about Anpetuwi as if it were an ageing aunt -- demanding, annoying, falling apart, and **hopelessly old-fashioned** -- Charity knew she loved the place with her whole heart and soul.

~ *outdated*: EDT **1318** The Littlewoods formula, built so successfully by Liverpool legend Sir John Moores, seemed **hopelessly outdated** -- nothing more than boring clothes in boring stores.

~ *besotted*: ECM **1106** And she was **hopelessly**, utterly **besotted** with him.

~ *infatuated*: CDE **1138** Was he so blindly and **hopelessly infatuated** that he simply did not notice?

~ *jealous*: A0L **1385** I've probably got AIDS anyway, and I'm **hopelessly jealous**.

~ *ill*: K5D **10886** Call for guidelines to help doctors with dilemma of treating the **hopelessly ill**.

~ *weak*: CEG **901** This gives sufficient protection for its ephemeral purpose but, after prolonged wetting, such materials are **hopelessly weak.**

~ *wounded*: K91 **272** On one such occasion he was so moved by meeting a **hopelessly wounded** eighteen-year-old that he arranged, at his own expense, for the young soldier to see his mother.

~ *alone*: A0U **876** She would become overly effusive in response, feeling **hopelessly alone**.

~ *puzzled*: K8S **358** He looked up over his wine and caught the stunned green eyes, **hopelessly puzzled** and disquieted, and laughed.

~ *upset*: CE5 **159** The kids are **hopelessly upset**.

~ *inadequate*: AMK **63** Implementation of directives has been **hopelessly inadequate** in some countries, notably Greece and Italy.

~ *wrong*: CR7 **296** As a guiding principle for aid in general, it is **hopelessly wrong**.

~ *divided*: FRT **261** I fought my hardest for the Dutch prisoners before the Privy Council this morning, but the tribunal was **hopelessly divided**, and the anti-Boers prevailed over the pro-Boers.

~ *drunk*: ALL **1697** There were one or two figures in the corner who were **hopelessly drunk**.

~ *entangled*: HTV **1180** It is not possible to be much more precise than this without becoming **hopelessly entangled** in a series of impossible dilemmas.

~ *naive*: A6L **308** But we were so **hopelessly naïve** we didn't realise we were buying at retail prices.

~ *provisioned:* CJD **1019** They set sail from the Guadalquivir River under the proud corporate title of the Armada de Molucca, amply armed but **hopelessly provisioned**, with crews composed of men of nine different nationalities and of innumerable and in many cases mutually antagonistic temperaments.

~ *tangled*: JY6 **3379** She felt desperate and despairing enough without adding the word `love' to this already **hopelessly tangled** equation.

~ *vague*: HJ9 **1822** Sorry if this sounds **hopelessly vague** and unhelpful, and unlike my (I hope) usual efficient self, but these are trying times.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in love*: G07 **3742** He enjoys being **hopelessly in love** with me.

~ *in need*: AT1 **467** Happily, not all Wedding Present fans are **hopelessly in need** of affection.

~ *out of control*: ABS **2279** Now, increasingly, there is a feeling that things are **hopelessly out of control**.

~ *out of date*: CDN **1982** Not trusting herself to speak, she right-wheeled and made for her own front door, which now looked **hopelessly out of date** and shabby.

~ *out of touch*: ARG **148** It could be said that the hard teaching of the New Testament is **hopelessly out of touch** with modern life.

HORRIBLY: "To a horrible degree, dreadfully, awfully, frightfully. Sometimes as a strong intensive: exceedingly".

Verbos:

~ *injure*: K5M **5913** It includes a lightwriter identical to one featured in Wednesday night's QED television programme Misha, about a 15-year-old girl's fight back after being **horribly injured** in a hit-and-run accident.

suffer ~: BMC **1615** He has a fine technique and a good grasp of Lisztian idiom: the Mephisto Waltz in particular has **suffered horribly** at the hands of stop/go pianists who `apply the brakes' all over the place.

~ *fascinate*: BN1 **2292** There I became **horribly fascinated** by the place, the `sick child' of Germany, with its decay, its division, its degradation.

~ *hurt*: AC4 **3317** She stared at him with a stiff, expressionless face. For a moment he was **horribly**, surprisingly **hurt**, as though she had disowned him. Then he understood that she was not going to help him.

smell ~: **BMU 1681** The room **smelt horribly** of burnt rubber, but it had done the trick.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *bruised*: **ARK 65** Her greenish eyes were wide open, staring sightless at the ceiling. Her neck was **horribly bruised**.

~ *sick*: **H9P 2475** Polly felt as though her heart was still thumping in her chest and she still felt **horribly sick.**

~ *wounded*: **HPT 867** Such was the fate of Charles of Aquitaine, second son of Charles the Bald: **horribly wounded**, he lingered on, to die two years later.

~ *cold*: **CN3 281** It's **horribly cold**.

~ *hot*: **CA0 1512** The Buenos Aires flight was delayed and the plane **horribly hot**, but this didn't upset the passengers who seemed delighted to be going home.

~ *expensive*: **A0X 1144** They are **horribly expensive** but to my mind they are the best.

~ *rich*: **HH9 2728** I'm **horribly rich** -- it seems such a waste.

~ *afraid*: **FSC 1777** I was **horribly afraid** then that you must know and hate me for my disloyalty to Anthony.

~ *aware*: **HA9 1626** She looked away from him, all too **horribly aware** of the truth.

~ *familiar*: **B73 1179** The problem is one **horribly familiar** in the north east of the continent.

~ *good*: **FSK 211** But she was **horribly good**.'

~ *long*: **EFJ 611** It was a **horribly long** way from the ground.

~ *loud*: **ALJ 1619** Nina screamed, **horribly loud** in the confined space.

~ *romantic*: **FS5 45** There´d be a million fools by now, all **horribly romantic** as the first.

~ *sensible*: **A6J 1109** Rachel was **horribly sensible** if you tried to fight with her.

~ *threatened*: **CES 612** I was desperately trying to keep control but felt **horribly threatened**.

~ *wrong*: **HTY 4266** The initial experiment went **horribly wrong**.

Adverbios:

~ *clearly*: **CEU 324** Yes. I can. **Horribly clearly**,' said Gurder.

HUGELY: "Very greatly, extremely, immensely, vastly, enormously".

Verbos:

add ~ to: **CR9 3205** They have links with the state government in Albany as well as City Hall, which **adds hugely to** their clout.

~ *exaggerate*: **EVS 1146** The second march, on 27 December, organized by the Crusade, was calculated to have brought 90,000 men and women onto the streets, although again numbers have been **hugely exaggerated**.

expand ~: **AM8 1666** Business sponsorship in particular has **expanded hugely**.

grow ~: **ED9 2475** This work has **grown hugely** in book value since the Sotheby's record was confirmed.

increase ~: **A2L 43** Bus travel **increased hugely.**

inflate ~: **HR0 1594** The view, increasingly held, that the pre-1834 Poor Law was a far from ineffective mechanism in this respect, rests on the recognition that until the sums needed for relief **inflated** so **hugely** in the later eighteenth century and especially after the crisis of the mid 1790s, extreme disgruntlement was not often expressed, as a sense of community support and involvement led to a fairly general acceptance of the obligation which rested on the better-off.

magnify ~: **B04 1521** Here the problem is **magnified hugely** not only because there are no words but because the behavioural repertoire of the newborn is very limited.

widen ~: **HJ4 5561** The bunch were 3.30 behind at this stage but the gaps **widened hugely** over the final miles.

change ~: **CR9 425** For just about everything in country music has **changed hugely** since the mid-1980s -- except the music.

differ ~: **G0W 2988** The nearest one can get to a level equivalence is to say that it is at roughly A Level standard, though it **differs hugely** from any actual A Level examination.

vary ~: **ABJ 2178** Congestion costs **vary hugely** with time.

invest ~: **CRA 2516** Rather than **invest hugely** in technology, the Halifax used cheap and cheerful computer systems to centralise information-gathering and to design easy-to-administer products.

profit ~: **F9J 535** The single biggest boost came in 1987 (ahead of the 19th October 1987 stock market meltdown), when the portfolio **profited hugely** from the two takeovers of Associated Book Publishers and the Octopus Group.

spend ~: **CR8 2296** Naturally, the advertising industry reckons the best way to shore up brand loyalty is to **spend hugely** on even more ads.

~ *enjoy*: **BMD 622** I don't much like being out of door in the rain or the extreme cold or even the extreme heat -- although when the weather is right I **hugely enjoy** walking aimlessly and observing all about me.

~ *miss*: **CB3 672** Needless to say, David Sole will be **hugely missed** but the show must go on.

please ~: **H7H 1982** He expanded the area of cut grass to encircle nearer trees -- this was his own idea and it **pleased** him **hugely**.

disappoint ~: **K5A 1061** But Gatting has **disappointed hugely**, contributing to his downfall in both innings.

~ *embarrass*: **K2F 1542** Top government officials now fear the IRA could attempt to smuggle in a van bomb to wreck the seat of government and **hugely embarrass** the new Minister and prove him wrong.

burn ~: **H7H 1742** The fire **burned hugely**; Silly-Willie had been kept out of bed to feed it.

contribute ~: **HNK 2214** Late hours had probably **contributed hugely** to Alanbrooke's disenchantment with Our Great War Leader.

cut back ~: **CRB 1234** It could have been **cut** back **hugely**, and told to concentrate just on defending troops in the field.

depend ~: **K1C 800** The future of Romania's orphans **depends hugely** on foreign aid.

entertain ~: **H0K 1034** It gave the Celts delightful chieftains, such as Lovernius who **entertained hugely**.

intimidate ~: **KPH 799** He always **intimidates** me **hugely**.

laugh ~: **CDS 1119** A cheerful, boozy chain&rehy;smoker, who had started his career as a film editor, Ron had a cough that seemed to rise from the soles of his shoes, and a propensity for **laughing hugely** at his own, often very filthy, jokes.

sigh ~: **EEW 1214** `Look,' Madame **sighed hugely**.

sneeze ~: **C85 3176** `The Indies side of things, perhaps,' Dr Plumb suggested in the following pause while he tapped snuff on to the back of his hand, sniffed delicately with each nostril and **sneezed hugely**.

stretch ~: **JYC 1962** He got to his feet in one sinuous movement, **stretching hugely**, his arms above his head, before he sank down in the chair opposite.

sympathise ~: **JY5 782** For years she'd **sympathised hugely** with those performers who'd become stricken with nerves just before going on stage.

yawn ~: **FRP 1465** He stretched his arms above his head and **yawned hugely.**

Participios:

~ *involved*: **CHB 2437** Not only that, but he is still **hugely involved** in music and has a new Shock Headed Peters album coming out in September.

~ *read*: **AAV 612** The best known of them was Dornford Yates, author of the now unreadable but once **hugely read** Berry and Co stories.

~ *rising*: **AT8 496** The Socialist government however, soon realised that the level of subsidy needed in view of **hugely rising** losses had to be stopped.

swollen ~: **CM4 2648** Some parts of the creature - **hugely swollen** parts - pulsed sluggishly, suggestive of disembowelled organs.Other great sections of the entity hung almost loose, huge gobs of spittle on glassy strands.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in debt*: **CLS 769** They were now **hugely in debt** and the standard MGM joke was that the cheap and badly lit contemporary sets were all that Warners could afford.

IMMENSELY: "In an immense degree; immeasurably, infinitely; very greatly, vastly, hugely: in colloquial use often a hyperbolical intensive = exceedingly, to an extent which one does not presume to measure or limit".

Verbos:

appeal ~: **EB7 1283** The idea of such a crude and offensive parody of the stiff, powerful heavy cavalry of the late Roman Army would **appeal immensely** to the peasants who could vent their feelings of resentment in bawdy mockery on those monuments of authority.

enjoy ~: **ADA 381** The sensation is a thrilling one, and I **enjoy** it **immensely**.

like ~: **HA7 3104** Here was a man she could look up to, a man she should **like immensely** -- if she didn't have so many reasons to dislike him!

look forward to ~: **AE0 3567** I **look forward to** meeting you **immensely** .

please ~: **A7J 538** When Doctor Staples came, he examined Arty and listened patiently to his self-diagnosis. The doctor neither confirmed nor denied that he was suffering from smallpox -- which **pleased** Arty **immensely**.

~ *satisfy*: **CLL 1702** Beautifully constructed courses which **immensely satisfy** both student and teacher alike with their intelligence and vigour.

alter ~: **FTT 960** Television has **altered** people's lives **immensely** --;I feel very hostile to it.
change ~: **A1A 989** But universities have **changed immensely** in recent decades.
vary ~: **ART 2272** The truth, however, **varied immensely** depending on which source they approached.

annoy ~: **HA3 3569** So I resolved to remain alive in an unofficial capacity, which of course **annoys** them all **immensely**.
bother ~: **AS3 73** It was **bothering** me **immensely**.
worry ~: **KRL 3166** We see an incredible number of young people, and it **worries** me **immensely** that these are people at sixteen who've been chucked out of their homes.

buck up ~: **BNC 2132** `In the meantime,' she said, she wrote on her prescription pad, `I'll give you something that should **buck** you **up immensely**.'
cheer up ~: **HGF 1360** Derek had been terrified of being found work as a clerk or a porter, but signing on had **cheered** him **up immensely**: he too was completely unemployable.

aid ~: **EDY 61** Biblical scholarship has made enormous advances during the last forty years, **aided immensely** by the discovery of new primary sources, material unavailable to researchers in the past.
help ~: **CDT 834** I don't agree; as with everything else in this book, a couple of simple rules can **help immensely.**

benefit ~: **CJE 1249** If you encounter difficulties in this respect, do not hesitate to seek the advice of an animal behaviourist, since individual cases may **benefit immensely** from specific advice.
gain ~: **B1U 1562** It could be argued that local authorities will **gain immensely** when the UDCs are eventually wound up.

grow ~: **K2R 691** The craft has been his hobby for the past years, and in that time he has seen it **grow immensely** in popularity.
increase ~: **CKA 1545** As far as I am concerned the desire to win, the fear and hatred of losing, is **increased immensely** by the knowledge that I have the maple leaf on my jersey.

improve ~: **F7Y 139** I mean, we've had the facilities as we have now in the town centre I mean, it has **improved** this town **immensely**!
~ *strengthen*: **CRK 71** Vatican I **immensely strengthened** the theoretical authority of the papacy, and this had now passed into the common mind of Catholics lay and clerical alike.

suffer ~: **HBJ 139** In the recession of the early 1980s this service **suffered immensely** through poor sales and ultra high terminations .

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *rich*: **G2L 429** Gardens in the care of the National Trust are **immensely rich** in garden statuary of all kinds.
~ *valuable*: **EFV 172** It also meant that well-trained war-horses were **immensely valuable** assets.
~ *wealthy*: **H97 560** After all, he was an **immensely wealthy** man.

~ *helpful*: **FR1 1876** I have found it **immensely helpful** in clearing up a few things.
~ *useful*: **H0E 757** It can be **immensely useful** -- and that is what is looked for with lateral thinking -- or it can be false.

~ *powerful*: **AE8 1929** Looking into the Danube here, where it flows fast, deep and **immensely powerful**, it was difficult to imagine anyone surviving.
~ *strong*: **A6T 886** He is **immensely strong**, but also shyly gentle and has great sense of humour.

~ *difficult*: **B0H 1774** It is **immensely difficult** for outsiders to begin to assess the efficiency of the secret world.

~ *grateful*: **G16 2083** Her mind was divided between fear for her mother and worry about her father and Maureen and Tony, and she was **immensely grateful** that Helen was with her.

~ *important*: **C85 2748** It was **immensely important** to have the old baggage side with her.

~ *long*: **FP7 636** I was a very small link in an **immensely long** chain.

~ *popular*: **HRT 886** We have also introduced a tripe flavour variety to our **immensely popular** Omega Tasty dog food.

~ *proud*: **C8B 561** Parents Rosemarie and Bob are both **immensely proud** of her achievements.

~ *relieved*: **GUU 1928** She was **immensely relieved** that he had refused the offer.

~ *successful*: **CEG 1252** For this reason it was really only suited to the manufacture of plywood, for which it was **immensely successful**.

NOTA: Solamente hemos incluido los adjetivos que más se repiten en el corpus.

INCURABLY: "To an incurable degree".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *evil*: **A69 786** My suggestion to you is that the only connection between them is basic human nature itself, namely that the heart of man is **incurably evil**.

~ *honest*: **BPF 896** Only the **incurably honest** would say no, and face the row that followed.

~ *introverted*: **FT9 1441** Saviours of England's Test image as the 1980s gave way to the 1990s, he is yet lugubrious except in the most private environs and **incurably introverted**.

~ *materialistic*: **CCE 1112** Modernity, then, is **incurably materialistic** but it can look towards either collectivism or individualism.

~ *handicapped*: **CCN 72** When I was at school, we used to take it in turns to visit a former pupil, a woman in her twenties, who lay in hospital **incurably handicapped**.

~ *ill*: **CH5 3085** In hospitals all over the country, doctors will help **incurably ill** patients by withdrawing antibiotic treatment.

~ *sick*: **HSA 604** When a pet becomes **incurably sick**, the vet will administer euthanasia and arrange for cremation.

~ *curious*: **ABJ 1812** But calves are **incurably curious**, dogs are irrepressibly aggressive, and sheep are just plain stupid.

~ *inquisitive*: **FF0 1134** One small technical trick to aid you in keeping the police at bay, I add, is for your corpse to be supposed to be the result of an accident, often seeming such to everybody but your **incurably inquisitive** heroine.

~ *sentimental*: **C8T 301** She was **incurably sentimental** about wildlife and they were seldom without some maimed, deserted or starving creatures.

~ *avaricious*: **CDN 2105** Boyd believed firmly that all women were **incurably avaricious**.

~ *greedy*: **ASH 855** When Milton is resting he is turned out during the day, but he has to be put in a field without much grass because he is **incurably greedy** and, given the opportunity, gets very fat in no time at all.

~ *suspicious*: **C8V 547** At worst we can now doubt for reasons which are purely moral, spiritual or psychological, as in the case of someone who is **incurably suspicious**, a problem which has nothing at all to do with epistemology.

~ *sympathetic*: **H0R 63** He was **incurably sympathetic**.

INFAMOUSLY: "In a manner or degree deserving of infamy or utter reprobation; disgracefully, atrociously, detestably".

Adjetivos:

~ *corrupt:* CR7 **3060** Italian government is famously inept, its parties -- not only the Christian Democrats -- **infamously corrupt**.

~ *cunning*: CMC **2286** Gorfang has subjugated most of the local Orc tribes but his neighbours are the Night Goblins of Karak Eight Peaks whose leader is the old and **infamously cunning** Skarsnik.

~ *fat*: CMC **246** It was not that Grom was especially tall, certainly not as tall as an Orc, but he was enormously and **infamously fat**.

~ *impatient*: ECU **3523** Though Arians are **infamously impatient**, they can be cool customers when the stakes are high enough to make them concentrate.

~ *inefficient*: HTS **392** It was a three-eight Webley revolver, which Mallachy derided as an **infamously inefficient** piece.

~ *wide*: C9N **472** Nut width is the **infamously wide** 44mm, expanding to 58mm at the twelfth fret.

~ *wooden*: CF6 **165** That certainly is the most convincing explanation for the continuing unpopularity of the series, despite the highly publicised firing of its most **infamously wooden** characters, and the emergency transplant of EastEnders scriptwriters.

NOTA: Según el *OED*, y como podemos comprobar en la definición, se trata de un adverbio que expresa reprobación, por tanto es de esperar que acompañe a adjetivos negativos. *Infamously* sólo cuenta con diez ejemplos en el BNC; por ello hemos incluido todos los adjetivos con los que aparece. No podemos considerar aquí la frecuencia de uso ni la agrupación semántica como criterios para atribuir un carácter colocacional a la combinación adverbio + adjetivo.

INFERNALLY: "Usually *colloq.* To an infernal extent, confoundedly, detestably".

Adjetivos:

~ *complex*: K5H **2723** It also increased their support payments, which are paid through an **infernally complex** Euro-mechanism which ties in the notorious European Currency Unit (ecu) with the equally notorious (agricultural) green rate.

~ *difficult*: **A1B 1988** Not at all; good writing is so **infernally difficult** that even the most modest achievement (and Pound's claims for some of these poets are modest indeed) should not go unacknowledged.

~ *clever*: **KC3 584** But erm The television of course is **infernally clever.**

~ *hard*: **CET 689** The effect is, therefore, an **infernally hard** one to spot.

INFINITELY: "Exceedingly, immensely, vastly".

Verbos:

expand ~: **CRC 2262** Corporate users are hankering after the sort of power, networking features and `scalability' (the ability to **expand** a network almost **infinitely**) that have long been available on workstations.

extend ~: **BM8 668** The Earth **extends infinitely** below us, as an extant fragment attests.

magnify ~: **B1F 1426** It is as if we put on our telescopes of the mind and **magnify infinitely** our habitual thoughts.

~ *prefer*: **HHV 1228** Friend accept that much as many of us welcome the sports and arts foundation, we would **infinitely prefer** to have a national lottery, which would produce far more money for sport and the arts?

recede ~: **A6B 189** Evolution has given us the Canaletto whose complex city perspectives **recede infinitely** away.

vary ~: **CBY 476** But cases **vary infinitely** and uniformity of practice is not in my view a desirable end.'

NOTA: No se han considerado los adjetivos por mostrarse muy abiertos con este adverbio.

INFINITESIMALLY: "In an infinitesimal degree". (Infinitesimal: "Infinitely or indefinitely small; smaller than any assignable fraction or magnitude").

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *small*: **J52 1514** So how did it come to evolve by slow, steady, **infinitesimally small** Darwinian improvements?

~ *tiny*: **HGH 16** There are several places which I have no intention of visiting, and I am sorry if this will cause some to respond with incredulous rage -- the **infinitesimally tiny** village of Great Splitting, for example.

~ *close*: **FEF 167** But surely, two charges will never be **infinitesimally close** to each other.

~ *delicate*: **BMD 302** `Modern technology is so **infinitesimally delicate**,' Milligan explained, eyeing the electronic boxes with distrust.

~ *graded*: **J52 1753** The reason this is persuasive is that there is an **infinitesimally graded** continuum from small to large.

~ *short*: **GVS 796** The drag, though usually appearing as above, may contain more than two preliminary grace-notes (which really amount to an **infinitesimally short** roll).

~ *slow*: **A57 445** Masers have allowed scientists to track the **infinitesimally slow** drift of the continents across the earth's surface and to check the predictions of Einstein's theory of relativity that gravity or acceleration will cause a clock to run slow.

INORDINATELY: "In a way that is unruly or disorderly, irregularly; without government or restraint, unrestrainedly, intemperately; beyond measure, immoderately, excessively, extravagantly".

Verbos:

concentrate ~: **HJ0 5054** Finally, exegesis of Keynes' work has **concentrated inordinately** on the `model' of the General Theory, to the exclusion of Keynes' earlier economic ideas and also his epistemology.

laugh ~: **HTN 1955** `Play your pipe, wife,' said the Mason, **laughing inordinately** at the novelty of having a wife.

rely ~: **APN 1215** The Zambian economy became extremely lop-sided, in that it **relied inordinately** upon copper exports.

suffer ~: **CP7 77** For instance, if you are docile and pay full price when a lot of people are getting a break, you **suffer inordinately**.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *expensive*: **CLP 43** Economically it remains true that it is **inordinately expensive** to construct a system which must continue to be reliable without direct human intervention, for example under the sea or in space.

~ *high*: **CLD 1413** Their security services are watchful and their private sector pays **inordinately high** wages.

~ *large*: **K8Y 115** There are **inordinately large** numbers of ages ending in 0 and 8 and, to a lesser extent, 5; this is known as `age-heaping'.

~ *long*: **FA2 333** The Basques, who took so **inordinately long** to be christianized in the early Middle Ages, have been conspicuously devout Roman Catholics ever since.

~ *fond*: **E9W 12** Later he built another studio, a garage (he was **inordinately fond** of his car) and a dark room for photography.

~ *grateful:* **A6N 1574** She felt **inordinately grateful** when he behaved normally.

~ *pleased*: **HH1 1562** `There,' she said to herself, replacing the bowl on the table and feeling **inordinately pleased** with the result.

~ *proud*: **G15 2537** It was the only sport he had ever practised and he was **inordinately proud** of it.

NOTA: Hemos incluido sólo los adjetivos que aparecen frecuentemente.

INTENSELY: "Very greatly, strongly, deeply, violently, vehemently, extremely".

Verbos:

desire ~: **BM2 237** But what stands stark and clear, above all speculation, arguments, discussions and justifications, is the fact that anything which allows itself to be used to sustain such atrocious misery cannot possibly be anything but a travesty of a `religion' within the meaning of that word that all right-minded and honourable people **intensely desire**.

despise ~: **H9L 510** Oh, yes, she recognised the sexual awareness that was an integral part of his attitude towards her, and it made her uneasy, but he couldn't really mean to do anything about it when he **despised** her so **intensely**.

dislike ~: **CK2 375** Monkeys **dislike** the presence of leopards **intensely**.

~ *enjoy*: **CB1 601** `I **intensely enjoyed** the sensation, but I had to make an effort to be much aware of it.'

hate ~: **CMC 1429** Night Goblins **hate** their old rivals the Dwarfs so **intensely** that they will often fight to the death rather than run away.

long ~: **CB8 441** And while we've struggled to keep ourselves from the fridge, we have wondered why we **long** so **intensely** for one food.

love ~: **H7E 145** She had a great love for her children and we all **loved** her **intensely**.

wish ~: **BP9 1944** I **wished intensely** that I had the power to see into Filmer's mind.

ache ~: **CHG 1275** Many women can **ache** for the love of a child more **intensely** than for the love of a man.

annoy ~: **JYF 1943** It **annoyed** her **intensely** that she should have thought for a moment that the dreadful feeling she'd experienced when he'd told her he had an engagement was jealousy.

care ~ : **CCN 1566** Most women **care intensely** about the surroundings in which they live.

depress ~: **AP0 580** Although Nicholson's part in Ensign Pulver was small, being attached to such a poor movie **depressed** him **intensely**.

frustrate ~: **BLX 1764** Their problem is often that there is nothing to explore except a bare concrete cell, and this **frustrates** them **intensely**.

irritate ~: **C8E 1369** In fact, he **irritates** me **intensely** sometimes.

worry ~: **CR8 2245** In private most managers **worry intensely** about how corrosive the change will be.

~ *feel*: **B11 1544** I know too how **intensely** you have **felt** the influence of nature -- its loveliness, its deep solemnity, its mystic, overwhelming power to strike awe and sometimes terror in our hearts.

remember ~: **FNT 73** She could still **remember** it all **intensely**.

think ~: **APM 1807** To partake in that utterance must demand superhuman courage, courage from the divine, an ability to **think** so **intensely** as to die even from pure thought.

look ~ *for*: **HU2 3580** Thirdly, observer (signal detection) bias, which may occur when a particular sign or symptom signals the observer to **look** more **intensely for** another sign or symptom.

scrutinise ~: **B3J 1732** Leaning hard on his net to counteract the force of the current, he will **scrutinise** the oncoming water **intensely**.

believe ~ *in*: **ADB 245** `He **believes intensely in** localness and smallness instead of centralness and bureaucracy.'

compete ~: **CMA 691** The reason why males usually **compete** more **intensely** is most easily understood by considering the energetic costs of reproduction to each sex.

concentrate ~: **HA7 1946** In a sense the recent pressure of work was a blessing, for it isolated her, forcing her to **concentrate** so **intensely** that she simply had no time to dig deeply into such perplexities.

persist ~: **CKS 1135** If the process **persists** too **intensely** and for too long, ever more desperate and damaging controls need to be applied, controls which may involve abuses of the body, of food, drink and drugs, and of other people.

pray ~: **FP1 1943** He took a seat near the back of the short nave and was disappointed to see, a few pews before him, a knelt figure, **praying intensely**.

~ *provoke*: **CHB 1775** I don't think I've ever experienced a recording which has so **intensely provoked** so many of my emotions.

sleep ~: **B1C 1348** And my children commit me for **sleeping** so **intensely**.

work ~: **HGM 2317** I've got to **work** pretty **intensely** with the team, and we need you as well.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *black*: **A6T 108** He looked for the pole Star on nights so **intensely black** that you almost had to touch your limbs to make sure they were still there.

~ *blue*: **CB5 3005** His eyes, meeting hers, were **intensely blue** and lively and she noticed the fine laughter lines on his face.

~ *brown*: **FAJ 2234** He looks at her and he can see -- in her dark hair, her quite high forehead, her wide, generously made mouth (oiled and glistening), her **intensely brown** eyes -- Claudia.

~ *coloured*: **GTH 199** In this the diazo compounds were linked with phenol or an aromatic amine, thereby forming **intensely coloured** compounds.

~ *red*: **EAW 1149** The **intensely red** Mira variable U Cygni is in the same field with 32.

~ *white*: **BLX 206** It is argued that disease-carrying insects and other small pests are reluctant to land on such a strange surface, with its **intensely white** and intensely black patches.

~ *committed*: **EA6 1381** The last decades of the century saw the flowering of numerous bizarre but **intensely committed** religious sects which often reflected disenchantment with both Church and State.

~ *curious*: **CM7 908** She was **intensely curious** about the lifestyle of the Afghan rebels.

~ *fond* : **GT8 1178 Intensely fond** of music, he invented high-quality components to incorporate in his invention of stereophony, which was granted British Patent 394325 in 1931.

~ *interested*: **AB3 276** I was **intensely interested** in journalism, and all the things around it, whether it was performing or actually playing records.

~ *romantic*: **A6B 1611** This attitude may seem **intensely romantic**, but was acceptable to Eliot because sanctified through the anthropological eye.

~ *cold*: **CJ3 1641** As an incidental benefit, the fermentation processes within the stomach generate heat, which is of no small value to an animal living in **intensely cold** areas.

~ *hot*: **B1R 1466** It can also come in for gastric complaints following **intensely hot** weather.

~ *aware*: **A0G 1003** Standing under an ancient oak I am **intensely aware** of the sheer concentration of life in the leafy canopy overhead.

~ *conscious*: B04 **380** We are **intensely conscious** of the environmental and animal welfare issues in that one place.

~ *personal*: CAE **1778** They are comfortably familiar tunes, but she interprets them in an **intensely personal** way.

~ *private*: EDY **127** But we are not talking about faith -- which must necessarily be an **intensely private**, intensely subjective affair.

~ *nationalist*: CS6 **292** It was to be influenced by both native British sources and events on the continent, but the most distinctive features, like all continental fascisms, was to be its **intensely nationalist** roots.

~ *nationalistic:* A6G **655** The British attempted on occasion to forestall this, provoking considerable anger in Washington. Anglo-American talks were held in London on 24 August 1945 in an effort to break the deadlock, but were unsuccessful. In British eyes, the Americans remained '**intensely nationalistic'**.

~ *alive*: F9U **100** By the end of the meal, made exuberant by his anarchic wit, she realised she had never felt more **intensely alive**.

~ *competitive*: B08 **2027** A case involving the **intensely competitive** newspaper industry demonstrates what may happen.

~ *loyal*: H8N **2884** She was **intensely loyal** and endlessly kind to those (women) she knew well and respected.

~ *painful*: KA1 **1048** It also follows Pip's **intensely painful** and burning love for Estella who does not return his love but merely plays with his feelings under the guidance of her guardian Miss Havisham.

~ *populated*: A0P **220** In the smallest yet most **intensely populated** of the two main lowland regions, the St. Lawrence, lies the city of Montreal, an island in the St. Lawrence River itself.

~ *proud*: H9H **3648** `Her name's Catherine, and she weighed seven and a half pounds,' Bill put in, **intensely proud**.

~ *rich*: A0C **833** The Moscato di Pantelleria from Marco de Bartoli has a glistening mahogany colour and is at once aromatic, grapy and **intensely rich**.

KEENLY: "Eagerly, ardently. Sharply, piercingly. With reference to feelings: acutely, intensely, deeply, strongly. At a keen price: cheaply".

Verbos:

~ *desire*: **C8V 1698** I think of some people who **keenly desire** a rational faith.

look forward ~ *to*: **ABS 3542** It was quite some time since I had last played and, inhaling huge lungfuls of air as I did so, I **looked forward keenly to** demolishing my opponent with my supra-sonic service, my cunning topspins, bottomspins, sidespins, every-this-and-thatspins.

love ~: **BLW 920** Those who have been living near to parents or who have remained in very close touch with them, are going to feel the immediate absence of the parent they **loved** more **keenly** than those who have broken away from close family ties and kept up only a dutiful contact with father or mother.

miss ~: **ASE 1622** But it was the old friends and neighbours, the Youngs, the Henstocks, Ella Bembridge, Dotty Harmer, Phil Prior and the comparative newcomer, Harold Shoosmith, who were going to **miss** Donald Bailey most **keenly**.

~ *want*: **JK8 538** Let us promise you, you are not allowed to die any more, we are going to s , to improve our treatment, and you're going to survive, but with daily, increasing threat to that financial dependence that you've so **keenly want**, that you want for your loved ones.

feel ~: **FAJ 523** Yet even as I remember Victoria, I **feel keenly** the unsettled state of my mind.

~ *remember*: **G0B 1698** What he most **keenly remembered** was wandering about the place the day before the selection committee.

regret ~: **ASY 992** During the time of the teachers' strikes the absence of all these extra-curricular elements of school was **regretted** as **keenly**, both by pupils and teachers, as the academic disruption.

suffer ~: **BN8 622** Related manufacturing industries such as food processing, chemicals and engineering **suffered keenly** from the ports' decline and the surrounding areas endured massive job losses and an exodus of their people.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *alert*: **CM4 374** By then a whole family coven numbering thousands of warped persons would be infesting society secretly, a brood **keenly alert** to each other's alien needs.

~ *attentive*: **G3L 1032** Were this to be the case then the party would almost certainly adopt the essentials of the Establishment perspective -- the more so since this perspective is **keenly attentive** to many of the contemporary concerns of the New Right.

~ *aware*: **A80 161** Hartlepool should be **keenly aware** of that danger.

~ *conscious*: **ABK 735** Although rainfall has now returned to normal, Georgia's leaders remain **keenly conscious** that water is a scarce commodity, to be carefully managed.

~ *sensitive*: **ANF 861** The Cabaret Voltaire group were all artists in the sense that they were **keenly sensitive** to newly developed artistic possibilities.

~ *attuned*: **G3L 279** He saw the whole machinery of government as **keenly attuned** to public opinion because the character of the government depended on the results of the last general election.

~ *developed*: **CME 549** In most animals the senses are more **keenly developed** than in humans.

~ *disputed*: **CN5 173** That has been a **keenly disputed** question in Britain for more than a hundred years.

~ *interested*: **A1A 1450** It might well appeal to poets or would-be poets, who, contrary to popular myths about inspiration, are usually **keenly interested** in the technical aspects of composition.

~ *priced*: **CTX 189** And they're **keenly priced**, too, at £849 and £999 respectively.

LARGELY: "Copiously, abundantly, extensively, greatly, considerably, much".

Verbos:

~ *depend*: **A6M 1057** The political future will **largely depend** on how these perceptions develop, and it is not impossible to gauge that development.

~ *rely*: **HWH 530** The voting-oriented positive approaches to redistribution, given the comments above, may seem on stronger ground in explaining policy in that they **largely rely** on a narrow self-interest motive to make them tick.

rest ~: **A87 505** Since the second world war, US foreign policy has **rested largely** on the identification of `goodies' and `baddies', in the context of global superpower.

~ *ignore*: **FB5** These strategies **largely ignore** the political conditions of their implementation.

~ *neglect*: **CBA 415** Food production, though **largely neglected** by the government in the early nineteenth century, remained very important.

~ *accept*: **AMK 357** Even before the discussions during and after the Delors Report (April 1989), the French had **largely accepted** the German demand.

~ *account*: **A6F 305** The rise is **largely accounted** for by rising incomes and profits which bring more taxpayers and companies into higher tax brackets.

~ *attend*: **BPK 1047** The charter was for the buying and selling of horses, and during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the feast was **largely attended** by gypsies engaged in horse dealing.

~ *avoid*: **G32 422** Apart form some early experiments, which can be extremely sparse, his compositions **largely avoid** the reductionism fundamental to the serialists who attracted so much attention in the Sixties.

~ *coincide*: **G2J 1122** Israel is, in the last resort, the basic guarantor of Western interests in the region, not least because its own national interest and those of the West **largely coincide**.

concentrate ~: **F9S 2010** Indeed, Rex and Moore **largely concentrate** upon housing classes as comprised of families with a male head.

consist ~ *of*: **B2C 921** The diet of the red kite seems to **consist largely of** carrion and some birds.

contribute ~: **BMK 1793** The polar head groups are in contact with water and therefore **contribute largely** to the interfacial properties of cell surfaces.

deal ~ *with*: **ASK 1203** Further, whatever legal rules do exist **deal largely with** the conventional medical-legal issues of acute and emergency treatment and with malpractice.

~ *decide*: **HXH 24** In most cases, when you write an essay you **largely decide** for yourself what to write about.

~ *determine*: **B7G 1514** The way a society faces up to unemployment now may **largely determine** its social and economic health in the future.

~ *disappear*: **HSM 88** Yet if the nationalised industries **largely disappear** as a' problem' there remain the local authorities and the public services.

~ *distinguish*: **ECE 2283** This **largely distinguishes** between spouses, who are likely to be men or women, and daughters (-in-law) (37 per cent).

~ *forget*: **CCC 1826** As it responded to the grassroot demand, its political objectives were **largely forgotten.**

~ *miss*: **A44 68** Sir: The ongoing debate about the suggestion by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals (CVCP) that universities must identify the full costs of their undergraduate programmes and should examine various ways in which these costs might be met seems to me to have **largely missed** the main point at issue.

~ *own*: **CH6 2702** The Tesco chain is **largely owned** by Dame Shirley Porter, former Tory leader of Westminster City Council.

~ *prevent*: **FB6 1727** By claiming the right to discipline their own members, professional associations **largely prevent** public scrutiny of their affairs.

~ *reflect*: **EX0 1498** Colour schemes **largely reflect** the requirements of the client, but both autumnal and pastel shades are common.

~ *win*: **FR8 1736** Through tactics and technology the Royal Navy had **largely won** the confrontation with the U-boat packs yet no commander underestimated the potential and the toughness of any U-boat crew, particularly one which had survived this long.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *based*: **A07 309** It is important to note that the political party system in the Republic of Ireland is **largely based** on the divisions in the national-popular consciousness which occurred at the time of the Irish civil war.

~ *composed of*: **AMM 414** Their fossils often occur gregariously as they lived, forming beds **largely composed of** fossil shells.

~ *concerned*: **J14 195** To begin with, they were **largely concerned** with the current, rather than past, experiences of their sample of women.

~ *confined*: **ABE 802** Polls suggest that cultural snobbery is **largely confined** to intellectuals.

~ *dependent*: **AM2 191** They do not generate their own body heat like mammals and birds, but are **largely dependent** on the temperatures in their immediate environment.

~ *devoted*: **ANX 2397** Both volumes are **largely devoted** to the two most economically-damaging ant groups.

due ~: **BND 785** Much of this is **due largely** to the construction of their filter.

~ *responsible*: **HWG 639** They were **largely responsible** for overseas trade, and the towns provided centres for the regional economy of their own part of the country.

~ *unknown*: **A90 553** The Soviets are **largely unknown** in the British Isles, but elsewhere they have established quite a reputation as fearsome yet fair opponents.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in control*: **CRC 2139** True, the Croats are **largely in control** of western Hercegovina.

LAVISHLY: "In a lavish manner" (Lavish: "Expending or bestowing without stint or measure; unboundedly liberal or profuse; prodigal").

Verbos:

pay ~: **CKV 247** Consultants were **paid lavishly** for advice and Bell even paid himself for overtime, taboo in American curatorial practice.

spend ~: **H8J 2189** How could she **spend** Roman's money so **lavishly** when she had just parted from her lover?

tip ~: **H8J 453** Roman pulled her close to his side as he thanked the man, **tipping** him **lavishly**.

bestow ~: **ASW 757** Both God and nature have combined to **bestow lavishly** upon him the gift of perfect happiness.

dispense ~: **CB6 1168** Although he **dispensed** hospitality **lavishly** to the townspeople, he had no success.

~ *praise*: **AE4 221** He also **lavishly praised** the king, James IV, for his learning, love of his religion, humanity and political skill.

support ~: **EBS 1801** My own favourite example of this attack, and the contradictions that came with it, was that as Council members we were asked both to take pride in an NEA-sponsored and adulatory film about the graffiti that were then disfiguring the New York City subway system, and to **support lavishly** the great American museums.

contribute ~: **EF2 296** She helped monks to resettle Iona in the west, and in the east **contributed lavishly** towards the religious houses of St Andrews on their breezy promontory above the North Sea.

~ *distribute*: **JY9 181** Or had a tourist picked up one of the cards she had **lavishly distributed** around the village shops and arrived to buy a souvenir?

entertain ~: **EBV 1231** Paul and Muriel **entertained lavishly** and were much loved in Venice.

run ~: **H7H 2540** A dog came to her anxiously; at its concern, tears **ran lavishly** down her face, past her snivelling nose, into the corners of her mouth.

Participios:

~ *adorned*: **CKT 570** A favoured motif is `the decapitator', a scowling, **lavishly adorned** character typically shown with a knife in one hand, and a severed head in the other.

~ *decorated*: **ASN 697** He was admitted to the most **lavishly decorated** and furnished room he had ever been in.

~ *embellished*: **B72 1364** There, pit latrines inside homes take pride of place, their arched entrances **lavishly embellished** with stone carvings.

~ *furnished:* **ASN 697** He was admitted to the most **lavishly** decorated and **furnished** room he had ever been in.

~ *illustrated*: **B1P 480** The Oxford Guide to Heraldry (Oxford 1988), by Thomas Woodcock and John M. Robinson, is a welcome, **lavishly illustrated**, new text.

~ *ornamented*: **CCD 539** Wearing tunic and hose of pale blue satin **lavishly ornamented** with silver, he looked more angelic than ever.

~ *photographed*: **ACX 130** Alfresco , by Linda Burgess and Rosamond Richardson, is a new book of **lavishly photographed**, mouthwatering recipes designed with outdoor eating in mind.

~ *equipped*: **A4B 326** Sangster is reputed to have spent £8m on the historic stable, which is possibly the most **lavishly equipped** in Europe.

~ *provided*: **CMB 1089** Few travel or motoring correspondents would wish to be overly critical of the holiday or car so **lavishly provided** by their respective sponsors.

LIGHTLY: "With little weight, so as not to be heavy; with little pressure, force, or violence; not strongly or severely; gently, superficially; in both material and immaterial applications. With reference to sleep (see LIGHT a.[1] 20: Not oppressive to the bodily sense; easily shaken off). In no great quantity or thickness; to no great amount".

Verbos:

~ *beat*: **H06 2870 Lightly beat** the egg white and brush over biscuit tops.

~ *fry*: **G2D 1304 Lightly fry** one bunch of chopped spring onions, and two garlic cloves in 40g/1½oz butter and one tablespoon of oil.

~ *cook*: **CDR 757** Sprinkle over the flour and stir to combine and **cook lightly**, about 3 minutes.

doze ~: **GU9 1551** The maids found her the next morning hunched up in the laundry cupboard on the landing, **dozing lightly**.

sleep ~: **FSM 181** God, thought Bykov, how can she snore like thunder yet **sleep** so **lightly**?

snore ~: **HTT 2438** Then they closed and she turned over and began to **snore lightly**.

suffer ~: **HKV 2772** He later retracted the comments and explained that they were made after visiting an area which had **suffered lightly** from the storm and that he was unaware of the true extent of the devastation.

~ *wound*: **HU0 2116** I suspect the King was surrounded and was **lightly wounded** by arrows.

rain ~: **HH0 556** It has started to **rain lightly**.

snow ~: **HGS 2352** It began to **snow lightly** again, and we had no protection from it.

agree ~: **HGM 1095** `Why not?' she **agreed lightly**, hoping he wouldn't notice that his question had thrown her off balance.

~ *disagree*: **HHX 16730** I hasten to add that I would not **lightly disagree** with the findings of the Committee.

~ *believe*: **A05 1333** No one would **lightly believe** that either of them has ever found it hard to tell the difference between himself and somebody else.

~ *change*: **A68 1838** Someone who -- has accepted a leading chair at one of the universities expects to do a job and does not **lightly change** after less than two years.

~ *forget*: **FPN 30** He did not **lightly forget** an injury, but he did not manufacture trifles into injuries.

~ *smoke*: **HU4 3414** CLO had significantly more non-smokers and those who had **smoked lightly** before than the severe reflux oesophagitis or adenocarcinoma groups ($p<0.001$).

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *clad*: **JYF 1815** A moment's fear smote her then that he might leave it at just one kiss, and with more daring than she had known she possessed she leaned her **lightly clad** body against him.

~ *clothed*: **HRP 698** They picnic and bathe either **lightly clothed** or naked, completely absorbed in their own company and activities.

~ *equipped*: **CME 88** And remember that times given for stages in guidebooks and on mountain path signposts are estimates for typical, more **lightly equipped** walkers.

~ *populated*: **B0G 700** The barren heights of Bodmin Moor now not surprisingly among the most **lightly populated** areas of Cornwall, were in ancient days the most densely settled.

LIGHTNING: "The visible discharge of electricity between one group of clouds and another, or between the clouds and the ground".

Adjetivos:

~ *fast*: **CEP 2288** 1.30:THESE ladies races are invariably run at a **lightning fast** pace, which is ideal for Touch Above who has shown all his best form over a strongly-run 10 furlongs.

~ *quick*: **ADD 174** The reported comments among Leipzig workers also hinted at a possible prolongation of the war through the entry of America into the conflict, and it was seen as vital that the Führer bring about `a **lightning quick** destruction of England -- with gas if necessary'.

MADLY: "Colloq. uses. Passionately, fervently. Extremely, very, awfully".

Verbos:

~ *desire*: **EF4 207** The fools, not to see that what they **madly desire** would be such a calamity to them as no hands but their own could bring upon them.'
fall ~ *in love*: **EFG 2198** I **fell madly in love** but she didn't want to know.
love ~: **FRE 707** `I wish I could court you with beautiful words,' the farmer went on, `but I can only say I **love** you **madly** and want you for my wife.
miss ~: **A3L 300** They were not taking the hero for granted, but **missing** him **madly** and praying that he would be fit to return for the Davis Cup.

~ *excite*: **B0U 1543** Sometimes it frightened us, sometimes it had us **madly excited** and always somebody listened.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *involved*: **ADP 1889** And I know I was madly, **madly involved** with the symphony to the extent that when it was done -- and it is one of the few works I say this of -- I would not dare touch it again.
~ *jealous*: **FR6 1730** Well, I pretended to love Miss Ingram to make you **madly jealous**.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in love*: **ABS 3230** It isn't strange to **be madly in love** at the age of fifty-one.

MASSIVELY: "In a massive manner or form".

Verbos:

add ~ *to*: **HHW 4366** Those ill thought out policies would **add massively to** the burden on employers and reduce profitability and employment.
~ *enhance*: **ADD 883** The `Jewish Question' is not touched upon in a single major public address by Hitler in this period of the `seizure' and consolidation of power -- a time, as we saw earlier, in which his popularity was greatly extended and the `Führer myth' **massively enhanced**.
expand ~: **A66 1184** They were employers of a huge new group of middle-class employees, lecturers, social workers, local-government personnel of all kinds; local-government unions such as NALGO had **expanded massively** since 1970.

grow ~: **B17 1387** However, while shoplifting occurred in the past, the extent of the crime has **grown massively** in recent years.

improve ~: **BN2 122** As capital was generated by French, Belgian, Dutch and British industrial power, so the new industrial middle classes began to demand luxury goods: the trade in furs from Poland and Russia **improved massively.**

~ *increase*: **A6F 1095** It **massively increased** the budget of the Manpower Services Commission, enabling it to play a dominant role in vocational education.

rise ~: **FP3 1129** Slorne became still and took stance on the branch quite near to Creggan, her head tilting to one site, ant her eyes staring out at the sunset sky that **rose massively** now over the Cages.

borrow ~: **HHX 5520** It will not come from Government spending, because the Government will have to **borrow massively** to keep going at the present mean levels of public spending.

invest ~: **GXG 3720** Major retail chains have **invested massively** in advertising to create a new demand and a new dependency that fuels more of the same.

lend ~: **CCT 971** It is largely in the last decade that banks have modified their traditional role of borrowing from individuals to lend to industry, and have started **lending massively** to individuals themselves too.

save ~: **ANX 2782** One of the key arguments put forward by CERN is that the LHC can be built in the same 27-kilometre tunnel as the LEP thus **saving massively** on the cost.

tax ~: **CRC 2610** Inflation has **taxed** most Russians **massively**; but whereas households have suffered these losses in full, Russia's state-owned enterprises have, in effect, been bailed out by the central bank.

alter ~: **HHX 20050** Opinions about timetabling motions have **altered massively** since I took over the chairmanship of the Select Committee on Procedure nearly nine years ago.

change ~: **EE1 587** Ground fighting has been limited to sporadic artillery exchanges, and a handful of patrol clashes; but this situation may **change massively** by the time this issue goes on sale.

~ *oversimplify*: **G19 698** The apparently straightforward pattern depicted on formal committee and management charts **massively oversimplifies** the internal working of local authorities.

shift ~: **CAG 1874** They are that, while a `top-down' view of industrialrrelations might suggest that almost everything has changed -- the unions' political role virtually destroyed, govenment authority decisively asserted, and the balance of power **shifted massively** towards employers -- the view from the shop floor is very different.

cut ~: **JJF 157** And what was a twenty thousand majority has **cut massively**, massively.

reduce ~: **B1U 91** These measures seem certain to remove local government from aspects of educational provision, to **reduce massively** social security payments to those in the inner-cities.

~ *affect*: G2E **188** High initial charges, annual charges and early redemption or withdrawal penalties from insurance-type schemes can also **massively affect** the returns on your outlay.

bet ~: CKV **173** Before the European Exchange Rate Mechanism failed, the Quantum Fund, which Mr Soros manages, **bet massively** against the British pound.

contribute ~: HKY **5** The US Secretary of State James Baker and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady were highly successful in efforts in the first half of September to reinforce the anti-Iraqi coalition by securing large-scale financial commitments, notably from Japan and West Germany, while Saudi Arabia and other smaller Gulf sheikhdoms **contributed massively** towards the cost of the US mobilization of forces.

construct ~: B09 **1023** The cars were **massively constructed** to railway standards (above), and were well finished internally in attractive Alhambrinal panelling.

~ *exceed*: FT8 **1532** Market analysis suggests that inkjet sales, which were virtually zilch three or four years ago, will **massively exceed** both laser and dot matrix printer sales over the next few years, accounting for about half of the total printer market by 1997.

import ~: HTV **220** What had enriched the rich was not their insulation from imports (rich countries do, in fact, **import massively** all sorts of goods) but their success in manufactured exports, where higher prices could be commanded than for Third World raw materials.

~ *reorganize*: ADC **565** He **massively reorganized** the empire on a military basis, splitting provinces to prevent ambitious governors from becoming too powerful, attempting to control inflation by fixing prices by edict (and thereby driving goods off the market).

vote ~: CRA **3177** George Bush set the tone in his notorious `chicken Kiev' speech, urging Ukrainians to stick with the Soviet Union just four months before they **voted massively** for independence.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *forceful*: C8E **1664** I too would gladly have exercised these master-skills, but there was one essential ingredient I lacked: Charlie's strong will and his **massively forceful** desire to possess whatever it was that took his fancy.

~ *powerful*: A6W **1120** It may be a cliché, but the compactness, the lack of weight, abundance and responsiveness of power, **massively powerful** brakes and rigidity of suspension all add up to a car that feels very much like a big kart.

~ *solid*: A6W **1115** At any speed, in any gear on the mile straight there is enough power to bury you hard into the thin bucket seats; every quick-fire

gearchange though the **massively solid** Borg-Warner 'box kicks at the back end.

~ *strong*: A0N **2388** One of his eyes squinted outwards, he looked **massively strong**, he always edged in sideways, moving the heavy door with his right shoulder.

~ *thick*: A79 **561** The well-built and **massively thick** brickwork walls continued effectively to exclude wind and rain although an attack of dry rot had affected the suspended timber ground floor.

~ *popular*: EAY **1497** The picture that these comments conjure up of a president made **massively popular** by his command of TV is not confirmed by public opinion poll statistics.

~ *successful*: ART **1139** More importantly, they cannot compete in America on the, so far, **massively successful** cable broadcast MTV .

~ *cunning*: GW3 **414** Curtis's face was **massively cunning**.

~ *talented*: KS8 **767** `**Massively talented** and screamingly funny' (The Independent)

~ *enlarged*: ABS **2001** Her **massively enlarged** liver splinted her diaphragm, making her permanently breathless, and pressed on to her abdominal veins so that her legs became horribly swollen.

~ *weary*: FP7 **1842** He seemed to be either **massively weary**, or massively drunk.

~ *expensive*: HTN **945** Gabriel always slept under the stage, however, wrapped in a **massively expensive** duck-down quilt, because Garvey was anxious he should not catch cold.

~ *valuable*: B2H **1025** It was Johnny who set up the first weekly pools and bingo competitions at the Palace and it is from those humble beginnings that the **massively valuable** present-day lottery has grown.

~ *complex*: FYW **389** Indeed, the issues and structures are so **massively complex** that this is inevitable.

~ *comprehensive*: B7G **1731** I cannot claim to have read it all but it seems **massively comprehensive**, and certainly useful for libraries.

~ *drunk*: FP7 **1842** He seemed to be either massively weary, or **massively drunk**.

~ *fertile*: JY9 **3321**`After all, you do appear to be **massively fertile**`. `Or maybe it's you who's massively virile`.

~ *heavy*: CMP **2524** At his hip hung a **massively heavy** sabre with an ivory hilt.

~ *helpful*: F8U **1115** Erm do you want any of the **massively helpful** packaging that came that all these came in?

~ *influential*: **CHA 2991** RACE HATE, rape fear, miscegenation, a battle-scarred outsider's fight to come to terms with the new society -- the themes of Ford's **massively influential** movie would provide rich pickings for '70s brats in the years to come.

~ *magnified*: **ABG 3075** The machine can be made to look for common letter groups and then display them, **massively magnified**, together on the screen, helping a human expert to decide if they match.

~ *negative*: **ARG 356** We can judge this by the **massively negative** emotions aroused within us by little pin-pricks that we should be easily able to take.

~ *obese*: **AD0 502** You often find, for example, that teenage girls who are just slightly overweight see themselves as **massively obese**.

~ *parallel*: **CSP 350** Companies, banks included, are reluctant to switch to **massively parallel** supercomputers because of a lack of industry standards.

~ *proud*: **ART 2286** I don't want to get over-emotional about this but I really am **massively proud** of the things that The Smiths have done and achieved and from that point of view, of course, it's all really sad.

~ *virile*: **JY9 3322** `Or maybe it's you who's **massively virile**`.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in favour*: **EBJ 5** Voting is expected to be **massively in favour** of independence.

MILDLY: "In a mild manner". (Mild: "Gentle and conciliatory in disposition or behaviour; not easily provoked, and giving no offence to others; not rough or fierce in manners").

Verbos:

~ *hurt:* **HRS 364** The thumb prick had become a finger prick over the years and was the only bit which **mildly hurt**.

suffer ~: **CBF 2052** Mr Page, of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, had **suffered mildly** from the illness since he was 23.

~ *love*: **FSP 789** Indeed, he was quite unaware of her frenzy and **mildly loved** her.

flirt ~: **G0T 614** He had no recollection of her and began to **flirt mildly**.

~ *disturb*: **A7A 95** The Louts were a bunch of youths from another district who came to the club now and again and **mildly disturbed** the dances.

quarrel ~: **A36 125** One might, as I usually do with one of his novels, **quarrel mildly** about his formal devices; but that would be an irrelevant vanity.

MONUMENTALLY: "In a monumental degree". (Monumental: "Comparable to a monument in massiveness and permanence").

Verbos:

~ *scream*: **CL2 1362** And there was a funny silence and Dylan said that he'd bet I couldn't do that scream like that with a cigarette in my mouth and I shook off the centuries, stopped staring, smiled a little, noted that he had indeed **monumentally screamed** with a cigarette in his mouth and went stunned back to my crossword.'

Adjetivos:

~ *crass*: **AAP 73** The **monumentally crass** decision to include this item in the Environment Bill reflects badly on the judgement of ministers and the competence of their advisers.

~ *stupid*: **H8S 1205** So he had heard those **monumentally stupid** words.

~ *difficult*: **EAY 55** The truth is that it is **monumentally difficult** to galvanize the American political system into action.

~ *incompetent*: **HHW 3345** If you have a council that is as **monumentally incompetent** as Brent's has been in the last few years, it rightly gets a major vote of censure from the public.'

~ *sure*: **HGG 475** `Such an intent we find wholly commendable,' said the child gravely, **monumentally sure** of his shaky ground, `and we confide that your father must feel with you, as is but natural.'

~ *tiresome*: **B75 1719** Cliches and silliness aside, this attempt to portray our changing perceptions of nature could have been highly illuminating, Yet starting with some splendid material -- ranging from a fascinating 1947 film about the new Welwyn Garden City, to Grey Walter's Machina speculatrix and its modern descendant -- the producers managed to compile something **monumentally tiresome.**

MORTAL: "= mortally. Now only *dial.* or *vulgar* in the sense: Extremely, excessively, deadly".

Adjetivos:

~ *cold*: **C85 892** It's **mortal cold** for an icy drenching in the yard.

MORTALLY: "In reference to hatred, jealousy, fear, disquietude, offence, etc.: Bitterly, grievously, intensely. *colloq.* Extremely, exceedingly, 'terribly' ".

Verbos:

~ *jeopardise*: CD5 **1509** Senator Charles Rangel, Democratic representative for Harlem and chair of the Congressional Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, believes needle exchange programmes `encourage and support drug addiction, while black youth is **mortally jeopardised** by drugs'.

~ *wound*: FBM **2085** He split and **mortally wounded** the Labour Party.

~ *hate*: K8S **1904** If he so **mortally hated** the father, living and dead, how can we trust his indulgence with the boy?

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *ashamed*: HGN **4003** I can tell from Lil's face, she can't decide whether to be diabolically proud of her achievements, or **mortally ashamed**.

~ *disappointed*: GVP **2385** He was **mortally disappointed** when it was officially declared an accident and there's nothing he'd like better than to find some excuse to start ferreting round and upsetting everyone with his `interrogations'.'

~ *embarrassed*: HEN **144** Th this impression that I got or er erm that incident at school, played such a big part in my life after that, I was **mortally embarrassed** for the rest of my school life.

~ *excited*: H0M **3842** Across the floor they came, edgy as hell but **mortally excited**, the nerves spiralling to the ends of their hair, each with her special details of shape and shadow, of torque and thrust.

~ *offended*: HNY **100** I tried to be tactful, because I expected him to be **mortally offended**.

~ *ill*: B73 **896** The patients in that trial were already **mortally ill**.

~ *sick*: AP0 **1154** Hollywood was scared, not simply because of the threat to personal life and limb, but by the implications being meted out in the press which followed two distinct inferences: first that Polanski through his and his dead friends' involvement with drugs had brought this tragedy upon his own house, and, second, that the `new' Hollywood in general must accept some guilt through its current fascination with violence, drugs, sex and the lifestyle of what appeared -- in the eyes of the establishment -- to be a **mortally sick** section of society.

~ *tired*: HH3 **6462** How is it that **mortally tired** cane cutters come to define themselves as `weak' rather than overworked and exploited?

~ *weak*: CBN **1825** She was still **mortally weak**, so he did everything, made the beds and cooked and cleaned.

~ *afraid*: **A2M 214** Ramon Tammames, an economist and ex-communist, explained: 'Many Spaniards are still **mortally afraid** of the hammer and sickle'.

NARROWLY: "Only by a very little; only just".

Verbos:

~ *avert*: **HJ4 1457** A second jet disaster was **narrowly averted** in Bogota on Thursday.
~ *avoid*: **FBM 1176** We skirt an abyss-like hole, **narrowly avoid** a rock, then another wall of water rears up in front of me, blocking out the sky.
~ *escape*: **K97 2831** Canoeists **narrowly escape** tragedy.
~ *evade*: **K2D 3723** It was a deserved win for the Dons, whose threat was evident as early as the fifth minute when Scott Booth outpaced Mike Galloway on the right to send in a cross which **narrowly evaded** the outstretched Duncan Shearer.
~ *miss:* **FU8 949** If they **narrowly miss** death themselves and their shadow is "hit" by a car, or "gored" by a buffalo, they believe the evil spirit living in it will be destroyed.

~ *beat*: **K3H 1350** New Zealand have not played together as a unit since last August in South Africa, where they **narrowly beat** the Springboks.
~ *defeat*: **HLE 1223** The result ended a protracted leadership struggle between the two men which had seen Hawke, 62, **narrowly defeat** a similar challenge from Keating, 47, in June.

~ *lose*: **K52 6595** David (under 48 kilo category) held a full two-year unbeaten record until recently, when a fractured elbow caused him to **narrowly lose** the 1991 Junior British Championships, a title he won in 1990.
~ *win*: **EWG 60** In 1916 he had only **narrowly won** re-election.

~ *approve*: **HLD 6141** The first, which involved the creation of an electoral system based on universal suffrage, was **narrowly approved**; the second, the proposed creation of an upper legislative chamber composed of Matai, was rejected.

~ *concentrate*: **ABV 1337** He does not **narrowly concentrate** on the last week of Jesus' life; the entire life of Jesus was an example of sacrificial love.

~ *fail*: **CEP 10780** And there were loud chants of `Eubank, Eubank. off home' from a crowd that, in the main, had become far more interested in seeing local hero Steve Foster try -- and **narrowly fail** -- to beat Leicester's Shaun Cummins to the vacant WBA Continental light-middleweight title.

~ *surpass*: A6X **1812** The Metro set the class standard in this area; the Clio **narrowly surpasses** it, thanks to its longer wheelbase.

~ *survive*: HL1 **418** In Georgia the abrasive Republican Newt Gingrich, the minority whip, only **narrowly survived** a surprisingly strong Democratic challenge.

vote ~: HL1 **2493** In the referendum the population of Western Samoa **voted narrowly** in favour of the introduction of universal suffrage.

Participios:

~ *concerned*: EEC **885** Conversely, many headquarters staff saw those in the field as too **narrowly concerned** with the running of their own prison establishments, and resistant to any suggestion that they should be called to account for the extent to which they implemented nationally agreed policies.

OUTRAGEOUSLY: "To an immoderate degree, excessively, extravagantly, violently, furiously".

Verbos:

discriminate ~: HNK **1304** A floodlit Teresa Gorman was holding forth about women; despite Mrs Thatcher's long rule, it appeared that the party **discriminated outrageously** against them.

flirt ~: HGT **2703** It's quite pathetic, Robyn thought, demeaning, the way she hangs on to his every word, **flirts** so **outrageously** with him.

pamper ~: FYV **3346** She is pregnant, after all -- prodigious, luminous; and she **pampers** me **outrageously**.

OUTRIGHT: "To the full extent, full out, completely, entirely, quite, without reservation or limitation, openly, without reserve of manner or expression".

Verbos:

deny ~: ARJ **2012** He warned me that if I told anyone about it, he would just **deny** it **outright**.

oppose ~: ADW **503** Nobody **opposed** the proposal **outright**, but the audience was not silent: local discussion broke out continually, and people shouted comments from the floor -- -- `What about cigarettes?'

refuse ~: A0R **1546** But conditions in the mines are so appalling that if the Furus were not under the influence of the drug they would undoubtedly **refuse outright** to go below ground.

reject ~: CBN **1473** He **rejected outright** the idea that he was a special case.

ban ~: ASV **1214** There was no need to **ban** surfing **outright.**

~ forbid: ASC **462** Her activities were at first regarded with suspicion by headmistresses of local schools, so, to placate those who did not **outright forbid** their pupils to attend, she described her lessons as rhythmic exercises to music.

fail ~: CMY **282** ADP is IBM's troubled attempt to develop a complete LAN-based application development environment for client/server systems -- IBM **failed outright** with AD/Cycle for MVS, and abandoned it last year (UX No 353).

win ~: AJ6 **68** He insisted the polls indicated that the voters did not want either the Tories or Labour to win **outright.**

kill ~: HH3 **10594** Why don't you just **kill** us **outright** -- right now.

resist ~: CMU **199** Some **resisted outright** and a few, Kingston upon Thames for example, remained in their pre-1965 form more than 20 years after the Crosland circular.

OUTSTANDINGLY: "To an exceptional degree; remarkably, or conspicuously".

Adjetivos:

~ attractive: FBA **1121** Size, colour and perfection of form help to influence the value attached to pearls, but it was their `orient' which made them **outstandingly attractive** to men of many civilizations.

~ beautiful: ED1 **296** Perhaps the finest city in all Austria, Salzburg is an **outstandingly beautiful** place to visit.

~ elegant: CEY **1475** The crucial ingredient that turned his clothes into something **outstandingly elegant** always came from the woman wearing them.

~ good-looking: JXX **1604** Laura and Ross were such an **outstandingly good-looking** couple, and obviously so very much in love.

~ handsome: CL2 **1182** He is **outstandingly handsome** and robust, very masculine and with deep inward fire, and extremely reserved.

~ able: H0A **481** He was resolute, **outstandingly able**, just, patient and merciful.

~ creative: CFX **170** Cox's subjects were, by any definition, **outstandingly creative**, to the point of being almost qualitatively distinguishable from their fellow men.

~ talented: B2H **1039** Jerry Murphy was an **outstandingly talented** young footballer, who first came to the attention of Palace fans in the midfield of the successful youth side which won the FA Youth Cup in 1977 and 1978 under the managership of John Cartwright.

~ *famous*: **EEL 169** This last point is frowned upon by many academics (Berlitz is **outstandingly famous** for this).

~ *popular*: **C95 1625** Since then we have enjoyed excellent results with the food -- the Spirulina in sinking stick and flake form being **outstandingly popular** with a wide range of fish including brackish water puffers and gobies, a Picasso Trigger; and our newly acquired shoal of Severums.

~ *successful*: **H78 277** Indeed, it has been an **outstandingly successful** theory and underlies nearly all of modern science and technology.

~ *good*: **G39 589** My goodness, we certainly did have some **outstandingly good** preachers around these parts, particularly before the war.

~ *fine*: **K5F 1784** Showing that the role of Christian institutions and churches was central to the fortunes and misfortunes of the languages, Victor made a major contribution to our understanding of Scottish Gaelic in the religious context, particularly in his **outstandingly fine** third chapter, entitled Evangelical Religion and the Rise of Literacy in the Mother Tongues.

Adverbios:

~ *well*: **HBN 146** However, a student who has performed **outstandingly well** in the HNC/HND examinations or has taken a combination of units particularly well matched with the requirements of the degree course may be considered for exemption from appropriate parts (normally up to half) of the second-year (or the part-time equivalent) of the degree course.

NOTA: Observamos que este adverbio modifica a adjetivos de significado positivo, algunos de los cuales pueden agruparse por su afinidad semántica, como queda reflejado arriba. Consideramos éstos como casos de colocación. Otros adjetivos con los que aparece en el corpus son *clean*, *cheap, comfortable, enjoyable, generous, helpful, valuable,* aunque sólo en una o dos ocasiones.

OVERPOWERINGLY: "In an overpowering manner or degree; irresistibly, overwhelmingly". (Overpowering: "That overpowers; so powerful as to subdue or overcome; irresistible, overwhelming").

Verbos:

~ *need*: **A6J 735** Suddenly, **overpoweringly**, she **needed** her mother, she needed to be taken in her mother's arms, like a little child and to be held there.

Adjetivos:

~ *attractive*: **H7W 2917** He was **overpoweringly attractive**.

~ *conscious*: **JXS 2165** Yet, though it was perfectly true, she backed away a little, for suddenly she was quite **overpoweringly conscious** of his virile naked form beneath the blankets.

~ *desirable*: **HA5 2602** He was too close, too **overpoweringly desirable**, and there was no mistaking his physical need for her at that moment.

~ *jealous*: **FB7 975 Overpoweringly jealous** of the revolutionary claims of the Provincial Juntas, it could not bring itself to recognize the legality of their offspring.

~ *strange*: **AC6 1156** It is one of the most imposing interiors in Salamanca, and the atmosphere of utter devoutness that informs every inch of stone and ornament is **overpoweringly strange** and haunting.

~ *strong*: **G1S 2594** There was an **overpoweringly strong** odour of stale tobacco smoke, and beneath that, other smells which were alien to her nostrils and which she could not identify.

~ *sweet*: **CA6 839** They loaded me with branches of lemons and bunches of stocks and carnations -- **overpoweringly sweet**.

OVERWHELMINGLY: "In an overwhelming or overpowering manner". (Overwhelming: "That overwhelms, overthrows, overturns, or submerges utterly; so powerful as to overcome utterly by strength of numbers, influence, etc.").

Verbos:

accept ~: **A9F 649** The agreement at Smiths Industries, Cheltenham, ending a three-week strike at the plant was **accepted overwhelmingly** at a mass meeting yesterday.

~ *agree*: **ABU 1461** Beveridge had presented his report in 1942 at a time when it was **overwhelmingly agreed** that there should be no return to the conditions of the 1930s.

approve ~: **HKY 1520** His proposals for the composition of his government were **approved overwhelmingly** on the following day.

~ *support*: **ABE 3090** But his people **overwhelmingly support** Saddam Hussein.

love ~: **H8Y 1427** But perhaps to more sympathetic eyes they were more touching than risible, and no more grotesque than many other lovers in whose relationship one **loves overwhelmingly**, and the other lets himself be loved, for whatever reason -- convenience, self-importance, pity.

~ *prefer*: **A62 204** Readers of the tabloid press **overwhelmingly preferred** television rather than the press as an information source.

want ~: **AB9 2193** Looking down at the curve of her cheekbone, still wet with tears, he suddenly **wanted** her, quite **overwhelmingly**.

be ~ against: A07 **1216** But the country areas and particularly the West **were overwhelmingly against** the proposal.

~ refuse: HKS **397** The Palestinians of East Jerusalem, who had **overwhelmingly refused** Israeli citizenship, had equally firmly demanded the city as the capital of a future State of Palestine.

~ reject: HHW **5522** The Scottish people **overwhelmingly rejected** their policy.

depend ~: EDT **405** It demonstrates that the success or failure of the Brooksites must **depend overwhelmingly**, not on individual efforts, but on the quality and appeal of the merchandise.

rely ~: HHX **15525** Any attempt to draw up a wider programme would have to **rely overwhelmingly** on the only information available to the Opposition -- the autumn statement in its present form.

win ~: HKT **992** The elections to the three chambers of the Croatian assembly, all conducted on a multiparty basis in two rounds on April 22 and May 6-7, were **won overwhelmingly** by the right-wing nationalist Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), led by Franjo Tudjman.

fail ~ : B04 **831** A motion opposing cruelty and wanton killing and asking the Church Commissioners to `critically review' hunting for sport and intensive farming on church-owned land **failed overwhelmingly** -- 175 Synod members actually voted against discussing the motion at all.

concentrate ~: GVX **814** On the more negative side, however, the social purpose tradition of workers' education has been **concentrated overwhelmingly** on the white, male, manual, working-class trade unionist, to the virtual exclusion of other sections of the working class.

consist ~ of: J1V **291** Intra-EC trade in spirits is dominated by the UK, whose sales to the rest of the EC **consist**, **overwhelmingly**, **of** Scotch.

~ convince: AD2 **638** Being entirely devoid of miners, striking or otherwise, Northern Ireland treated the election as a referendum on the power-sharing system and was **overwhelmingly convinced** by the loyalists.

devote ~: F9S **1597** What time there was free was **devoted overwhelmingly** to home and family life, including such home-based leisure pursuits as watching television.

~ influence: GW4 **183** The musical sensibility of Stravinsky, Milhaud, Kurt Weill, and Hindemith was **overwhelmingly influenced** by jazz.

~ vote: HHX **2376** Is he not aware that every specialty at the Foresterhill site, with the exception of laboratory services, **voted overwhelmingly** to reject the trust?

PAINFULLY: "In a way that causes or is accompanied by pain or suffering; distressingly; with pain. *fig.* Excessively, to an alarming degree".

Verbos:

knock ~: **H9L 1971** There was a slight tremor to the hand she had raised, as if she could hold off the madness that way, and she dropped it swiftly as she absorbed the hardness of his saturnine face and the overt demand glittering hotly in his eyes. 'Wasn't once enough for you, Luke?' The tone was blistering, but her smile was twisted and her heart **knocked painfully** behind her ribs, its pace unhealthy.

throb ~: **EVG 1087** His heart was **throbbing painfully**, and he controlling his breathing with the greatest of difficulty but he also realized that he was enjoying it.

thump ~: **HH8 3946** Her heart began to **thump** very slowly and **painfully**.

thud ~: **GVT 1073** His mouth ached, and his heart **thudded painfully** from exertion and fear.

miss ~: **G0F 321** Now that Howard has thought about his children, he **misses** them **painfully**.

suffer ~: **ED6 3255** Cortot, who **suffered painfully** from a sense of his own imperfections, would have been gratified to know that future as well as contemporary admirers joined him in realizing that there are, perhaps, higher things in art than mere discretion.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *apparent*: **ABJ 84** But the limits of his approach to the job have become **painfully apparent**.

~ *clear*: **CGL 1808** By now it was **painfully clear** that an aircraft display hall was the route for the Museum to take, if it were to secure the long term.

~ *evident*: **CEM 666** Britt's distress is being made worse by a daunting work schedule and the strain was **painfully evident** as she jetted from Stockholm to Malmo.

~ *exposed*: **HA1 14** With the dreams of 1945's Labour victory long gone, and the pretensions of the Conservatives **painfully exposed** it was the hour for the group of young meritocrats who had done well out of the peace, the Angry Young Men.

~ *obvious*: **B3J 1284** Sheila's remark of `see you around,' made it **painfully obvious** they intended to stay.

~ *honest*: **B1L 599** Unlike some of the self-deluding egotists who have played football alongside him, he was a simple and some might say **painfully honest** man.

~ *introvert*: **CRK 133** A man of immense physical vigour, intellectual confidence and moral force, as naturally extrovert as was Paul **painfully introvert**, his decisive experience was not that of the Council.

~ *sensitive*: **AHA 1142** The **painfully sensitive** narrator of The Better Angel grows up to be a farmer, not a novelist, but there is still the sense that he tells his tale as an act of compulsive, faintly therapeutic, honesty.

~ *shy*: **ADK 1623** I am considered to be fairly outgoing but as a teenager I was **painfully shy**.

~ *beautiful*: **FR3 2109** The moors were **painfully beautiful** that day.

~ *emaciated*: **ADG 1470** The stupid part is, recently I noticed a girl at our local swimming pool, **painfully emaciated**, like something out of a concentration camp, who came every morning to swim lengths, as I do.

~ *neat*: **FRC 1101** The two Jowle brothers sat opposite Melanie and Victoria, like a moral picture contrasting tidiness with slovenliness, for Francie was already **painfully neat** in his suit and a fresh, green tie, stabbed through, today, with a different tiepin, a small dagger.

~ *thin*: **G35 1865** Very slight, with short, dark hair, bright, dark eyes and painfully thin arms and shoulders, she doesn't look like a toughie at all.

~ *aware*: **HUA 755** Black was **painfully aware** of the silence that followed his last statement.

~ *conscious*: **J17 2659** With each passing second he is becoming more **painfully conscious** of quite how far he has been dragged from the track of normal professional propriety.

~ *self-conscious*: **JY5 834** Her usual spontaneity had completely deserted her, leaving her **painfully self-conscious**, horribly aware of every word she uttered.

~ *careful*: **ABH 500** And it explains a **painfully careful** translation: to avoid accusations that the English version has been gelded, all changes have been marked with square brackets.

~ *cold*: **G0P 2061** Numbingly, almost **painfully cold** and some of it was shock.

~ *difficult*: **FU7 511** It felt **painfully difficult** to hew out another course.

~ *expensive*: **A55 228** That makes it **painfully expensive** to sell the pound short.

~ *familiar*: **J17 545** I imagine the door opening and a woman with a ginger fuzz of hair, **painfully familiar**, painfully changed, standing on the threshold, frowning in puzzlement.

~ *hungry*: **EFW 1146** The audience, too, was **painfully hungry** and yet in the presence of food which was not apparently destined for their stomachs; this made them feel weak and peevish.

~ *slow*: **H92 950** It was **painfully slow**, but Michael Banks kept trying.

~ *small*: **CFB 207** Jack is believed to be about nine months old but is **painfully small** because of constant neglect, said Mrs Taylor.

Adverbios:

~ *fast*: **JY8** **1919** Her heart had been beating **painfully fast**, and now she became aware of the rapid pulse in Travis's neck where her cheek rested against it.

~ *slowly*: **BPD** **2091** Jack kept looking at his watch; time seemed to move **painfully slowly** and each minute was like an hour.

PERISHINGLY: "So as to cause to perish; deadly".

Adjetivos:

~ *cold*: **H0A** **1595** It was always clear but **perishingly cold** at that early hour; later the mists came down and in the afternoon there were often storms of rain and sometimes hail.

PHENOMENALLY: "Extraordinarily, notably, surprisingly".

Verbos:

improve ~: **AT4** **2918** Nutty had reason to be optimistic about the swimming, for Jazz had **improved phenomenally.**

Adjetivos:

~ *popular*: **K2X** **117** Chinese herbal medicine -- for 4,000 years a mystery to the west -- has become **phenomenally popular** in the USA and is now beginning to establish a foothold in Europe.

~ *unpopular*: **FT6** **405** Thatcher's climbdown over the **phenomenally unpopular** community charge has led to the phenomenally complex council tax.

~ *expensive*: **KRT** **2992** Special care baby units are **phenomenally expensive** in equipment.

~ *rich*: **CGB** **735** They date and marry stars, dress in designer clothes, and are **phenomenally rich** and cosmopolitan.

~ *bad*: **HGG** **1678** No one then had time to utter what he dreaded; but afterwards, though those about the king held their peace doggedly, and spoke only of **phenomenally bad** weather against which no man could guard, in the ranks men were saying to one another that this was no natural storm, that there had never been known so strange and violent a tempest.

~ *complex*: FT6 **405** Thatcher's climbdown over the phenomenally unpopular community charge has led to the **phenomenally complex** council tax.

~ *detailed*: GW9 **1047** It was Cannistraro and his colleagues who also identified the mysterious Libyan who bought the clothes in Malta to wrap around the bomb, based on a photofit picture produced by the FBI from the shopkeeper's **phenomenally detailed** description of his customer ten months after he saw him for the first and only time.

~ *fast*: A6W **1100** Even more astonishing were the intermediate figures: `It is important to realise just how **phenomenally fast** these are.

~ *heavy*: BN6 **289** There had been a **phenomenally heavy** snowstorm in Baldersdale, and especially on the loftier peaks.

~ *high*: EVS **343** Particularly among the urban poor, there is a **phenomenally high** number of single mothers.

~ *large*: EE5 **90** St Richards was fun and strict, with not enough to eat and high academic standards; I developed a crush on the assistant matron who had a **phenomenally large** chest; I liked her because she used to sit on the ends of our beds and talk to us before we went to sleep.

~ *successful*: K49 **214** `I just hope one of these days I do something else that proves to be as **phenomenally successful**.'

Adverbios:

~ *well*: BMC **1094** She plays it **phenomenally well**, with a dazzling combination of flawless virtuosity, and controlled yet always deeply passionate ardour.

PIERCINGLY: "In a piercing manner or degree; penetratingly, keenly (*lit.* and *fig.*").

Adjetivos:

~ *blue*: AC7 **1762** They were blue eyes, which one would guess might have been quite **piercingly blue when she was younger.**

~ *bright*: ADS **1333** All she knew was that she came to lie on a garden bench and it was dark and the stars overhead were **piercingly bright**.

~ *aware*: HA7 **2164 Piercingly aware** of his presence in the next room, her hand shook as she spooned coffee into the filter cup and switched on the machine.

~ *clear*: GWE **241** The little he could see through the two holes was **piercingly clear**.

~ *cold*: C98 **1226** The weather remained **piercingly cold**, so that whenever men or beasts had need to venture outdoors they were chilled to the bone.

~ *expressive*: A8F **365** It is, on the other hand, a highly eventful work, entertaining where not **piercingly expressive** and, though disconcertingly many-sided in character, it derives coherence from its peculiar devotion to the melody which inspired Bach's Musical Offering.

PIPING: "Quasi adv. In phr. *piping hot.* So as to make a piping or hissing sound, as a simmering liquid, or a dish freshly cooked; hissing hot; hence *gen*. very hot".

Adjetivos:

~ *hot*: A77 **344** Fresh grapefruit, bacon and eggs and **piping hot** coffee and rolls.

PITCH: Comb: pitch black: of the brownish-black colour of pitch; also intensely black or dark".

Adjetivos:

~ *black*: ABC **261** At depths of greater than 430 metres (1400 feet), the sea is **pitch black**.

~ *dark*: JY3 **3745** The wind was cool, and the night was now **pitch dark** as she made her way slowly to the front door.

PLAIN: "Simply, absolutely, purely".

Adjetivos:

~ *absurd*: ABK **280** Claiming that the (Greek Cypriot) majority does not accept these resolutions is **plain absurd**, given that it is that majority that initiated almost all of them.

~ *daft*: A30 **228** Just as we are on the way out of the desert, it would be **plain daft** to turn back because someone thinks they have seen a hazy mirage on the horizon.

~ *silly*: CR8 **304** In the same week Ma'ariv published a poll showing such claims to be **plain silly**.

~ *stupid*: ABJ **1812** But calves are incurably curious, dogs are irrepressibly aggressive, and sheep are just **plain stupid**.

~ *beige*: G35 **1808** The front door opens directly into a large living-come-dining room where the walls have been painted a natural oatmeal colour and the carpet is a **plain beige**.

~ *blue*: KCT **1221** It's just a blue one, **plain blue** one with little white spots on and a bow at the top.
~ *green*: HH1 **2919** He was a youngish fellow, dark of hair and eyes, and modestly clad in a **plain green** tunic over buff-coloured leggings.
~ *white*: A0M **78** Female competitors may also wear a **plain white** T-shirt beneath their jackets.

~ *dishonest*: B28 **1483** Under the heading `Defective Vision', subtitled `Ill-informed or **plain dishonest**', Peter Cornall argued that `the focal depth is too shallow.
~ *honest*: B11 **1214** Robert W. Service was an average man in most respects -- of medium height, with a **plain honest** face, he dressed like an ordinary white-collar working man, spoke gently and smiled often.
~ *lazy*: KD1 **66** Pass me his drink please, he's too **plain lazy** to get it.
~ *rude*: KD7 **467** She said oh I'm sorry I didn't mean to speak to you like that, but she did, she was just **plain rude** and really quite nasty.

~ *gorgeous*: B38 **3182** And wee Kate and Joshua are just **plain gorgeous** even though it's their Granny talking.
~ *ugly*: B7D **1109** Their play is clumsy, inefficient diffuse and just **plain ugly**.
~ *unattractive*: HA7 **3158** If only he were boring, or humourless, or just **plain unattractive**.

~ *ill*: ABS **2033** In London's East End, people, especially the elderly, are often ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clad, as well as being **plain ill**.
~ *sick*: ACN **574** He claims to be mad, but that's **plain sick**.

~ *awful*: B3F **1020** But most of the time it was **plain awful**.
~ *horrible*: G27 **832** This is not so much dangerous (as it is in a white water kayak) but, exaggerated as it is by the length of the sea kayak, just **plain horrible** to push through the water.

~ *awkward*: CH8 **322** A few are just **plain awkward** and play the game of holding you to ransom.

~ *bad*: FPD **616** And when you told him how cold his house was -- well, that was just **plain bad** manners!'

~ *difficult*: CD0 **1204** They are just **plain difficult** and like giving everyone a bad time.

~ *guilty*: ED1 **194** The hotel has a good restaurant, which offers a special diet menu for those feeling particularly righteous or **plain guilty**.

~ *impossible*: AK9 **1495** It is not difficult but **plain impossible** for any poll to anticipate swings of opinion, such as certainly took place last week.

~ *lunatic*: HP0 **1347** Acts that were wild or eccentric -- or even **plain lunatic** -- would always intrigue the English upper class.

~ *ordinary*: KP8 **3336** Which would cost you but then th you see a if you just get a **plain ordinary** phone they're not erm they're not that expensive, I mean you can get them for ten pound!

~ *perfect*: CFR **515** The carpet too provides a **plain perfect**, single-colour background for an imaginative scattering of rugs to suit your style of living.

~ *thin*: ADG **1477** If I had to undress in front of them, I'd be wondering what they were thinking about my body -- `Do they think I'm anorexic, or just **plain thin**?

~ *unlucky*: CM0 **1425** It is sour grapes, they say, because the candidates no doubt sent in many copies of their CV without response; fell by the wayside in competition with better candidates; failed to convince the would-be employer that they were right for the job; or were just **plain unlucky** and not in the right place at the right time.

~ *wicked*: JYE **3261** `To accuse us of letting the dog die -- that's **plain wicked**!'

~ *wrong*: FYX **1909** The second question was: If everything is determined by some fundamental theory, then what we say about the theory is also determined by the theory -- and why should it be determined to be correct, rather than just **plain wrong** or irrelevant?

PLAINLY: "Clearly, distinctly".

Verbos:

~ *hint*: CA6 **1207** Rebecca West has often **plainly hinted** that I should arrange a meeting with Ivy, whom she dearly wished to see.

~ *indicate*: FAD **1212** Patterson's evidence **plainly indicates** that there has been a gradual swing away from front values in the past century or so.

~ *show*: CRR **925** The two episodes, however, **plainly show** the danger to a political interest in any contest for the collectorship, particularly when the candidates are both political friends.

~ *suggest*: C90 **936** Like Indian nationalists and reformers of an earlier generation, he was deeply concerned, in a way which **plainly suggests** the working of British influence on his mind, as it had worked on theirs, with the regeneration of India.

~ *enjoy*: **CEK 6345** At first Diana tolerated the friendship, but soon came to envy the older woman whose company her husband so **plainly enjoyed**.

~ *want*: **CRE 2671** The closer they crept -both morning and belief -- the more he regretted shunning the assassin when it had so **plainly wanted** his company.

~ *wish*: **ARC 1285** Those assumptions could no longer be made by Mr Crosland's Commission, although one or two members of it **plainly wished** that they could.

hear ~: **JNE 443** I quite **plainly heard** erm an officer, I'm not sure who it was, er shout armed police.

see ~: **AMU 2041** He could **see** her **plainly** and the scream of the wind was softer.

perceive ~: **ABL 1141**. As to dreams, day dreams, not only do they no longer impose upon me an innocent belief, but they become less glorious, less real, less natural, and less frequent. This I **perceive plainly**.

remember ~: **B1Y 820** We all **remember** episodes from our childhood so **plainly**.

~ *approve*: **CS4 680** Mrs Bradshaw had met my mother a couple of times and they **plainly approved** of each other.

~ *avoid*: **FSR 1922** Perhaps it's sour grapes, since I have **plainly avoided** the coup poudre that was left for me.

~ *depend*: **CK2 89** A lot **plainly depended** on the length of the animal's tail, which can vary by as much as 15 in (40 cm).

~ *resemble*: **FAD 61** To the extent that language is perpetually shifting and changing, it **plainly resembles** dynamic states such as weather and cloud formations more closely than it resembles static objects.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *audible*: **BN1 2641** I opened my eyes -- everything was as it should be, although my next-door neighbour was having a party and the noise of music and chatter was **plainly audible**.

~ *visible*: **A15 821** As we were pitching the tents, a herd of buffalo wandered by, this time **plainly visible**, less than 500 yards away.

~ *evident*: **ALP 70** This is **plainly evident** from the section of the contract signed by each participant where what is expected of them is spelt out.

~ *obvious*: **CAP 693** Yet it is **plainly obvious** to anyone who works in central London, or has tried to get admission to hospital there, that this is untrue.

~ *right*: **FCU 127** In our judgment the submissions of Mr. Crystal are **plainly right**.

~ *wrong*: **ABK 2383** This is **plainly wrong**, though no one is sure just how wrong.

~ *delighted*: **A2J 177** She was **plainly delighted**.

PLENTIFULLY: "Abundantly, copiously; in or with abundance".

Verbos:

grow ~: **ALU 1164** It was, in fact, the work of his son, William, and Miller comments `I was first favoured by this sort by Mr. Peter Collinson, FRS and afterwards received a plant with a drawing of it made in the country where it grows, by Mr. John Bartram, JR, and have since been furnished with more plants by Dr. Benzel of Germantown in Philadelphia, who found it **growing plentifully** in shady, moist places.'

produce ~: **EFT 649** Even the ground is affected, and instead of **producing** food **plentifully** it has to be coaxed and sweated over.

adorn ~: **FAE 1284** If the poor in model lodging-houses `are kept in bondage, and made to feel that bondage', a more enlightened view in relation to art wishes to persuade them `to **adorn** their rooms **plentifully** with a better class of pictures'.

~ *supply*: **B3H 266** Those preferring milk to grog or porter were **plentifully supplied** with it at the house.'

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *endowed:* **ED6 2475** There is no shortage, either, of affecting gestures in Gardiner's direction which is both warmly communicative and **plentifully endowed** with insight to the music.

~ *stocked*: **CEB 488** The bar was against the far wall, **plentifully stocked** and presided over by a bleached blonde in a white beaded sweater.

~ *available*: **HXF 933** To resolve the dilemma they must piece together the sort of documentary and pictorial evidence that is usually **plentifully available** for the nineteenth century.

spread ~: **AN4 2976** A Table **plentifully spread** we find.

PRECIOUS: "With intensive force: Extremely, very: *precious few* = few indeed. *colloq.*".

Adverbios:

~ *little*: **A8Y 100** The Labour Party has done **precious little** about the political education of its members.

Determinantes:

~ *few*: **K57 458** The place had no style, no standards and **precious few** singers.

PRECIOUSLY: "Very greatly; exceedingly, extremely. *colloq.*"

Adjetivos:

~ *available*: **ED6 2755** For those who want to make a choice or are for some reason coming new to Ferrier, I would recommend the fifth disc with the unforgettable Chausson and Brahms, the sixth, which has some of her best and most lovable performances of British song, including Purcell's Mad Bess of Bedlam **preciously available** only in an EP.

~ *close*: **KD0 2760** Arsenal. Yes. Man United. Is that all? Oh and you lost No hang on. That's the two we've seen. Have we lost any others? Oh well we can't complain then, only two. Are you sure? Q P R we were **preciously close**. Birmingham we were preciously close. Here you are, programme here. They hit the crossbar as well.Oh yeah we lost against West Ham as well.

~ *responsible*: **BNH 105** He was **preciously responsible** for bringing in big-name sponsors like British Rail and Barclays Bank.

PRODIGALLY: "Lavishly; profusely".

Participios:

~ *distributed*: **FRC 1572** Trunks and chests and crocks and wardrobes of it, a lifetime's hoarded-up love **prodigally distributed** at last.

~ *illustrated*: **EBT 1807** The long and complex story is brilliantly told by a relay team of scholars assembled by the Antique Collectors' Club for this handsomely produced and **prodigally illustrated** book.

PRODIGIOUSLY: "Wonderfully, astonishingly; in colloquial use (hyperbolically), Exceedingly, immensely".

Verbos:

flourish ~: **EBX 1154** Apart from the architecture the other arts which **flourished** so **prodigiously** were those of luxury objects.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *gifted*: **B1L 1621** By the time he was 20 and the most **prodigiously gifted** Celtic player of his generation, Charlie was to discover that dancing with the birds had its own special charm.

~ *skilled:* **A0T 469** The reader only has to glance at a good modern textbook of infant development (say, Bremner's Infancy) to get the main message: very young humans are **prodigiously skilled** at picking up geometric and social information, and this can be seen both informally (a neonate turning to a voice) and in the laboratory.

~ *talented*: **A2G 175** CBTO's production is a splendid frame for the work of some **prodigiously talented** performers.

~ *blessed*: **A36 215** His theme is memory, a faculty with which he has been **prodigiously blessed**, though his origins as `the child of Russian Jews from New Jersey' are held rather as a noble refusal to forget.

~ *colourful*: **K57 564** DUNCAN McTier, the first exponent of Peter Maxwell Davies's new Concerto for Double-bass and Chamber Orchestra (the seventh of the Strathclyde sequence being written for the Scottish Chamber Orchestra), coaxes the most **prodigiously colourful**, rounded and singing sound from his unwieldy instrument.

~ *deep*: **FA2 657** This is a **prodigiously deep** fissure or cave system in the mass if which has still not been fully explored but which by 1979 had been traced by speleologists to a depth of 4,400 feet.

~ *hard-working*: **CRC 575** When not drunk or nursing a grievance, Brown was capable of being a big man, honest, courageous, intelligent, **prodigiously hard-working** and with an unclouded view of Britain's proper place in a changing world.

PROFOUNDLY: "Intensely, extremely, thoroughly, very greatly; to a depth of quality, state or degree".

Verbos:

affect ~: **FB0 1489** She would refuse to allow that the matter was serious, or that its consequences could **affect** her **profoundly**.

~ *disturb*: **ACS 1437** The scientific community was **profoundly disturbed** by the finding.

~ *irritate*: **AE4 421** The modern equivalent of Mary Queen of Scots might well be the unsuccessful businesswoman who owes her position to her family, and therefore **profoundly irritates** women who are achieving success -- against the natural order of things.

move ~: **CBN 1343** The mother-daughter relationship he had witnessed in London had **moved** him so **profoundly** that he had fallen in love with them both.

shake ~: **HA9 1729** She'd always considered herself so strong, so immune to the temptations of the flesh; yet last night she'd discovered a depth of passion within her that had **shaken** her **profoundly**.

~ *shock*: **APR 125** Roland was first **profoundly shocked** by these writings, and then, in his scholarly capacity, thrilled.

~ *stir*: **CKN 501** Dorothy Sayers may never have met Tolkien, though she knew Charles Williams and had been **profoundly stirred**, as a translator of Dante, by his Figure of Beatrice (1943).

~ *worry*: **FRF 1191** Something he found difficult; that **worried** him **profoundly**.

~ *admire*: **CKN 370** Strictly speaking Orwell's book is perhaps less an allegory than a conte philosophique like Voltaire's Candide or Samuel Johnson's Rasselas ; Swift's Gulliver's Travels is not far off here either, as a source, and it is certain that Orwell **profoundly admired** Swift, as Waugh admired Voltaire.

~ *attract*: **CKT 901** All this **profoundly attracted** my father.

~ *desire*: **FP1 612** And again he looked around, this time for the devil who was tempting him with the prospect he most **profoundly desired**.

~ *dislike*: **AAL 802** But for councils, who have already spent £40 million implementing a tax they **profoundly dislike**, the collection process is proving as difficult as most anticipated.

fall ~ in love: **GUE 3085** How you knew that you'd **fallen** hopelessly, **profoundly in love** with someone who was very far from feeling the same way?

~ *hope*: **G1T 827** It is to be **profoundly hoped** that Silvester Stallone is not, at the end of the day, able to claim intellectual superiority over Einstein.

loathe ~: **A6J 884** Phoebe **loathed** housekeeping so **profoundly** that she felt guilty about it and always did it with a disciplined and joyless rigour, expecting everyone else to do so too.

~ *contradict*: **HKR 1132** He added: "Merely to take over this apparatus would therefore **profoundly contradict** the ethics and very nature of our revolution."

differ ~: **FB1 1400** While Soviet, liberal and libertarian accounts each attribute a role of enormous importance to the intelligenty , they **differ profoundly** over the significance of that role.

~ *disagree*: **AHN 853** `The Tories are quite wrong because we **disagree profoundly** with Labour on almost every cardinal principle of economic policy.'

~ *object*: **HHX 13352** The people in this country dislike or **profoundly object** to a law.

believe ~ in: **A1A** 1296 I **believe profoundly in** all these things, it goes without saying.

distrust ~: **GUE 922** `Can you bring yourself to publicise the achievements of a man you **distrust** so **profoundly**?'

~ *mistrust*: **FYW 279** The proposal to delegate responsibilities to local authorities was anathema to the Thatcher government in particular as it **profoundly mistrusted** local government and had progressively weakened its influence.

trust ~: **AR2 752** Madame didn't need to know; she **trusted** profoundly in **appearances**.

~ *change*: **EBW 2018** Walkowitz was one of the hundreds of artists from all over the world who flocked to Paris during the opening decade of our century and came away **profoundly changed** by the experience.

alter ~: **B2A 1651** The relationships between senior staff in health authorities has **altered profoundly**.

apologize ~: **CN3 888** `I must **apologize profoundly**, sir.'

~ *appreciate*: **HHX 8111** What my hon. Friend said is **profoundly appreciated** by those who have employees who serve in the TA.

contribute ~: **H9F 673** But if Marxist thinkers have not, on the whole, **contributed** very **profoundly** to the study of nationalism, much the same can be said of other major sociologists.

~ *damage*: **G14 865** Lesioning the hippocampus, however, **profoundly damages** the rat's capacity to learn or remember the spatial cues and thus dramatically impairs its capacity to work out an effective escape route in the tank.

~ *increase*: **BN8 847** Private sector led regeneration has **profoundly increased** the inequality of access to both private and public goods in the area.

~ *influence*: **G00 1462** What happened next was to so **profoundly influence** the way the typesetting market operated that it still hasn't fully come to terms with the consequences.

Participios:

~ *opposed*: **ANX 1613** Although keen to attract industry into funding health science, he is **profoundly opposed** to companies setting up `slush funds' that would cover the costs of a particular project.

PROFUSELY: "In profusion or abundance; without stint, wastefully, lavishly".

Verbos:

branch ~: **CBL 1703** It will grow in any medium, rapidly **branching profusely** and producing a dense bush.

flower ~: **A0G 1773** But this year, it has finally decided to **flower profusely**, forming brownish clouds which drift hazily over the bush.

grow ~: **EF2 1305** The seeds, however, had one interesting effect: well over 300 separate plant species arrived in the wool, and when flushed away into the Gala Water began to **grow profusely** along its banks.

cry ~: **AN7 1418** She was **crying profusely** now, tears dripping onto that awful mud.

leak ~: **ALJ 2659** Anne was crying now; not just politely staining her cheeks, but **leaking profusely** from her eyes and nose.

smile ~: **HR2 2177** `Bravo, Norman,' said the Professor, **smiling profusely**.

perspire ~: **ADS 1028** She was scarlet in the face and **perspiring profusely** by the time she entered the old gentleman's room.

sweat ~: **ARB 986** By midday we realised we had finished our water and were **sweating profusely**.

quote ~: **HPT 1099** Like other boys, Charles almost certainly had the Psalter for his primer, and the Wisdom Books of the Old Testament for further reading: his later ecclesiastical correspondents **quoted** especially **profusely** from these texts.

read ~: **H7E 1779** She did her homework thoroughly, **reading profusely**.

apologise ~: **K95 1625** `My lady,' he said, `before Sir Brian or Sir Fulke,' he glanced contemptuously at the girl's uncle who still sat slumped in his chair, `challenge me to a duel, I **apologise profusely**.'

bleed ~: **CA8 1562** `I struck the I.F.F. gear with my forehead with such force that my goggles, which I was wearing luckily, were shattered and my face badly bruised and **bleeding profusely**.

~ *employ*: **HR1 1653** Finials and crockets were **profusely employed** and the spire itself was a fretwork of stone with light shining through from all sides.

sulk ~: **ED9 2752** They went on a honeymoon to India where Gould **sulked profusely** and Rebuck kept wondering if she had done the right thing.

thank ~: **ASN 2758** Elisa **thanked** Antonietta **profusely** for her hospitality.

welcome ~: **HH1 5138** FitzAlan's sister, Joanna, serfs and soldiers, a wizened yet bright-eyed old man who had **welcomed** her **profusely**, a priest intoning Latin.

yawn ~: **B3F 947** I must have been awfully slow, I never got in ahead of her and was always the poor mutt who staggered into the office in the small hours, bleary-eyed and half-dead, while Olive, **yawning profusely** and clutching her hot water bottle to her bosom, was able to trip down the path to her waiting bed and not surface till about midday the next day.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *apologetic*: CEN **3797** At 12.45pm, a **profusely apologetic** Mrs Yeltsin arrived in a black Daimler car as Mrs Major came scurrying up the hotel steps to meet her.

illustrated ~: CKY **517** He has just published a **profusely illustrated** catalogue of fine books in fine bindings which has been described as an important reference work on its subject.

RADICALLY: "Fundamentally; completely, thoroughly".

Verbos:

~ *alter*: A08 **1018** By introduction of glass , he wrote, relation of background to foreground **radically altered**.

~ *amend*: HL0 **3780** Because the Executive Council did not have majority support from the elected members of the Legislative Council, its budget proposals were **radically amended** by the finance committee.

~ *change*: C8L **2123** Frustration can easily occur unless members **radically change** their thinking to view the church-as-a-force.

depart ~ : ECV **1577** There are approaches to understanding and theorising self which **depart radically** from the humanist paradigm.

differ ~: A64 **554** Kursk **differed radically** in this way from Poltava, which lay in the Ukraine.

diverge ~: CM2 **783** Should languages have **diverged** sufficiently **radically** in our evolutionary past, and should cerebral organization have adapted constantly to the need of parsing, it is quite possible that counterexamples to the claim of eventual competence might be found.

~ *modify*: HA0 **3698** They found that Confluence is a language-cum-posture, and that meanings of words can be **radically modified** or altered entirely by the stance assumed by the speaker.

~ *redesign*: G1T **2639** Now it had been **radically redesigned** to represent nuclear Armageddon; huge mushroom clouds; flights of missiles; mock-ups of newspapers announcing World War Three, that kind of thing.

~ *reform*: AMK **266** Unless the Common Agricultural Policy is **radically reformed**, the Uruguay Round will collapse.

~ *reshape*: ANT **1421** The history of the nationalities of the former Russian empire is complex, and here only a few details can be given to illustrate how doctrine was **radically reshaped** by events until in content, if not in form, it became its opposite.

~ *restructure*: FAF **160** A business rate will also be levied, but both these two components of local authority finance will be **radically restructured**.

~ *reverse*: K8U **2092** The policy was then **radically reversed**.

~ *revise*: A6W **278** GM has **radically revised** its sales targets.

~ *separate*: EB2 **1363** At the same time, by refusing to adopt a material ought, normative positivism **radically separates** itself from any suggestion that there is a necessary connection between law and any critical morality.

shift ~: FS6 **167** The emphasis had **shifted radically** from the child-centred approach of 1948 to the Seebohm concern for family and community.

~ transform: F9U **581** Though differences of opinion exist on the rationale behind Darwin's reforms, there can be no doubt that he **radically transformed** a weak and backward-looking organisation into an internationally renowned art school.

vary ~: HXS **1076** Extant interpretations of this diptych, however, **vary radically**, and the case that will be argued here appears to be the least orthodox view.

curtail ~: FST **314** With the loss of their paid employment outside the home, both their social contacts and horizons were **radically curtailed**.

~ decrease: BMP **924** The problem in the Highlands is that the population has **radically decreased** and hence schools are no longer as viable as they once were.

diminish ~: H9F **134** Those social theorists of the New Right (King, 1987 have urged the creation or restoration of an `enterprise culture' of a more individualistic kind, in which the role of the state and other public authorities in providing welfare services would be **radically diminished**.

drop ~: A7N **367** When it comes to clothes and the British high street, I think the standard has **dropped radically** in the last five years.

prune ~: G38 **594** Not everyone has been having a bad recession, and not everyone believes they must **prune radically** their investment and marketing budget.

~ reduce: K4W **6176** The popular dial-a-ride bus service for the elderly and disabled faces a mounting cash crisis which could **radically reduce** the timetable, officials have warned.

~ enhance: APX **504** But he is right in saying that existing road space must be rationed -- electronic devices are the obvious method -- and public transport **radically enhanced**.

~ improve: C8F **987** Such areas require more than simple changes to the plan of the street if safety is to be **radically improved**.

~ affect: APD **74** But it **radically affected** PLO relations with other Arab states.

break ~ with: H8C **528** There were none the less in the later eighteenth century a number of rulers and ministers in Europe who were prepared to **break radically with** the past.

~ challenge: AJ8 **171** Their work **radically challenged** the very definition of what a finished picture could be.

depend ~ : EW6 **1332** Thus an instantaneous influence propagates from A to B whose effect **depends radically** upon exactly what it is that I measure on A.

shift ~: **FS6 167** The emphasis had **shifted radically** from the child-centred approach of 1948 to the Seebohm concern for family and community.

~ *transform*: **F9U 581** Though differences of opinion exist on the rationale behind Darwin's reforms, there can be no doubt that he **radically transformed** a weak and backward-looking organisation into an internationally renowned art school.

vary ~: **HXS 1076** Extant interpretations of this diptych, however, **vary radically**, and the case that will be argued here appears to be the least orthodox view.

curtail ~: **FST 314** With the loss of their paid employment outside the home, both their social contacts and horizons were **radically curtailed**.

~ *decrease*: **BMP 924** The problem in the Highlands is that the population has **radically decreased** and hence schools are no longer as viable as they once were.

diminish ~: **H9F 134** Those social theorists of the New Right (King, 1987 have urged the creation or restoration of an `enterprise culture' of a more individualistic kind, in which the role of the state and other public authorities in providing welfare services would be **radically diminished**.

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~ *enhance*: **APX 504** But he is right in saying that existing road space must be rationed -- electronic devices are the obvious method -- and public transport **radically enhanced**.

~ *improve*: **C8F 987** Such areas require more than simple changes to the plan of the street if safety is to be **radically improved**.

~ *affect*: **APD 74** But it **radically affected** PLO relations with other Arab states.

break ~ *with*: **H8C 528** There were none the less in the later eighteenth century a number of rulers and ministers in Europe who were prepared to **break radically with** the past.

~ *challenge*: **AJ8 171** Their work **radically challenged** the very definition of what a finished picture could be.

depend ~ : **EW6 1332** Thus an instantaneous influence propagates from A to B whose effect **depends radically** upon exactly what it is that I measure on A.

~ *disagree*: **A1S 535** In extensive talks in New York and Washington over the weekend, the European Commission and US government also **radically disagreed** on how a transatlantic steel subsidy code should be policed and enforced.

~ *influence*: **FAV 720** Both systems were termed revolutionary in that they were both expected to **radically influence** the financial decision-making of government.

~ *overhaul*: **CAP 698** That is not to say that I disagree with Sir Bernard's suggestion that the primary health-care system needs to be **radically overhauled**.

~ *undermine*: **ECB 616** Thus simultaneously the justification for and effect of the cohabitation rule would be **radically undermined**.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *different*: **A1B 1843** (For the two sensibilities were **radically different**.)

~ *dissimilar*: **A6F 286** It is worth noting, however, that the spending priorities have not been **radically dissimilar** from those planned by the outgoing Labour government.

~ *new*: **A6L 1172** It's a period of facing up to **radically new** cost levels.

~ *novel*: **FBP 1179** Sometimes, new ideas involve such **radically novel** - perspectives that the lack of key individuals `in the chain of thought leading up to them could easily have delayed them for a generation'.

~ *opposed*: **A0K 333** Such people are **radically opposed** to the idea of sociologists conducting research on the police and long for a return to a `golden age' when the proverbial veil of secrecy surrounded police work.

~ *wrong*: **CEP 5341** `But obviously there's something **radically wrong** with his knee and the signs are telling me that it is a cartilage problem.

RATTLING: "Remarkably, extremely".

Adjetivos:

~ *big*: **KBP 0** He covers a a **rattling big** area.

~ *good*: **A9T 138** A **rattling good** performance this from Will Tacey.

RAVING: "Delirious, frenzied; raging. Quasi-adv. with adjs. esp. *mad*".

Adjetivos:

~ *mad*: **A8L 49** She fired back: `Is this not bureaucracy gone **raving mad**?'

~ *sane*: **FU6 1506** GUIL: I think I have it. A man talking sense to himself is no madder than a man talking nonsense not to himself. ROS: Or just as mad. GUIL: Or just as mad. ROS: And he does both. GUIL: So there you are. ROS: Stark **raving sane**.

~ *wild*: **HF2 18** Well naturally I was I was **raving wild** when I got up and that's well the lads I thought they were going to turn the van over tell you the truth.

RESOUNDINGLY: "Resounding: that resounds or re-echoes; sonorous. Hence *resoundingly*".

Verbos:

beat ~: **CE5** 1913 As Ray Doyle and Bodie were moving into position outside the Stones' house, that night, inside the playroom Liz Spalding was being **resoundingly beaten** at table football.

defeat ~: **ABE 3050** Israelis, naturally, want Saddam Hussein **resoundingly defeated**.

win ~: **CR7 1894** Mr Yeltsin had been expected to **win** the referendum, but not **resoundingly**.

~ *approve*: **CRK 938** The Constitution on the Church in the Modern World was **resoundingly approved**.

pass ~: **CBG 876** He said: `I am confident the motion will be **resoundingly passed**.

reject ~: **K59 2688** Later yesterday, he said: `Shareholders have once again **resoundingly rejected** the Airtours offers.

Adjetivos:

~ *popular*: **FP9 1415** The Whit Monday trains offering a concessionary service into the Derbyshire Peak District from both Manchester and Sheffield offered the advantage of returning from a list of alternative stations and were **resoundingly popular**.

~ *wrong*: **C8L 1083** When Peter got it so **resoundingly wrong** at Caesarea Philippi in telling Jesus not to go to Jerusalem under any circumstances, he received the rebuke to end all rebukes: `Out of my sight, Satan!'

RICHLY: "Amply, fully, thoroughly".

Verbos:

~ *earn*: **A4S 66** It is a performance of real moral authority, lightly worn, and **richly earns** her the right to be the character who, like Paulina in The Winter's Tale, stage-manages the resurrection of the heroine -- here literally pregnant with the future.

reward ~: **G2B 1615** Levkas and its neighbouring islands **reward** explorers **richly**.

contrast ~: **EFC 1120** Each and every pot is different and **contrasts richly** with the mass produced product.

~ *deserve*: **C9K 2023** Called `Robben Ford & Blue Line' (GRS 11022), it looks likely to gain him the even higher profile as a soloist he so **richly deserves**.

~ *evoke*: **F9U 852** With their combination of brisk movement and weighty shadows, they **richly evoke** the ambience of the city and of college life.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *adorned*: **H89 948** Close to the Princess's elephant are the chief eunuchs, **richly adorned** and finely mounted, each with a wand of office in his hand.

~ *bedecked*: **AR4 560** The subject is **richly bedecked** with jewellery.

~ *carpeted*: **HH8 1044** They stepped out into a corridor, **richly carpeted** in Turkey red.

~ *carved*: **CA7 1163** It was restored in 1908 and has a very **richly carved** baroque altar.

~ *decked*: **CFF 932** He was received by old Mrs Ferrar and Nicholas, to whom he spoke frankly of how he had heard of `their watching and praying at night, of their altar **richly decked** with plate, tapestry and tapers.

~ *decorated*: **APT 1617** The museum was built after a plan by Josef Schulz and with an interior **richly decorated** with stucco and paintings by B. Schnirch and A. Popp.

~ *decorative*: **EFC 1228** As it stands, the **richly decorative** bishop's palace was built largely by Henry de Gower (1328-;47).

~ *embellished*: **CHP 142** All the facades are **richly embellished** with swags and classical ornamentation.

~ *embroidered*: **EWH 982** The sun beat down upon the crowd and glittered on **the richly embroidered** vestments.

~ *furnished*: **ANR 604** This was actually smaller than the dressing room but was **richly furnished** and lit by a large crystal chandelier.

~ *gilded*: **CN1 2178** It is **richly gilded** and splendidly adorned with plumes and s ilken ribbons.

~ *illustrated*: **CLL 1940** Easy-to-use and **richly illustrated** picture dictionary.

~ *jewelled*: **FBA 1358** Catherine II persisted with this form but had it more **richly jewelled** (fig. 37).

~ *ornamented*: **B1D 1434** It was more adaptable and was less expensive as it had the quality of being effective, whether **richly ornamented** or not.

~ *ornate*: **BNJ 113** Perhaps one of the finest examples of Norman Church Architecture in the region -- simple in form yet **richly ornate**.

~ *painted*: **FAE 575** There, among splashing fountains, brilliant mirrors, **richly painted** ceiling, walls hung with blue satin, rich furniture, and priceless folios, they settle down to discuss the Chartist demands.

~ *tapestried*: **A7D 1338** Main picture Helen Dillon's Dublin garden has a **richly tapestried** Edwardian air with fragrant bowers and half-hidden statuary, contrasted with a perfectionist expanse of richly bordered lawn.

~ *black*: **JXV 2380** Luke strode along beside her, hands pushed easily into the pockets of the leather jacket he was wearing over jeans and a blue knit shirt that made his skin look even more tanned, his hair **richly black**.

~ *brown*: **BNU 1783** The afternoon sun on my back was gently warming and the light that it cast on Chola's and Mina's faces was as clear and **richly brown** as amber.

~ *coloured*: **A7D 356 Richly coloured** wool shawl in abstract print (53x53cm), £75, from Collier Campbell.

~ *dark*: **CBL 1099** While a rich medium produces a well bushed out, **richly dark** plant with thick rootstock, a sand medium produces a tall, delicate-looking plant, with fewer leaves and slender rootstock.

~ *green*: **GUG 1229** The broad, **richly green** leaves of lotus choked the water, while, in a thatched ting on the far side of the lake, a group of musicians began to play, the ancient sound drifting across to where the Seven sat.

~ *yellow*: **FP6 1292** Summer in Strathspeld: the first really hot day that year, air warm and thick with the coconut smell of gorse -- swathed **richly yellow** on the hills.

~ *covered*: **HGK 841** It was **richly covered** with trees, glinting in the sunlight, a land hidden in mountains, completely cut off.

~ *endowed*: **G2F 2927** As a form of dianthus, sweet Williams are closely related to the garden pinks, any of which are also **richly endowed** with scent, like the old favourite Mrs Sinkins.

~ *stocked*: **ADM 1908** Although the shops are **richly stocked** compared to those of the Republic, Northern Ireland may bear a slight resemblance to a Communist country.

~ *supplied*: **FBD 433** The patches between the eyes and the ears (which are only lightly covered with fur), the lips, and chin and the tail are all **richly supplied** with glands producing fatty secretions.

~ *clad*: **H9G 2534** The back rooms looked into the soil of the hill, but the front over the **richly clad** valley and shining estuary on each arm of which were clusters of houses that thinned to scattered dwellings dotted among trees on the promontories.

~ *clothed*: **H10 179** Although most educated men were predisposed to believe that white-skinned, **richly clothed** Europeans like themselves must belong to a species altogether different from that of the dark-skinned, naked

savages described by the traveller-ethnographers, there was the awkward fact that the book of Genesis declares that the whole of mankind is descended from Noah.

~ *dressed*: **CA7 1577** This shows Mary, with the baby Jesus on her lap, and Joseph, with the **richly dressed** three kings.

~ *cultivated*: **CMD 1615** We walked along ancient stone irrigation channels down the **richly cultivated** terraces of San Blas Bay.

~ *planted*: **A7D 1343** Left Iris, oriental poppies, symphytum and Geranium himalayense in the **richly planted** borders of the walled garden at Beech Park.

~ *wooded*: **FAE 336** It was a picturesque old house, in a fine park **richly wooded**.

~ *flavoured*: **JY3 585** Their drinks arrived, and she sipped the **richly flavoured** combination tentatively.

~ *perfumed*: **C8M 994** The reputation of Vertus's **richly perfumed** still red wines goes back to the fourteenth century; in the seventeenth century these wines were favoured by William of Orange.

~ *scented*: **BN1 2207** And I remember a great orange moon floating on warm, **richly scented** evenings.

blessed ~: **KAP 219** In spite of this we rejoice that we are so **richly blessed** with good an generous friends throughout this City and beyond that we can give £14,340 to Christian Aid.

~ *comic*: **CDS 1281** Two were routine, one **richly comic**, one quite serious; and in none did I experience the slightest pain or discomfort.

~ *detailed*: **HRN 1229** To be sure, there are a few mistakes in this **richly detailed** background.

~ *documented*: **FBA 60** The history of precious substances is **richly documented**, principally by archaeology, as far back as their first recognition by some of the earliest representatives of the modern species of Homo sapiens .

~ *fruitful*: **CS2 1086** (This reference to the task of childhood is rather my own effort to develop Spinoza's own **richly fruitful** but rather abstract ideas in more concrete terms than a direct report upon what he says -- the same goes for some other of my remarks.)

~ *good*: **A9H 415** It is **richly good** to greet the real heroes of your youth -- and once I was out of earshot I found myself skipping about merrily, humming `Happy Birthday, Washy' over and over again.

~ *powerful*: **BMC 2453** Though he never allows the piano to become clangy, and overbearing he is capable of producing a **richly powerful** sound.

~ *sweet*: **JY4 2068** Ruth deeply inhaled the scent of the pines so **richly sweet**, warm and Mediterranean.

~ *talented*: **CH7 1138** His youth policy has produced a side who have won the FA Youth Cup with a crop of **richly talented** players.

~ *textured*: **G2V 1795** Against a background that reflects the social changes of the period, she has woven a **richly textured** tapestry of a book that sweeps you off to another world.

RIOTOUSLY: "In a turbulent or unruly manner".

Adjetivos:

~ *enjoyable*: **AT1 1561** Andrew Collins of NME said it was `A bold experiment with verve and fresh breath' Mr Spencer at Sounds said it was `spellbinding' and Tim Nicholson at Record Mirror thought it was `**Riotously enjoyable** and uniquely stupid.'

~ *funny*: **JY8 4220** Suddenly that seemed **riotously funny**, and she laughed.

~ *naked*: **AKS 168** Both music and drama unfold with an inexorable concentration to the **riotously naked**, yet scrupulously choreographed mania of the orgiastic final scene.

~ *sexy*: **JYD 2285** It was, unfortunately, **riotously sexy**.

ROARING: "Characterized by riotous or noisy revelry; full of din or noise. *Roaring drunk*, excessively drunk and noisy".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *drunk*: **BNU 1563** So that night they celebrated, getting **roaring drunk**, playing cards and gambling.

~ *famous*: **C8E 1783** Around the corner from the flat was a **roaring famous** bar and house of fights and dope called the Nashville.

ROBUSTLY: "Strongly".

Verbos:

deny ~: **ABM 1343** Berkeley **robustly denied** all this.

Adjetivos:

~ *confident*: **A3D 265** Mr Parishar is **robustly confident** that Congress (I) will regain the seat in any event.

~ *defensive*: **CRD 787** When accused of promoting sales at a time when they were incapable of supplying the electricity, the Board chairmen were **robustly defensive**.

~ *intact*: **ARC 428** My faith in grammar schools remained robustly intact.

ROCK: "A large detached mass of stone; a boulder; also (orig. *U.S.*), a stone of any size".

Adjetivos:

~ *hard*: **G2D 288** I am particularly worried that the freezer is too cold as I find that `soft scoop' ice-cream is always **rock hard**.

~ *solid*: **ABK 1070** `Socialist China will stand **rock solid** in the east,' he said.

SADLY: "Lamentably, barbarously, fiercely".

Verbos:

~ *disappoint*: **EEF 489** More than that, state intervention, and especially public ownership of the means of production, had **sadly disappointed** socialist hopes.

~ *suffer*: **EX5 2566** Often, two individuals will **sadly suffer** their pain and loss alone, unable to share either the love or the suffering.

~ *forget*: **FS0 1536** I derived a great deal of amusement out of this because he got so carried away, huffing and puffing, and once he unleashed a mighty kick with `Take that, you bastard', **sadly forgetting** that he was still chained at the time.

~ *lack*: **HLW 436** And it's this common understanding that many of our competitor countries possess and which we so **sadly lack**.

~ *miss*: **HTC 66** Tom was a perfectionist and will be **sadly missed** by our Institute.

~ *neglect*: **H79 56** These have been **sadly neglected** by most taxonomists.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *deformed*: **CD8 236** The tight ranks wavered and melted before the driving spearhead, even though it was now **sadly deformed** and its speed slackened.

~ *disfigured*: **CCL 481** Outside the Church are to be found signs of the Kingdom in the form of his image, recognisable, though **sadly disfigured**, in the lives of all men.

~ *amusing*: **CAT 1122** The character of Josef (played with great skill by David De Keyser) is **sadly amusing** -- a writer who has abandoned his country and family for freedom of expression, he cannot express himself in an artistic or commercial way.

~ *deficient*: **AC3 2718** You must have found our library **sadly deficient**.

~ *mistaken*: **AJD 344** If he thinks we are going to return to the old trick of frightening people into the ballot box by raising red bogeys or fascist bogeys, then he is **sadly mistaken**.

~ *romantic*: **ASC 1188** This was Adieu , which John described as `a **sadly romantic** story of a nymph, whose lover is called away to war'.

~ *surprised*: **CCJ 351** The day finished with some drama and Mass and I was **sadly surprised** to find how quickly the day had gone.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in need*: **B2W 1021** In 1828, for example, when Coleman was **sadly in need** of an operating theatre, the various builders' estimates were so high that the project was abandoned `for the time being'.

SAVAGELY: "Cruelly, barbarously, fiercely".

Verbos:

~ *criticise*: **AHN 722** But Mr Heath was **savagely criticised** by the press and the public, and friends of Mr Major believe that in similar circumstances he would be unlikely to hang on.

~ *pillory*: **A66 966** Instead, under an amiable leader, Michael Foot, who was **savagely pilloried** by a largely right-wing press, it was compelled by constituency pressures to have a far-left programme hostile to NATO, to membership of the Common Market, and to a system of national nuclear defence.

~ *satirise*: **CK5 987** Who **savagely satirised** the music business before self-destructing in grandiose anarchist style.

~ *defend*: **ARB 330** I will never understand how a country that **savagely defends** the right of every citizen to carry a gun (and that won't enforce seat-belt laws because they interfere with the rights of the individual) meekly accepts the 55 mph speed limit.

~ *reduce*: **ANB 109** The population rose, but was **savagely reduced** by the Black Death.

~ *scream*: **CHB 2275** Occasionally mainman Simon Breed will become so preoccupied with his crazed exhibition, he neglects the art of singing into the mic, grappling with his guitar as if it were a rabid pitbull while **savagely screaming** and throwing himself around the stage like an out-take from Nightmare On Elm Street .

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *critical*: **EAY 615** Richard Reeves, for instance, is quite **savagely critical**, presenting Ford as a rather vain, ignorant and vacuous man with no attachment to goals or principles, but a great talent for ingratiation.

~ *derisive*: **HH8 3839** His voice was **savagely derisive**.

~ *ironic*: **CBN 1566** Again, like the other, it is inscribed with a title, the **savagely ironic** The Great Lady.

~ *satirical*: **A7W 718** This year, having described Martin Amis's novel London Fields -- at first widely expected to win the Booker Prize -- `as a fizzy, spiky, **savagely satirical** book' which was `sometimes so horrible it makes you gag, so funny it makes you fall off your chair', the judges instead gave the prize to Lindsay Clarke for The Chymical Wedding.

~ *beautiful*: **AYM 43** `Not a comfortable film, but humane and **savagely beautiful**.

~ *competitive*: **BMG 215** Only occasionally do they jar on the nerves, as when your queen on heat starts her pitiful calling (' I want attention' -- of a special kind) and attracts a chorus of **savagely competitive**, caterwauling toms to the space beneath your bedroom window.

~ *contemptuous*: **BMR 2207** The purpose of his trip, however, was not spying but something more extreme, more perverse, more **savagely contemptuous**.

~ *destructive*: **CJD 556** But elsewhere -- particularly to the west of the Date Line, and north of the 40th parallel -- the Pacific can be anything but Pacific, and may be as **savagely destructive** as any stretch of water known.

~ *difficult*: **CMJ 1948** Isobel began to feel that her life had been the wrong way round, that Africa had been no training at all, with its comparatively easy, impersonal requirement of Christian love, for these **savagely difficult** demands for daughterly love.

~ *funny*: **EC4 759** Improved cabaret at its best. SINGLE SPIES by Alan Bennett Burgess or Blunt? Saints or sinners? Was Burgess more sinned against

than sinning? Did the highest in the land know all the time about the other side of Anthony Blunt - knight of the realm, art historian and Keeper of the Royal Pictures? A **savagely funny** double header providing some of the answers!

~ *glad*: **ASS 2571** And everyone in Maple Drive, as they cooked, consoled, took out their best suits and thought of even nicer things to say about Donald than the last nice thing that had been said about him, were privately so astonished, so relieved, so **savagely glad** to be alive that if someone had proposed to bury him upside down in a bucket of horse manure they would probably have agreed it was all for the best.

~ *haphazard*: **CS0 331** In this primeval chaos man's unbridled egotism reigned supreme with no government to restrain it; property was not respected and no orderly means existed for its transfer from one generation to the next; marriage was unknown and mating was **savagely haphazard** and competitive.

~ *horrifying*: **A6B 2178** Initially the description of Celia's death had been more **savagely horrifying**, describing the body's `decomposition' and the way in which the tribesmen `smear the victims/ With a juice that is attractive to the ants'.

~ *vindictive*: **HWM 348** Her voice, so **savagely vindictive** just a moment since, was suddenly tremulous and fearful -- almost as if she already knew.

SCANTILY: "In a scanty manner or measure". (Scanty: "Of a quantity, store, supply, or any collective unity: Meagre, slender, not ample or copious").

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *clad*: **CR6 457** One opened her coat to reveal a **scantily clad** body.

~ *clothed*: **GUW 798** They are **scantily clothed** in rough, sacking-like dresses, open for the most part at the throat.

~ *covered*: **BN1 970** Seen through the passing traffic a bearded man in an army cap and mirror shades emerged -- the bulging muscles of his torso **scantily covered** by a black vest -- jacket thrown casually over the shoulder -- he paused and then walked slowly off the screen.

~ *dressed*: **FET 1998** You could see they were English, though how this was, since they were mostly gleaming brown and both elegantly and **scantily dressed**, it would be hard to say.

~ *overcoated*: **FR9 607** The paper published photographs, taken by Crowe, from a distance of half a mile, that purported to be of a topless Trevor and a **scantily overcoated** Yvonne sucking toes on the lawn of Proby's Thornham Bridge hacienda.

~ *equipped*: **FT0 1347** Even common sense will tell you that children under a variety of other social stresses are **scantily equipped** for life by a five hour programme.

furnished ~: **ADM 1514** I peeped through the two windows. One room was **furnished scantily**, in suburban style. The other was used as a store room.

SCORCHING: "Applied to a period of excessive sunshine and heat".

Adjetivos:

~ *hot*: **HHA 7** It was August, and the previous day had been a **scorching hot** one.

SCRUPULOUSLY: "With scruple, doubt, or cautiousness; with conscientious strictness, with minute care or punctilious exactness".

Verbos:

~ *avoid*: **C9U 576** They **scrupulously avoid** jabs at hippies, junkies, minorities, militants and any other sacred cows of the Counter Culture.

~ *decline*: **ED6 330** As an amateur, he has **scrupulously declined** invitations to conduct works other than the Second Symphony, thereby preserving the integrity of the performances he does give.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *careful*: **EFX 927** But if he was **scrupulously careful** about his own expenditure, he was generous to other poets and writers.

~ *correct*: **CEB 2230** The solicitor was a **scrupulously correct** elderly man with no sense of humour and a dislike of being hurried, although he'd moved quickly enough this time.

~ *fair*: **B0L 1030** He was a hard, yet **scrupulously fair** person to staff and players and he remained constant in his attitudes until he died.

~ *honest*: **A1V 312** He is held to be efficient, fair-minded, **scrupulously honest**, and is well-liked by his colleagues.

~ *polite*: **ACS 1536** Both sides were **scrupulously polite**, as if participating in a chess tournament.

~ *clean*: **ACM 220** The rescued dogs are housed in a standard kennel block, each with a roomy pen kept **scrupulously clean**.

~ *tidy*: **H0D 1792** We started with the bedroom, which was neat and **scrupulously tidy**.

~ *accurate*: **EA9 2372** Accuracy -- As business letters are usually records of business transactions, all details must be **scrupulously accurate**.

~ *detailed*: **CKX 995** The two cataloguers' meticulous approach is immediately apparent in the **scrupulously detailed** descriptions and condition reports, and in the commentaries which follow them.

~ *exact*: **ASS 2354** `Respiratory failure at 11.30 p.m.' she said (why did women have to be so **scrupulously exact** as to detail?) `and before that he couldn't swallow.

SERIOUSLY: "To a serious extent". (Serious: "Weighty, important, grave; (of quantity or degree) considerable, not trifling. Attended with danger; giving cause for anxiety").

Verbos:

~ *damage*: **A0J 1706** There is not doubt at all that smoking can **seriously damage** your health.

~ *harm*: **C88 1464** In his report the inspector, Mr. M. G. Burry stated that his decision `turns on whether or not the proposed extension, by reason of its size and location, would **seriously harm** the character of this part of the area of outstanding natural beauty.'

~ *hurt*: **K41 68** Det Insp Gary Lawrinson, of Chester CID, said: 'This is a very old woman and she has been battered. They just burst in, kicked her over and demanded money. Obviously at her age it is a bit worrying. It is a very nasty incident and the woman has been **seriously hurt**.'

~ *injure*: **CDT 693** An upward blow to the nose, driving it towards the forehead could **seriously injure** your attacker when you only intended to give him a bloody nose.

~ *jeopardise*: **G29 660** Clearly, any further delay in collection would **seriously jeopardise** the project.

~ *prejudice*: **HB4 441** Indeed failure to take such steps will **seriously prejudice** his potential claim on the Marine Policy.

~ *strain*: **CEK 588** `Though this can **seriously strain** intervertebral disc structures and spinal ligaments, it does look much sexier because her chest sticks out and her sultry gaze and parted lips are emphasised.'

~ *threaten*: **G2V 281** Dismay and alienation **seriously threaten** this foursome's relationships with each other and all who love them.

~ *wound*: **K5D 8631** A dozen people were **seriously wounded**.

~ *disrupt*: **A2H 395** The company's employees have embarked on a strike that could **seriously disrupt** international air travel if it lasts for more than a few weeks.

~ *hamper*: **ASB 424** But if arrest before that were forbidden, it could **seriously hamper** the police.

~ *hinder*: **HJE 506** It had picked up quite a bit of loose weed which kept jamming in the top ring, but this was periodically removed by Mr Gardner who, by now, knew I had a good fish on and had been warned that any foul-ups at the net would **seriously hinder** his future fathering capabilities.

~ *impede*: **HXH 1793** Unrelated participles do not usually **seriously impede** a reader's understanding, but they are generally considered incorrect forms.
~ *interfere*: **HXD 222** However, the exercise of rights in languages could **seriously interfere** with the licensing and distribution of computer programs and databases.

~ *appreciate*: **CL1 779** No one who **seriously appreciates** sport believes that even the most overtly physical sports are founded solely on physiological characteristics.
~ *believe*: **GUE 662** You **seriously believe** that I have some influence over your mother's activities, Caroline?'
~ *doubt*: **HHW 4828** I have no doubt about the Minister's commitment, but I **seriously doubt** that of the Government.
~ *overestimate*: **K92 58** If all intermediate goods were included in the calculation of the national product, therefore, we would **seriously overestimate** the value of the country's total output.
~ *underestimate*: **BNW 283** Given the existence of the uncounted unemployed and the under-utilised labour force, we might reasonably conclude that the official statistics **seriously underestimate** actual unemployment.

deteriorate ~: **GTE 1018** His health began to **deteriorate seriously** towards the end of 1826 and he died at South Bank 17 February 1827.
~ *impair*: **CBT 371** It is `a system that is clearly out of control, that threatens to destroy firms and that, if left unchecked, will **seriously impair** the competitiveness of US industry in the global marketplace'.
~ *undermine*: **BN4 748** Current levels of traffic **seriously undermine** the quality of life in our cities.
~ *weaken*: **K5M 1141** An Asian diplomat said Wang's death would **seriously weaken** the hands of hardline ideologues in the Communist Party.

~ *affect*: **A6V 2266** Any scandal I may commit in my period out of my home would **seriously affect** my younger brothers and sisters.
~ *annoy*: **CRB 900** The only person likely to be **seriously annoyed** by Miss Bandaranaike's rise to local power is her brother, Anura, the party's national organiser.
~ *concern*: **BN6 579** Only the money pouring in by every post **seriously concerned** her.

~ *diminish*: **AHK 71** Senna, who made no contact with Mansell's car, escaped unscathed from the incident, which may have **seriously diminished** Mansell's hopes of a third successive season-opening triumph here this afternoon.
~ *reduce*: **HL3 671** They warned, however, that relief operations were being **seriously reduced** by soaring fuel costs.

~ *alter*: **AE7 521** (We now know that there are several isotopes of oxygen, but that does not **seriously alter** the argument.)

~ *challenge*: **G00 3895** Personally, I doubt that any of the current technologies will **seriously challenge** a good presentation made with a few well-designed 35mm slides.

~ *fear*: **FA9 1833** Edward VII, who **seriously feared** that his son would be the last King of England (Nicolson, 1952), used to talk of kingship as his métier , drawing a parallel with the jobs of `labourers and professional men' (Andrews, 1975: 182).

~ *need*: **AD0 929** If you have any of these problems, you **seriously need** to consider extending your exercise capability by quite an amount.

~ *neglect*: **CLW 1089** Granovetter (a pioneer of the study of this dimension of recruitment) has argued that sociologists and economists have **seriously neglected** this aspect of 'the matching process', i.e. the actual process whereby individuals come to get the jobs they do (Granovetter, 1975).

~ *wish*: **CKN 359** Neither of them believed that mankind was equal, or could ever be so, or would ever **seriously wish** to be so.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *flawed*: **HRF 851** It might be that your ambitions are **seriously flawed** and you are preaching only to the converted.

~ *inadequate*: **GSY 1393** Although London was bound to be the main target for attack, its preparations were **seriously inadequate**.

~ *mistaken*: **G0W 1048** The decision we made was careful, it involved us in much work, and it was, in the event, I think, a **seriously mistaken** decision.

~ *wrong*: **JY0 1171** I'm very relieved there was nothing **seriously wrong.**

~ *disabled*: **CFE 1168** Many others, though not mentally impaired, are very **seriously disabled** physically.

~ *endangered*: **ABC 823** The most **seriously endangered** species is the harbour porpoise, whose total Arctic population may be as perilously low as 15,000.

~ *harmful*: **BNE 600** The exhibition or supply of any film, video or sound recording or any other publication shall be prohibited by law if the manner in which it depicts or describes violence or sexual activity or crime is such as, when taken as a whole, to encourage the imitation or toleration of behaviour which is **seriously harmful** to society by a significant proportion of those who are likely, having regard to all the relevant circumstances, to read, see, or hear the matter contained or embodied in it.

~ *ill*: **A92 102** Two, who were most **seriously ill** with vomiting and other symptoms, were released after a week.

~ *infected*: **A01 36** The body is **seriously infected**.

~ *irritated*: **F9F 1061** A really big toad, if it is **seriously irritated**, can squirt a jet of poison and hit an attacker a yard away.
~ *perturbed*: **EFX 1048** Clearly, Eliot was **seriously perturbed**.
~ *worried*: **AAA 22** The couple disappeared from their Perth suburban house about two weeks ago after telling friends they were **seriously worried** about their personal security.

~ *poor*: **FT0 1510** In short, we are **seriously poor**.
~ *rich*: **CKB 1197** Nevertheless, the people who lived here were only comfortably rich, not **seriously rich** like those who lived, say, in the Bishops Avenue.
~ *wealthy*: **HX4 62** The Lanesborough in London decided that antiques were impractical, even in a hotel patronised by **seriously wealthy** guests.

~ *interested*: **AHK 1636** His clients seem to be younger than those of the other companies, and to be more **seriously interested** in the topic.
~ *involved*: **CL1 1396** Yet, I will go on to argue that black kids **seriously involved** in sport tend to be rather better placed academically than others who may not be immersed in sport.

~ *crazy*: **H97 2097** You must be **seriously crazy** if you're capable of believing a thing like that.
~ *disturbed*: **BM1 80** For obvious reasons, it is extremely difficult to set up a large-scale trial of dietary treatment among patients who are **seriously disturbed**.

~ *convinced*: **B2W 273** The committee was **seriously convinced** of the benefits that must result from an institution to cultivate and teach veterinary medicine.

~ *dangerous*: **FYW 1070** But there is a desperate shortage of places and the expertise and facilities of these units is best concentrated on the more difficult or **seriously dangerous** offender.

~ *fragile*: **CBC 4625** MONEY matters will be either wonderful or **seriously fragile**.

~ *good-looking*: **JY4 454** Fernando Serra, as **seriously good-looking** as ever, watched from the deck as his crew tied up at the jetty.

~ *lacking*: **K26 3521** A report has shown intensive care facilities for critically-ill children are **seriously lacking**.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in need*: **ED4 58** A bargain makes me feel threatened and **seriously in need** of urgent hospital treatment: depressed and unsure of myself.

SEVERELY: "Painfully, grievously; in a manner, or to a degree, that is distressing or hard to bear".

Verbos:

~ *affect*: **ABC 1407** The numbers of cetaceans caught in gill-nets through incidental catch need not be large to **severely affect** some species, nor are catches confined to developing countries.

~ *beat*: **A6V 362** About a month ago he was **severely beaten** up by a gang of white boys on the way back from school.

~ *bruise*: **K4T 8834** SpeedwayYARM-based double British champion Gary Havelock broke a bone and **severely bruised** his right hand in a high-speed track crash in Poland and is out of tonight's Gold Cup clash between Bradford and Oxford.

~ *castigate*: **FYW 602** The Lunacy Commissioners wholeheartedly agreed and **severely castigated** Boards of Guardians who did not provide daily occupation and incentive rewards for the majority of patients.

~ *chastise*: **CAT 585** For nobody doubts that the Welsh will be **severely chastised** on March 7th.

~ *damage*: **AYP 3274** If the loan is secured by company assets, the seizure of these could **severely damage** the business's prospects.

~ *hit*: **A37 428** Norwegian banks were **severely hit** by the 1986 oil price fall.

~ *hurt*: **HKX 142** The Justice Ministry banned at least 42 dissidents from leaving South Korea on the grounds that their visit would "**severely hurt** national interests".

~ *injure*: **CEN 6089** Mr Parfitt was in constant pain after **severely injuring** his back in a laboratory accident 22 years ago.

~ *jeopardise*: **B08 2053** Your business plans could be **severely jeopardised** if you become embroiled in litigation started by the company that you used to work for.

~ *pollute*: **J2T 612** The city is being **severely polluted** by an array of emission-releasing industries, an oil refinery and three million cars.

~ *prejudice*: **H0D 2107** If this were to happen, our other inquiries would be **severely prejudiced**.

punish ~: **APD 574** These expressed hostility to Britain's pre-eminent position, the demand for greater democracy in the country, and a widely held belief that the Hashemites had an understanding with Israel not to attempt to recapture any of Israeli Palestine but to **punish severely** any Palestinian who violated the Armistice Line.

suffer ~: **HXH 1690** The credibility of your work will **suffer severely** if key words, such as technical terms or people's names, are misspelled.

~ *threaten*: **AHR 124** The negotiations with the gallery were apparently **severely threatened**, however, by Lord Cholmondeley's idea that he might

withdraw the Holbein from Christie's and, indeed, from the market for a year.

~ *torture*: **CFH 380** From there he was transferred to a prison in Rabat, where he was **severely tortured** for the next three days.

~ *wound*: **C8G 269** There is little doubt that, taken to their ultimate conclusion, the full range of proposed reforms would **severely wound** the remaining teacher education activities of the Catholic Colleges of Higher Education, possibly mortally so.

~ *constrain*: **HL1 483** In a written statement Bush claimed that the legislation, which was aimed partly at the sale of chemical weapons technology to Iraq, had been vetoed because it "would **severely constrain** presidential authority in carrying out foreign policy".

~ *curtail*: **G30 375** Arkies will never agree to one which doesn't **severely curtail** our freedoms.

~ *cut*: **J2B 1234** Indeed Southwark has warned that grants to all voluntary community groups will be very **severely cut** in April, and has advised issuing provisional redundancy notices, which the Settlement is loath to do.

~ *deplete*: **K5J 358** Yet despite eight tries in the game, there was a feeling of inevitability about the proceedings with the championship decided two weeks ago and both teams **severely depleted** by injuries, illness, and Scotland sevens calls.

~ *depress*: **HHX 6781** In the press release announcing the closure, Volvo states:' The actions are the direct result of deregulation of bus services and the recession, which have combined to **severely depress** demand.'

~ *diminish*: **C97 179** Do not allow your filtration material to clog with debris otherwise the bacterial action will be **severely diminished**.

drop ~: **HHX 4318** It is not surprising, therefore, that incomes have **dropped severely** during the last few years, with the result that we are now beginning to see signs of dereliction.

limit ~: **GUJ 710** With the l'Estaque paintings, Braque, on the other hand, began to **limit** his use of colour **severely**, and in this respect his work was typical of most early Cubist painting.

~ *prune*: **B1U 1630** However, as has already been mentioned, co-operation is ineffective when local councils find their housing budgets so **severely pruned**.

~ *reduce*: **HHW 8832** That change has **severely reduced** the amount of pension that many pensioners receive.

~ *restrict*: **B73 163** Most Western governments ban or **severely restrict** the chemical.

~ *confuse*: **HYE 166** This er, your comment that you had a good look at the figures, **severely confused** the merchant bankers who are advising the Mirror group as they, they didn't feel that they'd finalized the figures themselves.

~ *embarrass*: **A3G 107** But the Government has been **severely embarrassed** by the burgeoning cost of the programme.

~ *irk*: **CEK 2459** Day-Lewis and Stowe fall madly in love which **severely irks** Waddington who has been proposing non-stop to the woman since the movie began.

~ *resent*: **AB3 882** But any vertiginous feelings are stabilized almost immediately by the rhetoric that enfolds the band (which they **severely resent**), which recruits their private obsessions into a grand scheme of subterranean resistance.

~ *shake*: **K5D 4818** Gordon Jackson, QC, for the boy, said the accused had been **severely shaken** by what had happened and his months on remand.

~ *shock*: **HP2 70** According to many accounts, middle-class complacency was **severely shocked** by the evidence of the children's condition.

~ *disrupt*: **CBG 1310** Frost is threatening to **severely disrupt** the busy Boxing Day programme.

~ *hamper*: **AAP 227** The air force and the diminutive navy do not usually participate in these acts of manual labour, but are **severely hampered** by financial constraints.

~ *impede*: **EF3 282** There has been a retreat from the position that States are the only proper subjects of international law, through the acknowledgment that both international organisations and individuals possess a degree of international personality, a development which would have been **severely impeded** by a rigid adherence to the classic rule.

~ *inhibit*: **EV6 1424** If possible, siliconizing of equipment should be avoided since any carry over of silicon can **severely inhibit** the spreading of mitotic cells.

~ *strain*: **CF8 359** A high-spending boom followed by bust and recession have **severely strained** relationships of all kinds.

~ *censure*: **FTW 1246** Revolutionary romanticism is **severely censured** by Lukacs for the same reason.

~ *criticise*: **AAE 508** But when I missed it last year because of the Euro-Asia match I was **severely criticised** by the chairman.

~ *reprimand*: **FRT 280** In May 1989, a registrar admitted a drink-driving charge and was **severely reprimanded** by the Lord Chancellor.

~ *reprove*: **HY5 292** In 1629 the Tsar Mikhail **severely reproved** Louis XIII himself for failing to use his full title in official letters.

~ *aggravate*: **CSU 59** As the whole of continental Europe is dragged into recession by Germany, all its biggest computer companies bar ICL Plc are confronting a crisis **severely aggravated** by the giant shadow cast by the down fallen IBM.

~ *impair*: **EA2 60** Acute schizophrenia can **severely impair** mothering skills when maternal distress leads to distraction and neglect.

~ *undermine*: **GXG 3635** Lax local authority policies and the undermining of policies of restraint on appeal, **severely undermine** processes of urban regeneration.

~ *weaken*: **A6R 408** With such a tool it only needs a little extra pressure to **severely weaken** the main trace line.

~ *alter*: **G1N 1737** The `reduction' of characters to functions or `ghosts' does not threaten their vitality; as fictions they survive and `wander the streets' even when the physical world is **severely altered**.

~ *change*: **B7L 2459** My attitude to doctors has been **severely changed** since then by having a kidney stone diagnosed as psychosomatic and ulcerative colitis as a stomach upset, so that I am far from reverential and have occasionally flirted with contempt unfairly.

pay ~: **CB1 364** In choices of means, I may **pay severely** for failing to recognize the equality of personal as of spatial and temporal viewpoints, if for example I lose awareness of the fact that a competitor's need and determination is as great as mine.

tax ~: **CAL 902** All that we had to say to them was that we intended to **tax** them more **severely**.

~ *attack*: **HJ3 5567** It is being **severely attacked** and there is a massive run-down underway.

~ *disadvantage*: **GXJ 1814** Voluntary organisations which operate at a regional level would be **severely disadvantaged** by the proposals in the White Paper.

increase ~: **EBG 106** A combination of the country's high external debt and recently introduced liberal economic policies has **severely increased** the numbers of unemployed and led to mass migration from rural to urban areas.

~ *lose*: **K4P 1931** `We got **severely lost** and it took us all day to get back.

~ *neglect*: **GVX 278** Until recently, educational initiatives concerned with such alternative views have been **severely neglected** in the discussion about community education and social change.

~ *regret*: **HA1 634** Later on Arnold Wesker **severely regretted** this.

~ *tarnish*: **AN9 480** During the 1970s, however, a series of events combined to **severely tarnish** the record.

~ *tempt*: **JY5 514** There had been times, especially after a long busy night at the club, when she had been **severely tempted** to just throw in the towel and thumb through the Yellow Pages to find the nearest painter and decorator to hand.

~ *test*: **AND 1671** There may be isolated incidents which **severely test** the policy.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *constipated*: **HU4 816** Finally, preliminary results from the evaluation of **severely constipated** patients for whom surgery is being considered suggest a possible diagnostic role for prolonged colonic recordings, especially when coupled with pharmacologic stimulation.

~ *defective*: **EW8** 477 This does not throw any strain on a heart which is healthy but may affect one which is **severely defective**.

~ *disabled*: **K55 2305** Fears that disabled drivers particularly the **severely disabled** will find it impossible to shop in the town were raised.

~ *emaciated*: **HWW 834** Serious complications present usually in the chronic patient who is **severely emaciated**, abuses laxatives, and induces vomiting.

~ *endangered*: **B0K 1176** It was reduced to only two dozen cows during the 1970s but a breed society was formed in 1984 and numbers have increased to about 100, with a large bank of frozen semen; it remains **severely endangered**.

~ *fatigued*: **ALC 1030** There were severe pressures on family farmers' time and part-time farmers were often **severely fatigued**.

~ *handicapped*: **A1V 269** If so, it will come to the negotiating table **severely handicapped** by its past history of deference: it could as easily have confronted the issue four years ago, when it would have stood more of a chance of winning.

~ *ill*: **HWU 1057** First, only inpatients were evaluated since we aimed to study prognosis in this more **severely ill** group.

~ *incapacitated*: **FS6 816** There is a higher rate for the more severely disabled and a lower rate for those less **severely incapacitated**.

~ *inflamed*: **JXN 1157** Necropsy reveals a **severely inflamed** mucosa studded with yellowish-green purulent nodules.

~ *malnourished*: **HU2 19** These children were **severely malnourished** (mean weight for height 66% of the National Centre for Health Statistics median value).

~ *painful*: **ARF 1623** Endorphins are released in response to **severely painful** stimuli.

~ *paralysed*: **A1X 1** Health: Lively young woman seeks normal life: Elaine Heath, who is **severely paralysed**, tells Cherrill Hicks of the daily constraints she faces

~ *poisoned*: **EA0 79** Until these data are available, **severely poisoned** adults should be given 150-;200 g through a nasogastric tube over 4-;8 hours with the aims of achieving a maximum reduction in elimination half life and an improvement in the clinical state.

~ *sprained*: **K52 7983** The result was a **severely sprained** left ankle which left me unable to walk.

~ *swollen*: **HU3 7447** A gastroscopy showed a **severely swollen**, red mucosa on which a large number of small white fibrin dots were seen, the macroscopic aspect resembling `raw minced meat' (Fig 1).

~ *undernourished*: **ACN 1510** In ten years time, more than 600 million people are expected to be **severely undernourished**.

~ *adverse*: **HLD 3310** Such claims were denied by the Pakistan government, but, inevitably, the conflict had a **severely adverse** effect on relations between the two countries.

~ *negative*: **G32 910** I'd like to see some talk of the **severely negative** possibilities.

~ *disappointed*: **APU 1479** His wife, **severely disappointed** to find that her husband was happy to sink to the status of a businessman with only a distant connection with the movies, ran off with a more committed actor.

~ *disturbed*: **HH3 3610** The bulk of his clients comprise **severely disturbed** psychotic patients from nearby villages and towns.

~ *clear*: **ARC 700** On education his mind was **severely clear**.

~ *critical*: **FYW 786** Children often long to escape the parental home and a parent may be **severely critical** of one particular son or daughter.

~ *impoverished*: **ANT 1480** Bands of predatory freebooters, ex-soldiers turned bandits, preyed on a **severely impoverished** peasantry which had only the lowly Jewish traders as a target for its hatred.

~ *repressive*: **HH4 1331** Spenser's design was to change Elizabethan policy, to have Lord Grey and others of the New English who advocated **severely repressive** measures recognised as acting in the best interests of civilisation, social order, and true religion.

~ *unpopular*: **K5L 474** `You'd be **severely unpopular**.'

~ *wrong*: **CBC 5510** SOMETHING is **severely wrong** with our support services if a confused woman feels that the only thing she can do with her newborn child is to leave it on a golf course in freezing conditions.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *at risk*: **CAR 1359** The police reached the same conclusions, agreeing that the nine children were **severely at risk**, and they cooperated in the early morning raids.

SHARPLY: "Severely, sternly, harshly. Briskly, swiftly, quickly. Definitely, distinctly".

Verbos:

curtail ~: **CBA 1822** The stealing networks did not disappear entirely in the early years of the twentieth century, but their geographical range and the extent of their operations was **sharply curtailed**.

cut ~: **CEK 5584** I would have **cut** interest rates very **sharply** now to three or four per cent.

decelerate ~: **HLB 3942** However, by mid-1991 the OECD reported that the economy had "**decelerated sharply** in 1990" and that real growth had been cut to 2.6 per cent.

decline ~: **HCT 184** Indeed, the Soviet Union continues to **decline sharply** in importance.

decrease ~: **CKP 1284** The higher income of married couples and men living alone was the combined result of the continued involvement of men in the labour market after the statutory retirement age, although this had **decreased sharply** over the previous few years.

depreciate ~: **HLB 4887** The lira **depreciated sharply** in the first months of 1991, however, falling 30 per cent against the US dollar between February and May.

depress ~: **HXC 908** The demographic acceleration of the second half of the century **depressed** them quite **sharply**, except in those areas in the North and Midlands where manufacturing change and expansion were locally creating a different labour market.

diminish ~: **G0C 11** Either taxes will have to increase to cover the social and medical needs of the retired and elderly, or their standard of living will **diminish sharply**.

dip ~: **B2C 1126** If there were no loss of skeletal elements at all the expected line would cross horizontally at 100% and then **dip sharply** to zero for the isolated molars (M) and incisors (1), which would all still be retained in the jaws.

drop ~: **AAA 124** Their balance of payments deficits have been alarmingly large, and their currencies have **dropped sharply**, aggravating their inflationary problems.

fall ~: **A6F 89** But the ratio would then **fall sharply** in the second and third decades of the twenty-first century.

reduce ~: **CPS 245** He said that the consumer electronics division intended to **reduce sharply** the range of products offered.

shrink ~: **C8G 291** Thereafter the birthrate **shrank sharply**, reducing the demand for teachers.

change ~: **CK2 239** After The Second World War the situation **changed sharply** for the worse.

contrast ~: **K8X 1151** Managerial pronouncements **contrast sharply** with those of their British counterparts in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

depart ~: **EDE 427** It is therefore necessary to **depart** quite **sharply** from conventional postwar wisdom about the pre-war years.

differ ~: **B2T 203** It ought to be self-evident, but perhaps is not, that schools **differ sharply** from each other, as do colleges.

differentiate ~: **GUH 405** Other composers did not yet **differentiate** so **sharply** between secular and sacred idioms.

distinguish ~: **G19 998** To **distinguish** too **sharply** between officers and councillors is frequently to distort reality (Laffin and Young, 1985; Laffin, 1986).

divide ~: **CJG 520** It is used with reference to education, and does not **divide** the pupils **sharply** into two groups with totally different needs.

fluctuate ~: **K59 836** But the figures can **fluctuate sharply**, with a negative balance of 5 per cent reporting an improvement in March last year and a positive balance of 20 per cent again in April.

separate ~: **H0E 1747** In order to create distinct patterns the mind has to **separate** things **sharply** one from the other, just as a driver seeks to separate the road from its borders even in dim light.

vary ~: **F9D 1390** The problem is complicated by the fact that costs per thousand **vary sharply** by station, and it is especially expensive to advertise in the large London area.

accelerate ~: **J33 313** The working group warn instead that, as measures to control sulphur emissions (in an effort to cut "acid rain" pollution) and to limit ozone depletion take effect, global warming will **accelerate sharply**, with unpredictable and violent consequences.

expand ~: **CBA 386** In the nineteenth century the amount of land devoted to coconut cultivation **expanded sharply**, especially in Chilaw and Kurunagala districts.

go up ~: **AJD 1238** Her total tax bill could **go up sharply**.

grow ~: **E9P 656** Economists said the growth of money in the economy, known as M0, **grew sharply** in March and remains well above the monitoring range set by the Government.

improve ~: **A62 631** The decline was never great, but it has to be judged against the fact that his general image was **improving sharply** (Table 8.7).

increase ~: **CBA 1840** Officials in the worst hit areas reported an increase in cattle killing, but the number of court cases did not **increase sharply** in any district.

raise ~: **HSF 1677** The government has paid for this by printing money, fresh austral notes, smelling cleanly of half-dried ink, and borrowing on the domestic market in amounts that **raise** interest rates **sharply**, drain the market of productive capital and swell the rate of inflation.

rise ~: **HLH 870** On March 3 the rupee depreciated by 9.4 per cent, although share prices **rose sharply** on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

descend ~: **ASU 692** From the village centre, the Thornton road **descends sharply** initially and when it levels, a side road called Oddies Lane turns off to the right.

slope down ~: **CBK 190** Oak Grove Road **slopes down sharply** from Croydon Road and houses had already been built nearly half way down.

ache ~: **FSC 779** Her chest **ached sharply**, too, just as though someone really had been hitting into it.

conflict ~: **G1F 1445** This alternative analysis reveals a pervasive imbalance in children's curriculum experiences and **conflicts sharply** with primary rhetoric.

criticize ~: **J39 367** The change has been **sharply criticized** by environmentalists.

deteriorate ~: **HSF 800** The new centralised system will also be better placed to improve the quality of the figures, which seems to have **deteriorated sharply** in recent years.

disagree ~: **FRG 453** Functionalist (or stratificational) sociologists **disagree sharply** in a number of respects with this Marxist analysis of social class.

emphasize ~: **EBR 847** The example of Marilyn Thornton **emphasizes sharply** the association of housework with social isolation.

hiss ~: **JY2 3772** She heard the indrawn breath **hiss sharply** through his teeth, and felt the wave of emotion that washed over him.

protrude ~: **A65 1883** The removable sole is fairly thin and when I took it out I noticed that several small staples **protrude** quite **sharply** through the inner lining, which could become a problem after more use.

remind ~: **ASE 1942** The kitchen clock **reminded** him **sharply** of the passage of time, and urgency lent cunning to the rector's stratagems.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *different*: **EEF 6** Though the experience of structural change is common to all, the consequences have been **sharply different** for both countries and firms.

~ *dissimilar*: **ACA 1065** The aims of these two movements, in so far as they touched on the rites of death, were **sharply dissimilar**.

~ *aware*: **AC4 692** The milk was hot on the roof of his mouth and he was **sharply aware** of the Woman sitting there, the sleeves of the night-shirt falling away from her strong, brown forearms.

~ *blue*: **BN1 1129** She was nameless; they called her Fox, for her sandy hair and brows, for the **sharply blue** eyes that seemed to rake through you and see nothing of interest.

~ *critical*: **ABD 1856** The Consumers' Association magazine, Which?, produced a **sharply critical** report on the services provided in airports.

~ *opposed*: **CS2 1259** Kant's moral philosophy is **sharply opposed** to the moral sense approach of Hutcheson and Hume.

SICKENINGLY: "Sickening: that causes sickness, nausea, or faintness; that disgust or revolts; repulsive, loathsome. Hence sickeningly".

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *sugary*: **HGV 2538** Adjuring Theda, in the prettiest way, to wait for her here, Miss Merchiston then escorted Mr Quatt to the front door, presumably bidding him a fond farewell in the **sickeningly sugary** tone she had chosen to adopt towards him.

~ *sweet*: **ACS 1735** `We used to lie around a swimming pool in Peking chatting like the best of friends,' he later recalled, `But it was all too **sickeningly sweet**.

~ *depressed*: **J0W 2173** After a while, I said, `I'm terribly depressed, utterly, **sickeningly depressed**.
~ *sad*: **HLK 31** Later he expressed his "revulsion and pain" over the street violence, condemning the "mob brutality" as "**sickeningly sad**".

~ *familiar*: **B3F 1363** It was a **sickeningly familiar** story and there was not much I could say, apart from expressing regret and understanding.

SIGNALLY: "In a signal or striking manner". (Signal: "Striking, remarkable, notable, conspicuous").

Verbos:

~ *fail*: **CJP 322** Despite efforts to improve the country's human rights record, including a reform package, Turkey has **signally failed** to prevent acts of torture in custody.

SOLIDLY: "In a real as opposed to a superficial or apparent manner; really, thoroughly, truly".

Verbos:

be ~ *behind*: **CBY 3620** Public opinion has **been solidly behind** the Review Panel.
~ *support*: **FB1 1082** Wherever they had the opportunity, workers **solidly supported** socialist parties -- in elections to the Duma, to social insurance councils, to trade-union boards.

be ~ *against*: **ABW 936** She had never envisaged that they would all **be solidly against** it.

~ *defeat*: **HRE 71** But in a second battle, at Qadesiyah, near Kufah in central Mesopotamia, a large force of Persians was **solidly defeated** by a smaller body of Arabs, led by Saad ibn Abi Waqqas.

drink ~: **A98 241** I ate no lunch but **drank solidly**.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *based*: **CS3 111** Both the power elite literature and the elite theory community power studies were **solidly based** upon democratic, even participatory, values.
~ *grounded*: **CL6 742** If faith is to be **solidly grounded** at all, it must rest on some more secure foundation than that.

~ *rooted*: **FF0 1042** The more **solidly rooted** your characters are as being people like oneself or one's readers, the more willing will those readers be to countenance absurd events happening to them.

clad ~: **HGL 1264** I see people who look very young, **clad solidly** in khaki; the girls in khaki dresses, their costumes tidy and generic like girl scout uniforms.

~ *equipped*: **HRE 371** Iraq's armed forces were also **solidly equipped**, thanks to the atmosphere generated by the Iraq-Soviet treaty.

SORELY: "In such a manner as to cause great pain or bodily injury; severely. Also *fig.* To a great extent; in a high degree".

Verbos:

~ *disappoint*: **CD2 603** Mrs Heatherton's son John is not present today, and that will **sorely disappoint** all the young ladies present; he is so handsome it can hardly be believed.'

~ *wound*: **K4T 3327** `The Labour party were very **sorely wounded** by their first public defeat and ran a campaign claiming most people were in favour of the project,' he added.

hurt ~: **ADY 220** In any case, he made feeble efforts to help me get him to his left foot, and with my almost total support he made the few hops to reach the boat, though I could see it **hurt** him **sorely**.

~ *punish*: **AE9 309** Then they make their ale from what they have collected, and those who do not come there to drink and do not give money at the foresters' will are **sorely punished** at their pleas for dead wood, although the King has no demesne.

~ *deprive*: **A64 101** Another consumer industry of prime importance to this area, paper, recovered very rapidly during 1922, in the effort to supply the hungry central bureaucracies and cultural institutions which had been **sorely deprived**.

~ *miss*: **G2C 1094** I am sure I am only one of many who will **sorely miss** this happy-go-lucky golfer.

~ *need*: **AN7 276** `I'm sorry to trouble you on your half-day Maggie, but I **sorely need** your help,' Lawler explained.

~ *neglect*: **A6G 1373** But the focus of this volume is the law of marriage and divorce, which Professor Stone feels has been **sorely neglected** by historians of the family.

~ *tempt*: **ASU 50** Two hours is ample time, but walkers with interests in botany, geology or archaeology will be **sorely tempted** to linger.

Participios:

~ *lacking*: **A7H 1100** He had heard so much about it from the Queen Mother -- who as a child had been there every year -- and from so many other people that he had felt it was a part of his education that was **sorely lacking**.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in need*: **ARB 1725** By this time I was **sorely in need** of a toilet, and it was her turn to be alarmed when she suddenly grasped the meaning of my frantic gestures.

SOUNDLY: "Deeply, profoundly; without disturbance or interruption. In an ample, complete, or thorough manner; thoroughly, properly, to the full. Smartly, strongly, severely".

Verbos:

~ *thrash*: **ANK 319** Untidy work led to rows, rows led to confrontation, confrontation led to the boy being **soundly thrashed** by his exasperated mother.

~ *whip*: **EDE 456** It was, as The Times observed in the following year, a sorry fact that there was `a vague dread of a wholesome birching' and that nowadays `the father of a scapegrace' no longer saw fit to `save his son from the taint of gaol by loyally and **soundly whipping** him'.

~ *beat*: **K4T 10558** Synthonia are now the only side without a win after they were **soundly beaten** at Blackhall.

~ *defeat*: **ASW 31** They were led by a fanatical chieftain named Yusuf and Alfonso was **soundly defeated** at the battle of Sagrajas.

~ *worst*: **CCC 1126** As the hours went past, senior army commanders and others persuaded Whitehall that the step would make the region ungovernable and create a situation in which the government would be **soundly worsted**.

sleep ~: **CD8 1101** May you **sleep soundly**, despite the sea noises.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *asleep*: **FR1 2558** Once back in the house, he made his way quietly upstairs after checking that O'Neill was still **soundly asleep**.

~ *based*: **H0E 1577** Much of this belief is **soundly based** in experience but part of it is based on wishful thinking.

SPARSELY: "Not closely or densely; thinly".

Verbos:

~ *attend*: **B75 143** Wright surprised the audience at the inquiry by claiming that the sulphur dioxide fumes from the board's existing power stations have 'little impact' on the problem of acid rain in Scandinavia. After the carnival atmosphere of the first week, the inquiry, which will decide whether the CEGB can build a pressurized water reactor at Sizewell, is now increasingly **sparsely attended**, as the CEGB continues reading out its evidence.

Participios:

~ *decorated*: **CML 1660** The rest of the room was **sparsely decorated** and had only two wooden-backed chairs and a small steel-legged table.

~ *furnished*: **C8S 693** It was poorly and **sparsely furnished**; a brave effort had been made to keep it tidy and clean.

~ *inhabited*: **APC 1895** From the approach Amantani looked barren, rocky and **sparsely inhabited**.

~ *populated*: **A6M 1085** An expansion of production will also come from the use of land which is now **sparsely populated**.

~ *covered*: **HGK 791** This was wild mountain scenery, the **sparsely covered** valley floor overhung by vast ochre-coloured crags, and Maggie shuddered at the thought of being stranded here.

~ *distributed*: **G1E 894** However, zooplankton is **sparsely distributed** at all levels.

SPOTLESSLY: "Without spot or stain, immaculately".

Verbos:

gleam ~: **HTR 2112** The front door was painted a shiny black, and the brass knocker **gleamed spotlessly**.

Adjetivos:

~ *clean*: **K9M 260** To win an award, each restaurant had to have a healthy eating option on the menu, be **spotlessly clean** and provide a non-smoking area.

~ *white*: **HGE 996** He pulled out his own **spotlessly white** handkerchief, which McAllister had laundered and ironed earlier that week, and said urgently, `Oh, do stop crying, McAllister.

STARK: "To the fullest extent or degree; absolutely, utterly, quite".

Adjetivos:

~ *black*: **AK9 982** In a **stark black** dress and accompanied by her husband, Denis, and son Mark, Mrs Thatcher greeted friends and supporters.
~ *black and white*: **CGV 628** Don't try to achieve a design in **stark black and white**.
~ *grey*: **G0P 2479** The walls extended round not only the front garden but the entire property, **stark grey** against the white walls of the cottage.
~ *white*: **FET 2003** The other, fatter, had **stark white** skin shadowed, sitting upright against the boat in navy shorts and sky-blue poplin shirt.

~ *crazy*: **A6L 1118** When he returned, he sent for me and said I must be **stark crazy**.
~ *mad*: **EFJ 1919** Carrie said, 'She must be **stark mad** to come in and let him see her like that'.
~ *raving bonkers*: **A7N 456** I remember once thinking my mother was **stark raving bonkers** as she regaled me with a tale of the time she scrimped for six months to buy a pair of elbow length, white kid evening gloves, which set her back the equivalent of two weeks' wages.
~ *raving mad*: **A0F 2066** The scheme had an interior logic to it but in order to see it you had to be, let me see, **stark raving mad**, I suppose.

~ *naked:* **B1N 776** I froze as he fumbled for his torch and, **stark naked**, staggered to the door.

STARKLY: "Absolutely, utterly".

Verbos:

contrast ~: **HWW 1178** These limitations **contrast starkly** with the flexibility and multiprogrammability of current ICD devices.
differ ~: **A3W 206** As reported in some editions of The Independent last week, the Arts Council leaflet aimed at this week's Conservative Party conference **differs starkly** from the one handed out to Labour delegates in Brighton last week.

~ *illustrate*: **ANP 30** This places enormous pressure on famous monuments and landscapes, as is **starkly illustrated** by the severe erosion in parts of the Lake District, the Peak District and Snowdonia.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *silhouetted*: **FRS 633** A lone horse and rider were visible on the shore of Carlisle Bay, **starkly silhouetted** against the sun, a bright orange globe slowly descending into the calm, silver sea.

~ *visible*: **EF2 93** Dunadd fort clings to an isolated rocky hillock near Kilmartin, **starkly visible** from the road between Lochgilphead and Oban, above what must once have been a naturally protective boggy valley.

~ *aware*: **K52 7586** There is only one Grand National and even the jockeys, maybe most of all the jockeys, are **starkly aware** of that.

~ *different*: **HC4 173** Yet the reality is **starkly different**, with loss-making occupancy levels and recession-restrained spending by the few business and leisure tourists that can be attracted now, at little more than cost, due to the fierce competition in this thin market.

~ *simple*: **HRD 468** Everything a computer does, it does in this **starkly simple** language.

STARTLINGLY: "That causes a shock of surprise; that suddenly and forcibly compels attention".

Adjetivos:

~ *blue*: **BMW 1832** `Let me take that,' said a male voice and turning she found herself looking into a pair of **startlingly blue** eyes.

~ *green*: **C9E 989** There are several ponds, hence the **startlingly green** Fescue fairways, and for reasons as much ecological as golfing, rough areas have been encouraged and a series of copses planted to add character and to complement the design.

~ *red*: **CJ3 208** By being reared alone, it gets all the food its foster parents can bring and it has a useful adaptation that ensures that the food keeps on coming -- a huge, **startlingly red** gape.

~ *white*: **F9H 2232** The steep, rocky prominence resembled a snow-capped mountain, so **startlingly white** were the birds and their droppings on top.

~ *beautiful*: **AE8 349** The riverside landscapes were **startlingly beautiful**, a riot of castles, châteaux and towers perched on any available rock high above the wooded slopes.

~ *different*: **GU9 257** Dye mixing was still being done by hand, often using the same bucket, without cleaning the dregs in between, for **startlingly different** shades, so that colour matching was virtually impossible.

~ *good*: **CHU 141** Although Newsreel made some **startlingly good** documentaries, shortage of funds was a constant problem.

~ *similar*: **FBM 212** For the past few years the incoming information has been **startlingly similar** from one season to the next.

STARVING: "That is dying of hunger; that lacks the necessaries of life".

Adjetivos:

~ *hungry*: **ANM 783** By 2.00 though the pains were every one and a half minutes and I was only 2cms dilated. was sitting eating sandwiches and I was **starving hungry**.

STERNLY: "Severely, harshly, unbendingly".

Verbos:

~ *refuse*: **AJH 518** Offered a settlement that would have retrieved half the gold, Moreira **sternly refused** -- and has not had any of it back.

~ *reject*: **ANL 3187** All Morton's protests had been **sternly rejected**.

~ *criticise*: **K35 1340** The five-page judgment **sternly criticised** the manager of the workshop, William Brady, for his investigation into the allegations, describing him as `obstructive and biased'.

rebuke ~: **HA7 1029** It's no good, she **rebuked** herself **sternly**; there's no future in feeling like this about Luke Travis.

warn ~: **H7W 1967** Let that be a lesson to you, she **warned** herself **sternly**.

~ *defy*: **ECF 600** Clinging to the hillside amid scenic splendour, these houses **sternly defy** gravity by not tumbling down to the sea below.

~ *punish*: **HR8 1928** There is a sickness in their hearts which Allah has increased, and they shall be **sternly punished** for their hypocrisy .'

STONE: "As a type of hardness, and hence as an emblem of insensibility, stupidity, deadness or the like; esp. in phrases of comparison with various adjs. as *blind, cold, dead, deaf, dumb, hard,* etc. In adverbial comb. with adjs. or pples., in similative sense and hence occas. as a mere intensive (= very, completely)".

Adjetivos:

~ *blind:* **HTN 590** But Gabriel caught one glimpse of milky-white eyes that looked **stone blind**.

~ *certain:* **CAH 177** Just why was Major `**stone cold certain'** of winning an overall majority, when all the opinion polls showed that he wouldn't?

~ *cold:* **CJT 1994** Didn't matter if it was **stone cold**, still took it sip by sip.

~ *dead*: **KC1 153** Make sure this doesn't kill it **stone dead.**

~ *deaf*: **B22 805** Mr. Farrer, a white haired man in his fifties was **stone deaf** but fortunately could lip read, whilst his wife was a really excellent cook.

~ *hard:* **G1S 542** She realized suddenly that the ground on which she stood, barefooted, was **stone hard** beneath grass barely damp with early dew.

~ *sober:* **ED7 1222** But I've never been able to write except when I was **stone cold sober**.

NOTA: Obsérvese la peculiaridad del término adyacente *stone*: se usa como intensificador del adjetivo *cold* y por otra parte esa colocación (*stone cold*) es a su vez término adyacente de los adjetivos *certain* y *sober*. Éste es un caso excepcional en el que un término adyacente intensificador está compuesto por dos ítems y así aparece en la sección 3.4.3.1.

STOUTLY: "Resolutely, firmly, uncompromisingly".

Verbos:

~ *affirm*: **EDA 1125** Some **stoutly affirmed** that as Head of the Church of England he could not marry a divorced woman.

~ *agree*: **A7A 2420** Erika, who had never set eyes on Hetta in her life, **stoutly agreed**, and even Paul, making a dishevelled appearance, said with his new courtliness that he would like to meet her, causing Frau Nordern to raise a sceptical eyebrow and warn him not to be sarcastic at that time of the morning.

~ *contend*: **H95 1438** `No, ma'am,' Rose **stoutly contended**, before advancing into a minefield.

~ *maintain*: **CS0 914** In general the Zande **stoutly maintain** that witches are conscious agents.

~ *deny*: **CL2 2039** On the other hand, Burton **stoutly denied** that he had broken up nine marriages: why, he did not even know three of the couples aforementioned.

~ *oppose*: **H8C 28** The monarchical tendencies typified by the Orange family were **stoutly opposed** by the republican forces which were strong in Holland, by far the most powerful province of the federation, and notably among the great merchants of Amsterdam.

~ *resist*: **B09 1481** He **stoutly resisted** these demands and campaigned for the retention of the tramways.

~ *defend*: **AM8 262** We will redouble our efforts to reform the Common Agricultural Policy and will **stoutly defend** the interests of British farmers and consumers.

Adjetivos:

~ *wrong*: **ED3 874** Those who predicted that her reign would see the end of the British monarchy have been proved **stoutly wrong**.

STRENUOUSLY: "In a strenuous manner". (Strenuous: "Of action or effort: Vigorous, energetic; now with stronger sense, persistently and ardently laborious").

Verbos:

argue ~ against: **A6U 804** Here Berkeley **argued strenuously against** the view that we judge the distance of objects by means of lines and angles.

~ *deny*: **CH2 4601** Father-of-two Harris, whose wife Barbara is a magistrate, said: `I **strenuously deny** the charges and have no further comment to make.'

object ~: **CGF 1133** The fact that so many people **object** so **strenuously** to the feminist `attack on words' suggests, to me at least, that this issue of sexism in language is not the trivial diversion it is often made out to be.

~ *oppose*: **EE9 854** The Conservatives did not **strenuously oppose** them.

~ *refuse*: **CDS 279** This meant that despite Meehan's pardon, the proceedings to some extent would be a retrial of Meehan as well as a trial of Waddell; and one of its more lunatic aspects was hearing Mr King-Murray as prosecuting counsel, who for two years had **strenuously refused** to entertain the notion of Meehan's innocence and Waddell's guilt, now deploying arguments to show that very thing (although unlike Griffith-Jones at Ward's trial, he did not seem to have his heart in it).

~ *reject*: **HHW 11933** I **strenuously reject** the suggestion of the hon. Member for Gateshead, East (Ms. Quin) that my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister is not the best person to negotiate on behalf of Britain at the forthcoming summit.

~ *resist*: **CE7 737** In late 1917, proclaiming Labour's new commitment to `the democratic control of industry through the common ownership of the means of production', Arthur Henderson pledged the Party to `**strenuously resist** every proposal to hand back to private capitalists the great industries and services that have come under Government control during the war and we do not mean to loosen the popular grip upon them, but on the contrary to strengthen it.'

~ *advise*: **FBL 864** Lowe was **strenuously advised** not to take the risk.

~ *avoid*: **CGE 248** Are there any kinds of conflict situation which you **strenuously avoid**, and why?

~ *defend*: **C8T 770** I shall, of course, **strenuously defend** the action and, as I have no money to pay for a lawyer, will present my own defence.

STRONGLY: "Energetically, resolutely; emphatically".

Verbos:

be ~ *against*: **K5H 4735** Ray Michie (Lib Dem, Argyll and Bute) **was** also **strongly against** the order, which the Government won by seven votes to four.

~ *condemn*: **HHV 10052** We **strongly condemn** Serbian abuse of human rights in the Kosovo.

~ *deny*: **HJ4 7616** A detective sergeant told the court Winter replied `I **strongly deny** it' to the murder charge.

~ *disagree*: **C93 900** Some people would say that the most exciting pastime in Preston is to watch the traffic lights change, but others would **strongly disagree**!

~ *disapprove*: **CMA 1136** People often **strongly disapprove** of others who behave in unusual ways.

dislike ~: **AJD 133** The prospect of a hung parliament is also **disliked strongly**, with 87 per cent saying it would be bad for the country and 80 per cent bad for business.

~ *object*: **JJA 181** I would take the opportunity to present a petition to the County Council containing over six thousand signatures **strongly object** to this development and asking you to use all of your powers to protect this.

~ *oppose*: **A8D 164** We also most **strongly oppose** the increasing trend of greater military funding of higher education and the erosion of the independence of its institutions.

~ *reject*: **AT9 127** Most of us would **strongly reject** any such idea -- yet the image of Eve has exercised a powerful influence on the way women have traditionally been regarded.

~ *resist*: **EDU 340** The Labour Party `power hoggers' David Marquand refers to will **strongly resist** this approach, as being marginal to the real issues.

~ *agree*: **ECT 1312** Asked if they would lose respect for a woman who was prepared to sleep with them on a first date, 24% neither agree nor disagree; 18% strongly disagree; 17% tend to disagree; 16% tend to agree; 15% **strongly agree** and 10% don't know.

back ~: **ABD 1692** Interestingly, this reform is **strongly backed** by those shadowy but influential Commons figures, the senior parliamentary clerks.

campaign ~: **HDP 43** We must **campaign strongly** to ensure that men and women still have a state pension that isn't just a pittance at sixty.

~ *defend*: **K1J 1601** Home Secretary Kenneth Baker **strongly defended** his party's policies on crime.

~ *favour*: **CRA 2825** The rules set for life insurance firms, and proposed for general insurers, **strongly favour** insurers investing in low-risk assets, such as bonds, rather than higher-risk ones like equities.

~ *recommend*: **AD0 1993** We do **strongly recommend** that you continue to weigh yourself regularly.

~ *support*: **AM8 159** We **strongly support** the peace process in the Middle East.

emphasize ~: **H47 140** That's something that we do have to work on and I can't **emphasize** it too **strongly**.

~ *insist*: **HHX 2685** One of my constituents is the prison officer allegedly involved in those activities, and he **strongly insists** that the portrayal of what happened in Brixton in last week's Thames Television programme is totally wrong.

~ *suggest*: **KRT 5700** If you haven't been down before I would **strongly suggest** this Sunday night at five thirty.

~ *urge*: **HPK 1234** The Parish council would, therefore, **strongly urge** your committee to refuse this application.

~ *exaggerate*: **HM7 23** This year their net first half contribution was negative which will **strongly exaggerate** the seasonal bias towards the second half er, conditions will still be far from ideal but with the Gulf factor out of the way and some visible improvement in our overseas markets, particularly North America we think the trading environment will be broadly equivalent to that of the second half of last year.

increase ~: **K9A 485** However, we were very competitive in price, quality and service, and our market share in New England **increased strongly** as a result.

rise ~: **HY1 183** Gilt-edged prices continued to **rise strongly**, all three tranchettes were quickly sold out and, shortly afterwards, the Bank announced the issue of a much larger tap stock: £1 billion of 8½% Treasury 2007.

~ *need*: **BNM 534** Few people mentioned a need for external training for non-professional staff, although at least one who did, thought it was **strongly needed**: `Desperate shortage of topics for the interested non-professional'.

~ *require*: **FRA 1465** Having done my best to put you off the Bar, I must add that the public interest **strongly requires** that the profession should continue to attract a flow of top quality recruits.

~ *advise*: **A94 29** All the banks and the Post Office **strongly advise** against sending cash.

believe ~ *in*: **HCC 296** I would like to be associated with the movement because I **believe strongly in** it.

contrast ~: **CGH 2493** Lively active fish, well but not overfed **contrast strongly** in their deportment with both overfed, fat and sluggish fish and emaciated starved fish.

~ *criticise*: **K5D 8105** They **strongly criticise** ministers for turning the poll tax review into a wider ranging consideration of the scope and structure of local government.

~ *doubt*: **HXN 179** Those who **strongly doubt** whether the cost-benefit exercise can be adequately performed are more inclined to a rules based or structural approach.

~ *indicate*: **B77 1538** We believe that these preliminary studies **strongly indicate** that here, at last, is a valid theory for some UFO phenomena, and that what we have called UAPs can now be tested scientifically.

~ *influence*: **FT1 1902** Provision is local wherever practicable, and users' views on services **strongly influence** provision.

~ *motivate*: **CKV 111** He is **strongly motivated** by a desire for the collection never to be split up again.

smell ~ : **FPU 555** His hands **smelt strongly** of perfumed soap.

~ *suspect*: **CCD 2114** Indeed, I **strongly suspect** that for Richard and myself there is no future!'

wish ~: **FSK 791** At that moment he **wished strongly** that he could change Clovis into some small helpless animal, and then step on him very hard.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *coloured*: **CE4 420** Many woods are **strongly coloured**, so take the shades of your wooden frame into account when you are considering what colour scheme to use.

~ *orange-red*: **EAW 572** I saw it at its best, in April, when it was well above the third magnitude, and dominated the whole area; at that stage it was **strongly orange-red**.

~ *associated*: **F9S 1425** For example, the age at marriage is **strongly associated** with the likelihood of divorce.

linked ~: **CAC 2237** The Roman goddess of education and business, Minerva was **linked strongly** with the Greek ATHENE.

~ *attracted*: **ANL 83** She was sure that he was **strongly attracted** to her -- yes, loved her.

~ *committed*: **K55 6981** Not so long ago Mr Kinnock was **strongly committed** to unilateral disarmament.

~ *critical*: **K5D 1396** On Friday the education committee of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities backed a **strongly critical** report on the plans.

~ *related*: **H8D 1865** People's own occupational level is also **strongly related** to their level of educational attainment.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in favour*: **JJA 366** Well you will find for instance that three times as many people will strongly oppose and was **strongly in favour**, something omitted from the report in front of me and there are eight per cent there that were indifferent.

SUBSTANTIALLY: "In all essential characters or features; in regard to everything material; in essentials; to all intents and purposes; in the main".

Verbos:

~ *augment*: **BN3 1165** All through the bad years, the hungry twenties and thirties, it was he who **substantially augmented** father's small wages.

~ *enhance*: **HHV 11086** Will he please ensure that there is no slippage whatever in the time scale for the resignalling from Bethnal Green to Chelmsford which would obviously **substantially enhance** the service?

~ *expand*: **BMA 452** The reason for this is that as soon as the opportunities for investing in fixed capital begins to diminish -- mainly because the capacity for producing consumer goods has been **substantially expanded** -- any further growth in the production of consumer goods would reduce their price, and -- cet. par .

extend ~: **FP2 164** The scope of corporate discretion in making delegated decisions is obviously **extended substantially** once uncompetitive product market conditions, and the consequent reduction in the pressure to keep costs down, are taken into account.

go up ~: **B07 219** Normally, increases or reductions in publishing output tend to be undramatic, but in the 1980s the numbers of new titles published annually have **gone up** very **substantially** indeed -- increases not on the whole matched by additions to library bookfunds.

grow ~: **EDK 1504** There has been much speculation whether this proportion is likely to **grow substantially** in industrial societies.

~ *improve*: **E9R 1024** In Eastern Counties Division One, third-placed Maldon can **substantially improve** their hopes of promotion by defeating rivals Newmarket and then pray for Bury St Edmunds to lose at home to Upminster.

~ *increase*: **FEJ 785** It is anticipated that this contract will **substantially increase** sales over the next three years.

raise ~: **FAF 1149** The aim of the training programme outlined earlier is to **raise substantially** the skills of both those in work and those seeking it.

rise ~: **HHV 6547** Under our public expenditure plans, housing association output is due to **rise substantially** to at least 40,000 by 1993-94.

~ *widen*: **K8U 419** This eliminated the minimum pension level which had survived since Bismarck, and **substantially widened** differentials.

come down ~: **ANK 1152** It seemed the weight of evidence had **come down substantially** and significantly for the Crown case.

~ *cut*: **K5L 1362** Indeed, one of the leading contenders for the post, Edouard Balladur, has specifically dissociated himself from the British government, which pulled sterling out of the European currency grid last year and **substantially cut** interest rates.

decline ~: **ED5 1077** He also notes the tendency for the various county-district joint committees `to **decline** very **substantially** in significance and effectiveness, as the new system became established (Alexander 1982a:37).

decrease ~: **FR4 522** As Table 3.22 shows, entitlement to unemployment benefit among male workers **decreased substantially** during the late 1970s when the rate of unemployment was high.

~ *diminish*: **A6G 704** Clearly the legacy of the war was a huge current account deficit, with exports in 1945 at only 30 per cent of their prewar level (imports 60 per cent), and shipping earnings **substantially diminished**.

~ *drop*: **A9D 367** Only one in four favours the idea of Britain joining the exchange rate mechanism immediately, compared with more than 40 per cent who believe entry should be delayed until inflation has `**substantially dropped**'.

fall ~: **HF1 99** And as a result the amount of coal produced by Britain's deep mines has **fallen substantially**.

~ *reduce*: **AK9 1597** The best it could do was what it has done: **substantially reduce** the Tory majority.

~ *scale back*: **A9L 72** But applications for larger numbers of shares are likely to be **scaled back substantially** after the offer was oversubscribed by 4.7 times..

~ *alter*: **ECY 498** Parsons did not **substantially alter** this view, and as a result lost the stress Freud had placed on conflict.

change ~: **EDK 37** The pattern of mortality decline **changes substantially** across the two centuries.

differ ~: **FP4 959** The allocations for personal social services **differ** very **substantially** between authorities.

fluctuate ~: **CRM 8279** Average proportions of minerals are cotectic (70% plagioclase and 30% olivine), but these proportions **fluctuate substantially** from layer to layer.

~ *modify*: **K9H 89** New legislation means ICI and other manufacturers in the UK must obtain authorisation to run or **substantially modify** existing processes -- and to start up new ones.

shift ~: **CFD 167** Both have **shifted substantially** in the last decade, to the disadvantage of developing countries.

~ *transform*: **EWR 43** In the process of inventing the new English, these materials were **substantially transformed** to serve a national and imperial culture.

vary ~: **HHX 6359** I believe that the structures of local and regional government **vary substantially** between the different member states.

~ *affect*: **HJ0 23626** These policy choices can **substantially affect** the profits declared.

~ *damage*: **J78 262** It tried to injunct the newspaper, on the ground that the papers contained military and diplomatic secrets, the disclosure of which would **substantially damage** the national interest.

~ *harm*: **A44 217** Most liberals have thought that we, unfortunately, needed the firm yoke of the law to ensure that the interests of weaker individuals and groups were not **substantially harmed** by the irresponsible attitudes and actions of the more powerful.

~ *prejudice*: **J77 106** 2.4.2 as may reasonably required by the Architect provided that no modification shall be made pursuant to this clause 2.4.2 which would substantially alter the design layout nature capacity or standard of construction of the Premises as provided for in the Building Documents or **substantially prejudice** the use of the Premises for the purpose specified in the Lease.

consist ~ *of*: **FA1 100** The work itself **consists substantially of** personal transactions between the polluter and field staff.

include ~: **CBV 2276** The Country Landowners Association has published a new edition of Share Farming: The Practice With Model Form of Agreement, which **includes substantially** revised tax and legal sections.

disagree ~: **CL1 74** Whilst agreeing in part but **disagreeing substantially** with the assumptions of Ludmer, I felt -- and still feel -- that the attraction of sport for black kids is a little more complex and that any full understanding cannot assume that sport constitutes an area freed of racialism, or that black youths are attracted to it simply because they see it as such.

~ *reject*: **BN9 11** The proposals implied too serious a threat to the counties' precious Sunday revenues, and were **substantially rejected** despite some compromise on the structure of the Championship, which in 1988 came to include six four-day matches.

benefit ~: **EB8 38** Sri Lanka's existing network of community-based newspapers and periodicals stand to **benefit substantially** from the proposed new media legislation.

gain ~: **GUU 3971** She stood to **gain substantially** from her husband's death, since he had not made a will.

depend ~: **H0N 623** There is a traditional picture of the genesis of BT whose main lines **depend**, **substantially**, not on any direct evidence, but on the later recollections of Nietzsche's sister, which were first set out in one volume of a biography of her brother published in 1897.

rely ~: **EFD 258** It **relied substantially** on a voluntary approach.

deteriorate ~: **HKR 3075** A survey published by the European Community (EC) European Environment Agency on Nov. 9, 1989, concluded that the general health of forests within the EC's 12 member states had **deteriorated substantially** over the past 10 years.

~ *weaken*: **G0N 3295** They may well feel the case against your brother is **substantially weakened** by what's come to light.

~ *achieve*: **HC5 9** I am pleased to report that in 1992 I was able to **substantially achieve** one of the objects of my Presidency, the refurbishment of the main exhibition galleries at Portland Place, making it more welcoming to members and the public and better able to put the case for architecture.

contribute ~: **HS3 124** Those that are involved in the day to day activity can **contribute substantially**.

~ *influence*: **J27 625** Religious Education should provide the context for and **substantially influence** the whole school curriculum.

~ *interfere*: **HXW 752** That special type of case was broadly one where the acts of an intruder, however continuous and far-reaching, did not **substantially interfere** with any plans which the owners might have for the future use of undeveloped land.

~ *outnumber*: **HJ1 19513** The Irish are the largest, but least visible, ethnic minority in Britain and, unusually, women **substantially outnumber** men.

suffer ~: **ABK 2983** The NIH report, noting that Dr O'Toole `**suffered substantially** for the simple act of raising questions about the accuracy of a scientific paper', describes her actions as `heroic in many respects'.

~ *support*: **CFC 1353** British Coal said: `While we will be giving detailed consideration to the report, it is apparent the independent assessment conducted by Boyd **substantially supports** our view that these mines are not viable in a market which is being squeezed both on volume and price.'

Adjetivos:

~ *better*: **AKD 713** Franchise operations seem to provide a surprisingly large amount of luck to judge by their **substantially better** survival rates.

~ *worse*: **G38 626** If standard lager was bland, pallid nablab imitations were **substantially worse** and they put many drinkers off altogether.

~ *greater*: **BN4 257** The Board also said that there was a **substantially greater** potential, but at a higher cost.

~ *smaller*: **CK2 1519** Natural selection saw to it that these were the ones to survive so that in time the orang became **substantially smaller**.

~ *higher*: **HU2 6776** The concentrations of nutrients used in these studies are **substantially higher** than those which would normally be seen in the colonic lumen.
~ *lower*: **HWV 933** The proportion receiving aspirin within the first 24 h may be **substantially lower**.

~ *different*: **GW6 1386** The mean density of Mercury indicates that its interior is **substantially different** from the interiors of the other terrestrial planets.

~ *similar*: **B31 1092** This distribution appears **substantially similar** to that described by Walpole-Bond and no marked change in the breeding position since 1938, when 75 to 150 pairs were thought to breed, seems likely.

SWEETLY: "Pleasurably; comfortably. Delightfully, charmingly".

Verbos:

sleep ~: **CJT 619** `That must help you to **sleep sweetly**,' Holly said.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *asleep*: **A6J 1979** There was I, **sweetly asleep**, and suddenly the roof collapsed on top of me.'

~ *scented*: **ALU 1200** Rosa moschata , the old Musk Rose, produced umbels of **sweetly scented** flowers in August to `continue in succession until the frost stops them'.

TERRIBLY: "Very severely, painfully or badly; exceedingly, extremely, excessively, very greatly".

Verbos:

matter ~: **FA5 2542** Does it **matter terribly**?'
mind ~: **HTU 1308** Would you **mind terribly** if I did this on my own?

~ *admire*: **FLB 20** Being in love I think erm its not something that you have to end it happens to you, its not because er a **terribly admire** the person I er, your only achievements, its just something that happens and common sense goes out the window.

beat ~: **EVS 674** They didn't find my husband at home but I was there and they **beat** me **terribly**.

hurt ~: **A5W 188** Enoch had mellowed, but he had been **terribly hurt** at losing his seat in 1987. What he really misses, he tells me, is the constituency, and the contact with the people.

miss ~: **ADR 606** I'll never forget them for what they did for me and I'll **miss** them all **terribly**,' she added.

suffer ~: **KAP 455** So, ironically, while we prayed that rain would not blight our sale, we worked to help those who **suffer** so **terribly** from lack of rain.

quarrel ~: **HA0 2720** They **quarrelled terribly** over that.

want ~: **G07 2513** She **wanted terribly** to discuss it.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in love*: **FPH 2263** He had looked pathetic, torn both ways, distressed and (how to think of that now?) so terribly, **terribly in love** with her.

TERRIFICALLY: "*colloq.* in intensive use: Alarmingly, excessively, extremely".

Verbos:

like ~: **AT4 1851** He had **liked** it **terrifically** when he had seen it before but hadn't wanted to say.

Adjetivos y participios

~ *generous*: **HTG 3879** It's **terrifically generous** of you.
~ *kind*: **G0F 3123** `**Terrifically kind**,' says Freddie, putting his head on one side and grinning awkwardly.

~ *clever*: **K57 13** He sounds a little like a politician himself -- a **terrifically clever**, clear politician, with a definite manifesto.

~ *exciting*: **A06 1697** It was all **terrifically exciting** and when I got the parts I could hardly believe it.

~ *hot*: **EWB 770** Or, if it's a **terrifically hot** day and you don't feel like burning out a gasket on the tops, Malham is just the place for an easy stroll, going "just steady on", as they say in the Dales.

THOROUGHLY: "Fully, completely, wholly, entirely, perfectly".

Verbos:

~ *analyse*:	**HRK 974** In practice, it is rarely possible to **thoroughly analyse** all the documents of the organisation in this way.
check ~:	**K1K 2943** Weekend sailors are being warned to **check** their craft **thoroughly** after a boat was destroyed by fire.
~ *evaluate*:	**AYP 1249** There are, of course, proven and untried franchisers, and you must **thoroughly evaluate** the franchise before you commit yourself.
examine ~:	**HHV 25547** Our first step must be to **examine** it **thoroughly** and look at all the recommendations made by the Select Committee.
~ *inspect*:	**CES 279** Having **thoroughly inspected** the two houses and made various suggestions -- such as, `You must provide electric blankets for all beds in this climate' -- to our great relief she took us on.
~ *investigate*:	**G2Y 1** We will **thoroughly investigate** any complaints notified to us in writing by our readers of any unsatisfactory transactions entered into following any matter published in this magazine.
search ~:	**H8L 2179** Not until dark, since his intention was to **search** that patch of ground **thoroughly**.
~ *study*:	**ALN 759** The contribution of Cognitive-Behaviour Therapy (CBT) to this area of emotional distress is noted with the caveat that its effectiveness has been more **thoroughly studied** in this area than in others.
~ *test*:	**HSE 988** Each panel member should ensure that he or she **thoroughly tests** the case presented for project approval.

~ *clean*:	**HJA 2605** Vacuum out excess toner and **thoroughly clean** internal area.
~ *cleanse*:	**GT1 258** He also urged that hospital wards be vacated and **thoroughly cleansed** every four months, that iron beds be used, that patients be washed on admission and dressed in clean clothes and that their own clothing be cleaned before discharge.
dry ~:	**B06 1532 Dry** them **thoroughly** and massage into the skin a little vegetable oil (or cream) containing a few drops of the same essence(s).
dust ~:	**CFR 1402** Vacuum and **dust** bedrooms **thoroughly**.
rinse ~:	**FBN 1463** Clean the tank with a strong salt solution (use cooking salt or sea salt, not table salt) then **rinse thoroughly** prior to filling with water.
vacuum ~:	**CFR 1402 Vacuum** and dust bedrooms **thoroughly**.
wash ~:	**GUP 394** All he wanted to do was **wash** his hands **thoroughly** in hot water and be left alone.

beat ~:	**ABB 285 Beat thoroughly** while adding the milk, then return the sauce to the heat and bring to the boil, stirring constantly.
cook ~:	**CB8 2535** (Pregnant women should **cook** the liver **thoroughly**.)
knead ~:	**ABB 470 Knead thoroughly** on a lightly floured surface until the dough is smooth and elastic.
mix ~:	**H06 2975** Put the coconut, sugar and eggs into a bowl and **mix** together **thoroughly**.

stir ~: **G2D 1230** Add the beans to the onion and pork or bacon in the casserole and **stir thoroughly**.

~ *dislike*: **FB7 969** A central authority would only be accepted if it represented the Juntas; backed by British agents, who **thoroughly disliked** the military consequences of federalism, the movement for the creation of a Central Junta triumphed over the jealousies of the important Juntas.

enjoy ~: **ARD 420** Therefore the only thing left is to **enjoy** it **thoroughly**, every rich moment of it, every thrilling second.

hate ~: **JY6 3236** She seems to **hate** you pretty **thoroughly**.

kiss ~: **H94 3169** Enclosed in darkness, in her own world of make-believe, she feebly allowed him to nuzzle her ear and then to **kiss** her **thoroughly** again.

~ *accept*: **KBK 5157** But you'll see players who, I mean, I mean, did it the other day when I was playing and she did this, oh yes, she I said you've moved it, I **thoroughly accepted** it wasn't through, you shouldn't do that.

~ *agree*: **HHV 2430** I **thoroughly agree** with my hon. Friend that peace in Northern Ireland will be hastened by a healthy economy and by a well-trained work force.

~ *approve*: **HNJ 3294** `My vegetarian neighbour would **thoroughly approve** of this meal,' commented Melissa.

~ *disagree*: **ACS 1445** `I **thoroughly disagreed** with him on numerous issues,' said Teller, `to this extent I would like to see the vital interests of this country in hands which I understand better and therefore trust more.'

~ *disapprove*: **C88 1997** YOU can see why penniless old ladies object to paying licence fees to the BBC to watch comedians like Harry Enfield, when they **thoroughly disapprove** of him.

debate ~: **K9C 403** Sir Christopher said: `The treaty is far from perfect and much of it concerns issues that should be **debated** more **thoroughly**.

discuss ~: **BP8 1989** It was not something she was ever able to **discuss thoroughly** with Mike.

amuse ~: **B1J 680** Worse is the sacrifice of theological integrity for the sake of playing to the gallery. The common fault of children's stories is that they grab the attention with some device, **amuse thoroughly**, but end up answering no questions.

confuse ~: **EVB 314** There are, it is true, many exceptions to the basic spelling patterns, and often they can **confuse** everyone **thoroughly**.

~ *deserve*: **J9M 250** If we've got to close homes, let's close them but make sure the homes that's left are warm welcoming and give these people the dignity

and the independence to which they are entitled to which they've earned and which they **thoroughly deserve**.

~ *recommend*: A15 **893** I **thoroughly recommend** it but it is a long route, so take a water bottle and a good look at the weather.

~ *suit*: A11 **40** The `This is the age of the train' slogan **thoroughly suited** him.

~ *understand*: K9G **192** `After all, to do the job properly I need to **thoroughly understand** what's involved.'

water ~: ACX **469** If you **water** plants **thoroughly** as the fruits are ripening you should increase the weight of the crop.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in favour*: JS8 **144** I do feel that this is necessary because we are allocating or just allocating our proposed budget er a substantial amount of extra resources through the rights of way which I am **thoroughly in favour** of but I do think we need to know how that money is going to be used.

TOTALLY: "Wholly, completely, entirely, altogether".

Verbos:

~ *abandon*: FST **307** These activities had to be either **totally abandoned** or curtailed.

~ *dismiss*: CBG **10308** `For today as undisputed, undefeated, universally-accepted champion of the world, I reject, renounce, repudiate and **totally dismiss** the unfair, immoral, unethical and downright silly actions of the WBC and their president Jose Sulaiman.

~ *exclude*: ED3 **1459** There are essentially two types of diet: one based on a specific meal plan, and ones which **totally exclude** certain kinds of foods.

~ *ignore*: AR5 **1492** The youngsters learn that there is nothing to fear and, after a time, they also **totally ignore** the traffic noise.

~ *omit*: G1F **1127** The needs policy was generally more concerned with children's problems than with their potential, and it **totally omitted** certain kinds of needs and therefore certain kinds of children, despite its claim to be comprehensive.

~ *alter*: CEK **7164** `And if you had a democratically elected house it would **totally alter** the balance of the Lords from being predominantly Conservative.'

~ *change*: AD0 **597** Such diets **totally change** the person's style of eating.

~ *accept*: HHX **13227** I **totally accept** the assurances that I have received that the derogation negotiated at Maastricht does not reduce our chances of having the central bank in the City of London.

~ *agree*: **FLG 76** Yes, I **totally agree** with what she did.

be ~ against: **JY1 80** But her parents were absolutely outraged, **being** utterly and **totally against** divorce, and lost no opportunity to tell her so.

~ *disagree*: **HHV 20542** I **totally disagree** with what the Minister said about police resources.

fall ~ in love: **K2Y 438** A spokesman for the actress said: `It is no exaggeration to say that Mia and the kids have **fallen totally in love** with Tip.

give oneself ~: **CL5 90** Marie, 18: `But, if you have a family, you couldn't **give yourself totally**, and they do that -- give themselves totally.

~ *blame*: **J1G 2742** He is one of the finest strikers so I suppose you can't **totally blame** the defence but by this time I thought we were in for a beating.

~ *confuse*: **ABW 103** The English character puzzled her, so must **totally confuse** foreigners.

~ *destroy*: **J19 1308** Is it your wish to **totally destroy** the Company in a lawsuit that will bankrupt us?'

~ *forget*: **AYJ 2702** Professional conjurers who do complicated and difficult tricks practise until they can **totally forget** the technique and concentrate entirely on the audience.

~ *lack*: **KBF 954** And he said he lacks, he **totally lacks** confidence.

rely ~: **FR4 1121** Table 4.7 shows the number of recipients of the main social security benefits and gives some idea of the large number of people who **rely** almost **totally** on social security benefits for their livelihood.

~ *support*: **HHV 2801** Some ranges of nuclear weapons are being eliminated and we **totally support** that.

understand ~: **KE6 5254** I **understand** that **totally**.

Participios:

committed ~: **BM6 973** Lightheartedly, the Earl agreed and said that he would hold a Tournament. The idea was taken up immediately and news of it spread throughout the land. Before long, the Earl was **totally committed** to the project and had agreed to hold a Tournament in the style of the middle ages, ending with a medieval banquet.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in agreement*: **K5M 9471** The Social Democratic and Labour Party MP John Hume told him: `My constituents, who know exactly what the people of Warrington have experienced, would join **totally in agreement** with what you have just said.'

~ *in command*: **H94 3126** `Lost your tongue?' he murmured huskily, **totally in command** of the situation.

NOTA: No se han considerado los adjetivos pues este adverbio está demasiado abierto con ellos.

TRAGICALLY: "In a tragical manner or style". (Tragical: "Of the nature of, or resembling tragedy in respect of its matter; relating to or expressing fatal or dreadful events").

Verbos:

suffer ~: **ARG 958** Romantics can **suffer tragically**, because they are unrealistic about themselves.

Adjetivos:

~ *short*: **CBJ 717** Robert Titford's life was destined, like that of his father, to be a **tragically short** one.

~ *wrong*: **K26 573** That's been proved **tragically wrong** and Mrs Hill thinks the Foreign Office must take some of the blame.

~ *young*: **EW9 1498** As a permanent tribute to Boardman and Tasker who died **tragically young**, School inaugurated a prize to encourage further works of mountain literature.

TREMENDOUSLY: "Dreadfully; exceedingly, extremely, excessively, very greatly".

Verbos:

admire ~: **ECG 324** Keepers are a group of people I **admire tremendously**.
~ *enjoy*: **HBP 701** The knowledge which I had acquired from the LCCIEB was so relevant that I **enjoyed** the course **tremendously**.
~ *like*: **HTS 139** She said her parents **liked** him **tremendously** and surely that must count for something even in this day and age!
look forward to ~: **C8D 1269** Now I **look forward to** them **tremendously** -- and a lot of that is due to Anthea.

miss ~: **C8B 1396** I found that I gained a lot of strength from all this regular correspondence with people and, four years on, I now feel much more myself again, although of course I still **miss** my husband **tremendously**.

~ *excite*: **HH9 1722** It **excited** him **tremendously** to hear voices.

~ *impress*: **B11 1394** One such was Leonard Bernstein, and I recall that John Avison and I were **tremendously impressed** by the personality, flair and general panache of the great Bernstein, as we sat watching him rehearse our orchestra.

sadden ~: **JK2 351** I was fortunate to go to Yugoslavia on, I think, two occasions, in happier times, and it **saddens** me **tremendously**, to see, on the television, to hear on the radio, to read in the newspapers, just what has happened to what was emerging as, not only a very beautiful, but a very successful country.

suffer ~: **EW1 832** In the past we have **suffered tremendously**, because we have always had the whole of organised Labour against us.

change ~: **JK2 357** That had **changed tremendously**, so easy it was to get into the country, that I went in and out of the border about three times, because having got into Yugoslavia, I realized I had some Italian currency, so I drove out again, spent my Italian currency, and drove back again.

vary ~: **FRL 1869** Languages **vary tremendously** in the type of conjunctions they prefer to use as well as the frequency with which they use such items.

benefit ~: **C8J 75** I got very close to God, I felt emotionally drained but I **benefited tremendously** from the trip.

damage ~: **HHV 4000** All that would reinforce the particular policy to which my hon. Friend referred and would **damage tremendously** the prospects of the British people and destroy countless jobs.

differ ~: **ARJ 1080** c) Viciousness. d) Senile degeneration -- owners **differ tremendously** over the point they consider a dog to be no longer `enjoying life'.

grow ~: **CBY 2668** This area of planning has **grown tremendously** over the past few years, fuelled by the accounting discussion over brand valuation.

help ~: **K4W 9868** The people of Teesside continue to **help** us **tremendously**.'

improve ~: **C9Y 519** I am sure you are going to receive many compliments because your appearance will **improve tremendously**.

UTTERLY: "To an absolute or extreme degree; altogether, entirely, absolutely; fully, thoroughly, out and out".

Verbos:

~ *condemn*: **K5M 9358** Mr Welsh said: 'I unequivocally and **utterly condemn** any acts of violence in pursuit of political aims'.

~ *deny*: **CBC 7330** The story was **utterly denied** by the Palace yet turned out to be correct.

~ *refuse*: **HR2 373** `I **utterly refuse** to believe this,' said Omally, holding the lighter aloft and stepping boldly through the doorway.

~ *reject*: **G3L 464** The manifesto also stated "we **utterly reject** the philosophy of a compulsory wage control" but in 1972 such a policy was implemented before collapsing into failure.

~ *adore*: **C9H 566** As one of the few major acoustic companies who aren't trying to emulate anyone else, Lowden's guitars have great strength of character and thus tend to polarise guitarists into two camps: those who **utterly adore** them, and those who are left dry-eyed and unmoved.

give oneself ~: **C98 334** Her husband's lovemaking was gentle and restrained compared to the fierce passion which now engulfed all her senses as she **gave herself utterly** and completely in an explosion of abandonment.

love ~: **AMC 1303** I **love** you **utterly** and completely, and you give real meaning to life.

~ *dismiss*: **G28 400** Well, time moves on and Maxwell rose from the ashes of this setback, but it is remarkable that the telling verdict of the DTI inquiry should have been so **utterly dismissed** by the risk-assessors of so many banks.

fail ~: **ECB 531** We **fail** so **utterly** to reward responsible married women that if we give anything at all to single mothers we appear to be placing a premium.

~ *neglect*: **HHV 10802** It is a shame that Opposition Members **utterly neglect** to welcome the successes of this country and take every opportunity to run them down as well as the prospects of the country.

~ *ban*: **ADL 1639** He noted that the taking of hostages was **utterly banned** by a fatwa of the Ayatollah, and was contrary to the Shia religion.

~ *forbid*: **HGV 2132** I will have no part in your paltry schemes, ma'am, and I **utterly forbid** you to mention my name again in connection with them.'

~ *change*: **H9Y 441** The doctor's mild and unsensational belief was that fifteen minutes twice a day, on bus or train, in the roaring traffic's boom, or the silence of your lonely room, can **utterly change** your life.

~ *transform*: **HAD 76** Yet they also point to the conflict between feminism inside art history, which often seems little more than a maker of changing the gender of the artist as hero, and feminism as a more complex, multi-

focused, or interdisciplinary project which **utterly transforms** the objects art history usually studies by refusing to treat them as simply `works of art' created by `artists'.

betray ~: **FP6 2490** Actually, I guess I wouldn't want to tell it to anybody, not so much because I'm ashamed (I tell myself) as because it's private; one last thing I can hide that's between me and Andy only, so letting me feel that there is one thing at least in which I've not **betrayed** him **utterly**.

deceive ~: **H97 3833** He had **deceived** her **utterly** from start to finish, and such calculated deceit was a downright insult!

~ *depend*: **CKN 760** It is like flour in cooking: no recipe consists of flour alone, though many **utterly depend** on it to be what they are.

rely ~: **C8V 52** Do we trust him enough to **rely** on him **utterly**?

confuse ~: **JP8 30** It would er manage to **confuse** you **utterly**, Yes, you did, so.

destroy ~: **H9H 3076** Then he touched her cheek with a soft palm and added in a low, throaty whisper, `You might **destroy** me **utterly**, I think, but you could never hurt me.

~ *forget*: **ANJ 515** You owe that to the extraordinary talents which you have received from a beneficent God; and now it depends solely on your good sense and your way of life whether you die as an ordinary musician, **utterly forgotten** by the world, or as a famous Kapellmeister, of whom posterity will read.

~ *prevent*: **AE4 742** But it **utterly prevented** permanent victory.

trust ~: **HTG 780** Fagg and company were upset about Blenkinsop going, but since they **trusted** him **utterly** they left it to him to choose someone just like himself.

VAGUELY: "With vagueness or lack of precision; in vague terms".

Verbos:

~ *imagine*: **G0V 340** Kate had heard that Pagan was living in Beirut and **vaguely imagined** her in baggy pink trousers, munching Turkish delight on a pile of silken cushions.

~ *know*: **HDB 13** A girl I **vaguely knew** from the village was standing there with tears streaming down her face and apart from the occasional sob from her we stood there in stony silence.

~ *recall*: **JY0 6292** I **vaguely recall** the event, but I didn't take much notice.

~ *remember*: **AE0 3246** She could **vaguely remember** her mother bathing her, but mostly she recalled her grandmother's strong arms.

remind ~: **CEC 1354** She **reminded** him **vaguely** of the woman in his dream, and he felt sure she had noticed the tent the newspaper on his lap had formed.

~ think: **CLF 1866** I listened, **vaguely thinking** of what Roderick was saying when she interrupted us.

~ understand: **AAK 92** The people **vaguely understand** that the bulk of their country's agricultural output goes abroad to pay Romania's external bills.

~ fancy: **H9Y 26** Ultimately I took to wearing them all the time, only whipping them off when approached by a boy I **vaguely fancied**, or at the door of a friend of my mother's with a boy she fancied for me inside.

~ hope: **ABJ 98** Many Russians **vaguely hope** the UN will help to make their dangerous nuclear-power plants safe.

~ want: **G1X 1705** As a boy I would watch this process each evening, **vaguely wanting** to hold it back (and seeing it, with adolescent melancholy, as the pinpoint of human existence fading inexorably in a black universe).

~ wish: **G3G 2041** I was examining the effect in the mirror before putting on the mask, **vaguely wishing** that I could levitate a little to improve the illusion.

~ hear: **HR8 943** He had **vaguely heard** of Hasan I Sabah, the Old Man of the Mountains.

~ notice: **C95 941 Vaguely notice** PFK editor sneak into pub hiding behind copy of British Journal of Unbelievably Advanced Aquatic Studies and Extreme Cleverness .

~ recognise: **H95 1953** An elegantly dressed young lady whom he **vaguely recognised** was flying purposefully down the beach towards him in a purple hat, its ribbons streaming.

agree ~: **HA7 1332** `You could say that,' Merrill **agreed vaguely**.

~ oppose: **CKP 451** The British Employers' Confederation, for example, had no strong views on the matter, the NFOAPA **vaguely opposed** compulsory retirement, and only the Fabian Society had given it much thought.

~ resemble: **ED7 2730** She **vaguely resembles** a comedian currently appearing on BBC television with his own anarchic comedy show on Thursday nights.

smell ~: **HJC 989** The red things had a small piece of string poking out of the top and they **smelt vaguely** of the stuff Marcus sometimes puts on the furniture.

trust ~: **G07 3438** It's no good **trusting vaguely** in your luck, in Providence or God's being kind to you.

~ worry: **CFS 1733** Don't you worry: anything that **vaguely worries** us, is out.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *hurt*: **HR9 1237** It could have been fear or sympathy or irritation or a combination of all three. I thought about her and about Dad and the Danby woman. I had no idea, really, what any of them thought or felt. Mrs Danby was simpering at Mum. When she'd finished simpering, she said, 'I blame myself!' My mum looked **vaguely hurt**.

~ *uneasy*: **FBM 4505** I was definitely pleased, but **vaguely uneasy** when I discovered that he didn't have a black rim around his neck.

~ *aware*: **JXS 3212** She was **vaguely aware** that she ought to offer congratulations, but for some reason she didn't feel in a congratulatory frame of mind.

~ *conscious*: **CB5 2716** The harvest had been gathered and she was **vaguely conscious** of the glint of the sun on the gold and brown stubble.

~ *amusing*: **AT1 1310** I did not mean it at all, I thought it was **vaguely amusing**.

~ *familiar*: **B19 366** Although the old Victorian building with its spine of hutted wards was a **vaguely familiar** place, it was by no means home.

~ *interested*: **CTX 434** PagePlus makes no pretension of addressing this market nor, I suspect, are its users **vaguely interested** in paying upwards of £600 to produce a church flyer, instruction manual, letterhead or newssheet.

NOTA: Hemos escogido solamente los adjetivos y participios más repetidos, pues parece estar abierto.

VASTLY: "Immensely; to an extent or degree not readily grasped or estimated".

Verbos:

~ *enhance*: **AR9 145** Old buildings and streets, well cared for and adapted to today's needs, **vastly enhance** the quality of life.

~ *exaggerate*: **BNB 603** Their untrained but nervous eyes, and rumour, **vastly exaggerated** both the ferocity and size of the advancing army.

~ *expand*: **A66 1063** It was rather a huge success in sociopolitical terms, in **vastly expanding** the range of the shareholding classes.

~ *extend*: **A66 1680** It spread rapidly first in the 1950s as the private-house market was decontrolled and building societies **vastly extended** their operations.

~ *improve*: **HYG 482** It would be something that would **vastly improve** I think the the link of the new hospital to the medical centre without going around over Bridge.

~ *increase*: **FEX 108** We have **vastly increased** our consumption of sugar, averaging some 80 pounds (36kg) of sugar per person per year.

~ *exceed*: **HLG 851** Applications had **vastly exceeded** the quota within a few days, reports said.

~ *outnumber*: **CAL 1878** Thinly veiled portraits of actual people in fiction **vastly outnumber** this type of unlucky strike.

~ *outweigh*: **CBW 1136** Although, in turn, Ms Gellatley contests the Commission figures, she does not dispute the fact that meat sales **vastly outweigh** non-animal products.

change ~: **ABJ 59** American companies can and do bring private antitrust suits - a remedy denied to British companies. Anyway, the American business scene has **changed vastly** since the main antitrust statutes were written.

~ *differ*: **CBL 1140** The specimens of C. purpurea I received from Penang **differ vastly** from the C. griffithii I obtained from Malaya and Indonesia.

~ *simplify*: **BLY 32** Of course I have **vastly simplified** the situation and the arguments.

~ *amuse*: **GUE 65** Her anger and indignation had appeared to **vastly amuse** him.

enjoy ~: **CK0 3530** It did not affect mine, though I **enjoyed** it, **vastly**.

~ *enrich*: **F9W 273** He **vastly enriched** the world by his inventions.

lose ~: **CD3 570** Hunter observed that the whole viscera when all the Blood is press'd out goes into a very little bulk, even the Liver will **lose vastly** of its bulk and in short the whole viscera will come into a small compass when they are well clean'd and put into dry cloths.

~ *overestimate*: **J3J 150** The decision to order a reassesment comes after claims that the Greek government has **vastly overestimated** the amount of water that can be safely diverted.

~ *prefer*: **K5J 1879** I'm still sufficiently optimistic about the country in which we live to suppose that most of us here in Scotland would **vastly prefer** to pay a little more income tax, than have the least advantaged of our fellows dropped further into poverty.

~ *reduce*: **K97 14057** The population of Liverpool has **vastly reduced** since the so-called Labour party policy took over our great city.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *bigger*: **CMC 245** Grom was to prove the exception, a Goblin who was not only as dangerous and ambitious as the best Orc, but **vastly bigger** as well!

~ *greater*: **A11 86** The experts got their calculations wrong and the daily influx into London is **vastly greater** at the end than the start of the eighties, or any prediction forecast.

~ *larger*: **J52 1842** This is even more true of real animals with their **vastly larger** numbers of genes.

~ *different*: **FS7 1175** Although such a view constitutes the theory, the reality is **vastly different**.

~ *varied*: **AHA 828** Irish Short Stories selected by David Marcus (Sceptre, £6.99) -- - A collection rich as Guinness and **vastly varied** in mood and style -- from sparkling blarney to dark epic.

~ *varying*: **B0P 622** They can take any shape and cover **vastly varying** distances.

~ *expensive*: **FT4 196** Some other countries have created **vastly expensive** bureaucratic accrediting agencies to achieve the same ends.

~ *rich*: **ABK 2237** Film actors are not the only ones getting **vastly rich**: some pop stars command sums that would have been unthinkable only a decade ago.

~ *wealthy*: **AKY 463** Mrs Helmsley, who began adult life selling cigarettes in a New York cinema, had become so unpopular as the details of her manners and penny-pinching management technique were exposed in court during her trial that her lawyers based an eleventh-hour appeal for mercy on her likely prison victimisation as a `notorious, widely-reviled, **vastly wealthy** New York Jew.'

~ *experienced*: **CD9 1540** Mario was **vastly experienced**, he was certainly no coward, but he was also, in his later days, a very `correct' driver and a very prudent one.

~ *inexperienced*: **K3A 207** It means Taylor will name a **vastly inexperienced** side.

~ *intelligent*: **B7D 1327** There is one other type of microorganism to be found not in general fiction but in science fiction: the colonial organism, individually composed of microscopic bits but **vastly intelligent** as a collective.

~ *inferior*: **HGV 304** `My good girl,' Mr Beckenham said in some embarrassment, `I can assure you my troubles are **vastly inferior** to your own.

~ *superior*: **FB7 1422** For two months a **vastly superior** army refused serious action against the rebels and finally backed them.

~ *ambitious*: **G3R 777** He built up the textile, sugar and cement industries, he introduced electrification, and he embarked on a **vastly ambitious** railway across the country, linking the Persian Gulf to the Caspian.

~ *pleased*: **H94 972** Lucenzo seemed **vastly pleased**.

~ *amplified*: **A6U 57** Sometimes the coercion and oppression is felt directly in the paintings: for example, in images of Saint Isidore, a rather obscure Spanish saint **vastly amplified** in the New World as the patron of labourers, who is shown to carry a small bag of coca leaves as the Indian peasants and miners did, and do, to chew to combat hunger and fatigue.

~ *excessive*: **BMC 3258** It's easy to become cynical about the **vastly excessive** range of features and over-complicated facias that most manufacturers seem impelled to provide.

~ *important*: **FRT 862** It is a very simple issue but **vastly important** for our whole way of life is based upon acceptance of the rule of law.'

~ *inflated*: **CA0 1688** The horse's nostrils were **vastly inflated** and it was panting rhythmically as its hooves struck the hard ground.

~ *older*: **HP0 711** It made Nora (who, at 26, was actually his junior by a year) feel **vastly older**.

~ *overpriced*: **G03 89** Carson's place was only a couple of miles away, in a **vastly overpriced** and overcrowded strip along less than half a mile of the river east from Kew Bridge.

~ *overrated*: **HSA 627** In Madge Mackenzie's opinion, Christmas was a **vastly overrated** festival.

~ *oversimplified*: **FBC 298** The most striking feature of the diagram is its complexity; and yet Figure 1.2 is **vastly oversimplified**.

~ *populated*: **J9V 19** Most of it's **vastly populated** and punctuated by well defined compact small market towns and villages.

~ *popular*: **ECS 1777** The Hall of Power -- where little boys and grown men delight in pressing buttons -- is **vastly popular**.

~ *smart*: **HHB 2929** All too clearly the reason for last evening's kisses registered in her mind, and as she hastened towards the office she mumbled audibly to herself, `Blast you, Silas Wilder -- you think you're **vastly smart** -- you think you're so confoundedly devastating that a few kisses will keep me happily at your side -- ready and willing to slave over your wretched barbecue.

VEHEMENTLY: "With strong or intense feeling; ardently, eagerly".

Verbos:

be ~ against: **CH7 381** He **is vehemently against** the huge action replay screens tried out on English Test grounds this summer.

~ *condemn*: **HLF 1145** The opposition **vehemently condemned** the decision and maintained that the government was legally obliged to go ahead with the local polls during the first half of the year.

~ *deny*: **K21 746** It is a charge **vehemently denied** by Cheltenham MP Nigel Jones.

~ *disagree*: **AD9 2117** He had explained about Ari, **vehemently disagreed** with Zambia's suggestion he should make himself known to the girl, and tortured himself out loud with conjectures about how Roirbak and Leila might, at this very moment, be destroying Ari's abilities beneath their feet.

~ *disapprove*: **EFX 1216** Sometimes he would **vehemently disapprove** of the choices, but du Sautoy remembered his "mysterious smile" as well as "his laughter, with a hint of mockery in it".

~ *dislike*: **AT1 2055** He **vehemently dislikes** smoking and while they were together she stopped smoking and cut down on drinking.

dissent ~: **ADC 225** Bishop Cyprian of Carthage **vehemently dissented**, and had the support of the Greek East.

~ *object*: **H90 1979** Sir John and Lady Beatrice **vehemently objected** to this, so Benjamin offered to supervise the soldiers and ensure it was not used as a pretext for theft or pillage.

~ *oppose*: **CAL 1698** But they **vehemently oppose** the kind of expenditure that helps the underclass.

protest ~: **JY5 2465** Since Adam had been monopolising practically all her time, she couldn't **protest** her dislike of him too **vehemently**.

~ *refuse*: **HYA 1925** In a drama based on a similar starting point another group of children **vehemently refused** to let the engineer carry out the survey -- and the focus of the drama shifted: how do people cope with rural decline, losing markets and jobs?

~ *reject*: **A0K 299** For Anderton **vehemently rejects** the idea of any internal evaluation which might explore the moralities or philosophies of policing: `there is simply no room in the management and organization of police operations for vague, academic dissertations' (Police Review ; 90, 19 November 1982: 4684).

~ *resist*: **J77 271** Any provision for the original tenant under the agreement to be joined in the lease as surety for the assignee should be **vehemently resisted**.

~ *defend*: **K2W 1238** POLICE efforts to deal with loyalist terrorism were today **vehemently defended** by RUC Chief Constable, Sir Hugh Annesley.

~ *denounce*: **HHW 5261** In March 1990, the Secretary of State for Wales **vehemently denounced** rates and said: 'If there is one thing which unites Conservatives everywhere it is our deep and abiding abhorrence of the rating system. '

VIGOROUSLY: “Actively and strongly; intensely, prominently”.

Verbos:

act ~ against: **HLF 2140** The authorities had come under growing pressure to **act** more **vigorously against** extreme right-wing organizations and activities after a hotel used as a temporary refugee centre was firebombed on Jan. 17, the first incident of its kind in Austria.

campaign ~ against: **B04 405** He persuaded the major animal protection societies, especially the University Federation for Animal Welfare, to **campaign vigorously against** the explosive grenade.

~ *condemn*: **K5M 5085** `I **vigorously condemn** all violence directed at people or property,' the secretary of state for the sea, Charles Josselin, said in a statement.

~ *deny*: **K21 548** His solicitor Conrad Seward said that his client would be pleading not guilty to the charge, one he **vigorously denied**.

~ *object*: **A1V 448** Within months of the signing ceremony, China was **objecting vigorously** to British proposals for introducing a meaningful degree of democracy to Hong Kong's political structure.

~ *oppose*: **FRB 1382** Thus most Ulster Catholics want Ulster to be merged with Eire in a united Ireland; Ulster Protestants **vigorously oppose** such a policy and stress their loyalty to the British Crown.

~ *protest*: **B1K 253** In the former camp, organisations such as the Council for the Protection of Rural England **vigorously protest** at any threat to the Green Belt and argue that derelict, or `brown' sites within it should be restored rather than handed over to developers.

~ *refuse*: **CB7 2688** When Flora was born and Denys suggested adoption she had **vigorously refused**, fearing that if she agreed, as she longed to, Denys would suspect, if not immediately then at some later date.

~ *reject*: **HLB 5362** He again **vigorously rejected** the idea that a viable European defence policy could be achieved in an EC context, and discussions were effectively stalled.

~ *resist*: **HHV 25263** Will he assure the House that he will **vigorously resist** that further instance of discrimination against British industry?

campaign ~ for: **CDU 507** The existence of this power resulted, ironically, in the fact that those African newspapers which had **campaigned vigorously for** the nationalist cause now enjoyed less freedom under the very governments that they had helped to create.

~ *defend*: **CBV 427** `We plan to **vigorously defend** this lawsuit and are confident that our work was performed in accordance with professional standards.'

~ *support*: **E9V 544** The crisis cannot be interpreted in terms of independent action by the commons; the magnates too petitioned for reforms, and a group of them **vigorously supported** Archbishop Stratford in 1341.

~ *affect*: **CGE 880** But one step down from this grander world view at a more personal level, we all have a simpler way of seeing things which still **vigorously affects** the shape and colour of our personalities and what contributions and responses we bring to our relationships with others.

~ *criticise*: **BMA 68** Luxemburg was **vigorously criticised** by a number of leading Marxists at that time, such as Otto Bauer and Karl Kautsky, and while she was in prison during the First World War she wrote a reply to her critics.

cry ~ : **BNF 137** These films, combined with Bowlby's work, made a significant impact on hospital policy, discouraging the separation of sick children from their parents. The films highlighted three phases of separation

reactions. First of all, children were likely to protest about their parents' departure. They would show signs of acute distress, **crying** loudly and **vigorously**. This attempt to call their parents back could last for hours, days, even for a week or more.

~ *debate*: **EE9 830** The debate, still active today, between the relative influence of heredity and environment upon attainment and personality had emerged in the later nineteenth century but began to be **vigorously debated** in this period.

expand ~: **A4G 155** If you had told any of Britain's hard-pressed post-war chancellors that they could **expand** the economy **vigorously** and turn round the external accounts by 6.5 per cent of GDP without adverse consequences, would they not have jumped at the chance?

grow ~: **A0G 1115** `If you simply take cuttings from an apple tree they will **grow vigorously** but take years and years to fruit.

~ *publicise*: **AM4 1667** The article was **vigorously publicised** by the Coal Board's public relations section.

snore ~: **GVL 850** IN MY OFFICE, Carradine cat-napped, **snoring vigorously**, hammocked between two chairs.

~ *suppress*: **EE2 947** Potentially anti-Japanese independence and nationalist movements were **vigorously suppressed**.

VILELY: "In a vile manner". (Vile: "Of actions, conduct, character, etc.: Despicable on moral grounds; deserving to be regarded with abhorrence or disgust; characterized by baseness or depravity").

Verbos:

clash ~: **APW 2602** It made her look even plumper, and **clashed vilely** with her mother's regal crimson and gold.

mutate ~: **CM4 3294** The legions of those who betrayed the Emperor during the Horus Rebellion had fled to the Eye and thereafter had **mutated vilely**.

miss ~: **FSC 45** The telegram ended with an unnecessarily extravagant extra three words: `**Missed** you **vilely**'.

throb ~: **JYC 5** Her head was **throbbing** so **vilely** that the effort was too much.

Adjetivos:

~ *jealous*: **HGV 1451** `Quite apart from the fact that she is regularly ill-tempered, she must be **vilely jealous** of you.'

VIOLENTLY: "With great intensity or severity; to a high degree or pitch; intensely, severely".

Verbos:

bang ~: **JYD 1411** Rachel stumbled back, eyes dazed, mouth bruised, her heart **banging violently**.
beat ~: **AT3 592** My heart **beat violently**, almost painfully, and sweat trickled down my face.
hammer ~: **B20 2762** Thiercelin felt his heart begin to **hammer violently**.
lurch ~: **ECU 2727** Nicholas's heart **lurched violently**.
pound ~: **HH1 2374** But the only coherent thought in her head was an awareness that fitzAlan's heart was **pounding violently** against her palms and his hands seemed to be shaking almost as much as she was.
pump ~: **GUE 2329** Her heart was **pumping** so **violently** against her breastbone that she could hardly breathe.
thud ~: **JYD 2154** Her heart was **thudding violently** as the lion looked into the window of the passenger seat.

be ~ *against*: **AT1 1546** The band **were violently against** the idea.
~ *deny*: **BMR 1449** A hundred years ago, most people would have **violently** and indignantly **denied** that they ever felt the desire to make love with anyone other than their marital partner.
disagree ~: **F8R 849** We're frightened of what will happen and sometimes we have need to be frightened, you know, they are going to do very different things because they **disagree violently** with us.
~ *disapprove*: **FAS 1373** This was against a book of which he **violently disapproves**.
object ~: **C9S 1397** The English delegation **objected violently** to this poster, saying it couldn't possibly be distributed, especially in the UK.
~ *oppose*: **AT1 665** The Wedding Present **violently oppose** most rock 'n' roll ethos, but perhaps one of the few areas where they have shown loyalty to tradition has been their gluttonous appetite for live work.

quiver ~: **CA0 2358** As she laid her hand on the little mare's neck, she **quivered violently**, but didn't move away.
shake ~: **G0B 1485** He felt as if he were about to **shake** so **violently** he would fall to pieces.
shiver ~: **HTM 264** The cold wind blew his cropped white hair and made him **shiver violently**, but he resisted Tallis's attempt to tug the cloak around his shoulders, instead pushing the feather into her hand.
shudder ~: **G02 1722** I **shuddered violently**, thankful I was already on the floor.
tremble ~: **HNN 2803** His left thigh **trembled violently**.
vibrate ~: **K4P 1523** One can, however, walk freely round the well and truly trussed-up Book of Motion which starts to **vibrate violently** as we walked past it.

~ *alter*: **HU5 671** The position of countries has been **violently altered**.

change ~: **CM6 292** Moreover, in spite of nineteenth-century changes in their constitutions -- and Great Britain's had changed none the less radically because it had not **changed violently** -- all these states were old, their consolidation achieved well before 1815.

clash ~: **ART 1426** His celibacy and vegetarianism **clash violently** with the northern working class society he professes to represent.

~ *hate*: **ADG 1240** The connection between girls suffering from eating disorders and **violently hating** their own bodies, and sexual violence in society, struck me more and more powerfully as I listened to girls talking about periods, body shape and size, and how they feel about their bodies.

want ~: **JYC 3408** Leonora dreamed of the fierce rapture they'd shared on the island and began to long for Penry to **want** her **violently**, to stop treating her like a younger sister, and sometimes after he'd gone she'd stare in the mirror in discontent, wishing she were tall, or voluptuous, or blonde.

slope ~: **AJJ 619** With the exception of the seventh and the 12th greens, Augusta's putting surfaces are of a reasonably generous size, but they **slope violently** and are extremely fast.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *ill*: **K5D 1701** On the way home I remember being **violently ill** in the car because of the pain.

~ *seasick*: **B0R 1230** Chester and the Wordsworths were **violently seasick** almost at once.

~ *sick*: **K5D 4636** `I asked Miss Allitt what had gone wrong, and she said he had been **violently sick**.'

~ *checked*: **AMC 951** The idea of Wendy's tailoring enterprise in making a **violently checked** blanket-coat puts one in mind of escape-committees in German P.O.W. camps making enemy uniforms out of British battle-dress or bedding.

~ *intense*: **AN7 458** The heavy bank of clouds was still there, the areas of red and purple had expanded, their colours now **violently intense**.

~ *red*: **FSH 938** It snaked up towards the blue sky, a black, billowing cloud, **violently red** at its base.

~ *aggressive*: **ATA 833** It is the Teddy-boy types, young men who are seen as being the most **violently aggressive** towards Blacks.

~ *hostile*: **G0G 762** Boniface expresses a body of tradition **violently hostile** to the king.

~ *attracted*: **JXX 1550** He knew that, despite all her denials, she was still **violently attracted** to him.

~ *fond*: **FPV 1032** Why are the Yahoos so **violently fond** of those shining stones in the fields?

~ *beautiful*: **EX0 1409** This bloody and turbulent history is reflected in the bold, heraldic and **violently beautiful** colours and designs employed in Caucasian rugs.

~ *creased*: **CAD 1143** Stevens and his merry band are severely uniformed in white blazers, **violently creased** red flares and clean fingernails.

~ *disturbed*: **CBN 204** His letter, veiled and angry, makes clear how **violently disturbed** he was, hating his whole family and Theo most of all.

~ *drunk*: **K5C 2580** We also know that alcohol is the single most important cause of violence, not just directly, but also through the abuse committed on children by **violently drunk** parents.

~ *insane*: **B76 136** Too many **violently insane** patients are released because they appear cured.

~ *unpleasant*: **ALJ 1117** The concept was **violently unpleasant**, extravagantly horrible.

VITALLY: "In a way or to an extent which is vital or absolutely essential; essentially, indispensably".

Verbos:

~ *affect*: **CCC 782** It spends heavily on its undercover services and Britain is the country whose policies most **vitally affect** it.

depend ~: **APD 683** A Palestinian state would **depend vitally** on good relations with Jordan.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *essential*: **A6C 491** But there was a third amenity, and **vitally essential** it was: the corporation depot, with its stables and Clydesdale horses and endless line of carts.

~ *important*: **KGL 198** Personal obligations, well, this is **vitally important**, because you are going to need the people you share your life with.

~ *necessary*: **HHX 17803** That is a **vitally necessary** component of creating a free and open market there -- but it necessarily brings with it great short-term difficulties.

needed~: **BMV 182** In its origin feudalism provided for the recruitment of **vitally needed** cavalry troops in a society which lacked the liquid money to pay troops in cash.

~ *relevant*: **HTP 104** It is also **vitally relevant** to the evolution of the ego and superego.

~ *significant*: **EUU 64** The time at which a futures contract gets sold is **vitally significant**.
~ *urgent*: **CKC 1105** '**Vitally urgent** you remain in closest contact with downed plane Stop will join you earliest in the morning Stop Hawkins'.

~ *aware*: **CFY 1143** Suddenly he became **vitally aware** that there was someone in the hall with him.
~ *conscious*: **HHB 634** By that time she had become **vitally conscious** of the pressure of his hand on her shoulder.

~ *concerned*: **CBT 3150** A claim for group relief will be accepted outside the statutory two-year time limit where one of the following can be demonstrated: the Inland Revenue contributed materially to the failure to submit a timely claim; for reasons beyond his or her control, a person **vitally concerned** in the making of a claim was not available at a crucial time.
~ *interested*: **A06 2005** I think everyone needs the director to be **vitally interested** in the work well beyond the first week of actual performance.

~ *different*: **A6B 1871** In 1940 he wrote of an almost sanctified rural life as something **vitally different** from the separately developing urban culture which so disturbed him and pleaded that agriculture should be regarded as a vocation, rather than merely an industry, though he pointed out that such a view involved the whole orientation and scheme of values of a future society.

WEAKLY: "In a slight degree; to a small extent or amount".

Verbos:

giggle ~: **JY5 3393** Rory **giggled weakly**, then lay back against the pillows, suddenly overwhelmed by everything that had happened that day, not least by the totally uncharacteristic tenderness in his voice.
grin ~: **H92 1538** Mr. Decker **grinned weakly**, made a vague gesture with his hand and moved off down the aisle to buy an ice cream.
smile ~: **H8H 2806** Piers was grinning, and, short of making a fool of herself, she had no option but to **smile weakly** at them and concur.

glare ~: **G03 2156** An unshaded fitting **glared weakly** down the cellar steps.
gleam ~: **ALL 147** Candles and oil-lamps **gleamed weakly** in distant windows and a torch shone briefly down by the ancient Cross as a link-boy led a gentleman home after a night's revelry, by the shortest and hopefully, safest route.
shine ~: **GW0 819** Cold as it was, the sun was **shining weakly**.

cry ~: **GUK 1769** Last night she'd tried to toss the covers off, then **cried weakly**, tears leaking down the sides of her nose on to the sheet.
snivel ~: **GUM 2416** She **snivelled weakly**, on and on.
sob ~: **JY8 2613** Now, on her knees, she **sobbed weakly**, shivering as the rain fell unrelentingly down.

agree ~: **H8J 2168** She found herself **agreeing weakly** as he kissed her, pulling her into his arms as if he had every right.

struggle ~: **FP6 2051** I start crying and try to break away, **struggling weakly**.

tremble ~: **JY8 2657** Her lip **trembled weakly**, but she shook her head and dropped her hands.

Participios:

~ *associated*: **HWU 1053** Our most important finding, however, was that age was only **weakly associated** with mortality, even after adjustment for the severity of comorbid conditions.

~ *developed*: **CRM 5590** Hagfishes have a **weakly developed** symmetrical tail and the web is supported by poorly developed cartilage rods without associated muscles.

WELL: "Used as an intensive to strengthen the idea implied in the verb, or to denote that the action, etc, indicated by it attains a high point or degree. Clearly, definitely, without any doubt or uncertainty. Intimately, familiarly; closely, in detail".

Verbos:

~ *know*: **JNB 403** I think there are a lot of other factors that affect the countryside as we all **well know**.
~ *remember*: **EER 500** I **well remember** during one hot dry summer talking to one grower who was complaining about his poor crop of parsnips.
~ *understand*: **HHW 13075** I can **well understand** that many older and less confident people feel comfortable and unthreatened in such places.

~ *appear*: **CLA 237** Database development and a news archiving feature which may **well appear** as a separate product are also in the pipeline.

beat ~: **J11 201** Place the butter or margarine in a mixing bowl and **beat well** until light and fluffy.

~ *deserve*: **C9Y 2625** And remind yourself that you have worked very hard indeed to achieve the success you are now enjoying and you jolly **well deserve** it.

~ *fit*: **FAH 339** It might **well fit** into the category often referred to as `bootlegging'.

love ~: **JXT 4452** Ronni blushed with pleasure, then reached up to kiss him as, with a glint in his eye that she knew and **loved well**, he added, `And now shall we go upstairs?'

sleep ~: **A6T 390** I did not **sleep well** that night: it had been a great day and the call of the wild kept me nervous and excited.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *worth*: **A65 705** Inland the wild and vast Presely Hills which dominate the area are **well worth** exploring.

~ *worthy*: **EDV 1852** `The galleries in Zurich are **well worthy** of a visit.

~ *able*: **K93 1192** As explained above, some students may be perfectly **well able** to discriminate between tones, but have difficulty in labelling them as `fall', `rise', etc.

~ *aware*: **K8W 1883** Wholesale markets, by contrast, are operated by large institutions that are **well aware** of the risks involved.

~ *pleased*: **G0D 1023** Despite this setback Coote pronounced himself **well pleased** with the state of the streets in the metropolis.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in advance*: **A0M 614** This means that the opponent always has to step forwards in order to make an attack, thus warning you **well in advance**.

Adverbios:

~ *beforehand*: **K97 8918** If jobs are to be created in Welsh-speaking areas it is as well to prepare the ground **well beforehand**.

WHACKING: “Abnormally large; thumping, whopping”.

Adjetivos:

~ *big*: **JK0 421** Thank you and if you walked around to look at the flat, would you find a lake and **whacking big** golf course in the middle of it?

~ *great*: **JYD 2948** It was either that or some **whacking great** palace out in the New Territories or one of the outlying islands.'

WHOLEHEARTEDLY: "Done with one´s whole heart, thoroughly, earnest or sincere; hence wholeheartedly".

Verbos:

~ *accept*: **CN6 116** She suggests that as yet the British social work field has neither **wholeheartedly accepted** the credibility of the black perspective nor realized the benefits of alternative black expertise which would enhance black child care research.

~ *agree*: **F9D 791** This is a `rule' with which I do **wholeheartedly agree**.

~ *approve*: **CBN 334** Here was a trait that Theo could **wholeheartedly approve** and support.

~ *endorse*: **CKA 623** There's a move to legalise lifting, a change which I would **wholeheartedly endorse**.

~ *recommend*: **HHW 10820** I know that the House will vote overwhelmingly for the Bill, which I **wholeheartedly recommend**.

~ *support*: **K55 9517** `We **wholeheartedly support** pedestrianisation but I am concerned that our buses could get bottled up on the ringroad,' he said.

~ *condemn*: **HHV 20982** I have every sympathy for Rolan Adams's family at this sad time and I **wholeheartedly condemn** racial attacks and those who commit or incite racial hatred.

~ *disagree*: **K1F 1127** That children should be seen and not heard is a notion with which Carol Blick **wholeheartedly disagrees**.

~ *reject*: **ABV 188** We must remember `of course, that many fundamentalists **wholeheartedly reject** that type of Christian behaviour.

fall ~ in love: **JYF 14** But, just the same, Cara had **fallen wholeheartedly in love** with him, and a year ago she had married him.

~ *want*: **FAB 1098** Suddenly he **wanted** her **wholeheartedly**.

apologize ~: **G27 924** So, if anyone of you out there caught the wrong side of my tongue during Saturday, I do **apologize wholeheartedly**.

~ *appreciate*: **HD8 203** One can forget for a while the rigours faced everyday and **appreciate wholeheartedly** the kind of escapism that lies at the root of `The Passionate Shepherd to his love' and `The Garden' and all other poems which make up the pastoral garden.

believe ~ in: **H7K 199** I use Mesozoic brachiopod examples because they are the only ones I can **believe in wholeheartedly** from my own work.

WHOLLY: "Completely, entirely, to the full extent, altogether, totally, thoroughly, quite".

Verbos:

~ *agree*: **B0H 1663** I'm not sure I'd **wholly agree** with what you've just said.

~ *approve*: **FRT 328** One of the most famous of these in post-war years was the Nyasaland Commission of Enquiry of 1959 led by Mr Justice Devlin who reported in terms of which the government of the day did not **wholly approve**.

be ~ *for*: **GU9 12** For, as Emlyn Hooson described Meirion, `he **was** a whole hogger -- either **wholly for** you or wholly against you.'

~ *support*: **FT1 1952** I **wholly support** the concept of a `going rate' for experts to avoid misunderstandings and to promote financial planning.

~ *know*: **HGV 4096** It will be better, perhaps, if she does not **wholly know** that the will is in question.

~ *understand*: **FA3 48** But it is debatable whether one can **wholly understand** it from the inside.

~ *avoid*: **ECV 1552** For all the rejection of what was sometimes called `woman garbage' by American feminists, the issue of appearance is something that no woman can **wholly avoid**.

be ~ *against*: **GU9 12** For, as Emlyn Hooson described Meirion, `he **was** a whole hogger -- either wholly for you or **wholly against** you.'

~ *believe*: **H97 3912** She had never **wholly believed** it, but oh, how desperately she had wanted to!

belong ~: **EDK 39** Improvements in public sanitation and the consequent tall of cholera and typhoid, and also of tuberculosis, **belong wholly** to the later nineteenth century.

~ *change*: **FAG 1334** Boiling water hissed and heaved within dilapidated walls; whence, also, the glare and roar of flames came issuing forth; and mounds of ashes blocked up rights of way, and **wholly changed** the law and custom of the neighbourhood.

concentrate ~: **FRB 716** They cannot **concentrate wholly** on matters put before them by civil servants because they have to deal with parliamentary duties, party business and constituency cases.

consist ~ *of*: **CLX 1304** Great Britain, however, relied for her defence on her naval supremacy, and in 1914 the army **consisted wholly of** volunteers in the regular and territorial forces.

~ *dominate*: **FAK 434** Consciousness appears to be almost **wholly dominated** by language as the medium of thought and expression, so that the entire surface of cognitive processes and voluntary responses appears to be channelled through language.

~ *enjoy*: **ASD 326** It made you wonder quite what the point of prosperity was, since you could never **wholly enjoy** it.

~ *fail*: **CJG 53** Are there tasks in which children partly or **wholly fail** to understand the language which the teacher is using?

~ *rely*: **APE 828** And `in no sense should voluntary bodies partly or **wholly relying** on fundraising and volunteer help take over elements of the core work of the public services.'

~ *trust*: **H9L 1531** Subdued by the mockery, she joined him at the door he was now unlocking, still not **wholly trusting** him, and the gleam in his eyes told her he knew it.

Participios:

~ *based:* **B25 216** Research can be carried out at all sorts of levels; we could restrict ourselves simply to reading everything we can find and produce a piece of work which was **wholly based** on documentary sources and which did not involve us in attending any baptisms or asking anyone involved any questions.

~ *devoted:* **FAE 921** The many enchanting designs from that period are almost **wholly devoted** to external appearance, to cottages as features in the landscape.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in favour*: **CCV 1584** The latter said `We are **wholly in favour** of a move away from E2L provision being made on a withdrawal basis, whether in language centres or separate units within schools.

NOTA: Sólo hemos anotado los verbos pues está demasiado abierto con los adjetivos.

WHOPPING: "Hugely, immensely".

Adjetivos:

~ *great*: **CH4 2187** `I doubt there is a single child in the entire school who has read that book, and here you are, an unhatched shrimp sitting in the lowest form there is, trying to tell me a **whopping great** lie like that!

WIDE: "With a large space or spaces between; at a wide interval or intervals; far apart or asunder".

Adjetivos:

~ *apart*: **GUK 2031** She sat on the kitchen doorstep, knees **wide apart**, frowning.

~ *awake*: **JXW 937** Maybe it was the fresh air, but now she felt thoroughly **wide awake**, and the last thing she wanted was to sleep.

~ *open*: **HA9 2981** Her eyes flew **wide open**, the voice in her mind so clear that she felt sure he must have heard it too.

WIDELY: "Over a wide range; among a large number or variety of persons; in relation to many or various things, subjects, cases, etc, extensively".

Verbos:

~ *appreciate*: **A7G 32** It is perhaps not **widely appreciated** the effect deforestation can have on a country like Ethiopia.

~ *assume*: **ECD 877** It is **widely assumed** that the more efficiently a stock market functions the better off everyone is.

~ *believe*: **ANB 1304** Nevertheless it is **widely believed** to be the finest of all the remaining gates of the Spanish walls.

~ *consider*: **HU4 5056** The regulation of these factors is **widely considered** to be the way in which the small intestine adapts to nutritional demands.

~ *expect*: **K59 2413** It is **widely expected** that bondholders will then be asked to convert some of their holdings into a new convertible preference share.

~ *feel*: **B28 960** It was **widely felt**, while the Bill was passing into law, that the programmes of study were going to be inflexibly prescriptive.

~ *interpret*: **B07 534** As long as the definition of an `acceptable' style is **widely interpreted** such an approach is a valid one.

~ *know*: **HHD 78** For example, it is not **widely known** that there were turntables at both Bishop's Castle and Stretford Bridge in the line's early years, though they seem to have been little used and the railway gained its reputation for unusual working practices right from the start.

~ *perceive*: **ABC 1** Humans have a special affinity for dolphins, which are **widely perceived** as having a special degree of intelligence.

~ *predict*: **HL0 1207** The result was **widely predicted**, the only real doubt being the likely extent of the National victory.

~ *regard*: **FBM 3322** The Russells are **widely regarded** as kind, trusting people, entirely without malice.

~ *remember*: **K52 6064** Though **widely remembered** and warmly received, the candidate had few political goal scoring opportunities.

~ *see*: **ABH 1293** He was **widely seen** by Indians as a hero then, and still is.

~ *think*: **HLP 69** It was **widely thought** that discussions over his release had been the main obstacle in the talks between Meyer and Ramaphosa.

~ *understand*: **KRT 709** I don't know whether that is **widely understood** but I think it's quite and important feature of our proposals.

~ *accept*: **HXH 1122** Either of these styles -- which here represent different ends of a spectrum -- is **widely accepted** as a norm of academic discourse.

~ *acknowledge*:**HJ0 6684** The role of the City of London as one of the world's three leading financial centres is **widely acknowledged**.

~ *admit*: **EVP 784** It is one of the paradoxes of contemporary political thinking that at the same time as much conventional theory has tried to restrict the idea of democracy to that of choosing a government from competing elites, it is also **widely admitted** that the theoretical sovereignty of these democratic governments is not in fact matched by their actual powers over society.

~ *advocate*: **EE2 638** The duty of Japan to lead Asia in resistance to the West was **widely advocated**.

~ *agree*: **H8W 579** At the beginning of the 17th century, woman was **widely agreed** to be the weaker of the two sexes.

~ *commend*: **GXJ 2107** Irrespective of the outcome of reform, the Council's response document `Making the Right Choice' put forward Lothian's case in a way that has been **widely commended**.

~ *recognise*: **CHT 35** The importance of managing a career break effectively is now **widely recognised**.

~ *support*: **FRB 1265** Before 1966 these claims were not **widely supported** and carried little political weight.

circulate ~: **K54 4234** It tells readers to **circulate** the letter **widely**.

disperse ~: **G1E 1075** Most of these seabirds appear on land only during spring and summer, breeding when surface waters are richest in plankton; for the rest of the year they **disperse widely**.

disseminate ~: **J0V 1129** The aim is to **disseminate** messages as **widely** as possible within a given community.

distribute ~: **EVP 510** Jefferson, a comparative radical among the constitution makers, proposed, for his own state of Virginia, measures to **distribute** land more **widely** in order to enfranchise as many as possible of the male and free population.

spread~: **HR1 2001** The German pattern of hall church **spread widely** in Poland and there are still a number of large brick examples.

scatter ~: **ARG 1723** Just as bees **scatter widely** to collect nectar from many flowers, so the ideal of worship is to bring together our wide experiences of the goodness of God from the workaday world.

differ ~: **FBW 367** These statutes **differ widely** as to their aims and methods.

diverge ~: **EVV 1758** Employers' and parents interpretations may **diverge** even more **widely**, particularly as the level of detail these groups are likely to be able or willing to handle will be broader than that used by teachers.

separate ~: **GTH 560** In this he described how, by splitting a parallelepiped of calcite spar along its shorter diagonal, and then cementing the halves together

with Canada balsam (having a refractive index intermediate between those of the doubly refracting calcite spar), he was able to **separate** the two emergent beams so **widely** that they could be used independently.

vary ~: **B31 998** The numbers recorded annually **vary widely**, ranging from under 100 to nearly 3,000 in recent springs.

~ *acclaim*: **J0W 372** It opened at the Apollo Theatre in September 1959 and was **widely acclaimed**.

~ *hail*: **HL7 263** The announcement was **widely hailed** in the media as a breakthrough, but the extent of the restrictions was not specified.

~ *welcome*: **HA1 322** The impact of the exhibition -- and increasingly the smell -- was such that its March closure was **widely welcome**.

~ *read*: **K55 3708** Its publications are **widely read** and genuinely helpful in clarifying issues for parents, teachers, and local education authorities.

~ *speak*: **CES 341** It was interesting that, although Welsh was **widely spoken**, it was less widely written.

~ *write*: **J1K 1000** It is because they have already been **widely written** about in feminist art history?

~ *employ*: **HWB 175** Bricks were of two types, sun dried and kiln burnt, and these were **widely employed**, particularly in provincial work.

~ *use*: **A4K 571** Video monitoring is **widely used** by local authorities, the police, companies and private security firms.

~ *advertise*: **FYS 718** The site will usually be **widely advertised** locally, although a particularly valuable or large site will be advertised nationally.

~ *publicize*: **FA8 1162** The autonomous group approaches of the Swedish car manufacturers, Saab Scania and Volvo, have been **widely publicized**.

~ *admire*: **HLE 1258** Although **widely admired** by the right, he was unpopular with many traditional ALP supporters.

~ *condemn*: **K3T 3** The proposal, to help fund fisheries work, had been **widely condemned** by farmers and landowners.

~ *criticize*: **HLP 1857** The budget was **widely criticized** as being unrealistic and irrelevant to the real needs of the eastern economy.

discuss ~: **CAR 581** This was already being **discussed widely** as a possible motive for the action that Orkney Islands Council had taken.

~ *ignore*: **A6C 810** This stern injunction was **widely ignored** in Cork last night.

~ *investigate*: **ARF 1561** The subtler aspects of their effects on behaviour were **widely investigated** but remained extremely difficult to evaluate.

~ *practise*: **FPJ 1914** Interdisciplinary teamwork is now **widely practised** within hospitals and rehabilitation centres but is still rather unusual elsewhere.

~ *respect*: **K41 1322** Capt Forgrave's citation said he `became **widely respected** by all sides as a courageous, totally honest and highly capable officer.

travel ~: **ARG 538** Paul was a young dentist whose dental practice enabled him to **travel widely** all over the world.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *apart*: **CL2 936** His eyes, blue-green, were set **widely apart** on a face which was defining itself rapidly now as unforgettable.

~ *available*: **FSY 1477** This course is very **widely available** and it is pitched at the right level for the medical teacher.

~ *different*: **H45 1276** However, different grape varieties produce wines of **widely different** character.

~ *held*: **A9D 241** Self-employment contributed only a quarter of these jobs, contrary to **widely held** views that they dominate.

~ *popular*: **CFF 753** In the twentieth century the metaphysical poets became **widely popular**.

WILDLY: "Beyond limits of reason; extravagantly, fantastically; distractedly, as if out of one´s wits".

Verbos:

beat ~: **GW8 2027** At first she thought Angel was coming to her bedroom, and her heart **beat wildly** with joy.

bump ~: **JXU 2258** His expression was grim and her heart was **bumping wildly**.

drum ~: **GUE 571** There was something in his eyes, some subtle but predatory glimmer of male emotion, which made her heart begin to **drum wildly** in her chest.

hammer ~: **HGK 2212** Whatever he did it would be dangerous, and she felt her heart **hammering wildly** as he gathered the reins and continued with the soothing words.

knock ~: **CA6 1156** My heart was **knocking wildly**.

leap ~: **H7W 2639** She swallowed, her heart **leaping wildly**.

pump ~: **F9C 2424** And Preston's heart, too, seized and violently squeezed, and then released so the blood **pumped wildly**.

thud ~: **JY8 4631** Paige felt her heart **thudding wildly** in her chest, but it was her aunt who spoke first.

thump ~: **HA6 3536** Rourke's voice sounded low and even across the silence of the room, and Lissa's heart began to **thump wildly** against her ribcage.

contrast ~: **CKN 1248** That **contrasts wildly** with his reputation, which was that of a fearless truth-teller, and one of his post-war disciples has told how Leavis's convictions about the `mechanised vulgarity' of industrialism so possessed his youthful consciousness that its abandonment amounted to `a personal crisis lasting several years.

differ ~: **J6P 467** Injections of "capital" from this source will probably **differ wildly** from one partner to the next and so, taking the generalised capital clause at its face value, adjustments to capital sharing ratios will appear to be taking place at annual intervals, whereas no change at all will have been intended by the partners.

fluctuate ~: **CMA 441** Populations of molluscs **fluctuate wildly** from year to year in North Wales.

oscillate ~: **K8X 1589** The conflicting motives for intervention have sometimes led in practice to the government **oscillating `wildly** between stubborn resistance and instantaneous surrender' (560).

vary ~: **B04 1443** Therefore these scales **vary wildly** from laboratory to laboratory.

accelerate ~: **BOU 2888** Soon it was dark and the Christmas evening was in full swing. The drink made me excited and confused so that time seemed to be moving in a series of huge uneasy jerks, sometimes **accelerating wildly** and sometimes standing absolutely still.

~ *exaggerate*: **FB9 2535** Had she not **wildly exaggerated** the significance of the advertisement?

rise ~: **ED2 217** The revs **rise wildly** as the rear end cocks at least 20 degrees to the right, tyre etching a black mark right out to the kerb.

fall ~ *in love*: **HTS 1319** I mean -- suppose he's **fallen wildly in love** with you?

love ~: **GUS 403** `He'll **love** her **wildly** for six months, and then suddenly he'll be in love with another woman.

flicker ~: **HPR 43** His heart thumped painfully and his hands began to shake again causing the light from the beat lamp to **flicker wildly** over the gravestones.

flush ~: **HGK 2349** Maggie raged, her face **flushing wildly**.

flutter ~: **HH1 3449** She was unable to meet the intense look in his eyes, and her lashes **fluttered wildly** against her cheeks.

tremble ~: **H9L 1849** Almost equal, but not quite, because Luke still seemed to retain a vestige of control while she **trembled wildly** as his hands slid

adroitly up over her ribcage to cup her breasts from beneath, lifting them to the swooping descent of his dark head.

Adjetivos y participios:

~ *enthusiastic*: **C8A 1554** Every time he gets one of these, he becomes **wildly enthusiastic**, borrows money and works 16 hours a day.

~ *happy*: **CD2 53** They had gone away together, she and Paul, to Papa's fury; and at first had been **wildly happy**.

~ *grey*: **HGK 1886** He glanced up, his gaze roaming over her flushed face and **wildly grey** eyes.

~ *pink*: **HGK 1948** Maggie snapped in a low voice, her cheeks **wildly pink**.

~ *angry*: **A0L 3152** `Some people have to get **wildly angry** before they let themselves feel anything.'

~ *excited*: **G16 2669** Anne was **wildly excited** at the prospect of peace and of John coming home.

~ *ambitious*: **G10 979** He had been **wildly ambitious** and intensely purposeful; he had been sure of his own worth, and determined to succeed.

~ *romantic*: **GUE 1617** Roman's ancient family home, the walled medieval hill town of Mdina, the `Silent City' -- it might sound **wildly romantic**, but she could live without it.

~ *inaccurate*: **B1P 829** Printed texts, if he can find them, may be **wildly inaccurate**, and notes and glossaries either hesitant or misleading.

~ *wrong*: **JY1 563** `What's that supposed to mean?' she challenged, hoping her intelligence was **wildly wrong**, but doubting that it could be.

~ *beautiful*: **JY2 3267** They hate to be tied down or confined, and they dream **wildly beautiful**, but sometimes impossible, dreams.'

~ *different*: **CL2 2226** True, he still had the Korda minimum deal to fall back on, but this new offer was in a **wildly different** category.

~ *expensive*: **G36 1086** All good things but not **wildly expensive**, not by any stretch of the imagination.

~ *false*: **CM2 933** As with the linguistic theories of how we understand `bar', we may have theories or models or whatever of our own walking but they may be **wildly false**.

~ *funny*: **AHG 346** An essay on the pitfalls of including political words in a dictionary is **wildly funny**.

~ *important*: **FNU 1478** Something had cropped up, work-wise, something **wildly important**.

~ *new*: **CES 1580** The wonders were so **wildly new**.

~ *opposed*: **BNT 257** As you know, I have been **wildly opposed** to PEPs since their introduction, in part because I'm a great believer in removing tax breaks rather than distorting the investment climate by introducing new ones.

~ *optimistic*: **A7G 1075** Recent surveys show previous estimates of whale numbers to be **wildly optimistic**.

~ *original*: **AA9 214** They play the standard all-American folk-rock-country fusion, with the guitars dressed up with a dash of accordion, harmonica and brass, and they write good, solid songs that are tuneful, stirring, but never **wildly original**.

~ *popular*: **A7D 424** Jomeo is endearingly accident-prone and forever unsuccessful with females; Gigi, by contrast, is **wildly popular** with the opposite sex and has made up for her childlessness by becoming a universal aunt to other females' babies.

~ *successful*: **AHR 85** The event -- held last week in the bowels of the Hotel Georges V -- started with a **wildly successful** evening thrash attended by 3,500 people.

~ *untidy*: **GV7 266** Everything was **wildly untidy**, however, and the fireplace was full of half-burnt papers.

Frases preposicionales:

~ *in love*: **FR6 2582** The master had been **wildly in love** with the governess, you see, ma'am, although she was just a plain little thing, and when she disappeared, he almost went mad.

WOEFULLY: "So as to excite commiseration or dissatisfaction; grievously, deplorably, sadly. Occasionally as a mere intensive: awfully, terribly".

Verbos:

~ *lack*: **CEA 40** Sanson, conscientious as he was, **woefully lacked** accuracy in his early days but, by practising on straw dummies, soon achieved the skill he demonstrated when executing the Chevalier de la Barre.

~ *neglect*: **CBN 106** If he neglected his physical body, there was no one here to reprimand him, for the whole community was **woefully neglected**.

Adjetivos:

~ *inadequate*: **K5M 8624** He added their safety instructions had been **woefully inadequate**.

~ *wrong*: **ADR 1704** She had come through her sternest test, she had proven the singing budgie brigade was **woefully wrong** and that she was now ready to take her career into the even more rarefied atmosphere occupied by only a tiny handful of superstars.

~ *insufficient*: **EEW 2012** But of course one evening gown and one day dress soon proved to be a **woefully insufficient** wardrobe for someone who was being escorted around Boston as much as Ellie now was.

~ *short*: **A32 78** Though subtitled `the laughs and times of John Belushi', this ill-starred biopic is **woefully short** on the former component.

~ *ignorant*: **BMT 646** We are still **woefully ignorant** about the operation in the landscape of the whole range of natural energies that are known to exist.

~ *slow*: **EA4 541** Neither does it excuse the fact that SSDs have been **woefully slow** in producing practice guidance for staff.

WRETCHEDLY: "To a distressing, vexing, or unsatisfactory degree, deplorably, very badly; miserably".

Adjetivos:

~ *aware*: **ADY 1457** I didn't look at Bob; didn't want to see his disapproval, all too **wretchedly aware** that I hadn't done very well.

~ *conscious*: **HH8 3404** She was **wretchedly conscious** of Rohan watching her, his brows drawn together in frowning concentration.

~ *difficult*: **ADP 374** It was to prove a **wretchedly difficult** period.

~ *poor*: **CRB 1353** Burundi, a **wretchedly poor** country, manages to service almost all its debt, but doing so gobbles up 30% of its budget each year.

~ *unhappy*: **CEE 1402** And although I knew by then that I was **wretchedly unhappy** in comparison with other girls of my age, this was still what I wanted to do, because however joyless and painful the present might be, the future could have been even worse.

3.4.3 Apéndices

3.4.3.1 Índice semasiológico de las bases: adverbios con los que se combinan

En primer lugar, antes de ofrecer el índice propiamente dicho, veamos sucintamente cuál es su objetivo, organización y contenido.

Este índice semasiológico recopila alfabéticamente todas las bases halladas en nuestro corpus con los adverbios intensificadores y recogidas en la sección 3.4.2 Cuerpo del diccionario: son 1.568. Cada una aparece en este apéndice seguida de sus términos adyacentes (los adverbios intensificadores) también en orden alfabético. Dichas bases incluyen verbos, adjetivos, participios, adverbios, frases preposicionales y algún determinante.

Nuestro objetivo al ofrecer esta presentación alfabética es principalmente didáctico, esto es, se trata de facilitar la labor de búsqueda de una base concreta con sus colocaciones adverbiales correspondientes, ya que el cuerpo del diccionario está formado por entradas alfabéticamente ordenadas dedicadas a cada adverbio intensificador.

De esta manera el índice semasiológico complementa la descripción individual de los adverbios: el hablante no nativo de inglés normalmente conoce la base y no el término adyacente con el que se combina. De ahí que sea más fácil y ágil manejar este índice que el propio cuerpo del diccionario, al que no obstante el índice nos remite para ver la definición semántica de los adverbios, sus bases, los ejemplos y la posible afinidad semántica de los verbos, adjetivos, etc. construidos con un determinado adverbio.

Este índice de bases muestra algunas peculiaridades:

a) Cuando una base dada puede pertenecer a más de una parte de la oración se incluyen junto a ella algunas indicaciones morfológicas, es decir, podemos encontrar entre paréntesis (*v.*), (*adj.*), (*partic.*) y (*adv.*) para mostrar la morfología de estas palabras en nuestro corpus de ejemplos.

b) También aparecen a veces indicaciones de tipo semántico: algunas bases van seguidas de una definición tomada del *OED*. Esto es así en unos casos para clarificar el significado de alguna palabra poco frecuente (por ejemplo *dippy*) y en otros para discriminar entre las diferentes acepciones que puede tener una base determinada en su uso colocacional con los adverbios que le siguen (por ejemplo, el verbo *rest*, intensificado por *entirely* y *largely* en su acepción "to depend upon, be based or founded on something").

c) En otras ocasiones una misma base va seguida de varias definiciones. En estos casos se asocia cada significado concreto con unos adverbios determinados, según refleja nuestro corpus. Un buen ejemplo de ello es *beat*:

BEAT (To strike repeatedly) badly, severely, terribly
(To gain the victory) narrowly, resoundingly, soundly
(To mix (liquids) by beating with a stick or other instrument) lightly, thoroughly, well
(Of the heart: To strike against the breast) violently, wildly

Hay que decir al respecto que en estos casos de polisemia la asociación de base y término adyacente es tentativa, es decir, reflejamos los datos obtenidos en

nuestro corpus, pero no se nos oculta la posibilidad de que un determinado adverbio que aparece vinculado con una acepción concreta del verbo se pueda usar también con otra acepción. Por ejemplo, *violently* y *wildly*, además de emplearse como términos adyacentes de *beat* en la cuarta acepción, quizás también puedan construirse con este verbo en la primera. Esta limitación viene impuesta por el propio corpus y por nuestra condición de hablantes no nativos del inglés.

d) Algunas bases están duplicadas y marcadas con un superíndice cuando éstas aparecen en el corpus de ejemplos con dos funciones distintas (por ejemplo como adjetivo y como adverbio, véase el caso de *hard*).

e) Todas aquellas bases que han podido ser clasificadas semánticamente (véase sección 3.4.3.2) van seguidas del número del grupo al que pertenecen. Ello facilita la búsqueda de una base concreta en el índice onomasiológico. De esta manera puede consultarse qué otras bases semánticamente afines existen y cuáles son los adverbios que se construyen con ellas.

f) Cuando una base va seguida de más de una definición, se clasifica en más de un grupo semántico. No obstante, hay casos excepcionales que comentamos a continuación: el verbo *revise* muestra una sola definición (tomada como en todos los demás casos del *Oxford English Dictionary*) que aúna significados pertenecientes a dos grupos (estudio y cambio respectivamente). Lo mismo les ocurre a los verbos *ache, damage* y *suffer:* la definición del *OED* mezcla los significados de los grupos daño físico y psíquico. Como es lógico, en el índice onomasiológico distinguimos entre los adverbios que acompañan a estos verbos según tengan una u otra acepción. Por otra parte, el adjetivo *sick* va acompañado de dos definiciones y sólo ha sido incluido en un grupo, el correspondiente a heridas, enfermedad y daño físico, pues ambas encajan en él. Éste es también el caso del verbo *ease*: sus dos definiciones pertenecen al grupo denominado reducción.

g) Algunos verbos y adjetivos van seguidos de preposición para así concretar el significado de éstos.

h) Finalmente hemos de precisar que se ha optado por usar la terminación *-ize* en lugar de *-ise* en la bases verbales correspondientes, aunque en el corpus de ejemplos aparezcan las dos.

ABANDON (36) entirely, totally

ABLAZE (60) furiously

ABLE (8) outstandingly, well

ABOLISH (30) completely

ABSORBED (3) deeply

ABSURD (38) faintly, plain

ACCELERATE (5) (To quicken, or add to the speed of (a motion or process); to hasten the occurrence of (an event)) dramatically, sharply, wildly

ACCENTED heavily

ACCEPT (15) completely, entirely, fervently, fully, largely, overwhelmingly, thoroughly, totally, wholeheartedly, widely

ACCEPTABLE (15) blandly

ACCLAIM (74) widely

ACCOUNT largely

ACCURATE (26) deadly, scrupulously

ACKNOWLEDGE (15) widely

ACQUAINTED closely

ACT AGAINST (16) vigorously

ACHE (1, 2) (To be in pain, to have the sensation of pain continuous or prolonged; to throb with pain) badly, dreadfully, fiercely, intensely, sharply

ACHIEVE substantially

ADD TO (5) greatly, hugely, massively

ADDICTED (3) badly

ADMIRE (3) deeply, desperately, enormously, greatly, profoundly, terribly, tremendously, widely

ADMIT (15) widely

ADORE (3) absolutely, utterly

ADORING (3) boundlessly

ADORN (14) plentifully

ADORNED (14) lavishly, richly

ADVERSE severely

ADVERTISE extensively, heavily, widely

ADVISE forcefully, strenuously, strongly

ADVOCATE (15) widely

AFFECT (1) (To act upon (in mind or feelings); to move, touch) closely, deeply, dreadfully, greatly, grievously, profoundly, seriously

(2) (To make a material impression on; to act upon, to have an effect on) badly, dramatically, drastically, enormously, extensively,

	gravely, massively, radically, severely, substantially, vigorously, vitally
AFFECTIONATE (3)	deeply
AFFIRM (15)	stoutly
AFFLICT (2)	acutely, badly
AFRAID (34)	desperately, deeply, horribly, mortally
AGGRAVATE (55)	severely
AGGRESSIVE (25)	violently
AGGRIEVED (1)	faintly
AGLOW (18)	dimly
AGREE (15)	absolutely, bountifully, completely, entirely, faintly, feebly, fervently, fully, lightly, overwhelmingly, stoutly, strongly, thoroughly, totally, vaguely, weakly, wholeheartedly, wholly, widely
AID (64)	greatly, immensely
AILING (2)	deeply
AKIN TO (61)	closely
ALARM (1)	exceedingly, greatly
ALARMIST (1)	feebly
ALERT (49) (*adj*.)	keenly
ALIGNED (20)	closely
ALIVE	acutely, crushingly, intensely
ALLEVIATE (4)	greatly
ALLIED (20)	closely
ALLY (20)	entirely
ALONE (1)	hopelessly
ALTER (12)	dramatically, drastically, enormously, extensively, greatly, immensely, massively, profoundly, radically, seriously, severely, substantially, totally, violently
AMBITIOUS (3)	bitterly, brutally, fiercely, vastly, wildly
AMEND (12)	drastically, extensively, heavily, radically
AMPLIFIED (5)	vastly

AMUSE (58) thoroughly, vastly

AMUSED (58) faintly, grimly

AMUSING (58) frightfully, sadly, vaguely

ANALOGOUS (61) closely

ANALYSE (22) thoroughly

ANGER (1) bitterly

ANGRY (1) blisteringly, fiercely, furiously, wildly

ANNOTATED copiously

ANNOY (1) badly, dreadfully, immensely, intensely, seriously

ANNOYED (1) faintly

ANTAGONISTIC (25) brutally

ANTICLERICAL (35) bitterly

ANTIQUE heavily

ANXIOUS (1) (Troubled or uneasy in mind about some uncertain event¯ desperately

APART wide, widely

APOLOGETIC profusely

APOLOGIZE profoundly, profusely, wholeheartedly

APPARENT (19) abundantly, glaringly, painfully

APPEAL (3) immensely

APPEAR dimly, well

APPRECIATE (43) (To esteem adequately or highly¯ deeply, enormously, greatly, profoundly

(10) (To make or form an estimate of worth, quality, or amount) fully, seriously, wholeheartedly, widely

APPREHEND (10) dimly

APPROVE (15) heartily, narrowly, overwhelmingly, plainly, resoundingly, thoroughly, wholeheartedly, wholly

ARCH (8) (Clever, cunning, crafty, roguish, waggish¯ disgustingly

ARGUE (37) extensively, fully

ARGUE AGAINST (16) strenuously

ARGUMENTATIVE (37) (Controversial) fiercely

ARISE acutely

ARMED amply, heavily

AROUSED (3) fiercely

ASHAMED (1) bitterly, deeply, heartily, mortally

ASLEEP (51) deeply, fast, soundly, sweetly

ASSIST (64) greatly

ASSOCIATED (20) closely, firmly, strongly, weakly

ASSUME (10) widely

AT EASE (44) entirely

AT RANDOM entirely

AT RISK severely

ATTACHED (20) (To connect) firmly

(3) (To join in sympathy or affection to a person, place, etc.- closely, deeply

ATTACK (25) (To fasten or fall upon with force or arms) badly, severely

(17) (To set upon with hostile words, so as to overthrow, injure, or bring into disrepute) bitterly

ATTEMPT (75) desperately

ATTEND (To be present at) largely, sparsely

ATTENTIVE (49) keenly

ATTENUATE (4) dramatically, drastically

ATTEST (19) amply

ATTRACT (3) greatly, profoundly

ATTRACTED (3) deeply, strongly, violently

ATTRACTIVE (7) devilishly, fiercely, outstandingly, overpoweringly

ATTUNED closely, keenly

AUDIBLE (11) plainly

AUGMENT (5) greatly, substantially

AVAILABLE abundantly, amply, plentifully, preciously, widely

AVARICIOUS (6) incurably

AVERT (66) narrowly

AVOID (66) (To keep away from) largely, narrowly, plainly, scrupulously, strenuously, wholly

AWAKE (51) (*adj.*) fully, wide

AWARE (49) acutely, agonizingly, bitterly, deeply, dimly, faintly, fiercely, forcefully, fully, furiously, glaringly, hazily, horribly, intensely, keenly, painfully, piercingly, sharply, starkly, vaguely, vitally, well, wretchedly

AWAY clean

AWFUL plain

AWKWARD plain

BACK (15) (*v.*: To support) strongly

BAD (Below par, poor, worthless) atrociously, awfully

(6) (Immoral, wicked, vicious) drastically, gloriously

(Unpleasant, offensive, disagreeable, painful) awful, phenomenally, plain

BADLY abysmally

BALD (7) cracking

BAN (73) outright, utterly

BANG (27) (Of the heart: To bump or thump) violently

BARBARIC (25) brutally

BASED (39) entirely, firmly, heavily, largely, solidly, soundly, wholly

BATTER (2) badly

BATTLE (25) hard

BE AGAINST (16) overwhelmingly, solidly, strongly, totally, vehemently, violently, wholly

BE BEHIND (15) solidly

BE FOR (15) wholly

BEAR (23) (Said of plants: To produce, yield) abundantly

BEAR OUT (19) amply

BEAT (2) (To strike repeatedly) badly, severely, terribly

(50) (To gain the victory) narrowly, resoundingly, soundly

(59) (To mix (liquids) by beating with a stick or other instrument) lightly, thoroughly, well

(27) (Of the heart: To strike against the breast) violently, wildly

BEAUTIFUL (7) awesomely, dazzlingly, gravely, outstandingly, painfully, savagely, startlingly, violently, wildly

BEDECKED (14) richly

BEFOREHAND well

BEIGE (9) plain

BELIEVE (10) dearly, deeply, entirely, fervently, firmly, heartily, lightly, seriously, wholly, widely

BELIEVE IN (67) absolutely, completely, fully, intensely, profoundly, strongly, wholeheartedly

BELONG wholly

BELOVED (3) dearly

BEMUSED (1) faintly

BENEFIT (13) enormously, greatly, handsomely, immensely, substantially, tremendously

BESOTTED (3) hopelessly

BESTOW (24) lavishly

BET massively

BETRAY drastically, utterly

BETTER dramatically, substantially

BEWILDERED (1) faintly

BIASED heavily

BIG (28) amply, awful, rattling, whacking

BIGGER (28) vastly

BLACK (9) dead, densely, intensely, pitch, richly, stark

BLACK AND WHITE (9) stark, dazzling

BLAME (17) bitterly, completely, extensively, totally

BLAZE (60) fiercely

BLEACHED (9) badly

BLEED (2) badly, copiously, profusely

BLESSED prodigiously, richly

BLIND (*adj.*) stone

BLINK (18) (To shine unsteadily or dimly) dimly

BLOCK completely

BLOW (29) (The proper verb naming the motion or action of the wind¯ hard

(To drive or carry (things) by means of a current of air) clean

BLUE (9) (The name of one of the colours of the spectrum; of the colour of the sky and the deep sea) blind, brightly, burning, crystal, dazzling, deadly, deeply, densely, faintly, gloriously, hard, intensely, piercingly, plain, sharply, startlingly

BLUE AND CHROME (9) biting

BLUISH (9) faintly

BLUSH (9) brightly, faintly, furiously

BOMB (25) badly

BONDED (20) firmly

BOOST (5) greatly

BORED gloriously

BORING acutely, awfully, dead, deadly

BORROW (13) heavily, massively

BOTHER (1) immensely

BOUND UP (20) (*partic*.: To connect) closely

BRAINY (8) dead

BRANCH (23) (To throw out branches or offshoots) profusely

BREAK (2) (To crush, shatter (*e.g*. a bone)) badly

(30) (To sever into distinct parts by sudden application of force, to part by violence) completely, extensively

BREAK WITH radically

BREED copiously

BRIBE amply

BRIGHT (9) burning, dazzlingly, gloriously, piercingly

BROADCAST extensively

BROKE (13) (*adj.)* flat

BROWN (9) burning, intensely, richly

BRUISE (2) badly, severely

BRUISED (2) horribly

BRUTE (6) filthy

BUCK UP (42) (To cheer up, be encouraged) immensely

BUILT (21) densely

BUMP (27) (Of the heart: to knock, thump) wildly

BURN (60) (To be in the state of activity characteristic of fire) badly, fiercely, furiously, hugely

(18) (To glow with light or colour) brightly, dimly

BURNT (60) (To be in the state of activity characteristic of fire) hideously

BUST (2) (To break) badly

BUSY awful, awfully

CALM (44) (*adj.*) dead, deadly, deathly, fiercely, flat

CAMPAIGN (15) strongly

CAMPAIGN AGAINST (16) vigorously

CAMPAIGN FOR (15) vigorously

CANDID (6) brutally

CANNY (8) (Knowing, sagacious, judicious, prudent; wary, cautious) dead

CAPABLE (8) fully

CARE (1) deeply, greatly, intensely

CARE FOR (3) (To have a regard or liking for. Orig. only in neg. or interrog. constructions) greatly

CAREFUL (6) dead, frightfully, painfully, scrupulously

CARELESS (38) grossly

CARESS (3) fiercely

CARPETED (14) richly

CARVED (14) richly

CAST ROUND FOR (22) (To go this way and that in search for something) desperately

CASTIGATE (2) severely

CATHOLIC (35) devoutly

CAUTIOUS (6) dead

CEASE absolutely, entirely

CENSURE (17) severely

CERTAIN (10) stone cold

CHALLENGE (37) (To call in question) radically, seriously

CHANGE (12) completely, dramatically, drastically, enormously, entirely, faintly, greatly, hugely, immensely, lightly, massively, profoundly, radically, severely, sharply, substantially, totally, tremendously, utterly, vastly, violently, wholly

CHAR (60) badly

CHARRED (60) hideously

CHASTISE (2) severely

CHECK (22) (*v.*: To control, to examine carefully) thoroughly

CHECKED (9) (*adj.:* marked with lines crossing at right angles; variegated with different colours) violently

CHEER UP (42) immensely

CHEERFUL (42) disgustingly

CHERISH (3) dearly

CHILL (29) bitingly

CHRISTIAN (35) devoutly

CHUFFED (3) (Pleased, satisfied) dead

CIRCULATE (47) (To pass from hand to hand¯ widely

CLAD (45) densely, lightly, richly, scantily, solidly

CLASH (12) (To be at variance; to interfere, be incompatible; to disagree) vilely, violently

CLEAN[1] (33) (*adj.*) brightly, scrupulously, spotlessly

CLEAN[2] (33) (*v.*) thoroughly

CLEANSE (33) thoroughly

CLEAR (19) abundantly, amply, awesomely, bitingly, brutally, crystal, dazzlingly, painfully, piercingly, severely

CLEARLY (19) glaringly, horribly

CLEVER (8) awfully, dead, devilishly, fearfully, infernally, terrifically

CLING desperately

CLOSE (*adj.*) agonizingly, deafeningly, infinitesimally, preciously

CLOTHED (45) densely, lightly, richly, scantily

CLOUDED (29) heavily

CLUSTERED (21) densely

COINCIDE largely

COLD (29) biting, bitingly, bitter, bitterly, deathly, hellish, horribly, intensely, mortal, painfully, perishingly, piercingly, stone

COLLAPSE (4) (To break down, come to nothing, fail; to lose force suddenly) dramatically, entirely

COLOUR (9) faintly, furiously

COLOURED (9) brightly, densely, dimly, gloriously, intensely, richly, strongly

COLOURFUL (9) brightly, gloriously, prodigiously

COMBINE (20) closely

COME DOWN (4) substantially

COMFORT (64) greatly

COMIC blisteringly, richly

COMMEND (15) highly, widely

COMMENDABLE (15) highly

COMMITTED (3) deeply, firmly, heavily, intensely, strongly, totally

COMPENSATE amply

COMPETE (25) intensely

COMPETITIVE (25) fiercely, intensely, savagely

COMPLEX (69) infernally, massively, phenomenally

COMPLICATED (69) deeply, devilishly

COMPOSED OF entirely, largely

COMPREHENSIVE massively

CONCENTRATE (To focus attention, thought) entirely, hard, heavily, inordinately, intensely, largely, narrowly, overwhelmingly, wholly

CONCENTRATED (21) (Brought to or towards a common centre) densely

CONCERN (1) (To be troubled or distressed) greatly, seriously

CONCERNED (3) (To feel interested, to be solicitous, to care¯ entirely, largely, narrowly, vitally

(1) (To be troubled or distressed) deeply, desperately, gravely,

CONDEMN (16) fiercely, strongly, utterly, vehemently, vigorously, wholeheartedly, widely

CONFIDENT (52) robustly

CONFINED entirely, largely

CONFIRM (19) amply

CONFLICT (16) sharply

CONFUSE (1) gravely, hopelessly, severely, thoroughly, totally, utterly

CONFUSED (1) deeply

CONFUSING (1) deeply

CONGESTED (21) heavily

CONNECT (20) closely

CONSCIOUS (49) acutely, deeply, dimly, fully, intensely, keenly, overpoweringly, painfully, vaguely, vitally, wretchedly

CONSIDER (10) widely

CONSIST OF entirely, largely, overwhelmingly, substantially, wholly

CONSTIPATED (2) severely

CONSTRAIN (4) severely

CONSTRUCT massively

CONTAGIOUS (2) awful

CONTAMINATE (2) heavily

CONTEMPTUOUS savagely

CONTEND (15) (To argue) stoutly

CONTENT (42) (*adj*.) gloriously

CONTENTIOUS (37) bitterly

CONTEST (16) (To dispute or debate keenly) fiercely

CONTRADICT (16) flatly, profoundly

CONTRAST (12) dramatically, richly, sharply, starkly, strongly, wildly

CONTRIBUTE greatly, hugely, largely, lavishly, massively, profoundly, substantially

CONTROLLED awesomely

CONTROVERSIAL (37) bitterly

CONVENTIONAL deadly

CONVERSANT (10) fully

CONVINCE overwhelmingly

CONVINCED deeply, firmly, seriously

CONVINCING brutally

COOK (59) lightly, thoroughly

COOL (7) (*adj*.: Fashionable, attractive) dead

CO-OPERATE extensively

CORRECT (*adj*.) (6) (In accordance with an acknowledged or conventional standard, esp. of manners or behaviour) scrupulously

(26) (Free from error) brutally

CORROBORATED (19) amply

CORRUPT (*adj*.) infamously

COST (13) dearly

COUGH (2) badly

COURTEOUS (6) dazzlingly

COVER (To include within its application or scope) amply

COVERED (24) (To overspread with something which marks or occupies the whole surface¯ densely, richly, sparsely

(45) (To clothe (the body)¯ scantily

CRACK (2) (To break without complete separation or displacement of parts, as when a fracture or fissure does not extend quite across¯ badly

(32) (To make a sharp or explosive noise) deafeningly

CRAFTY (8) dead

CRASH (32) (To make the noise that a hard body does when dashed to pieces or smashed) deafeningly

CRASS (38) brutally, monumentally

CRAZY (41) seriously, stark

CREASED violently

CREATIVE (8) outstandingly

CREEPY (34) dead

CRITICAL (17) (Fault-finding, censorious) bitterly, deeply, fiercely, heavily, highly, savagely, severely, sharply, strongly

(Of the nature of, or constituting, a crisis) acutely

CRITICIZE (17) bitterly, extensively, heavily, heftily, savagely, severely, sharply, sternly, strongly, vigorously, widely

CROSS (1) (*adj.*) awfully

CROWD (21) densely

CRY (46) (To weep) bitterly, profusely, vigorously, weakly

CULTIVATE (23) extensively

CULTIVATED (23) densely, richly

CUNNING (8) deadly, infamously, massively

CURB (4) drastically

CURIOUS (3) incurably, intensely

CURTAIL (4) drastically, grievously, radically, severely, sharply

CUT (4) (To curtail, abridge, shorten, reduce¯ dramatically, drastically, massively, severely, sharply, substantially

(2) (To make incision in or into) badly

CUT BACK (4) (To reduce) hugely

CUT DOWN ON (4) (To reduce) enormously

CUTE (7) dead

CYNICAL (6) brutally

DAFT (38) plain

DAMAGE (1, 2) (To do or cause damage to; to hurt, harm, injure; now commonly to injure (a thing) so as to lessen or destroy its value) badly, deeply, extensively, gravely, greatly, grossly, profoundly, seriously, severely, substantially, tremendously

DANGEROUS deadly, deeply, fiercely, seriously

DARK (9) brightly, burning, pitch, richly

DATED (72) hopelessly

DEAD stone

DEAF stone

DEAL WITH (To take successful action in regard to) completely

(To be about sth.) largely

DEBATE (37) extensively, thoroughly, vigorously

DECADENT awesomely

DECEIVE completely, utterly

DECELERATE (4) sharply

DECIDE largely

DECKED (14) richly

DECLARE (56) firmly

DECLINE (16) (To refuse) firmly, scrupulously

(4) (To decay, wane, diminish, decrease) dramatically, drastically, sharply, substantially

DECOMPOSE (To separate or resolve into its constituent parts or elements) entirely

DECOMPOSED (2) (To suffer decomposition or disintegration; to rot) badly

DECORATED (14) brightly, lavishly, richly, sparsely

DECORATIVE (14) richly

DECREASE (4) dramatically, drastically, greatly, radically, sharply, substantially

DECRY (17) entirely

DEEP awful, prodigiously

DEFEAT (50) badly, crushingly, narrowly, resoundingly, solidly, soundly

DEFECTIVE (2) severely

DEFEND (15) desperately, savagely, stoutly, strenuously, strongly, vehemently, vigorously

DEFENSIVE (15) robustly

DEFICIENT sadly

DEFORMED (2) badly, hideously, sadly

DEFY (37) sternly

DELICATE (Fine in workmanship; finely or exquisitely constructed) infinitesimally

DELIGHTED (3) fiercely, plainly

DEMENTED (41) deliriously

DEMOLISH (30) completely

DEMONSTRATE (19) amply

DENOUNCE (17) vehemently

DENY (16) brutally, drastically, fervently, fiercely, firmly, flatly, forcefully, furiously, outright, robustly, stoutly, strenuously, strongly, utterly, vehemently, vigorously, violently

DEPART (12) (To diverge, deviate) radically, sharply

DEPEND (52) deeply, entirely, greatly, heavily, hugely, largely, overwhelmingly, plainly, radically, substantially, utterly, vitally

DEPENDENT (52) deeply, heavily, largely

DEPLETE (4) dreadfully, severely

DEPLORE (16) bitterly

DEPRECIATE (4) sharply

DEPRESS (4) (To lower or bring down in force, vigour, activity, intensity, or amount severely, sharply

(1) (To bring into low spirits) intensely

DEPRESSED (4) (To lower or bring down in force, vigour, activity, intensity, or amount badly

(1) (To bring into low spirits) acutely, deeply, sickeningly

DEPRESSING (1) (To bring into low spirits) brutally

DEPRIVE sorely

DEPRIVED brutally, dreadfully, greatly

DERISIVE (17) savagely

DESCEND sharply

DESCRIBE amply

DESERVE amply, heartily, richly, thoroughly, well

DESIRABLE (3) overpoweringly

DESIRE (3) eagerly, earnestly, fervently, intensely, keenly, madly, profoundly

DESPISE (3) deeply, intensely

DESTROY (30) completely, entirely, totally, utterly

DESTRUCTIVE (30) bitterly, savagely

DETAILED (26) phenomenally, richly, scrupulously

DETERIORATE (55) badly, dramatically, drastically, seriously, sharply, substantially

DETERMINE (Decisively influence) greatly, largely

DETERMINED (*adj*.: showing determination) grimly

DETONATE (32) deafeningly

DEVALUE (4) dramatically, drastically

DEVASTATE (30) completely

DEVELOP (5) dramatically, enormously, entirely, extensively, fully, greatly

DEVELOPED (5) keenly, weakly

DEVIATE drastically

DEVOTE overwhelmingly

DEVOTED entirely, largely, wholly

DIFFER (12) (To be unlike, distinct, or various, in nature, form, or qualities) dramatically, enormously, greatly, hugely, radically, sharply, starkly, substantially, vastly, widely, wildly

(16) (To disagree) profoundly, tremendously

DIFFERENT (12) deeply, dramatically, drastically, greatly, radically, sharply, starkly, startlingly, substantially, vastly, vitally, widely, wildly

DIFFERENTIATE (12) sharply

DIFFICULT (69) (Not easy; requiring effort or labour; occasioning or attended with trouble; troublesome, hard) acutely, agonizingly, awfully, devilishly, hellish, immensely, infernally, monumentally, painfully, savagely, wretchedly

(6) (Of persons: hard to please or satisfy; not easy to get on with) plain

DIFFUSED (47) amply

DIM (9) (*adj*.) brightly

DIMINISH (4) dramatically, gravely, greatly, radically, seriously, severely, sharply, substantially

DIP (4) (To go down, to drop down below a particular level) sharply

DIPPY (41) (Mad, insane, crazy) deeply

DIRTY (7) dead, disgustingly, dreadful, filthy

DISABLED (2) badly, seriously, severely

DISADVANTAGE (31) severely

DISAGREE (16) completely, lightly, profoundly, radically, sharply, strongly, substantially, thoroughly, totally, vehemently, violently, wholeheartedly

DISAPPEAR completely, entirely, largely

DISAPPOINT (1) bitterly, gravely, hugely, sadly, sorely

DISAPPOINTED (1) acutely, badly, dead, deeply, faintly, greatly, grievously, mortally, severely

DISAPPROVE (16) dreadfully, heartily, strongly, thoroughly, vehemently, violently

DISCERN (11) dimly

DISCERNIBLE (11) dimly

DISCHARGE (To rid of an electric charge- completely

DISCONTENTED (1) acutely, bitterly

DISCRIMINATE outrageously

DISCUSS (37) extensively, fully, thoroughly, widely

DISCUSSED (37) amply, intensely

DISEASED (2) badly

DISFIGURED (2) sadly

DISHONEST (6) plain

DISILLUSIONED (1) bitterly, drastically

DISLIKE (3) (Not to like) acutely, cordially, heartily, intensely, profoundly, thoroughly

(16) (To have an objection to) strongly, vehemently

DISMAYED (1) faintly

DISMISS (36) (To put away from the mind, leave out of consideration, cease to entertain (ideas, emotions, etc.)) entirely, firmly, totally, utterly

DISPENSE (24) (To mete out, deal out, distribute; to bestow in portions) lavishly

DISPENSE WITH (36) (To do without; to get rid of sth.) entirely

DISPERSE (47) widely

DISPLEASE (3) greatly

DISPOSE OF (To get rid of) brutally

DISPUTED (37) keenly

DISRUPT (31) badly, seriously, severely

DISSATISFIED (1) bitterly

DISSEMINATE (47) widely

DISSENT (16) vehemently

DISSIMILAR (12) radically, sharply

DISTINGUISH (12) (To mark as different or distinct; to separate (things, or one thing from another) by distinctive marks) largely, sharply

DISTORT (12) drastically

DISTORTED (12) filthily

DISTRESS (1) deeply

DISTRESSED (1) bitterly

DISTRIBUTE (47) lavishly, widely

DISTRIBUTED (47) prodigally, sparsely

DISTRUST (67) acutely, profoundly

DISTRUSTFUL (67) deeply

DISTURB (1) (To agitate and destroy (quiet, peace, rest)) deeply, greatly, profoundly

(31) (To interrupt, derange, hinder) mildly

DISTURBED (1) (Disquieted, agitated) violently

(41) (In *Psychiatry*, emotionally or mentally unstable or abnormal) seriously, severely

DISTURBING (1) (To agitate and destroy (quiet, peace, rest)) acutely

DIVERGE (12) dramatically, radically, widely

DIVIDE (12) (To separate (a thing) into parts, or (a number or collective body) into smaller groups; to split up) deeply, sharply

DIVIDED (16) (Separated in opinion or interest; discordant, at variance¯ bitterly, hopelessly

DIVORCE (12) (To separate) completely, entirely

DO (To perform, accomplish, effect) abundantly

DOCUMENT (19) amply

DOCUMENTED (19) richly

DOMINATE completely, wholly

DOUBT (10) deeply, greatly, seriously, strongly

DOWN TO EARTH (6) brutally

DOZE (51) lightly

DRAW ON (52) heavily

DRESSED (45) richly, scantily

DRINK (65) deeply, heavily, solidly

DROP (4) (To fall in direction, condition, amount, degree, force) dramatically, drastically, enormously, radically, severely, sharply, substantially

DRUM (27) (To beat with a more or less rhythmical or regular noise; applied to the strong beating of the heart) wildly

(32) (To sound like a drum; to resound) deafeningly

DRUNK blind, fighting, filthily, hideously, hopelessly, massively, roaring, violently

DRY (33) (*v.*) thoroughly

DUE largely

DULL dead, deadly, deathly

DUST (33) thoroughly

DWINDLE (4) drastically

DYED (14) brightly

EAGER (3) dead, desperately

EARN (13) richly

EARNEST (6) dreadfully

EASE (4) (To lighten (a burden, etc.); to lessen (an inconvenience)¯ greatly

(4) (To slacken; diminish in respect of strength, vigour, intensity¯ dramatically

EAT (65) handsomely, heavily

ECHO (32) deafeningly

ECONOMISE (13) drastically

EDIT (48) extensively

EFFECTIVE brutally

ELEGANT (7) outstandingly

ELIMINATE (30) completely, entirely

EMACIATED (7) painfully, severely

EMBARRASS (1) acutely, dreadfully, exceedingly, gravely, hugely, severely

EMBARRASSED (1) faintly, mortally

EMBARRASSING (1) deeply, exquisitely

EMBEDDED (39) deeply

EMBELLISHED (14) lavishly, richly

EMBROIDERED (14) richly

EMOTIONAL (1) deeply

EMPHASIZE (68) sharply, strongly

EMPLOY (63) extensively, profusely, widely

ENCOURAGE (To incite, induce, instigate) eagerly, extensively

(42) (To stimulate (persons or personal efforts) by assistance, reward, or expressions of favour or approval) greatly

ENDANGERED (2) seriously, severely

ENDORSE (15) amply, fully, heartily, wholeheartedly

ENDOWED (24) plentifully, richly

ENGAGED (3) (To embark in any business¯ closely, deeply

ENHANCE (5) dramatically, enormously, greatly, massively, radically, substantially, vastly

ENJOY (3) enormously, fully, greatly, heartily, hugely, immensely, intensely, plainly, thoroughly, tremendously, vastly, wholly

ENJOYABLE (3) riotously

ENLARGE (5) (To make larger) greatly

ENLARGED (2) (To increase in bulk) massively

ENQUIRING blandly

ENRICH (13) enormously, vastly

ENRICHED (13) feebly

ENTANGLED (20) hopelessly

ENTER completely, deeply

ENTERTAIN (58) hugely, lavishly

ENTHUSIASTIC (3) wildly

ENTRENCHED (39) deeply, firmly

ENVIOUS (3) bitterly

ENVY (3) bitterly

EQUAL (61) (*adj*.) closely

EQUIPPED (24) (To provide with what is requisite for efficient action; to fit out) densely, lavishly, lightly, solidly

(8) (*fig*. To furnish with the physical or mental qualifications necessary for any task) amply, scantily

ERADICATE (30) completely

ERODE (55) (To undergo erosion; *fig*.) badly, drastically

EROTIC (53) agonizingly

ESCALATE (5) dramatically

ESCAPE (66) entirely, narrowly

ESSENTIAL (40) vitally

ESTABLISH (39) (To render stable or firm) completely

(19) (To place beyond dispute; to prove) fully

ESTABLISHED (39) (To render stable or firm) deeply, firmly

ESTEEM (43) highly

EVADE (66) entirely, narrowly

EVALUATE (22) thoroughly

EVIDENT (19) painfully, plainly

EVIL (6) incurably

EVOKE (70) richly

EXACT (26) (*adj*.) scrupulously

EXAGGERATE (5) completely, greatly, grossly, hugely, strongly, vastly, wildly

EXAMINE (22) extensively, thoroughly

EXASPERATING (1) acutely

EXCEED greatly, massively, vastly

EXCESSIVE grossly, vastly

EXCITE (1) (To move to strong emotion) madly, tremendously

EXCITED (1) (Stirred by strong emotion) desperately, fiercely, greatly, mortally, wildly

EXCITING (1) (That excites) acutely, dreadfully, terrifically

EXCLUDE (36) completely, totally

EXORBITANT (13) grossly

EXPAND (5) dramatically, enormously, greatly, hugely, infinitely, massively, sharply, substantially, vastly, vigorously

EXPECT (10) (To anticipate that it will turn out to be the case *that*; hence, to suspect, suppose, surmise) firmly, widely

EXPECTANT (3) eagerly

EXPECTED (3) (To look forward to (an event)) eagerly

EXPENSIVE (13) astronomically, awfully, dearly, exorbitantly, fabulously, furiously, hideously, horribly, inordinately, massively, painfully, phenomenally, vastly, wildly

EXPERIENCE (10) (*v.*) acutely

EXPERIENCED (8) (*adj.* Wise or skilful through experience) vastly

EXPLAIN (56) fully

EXPLOIT (63) amply, extensively, heavily

EXPLORE (22) extensively

EXPOSED (19) painfully

EXPRESS (56) abundantly

EXPRESSIVE (56) piercingly

EXQUISITE deliriously

EXTEND (5) greatly, infinitely, substantially, vastly

FACE acutely

FACILITATE (64) greatly

FAIL (50) (To fall short in performance or attainment) abysmally, badly, outright, overwhelmingly

(36) (To leave undone) completely, dreadfully, entirely, narrowly, signally, utterly, wholly

FAIR (6) scrupulously

FALL (4) (Of a price, rate, rent, weight, etc.: To decrease, diminish, or become reduced) dramatically, drastically, sharply, substantially

FALL APART drastically, hopelessly

FALL IN LOVE (3) hopelessly, madly, profoundly, totally, wholeheartedly, wildly

FALSE (26) wildly

FAMILIAR agonizingly, dearly, dreadfully, fully, horribly, painfully, sickeningly, vaguely

FAMOUS outstandingly, roaring

FANATICAL (35) fervently

FANCY (3) (To like) vaguely

FASCINATE (3) horribly

FAST[1] (62) (*adj.*) blisteringly, dead, lightning, phenomenally

FAST[2] (62) (*adv.*) painfully

FAT (7) disgustingly, grossly, infamously

FATIGUED (2) severely

FAVOUR (15) greatly, strongly

FEAR (34) acutely, greatly, seriously

FEARFUL (34) desperately

FED UP (2) heartily

FEEL (10) (To be conscious of (a subjective fact); to be the subject of, experience (a sensation, emotion) acutely, deeply, dimly, intensely, keenly, widely

FEMALE (53) gloriously

FEMININE (53) brutally

FERTILE (23) (Of the soil: bearing or producing in abundance- boundlessly

(53) (Of people or animals: that can produce babies or young animals) massively

FEW precious

FIERY (9) dazzling

FIGHT (25) desperately, hard

FILL (24) amply, entirely

FILLED (24) densely

FINE outstandingly

FIT (7) (*adj*.) disgustingly, well

FLAMBOYANT (14) (Flamingly or gorgeously coloured) brutally

FLAMING (18) brightly

FLARE (18) brightly

FLASH (18) brightly

FLAVOURED (11) richly

FLAWED (26) deeply, seriously

FLICKER (18) feebly, wildly

FLIRT (3) mildly, outrageously

FLOODED badly

FLOURISH exceedingly, prodigiously

FLOW copiously

FLOWER (23) (To bloom or blossom; to come into bloom, produce flowers) profusely

FLOWERED (9) (Adorned or decked with flowers) brightly

FLOWERING (23) (To bloom or blossom; to come into bloom, produce flowers) densely

FLUCTUATE (12) dramatically, drastically, sharply, substantially, wildly

FLUORESCENT (18) brightly

FLUSH (9) brightly, deeply, dreadfully, faintly, wildly

FLUTTER (To move with a light quivering motion through the air) wildly

FOND (3) awfully, deeply, dreadfully, inordinately, intensely, violently

FORBID (73) absolutely, outright, utterly

FORCEFUL (57) massively

FORESEE (10) dimly

FORESHORTEN (4) dramatically

FORGET (10) clean, completely, entirely, largely, lightly, sadly, totally, utterly

FORGETTABLE (10) blandly

FORKED deeply

FORTIFY (57) heavily

FRAGILE seriously

FRAGRANT (11) deeply

FRANK (6) brutally

FRANTIC blind

FRESH farm

FRIGHTEN (34) badly, grievously

FRIGHTENED (34) dead, desperately

FROSTY (29) bitter

FROWN deeply

FRUITFUL richly

FRUSTRATE (1) intensely

FRUSTRATING (1) bitterly

FRY (59) lightly

FULFIL abundantly, amply, completely

FULSOME (Of language, style, behaviour, etc.: Offensive to good taste; *esp.* offending from excess or want of measure) exorbitantly

FUNNY (58) (Affording fun, mirth-producing, comical) frightfully, gloriously, riotously, savagely

(Curious, queer, odd, strange. *colloq.*) fiercely, wildly

FURNISH (14) (To fit up (an apartment, a house) with all requisite appliances, including a supply of movable 'furniture') completely

FURNISHED (14) (To fit up (an apartment, a house) with all requisite appliances, including a supply of movable 'furniture') copiously, lavishly, richly, scantily, sparsely

GAIN (13) (To obtain or secure (something which is desired or advantageous; to be benefited or advantaged, whether pecuniarily or otherwise) enormously, immensely, substantially

(50) (To win as the result of a contest) dramatically

GENEROUS (6) terrifically

GENTEEL (6) dreadfully

GIFTED (8) prodigiously

GIGGLE (46) weakly

GILDED (14) richly

GIVE BACK amply

GIVE ONESELF (3) totally, utterly

GIVE UP (36) completely, entirely

GIVE WAY (Of things, material and immaterial: To yield, be dislodged, break down (under pressure or violence)) completely

GLAD (42) awfully, gloriously, heartily, savagely

GLAMOROUS (7) fearfully

GLARE (18) (To shine with a brilliant or dazzling light) weakly

GLEAM (18) brightly, faintly, fiercely, spotlessly, weakly

GLEAN (10) dimly

GLIMMER (18) faintly

GLIMPSED (11) (To come into view; to appear faintly) dimly

GLINT (18) brightly, fiercely

GLISTEN (18) brightly

GLISTENING (18) dimly

GLITTER (18) brightly, faintly

GLOW (18) brightly, dimly, faintly, feebly, fiercely

GNAW (65) extensively

GO DOWN (4) drastically

GO UP (5) exorbitantly, sharply, substantially

GOLDEN (9) faintly, gloriously

GONE (To disappear) clean

GOOD awful, awfully, cracking, fearfully, frightfully, horribly, outstandingly, rattling, richly, startlingly

GOOD-LOOKING (7) outstandingly, seriously

GORE (2) badly

GORGEOUS (7) plain

GRADED infinitesimally

GRAND crushingly

GRATEFUL (43) deeply, fervently, immensely, inordinately

GREAT (28) whacking, whopping

GREATER (28) substantially, vastly

GREEDY (6) incurably

GREEN (9) bitter, brightly, crystal, dazzling, deeply, faintly, plain, richly, startlingly

GREEN AND PURPLE (9) biting

GREY (9) chalk, dead, stark, wildly

GRIEVE (1) greatly

GRIN (46) weakly

GROTTY (Unpleasant, dirty, nasty, ugly¯ gloriously

GROUNDED (39) solidly

GROUPED (21) closely, densely

GROW (23) (To have vegetative life) abundantly, densely, extensively, plentifully, profusely, vigorously

(5) (To increase gradually in magnitude, quantity, or degree) astronomically, dramatically, enormously, hugely, immensely, massively, sharply, substantially, tremendously

GROWN (Of human beings, and animals generally: to increase gradually in size by natural development) full, fully

GUILTY plain

HAIL (74) widely

HAIRY densely

HAMMER (27) (Of the heart: to deal blows as with a hammer; to thump) violently, wildly

HAMPER (31) drastically, greatly, grievously, seriously, severely

HANDICAP (31) badly, gravely, greatly

HANDICAPPED (2) incurably, severely

HANDSOME (7) dead, devilishly, grimly, outstandingly

HAPHAZARD savagely

HAPPY (42) deliriously, gloriously, wildly

HARD[1] (69) (*adj.*: Difficult to do or accomplish) awfully, devilishly, infernally

(Firm and resisting to the touch) rock, stone

(Fatiguing, troublesome; difficult to bear or endure) awful

(Harsh or unpleasant to the eye or ear) brutally

HARD[2] (*adv.*: With effort, energy or violence) furiously

(29) (Violently, fiercely: of the weather, wind, snow, etc) hellish

HARD-WORKING (6) prodigiously

HARM (2) (To damage) gravely, seriously, substantially

(1) (To injure psychologically) deeply, dreadfully

HARMFUL (2) seriously

HARSH (Disagreeably rough to the ear) blisteringly

HATE (3) absolutely, bitterly, intensely, mortally, thoroughly, violently

HEALTHY (7) disgustingly

HEAR (11) dimly, faintly, plainly, vaguely

HEAVY awful, massively, phenomenally

HELD (10) (To have or keep in the mind, entertain; (a belief, opinion, doctrine, etc.): to accept and entertain as true) deeply, firmly, widely

HELP (64) enormously, greatly, immensely, tremendously

HELPFUL (64) immensely, massively

HIDE completely

HIGH (13) (High-priced, expensive) astronomically, brutally, exorbitantly, fabulously, inordinately

(5) (Of great amount, degree, force, or value) phenomenally

HIGHER (5) substantially

HIGHLIGHT (68) amply

HINDER (31) gravely, seriously

HINT (70) plainly

HISS (32) sharply

HIT (2) (To affect sensibly, painfully, or injuriously) badly, bitterly, drastically, severely

HONEST (6) brutally, crushingly, incurably, painfully, plain, scrupulously

HONOUR (43) greatly, highly

HOODED (45) densely

HOPE (3) dearly, desperately, devoutly, eagerly, earnestly, feebly, fervently, profoundly, vaguely

HOPEFUL (3) boundlessly

HORRIBLE plain

HORRID disgustingly

HORRIFYING savagely

HOSTILE (25) bitterly, fervently, fiercely, violently

HOT (29) awfully, blistering, blisteringly, burning, dead, fiercely, flaming, frightfully, horribly, intensely, piping, scorching, terrifically

HUED (9) brightly

HUGE (28) fighting

HUMILIATED (1) bitterly

HUMOROUS (58) grimly

HUNGRY (65) awful, desperately, frightfully, painfully, starving

HUNT (22) hard

HURT (2) (*v.*: Of an injured limb, etc.: To be the source of pain to one) badly, dreadfully, mildly, sorely

(2) (To cause bodily injury to; to wound) seriously

(2) (To be prejudicial or detrimental to) severely

(1) (To give mental pain to; to grieve, distress, vex, offend¯ deeply, grievously, horribly, terribly

HURT (1) (*partic.*: To give mental pain to; to grieve, distress, vex, offend) bitterly, vaguely

HURTFUL (1) bitterly

IDEOLOGICAL deeply

IGNORANT (38) blandly, grossly, woefully

IGNORE (36) brutally, completely, entirely, largely, totally, widely

ILL (2) acutely, desperately, gravely, hopelessly, incurably, mortally, plain, seriously, severely, violently

ILLUMINATE (18) brightly, dimly, faintly

ILLUSTRATE (19) (To exemplify) amply, starkly

ILLUSTRATED (14) (Having pictorial illustrations) lavishly, prodigally, profusely, richly

IMAGINE (10) vaguely

IMMEDIATE devilishly

IMMERSED (39) deeply

IMPAIR (55) (To make worse, less valuable, or weaker; to damage) drastically, gravely, seriously, severely

IMPATIENT (6) infamously

IMPEDE (31) greatly, seriously, severely

IMPINGE (2) gravely

IMPLICATED (20) deeply

IMPORT massively

IMPORTANT (40) deeply, immensely, vastly, vitally, wildly

IMPOSSIBLE filthily, plain

IMPOVERISHED (13) severely

IMPRESS (1) deeply, greatly, tremendously

IMPROVE (5) dramatically, drastically, enormously, greatly, immensely, massively, phenomenally, radically, sharply, substantially, tremendously, vastly

IMPURE brutally

IN ADVANCE well
IN AGREEMENT (15) totally
IN ARREARS (13) heavily
IN COMMAND totally
IN CONFLICT (16) flatly
IN CONTACT fully
IN CONTROL firmly, fully, largely
IN DEBT (43) badly, deeply, heavily, hugely
IN FAVOUR (15) desperately, entirely, firmly, fully, massively, strongly, thoroughly, wholly
IN LOVE (3) acutely, deeply, desperately, hopelessly, madly, terribly, wildly
IN NEED (40) badly, desperately, greatly, hopelessly, sadly, seriously, sorely
IN TOUCH closely, fully
INACCURATE (26) badly, grossly, wildly
INADEQUATE (26) deeply, drastically, gravely, grossly, hopelessly, seriously, woefully
INAPPROPRIATE exquisitely
INBUILT (39) deeply
INCAPACITATED (2) severely
INCLUDE substantially
INCOMPETENT (38) monumentally
INCORRECT (26) grossly
INCREASE (5) dramatically, drastically, enormously, greatly, heavily, hugely, immensely, massively, profoundly, severely, sharply, strongly, substantially, vastly
INDEBTED (43) deeply, heavily
INDECENT grossly
INDENTED deeply
INDEPENDENT (6) fiercely
INDICATE (70) forcefully, plainly, strongly

INDIGNANT (1) bitterly, fiercely

INDIVIDUALIST (6) brutally

INEFFICIENT (38) grossly, infamously

INEVITABLE grimly

INEXPERIENCED (8) vastly

INFATUATED (3) hopelessly

INFECTED (2) acutely, badly, seriously

INFECTIOUS (2) acutely

INFERIOR vastly

INFLAMED (2) severely

INFLATE (5) (To expand beyond proper or natural limits; to raise above the amount or value which sound commercial principles would fix) hugely

INFLATED (2) (Swollen, expanded, or dilated with hollow interior, as if by inflation) vastly

INFLUENCE deeply, drastically, extensively, greatly, heavily, overwhelmingly, profoundly, radically, strongly, substantially

INFLUENTIAL deeply, massively

INFORM (56) fully

INGENIOUS (8) dead

INGRAINED (39) deeply, heavily

INHABITED (71) sparsely

INHERIT entirely

INHIBIT (31) (To hinder, prevent) drastically, severely

INJURE (2) (To hurt, harm, damage) badly, gravely, horribly, seriously, severely

(1) (To do injustice or wrong to a person) deeply

INJURED (2) (To hurt, harm, damage) grievously

INJURIOUS (1) gravely

INNOCENT blankly, brightly

INQUISITIVE (3) incurably

INSANE (41) violently

INSANITARY atrociously

INSENSITIVE (1) (Having no quickness of feeling) crassly, grossly

INSIST (68) dearly, earnestly, firmly, strongly

INSPECT (22) thoroughly

INSUFFICIENT abysmally, grossly, woefully

INSULT (17) grievously, grossly

INTACT robustly

INTEGRATE (20) closely, completely

INTELLIGENT (8) fabulously, vastly

INTENSE (9) blisteringly, violently

INTEREST (3) acutely, greatly

INTERESTED (3) intensely, keenly, seriously, vaguely, vitally

INTERESTING (3) awful, deeply, dramatically

INTERFERE (31) seriously, substantially

INTERLINKED (20) closely

INTERPRET (10) widely

INTERRELATED (20) closely

INTERTWINED (20) closely

INTERVENE extensively

INTERWOVEN (20) closely

INTIMATE (3) (*adj.*) dreadfully

INTIMIDATE (34) hugely

INTROVERT (6) (*adj.*) painfully

INTROVERTED (6) (*adj.*) incurably

INTRUSIVE crassly

INVEIGH (17) bitterly

INVEST (13) heavily, hugely, massively

INVESTIGATE (22) extensively, thoroughly, widely

INVOLVED (20) (Being part of something or connected with something) closely, deeply, heavily

(3) (Taking part in; giving a lot of time or attention to) hugely, madly, seriously

IRK (1) (To affect with weariness, dislike, or disgust) severely

IRONIC (17) bitterly, blandly, savagely
IRRESPONSIBLE deeply, grossly
IRRIGATE (23) copiously
IRRITATE (1) greatly, intensely, profoundly
IRRITATED (1) faintly, seriously
ISOLATED (1) desperately
ITCH (2) fiercely, furiously

JEALOUS (3) bitterly, brutally, deeply, fiercely, furiously, hopelessly, madly, overpoweringly, vilely
JEOPARDIZE (2) mortally, seriously, severely
JEWELLED (14) richly
JOLLY (42) awfully
JOYFUL (42) fiercely
JUSTIFY (19) amply

KEEN (3) awfully, dead, desperately, frightfully
KEEP (To observe, stand to, or dutifully abide by (an ordinance, law, custom, practice, covenant, promise, etc.)) abundantly
KEEP IN MIND (10) firmly
KILL (2) outright
KIND (6) awful, awfully, frightfully, terrifically
KISS (3) thoroughly
KNEAD (59) thoroughly
KNOCK (27) (Of the heart: To beat, hammer) painfully, wildly
KNOW (10) absolutely, dimly, fully, vaguely, well, wholly, widely

LACK completely, desperately, sadly, totally, woefully
LACKING atrociously, seriously, sorely

LARGE (28) amply, astronomically, awesomely, inordinately, phenomenally, vastly

LARGER (28) vastly

LATE awfully, hellish

LAUGH (46) deeply, hugely, inordinately

LAZY (6) abysmally, plain

LEAK (46) profusely

LEAN[1] (7) (*adj*.) drastically

LEAN[2] (52) (*v*.) (To rely or depend *on* or *upon*⁻ heavily

LEAP (27) (Of the heart: To beat vigorously) wildly

LEAVE (To go away from) completely

(36) (To postpone (an action, a subject of consideration)) entirely

LEND (13) massively

LESSEN (4) drastically, greatly

LET SB DOWN (1) badly

LIE (Exist, be found) entirely, heavily

LIGHT (18) brightly, dimly, faintly, fiercely

LIKE (3) awfully, dearly, enormously, greatly, immensely, terrifically, tremendously

LIKELY (*adj*.) highly

LIMIT (4) drastically, severely

LINKED (20) closely, deeply, strongly

LITTLE (*adv*.) precious

LOATHE (3) absolutely, cordially, profoundly

LOCATED (21) densely

LOGIC deadly

LOGICAL awesomely

LONELY (1) bitterly, desperately

LONG[1] (28) (*adj*.) awesomely, awful, awfully, hideously, horribly, immensely, inordinately

LONG[2] (3) (*v*.) acutely, deeply, desperately, earnestly, intensely

LOOK (22) hard

LOOK FOR (22) intensely

LOOK FORWARD TO (3) eagerly, enormously, greatly, immensely, keenly, tremendously

LOOM dimly

LOSE (50) (To be defeated in (a game, battle, lawsuit)¯ gloriously, narrowly

(To cease to follow (the right track)) completely, severely

(13) (To suffer loss; to cease to possess something) dearly, drastically, enormously, vastly

(To fail to maintain (a position, or body: e.g. *one's balance*) hopelessly

LOUD (32) blastingly, deafeningly, horribly

LOUSY (Mean, scurvy, sorry, vile, contemptible) flaming

LOVE (3) absolutely, dearly, deeply, desperately, enormously, greatly, hopelessly, intensely, keenly, madly, mildly, overwhelmingly, utterly, well, wildly

LOW (4) abysmally, dazzlingly

LOWER[1] (4) (*adj.*) substantially

LOWER[2] (4) (*v.*: To diminish in amount, price, proportion, etc.) drastically

LOYAL (15) fiercely, intensely

LUCKY awful, dead

LUDICROUS (38) faintly

LUMINESCENT (18) dimly

LUMINOUS (18) faintly

LUNATIC (41) plain

LURCH (27) (To make a lurch (a sudden leaning over to one side)) violently

MAD (41) faintly, fighting, flaming, raving, stark

MAGNIFIED (5) massively

MAGNIFY (5) hugely, infinitely

MAINTAIN (15) stoutly

MALE (53) brutally

MALNOURISHED (2) severely

MANIPULATED heavily

MARKED (9) brightly

MASCULINE (53) gloriously

MATERIAL brutally

MATERIALISTIC (6) incurably

MATTER dreadfully, terribly

MATTER-OF-FACT brutally

MEET SB'S NEEDS entirely

MENACED (34) acutely

MESHED (20) closely

MIND bitterly, dreadfully, terribly

MINT copiously

MIRROR (61) closely

MISJUDGE (10) completely, grossly

MISLEAD grievously

MISMANAGE badly

MISS (3) (To perceive with regret the absence or loss of; to feel the want of) acutely, agonizingly, badly, deeply, desperately, dreadfully, greatly, hugely, keenly, madly, painfully, sadly, sorely, terribly, tremendously, vilely

(10) (To fail to apprehend or perceive intellectually) completely, entirely, largely

(66) (To escape, avoid) narrowly

MISTAKEN (26) badly, deeply, gravely, grievously, grossly, sadly, seriously

MISTRUST (67) profoundly

MISUNDERSTAND (10) entirely

MIX (59) thoroughly

MODIFY (12) drastically, extensively, radically, substantially

MOTIVATE strongly

MOVE (1) (To affect with emotion; to rouse or excite feeling) deeply, profoundly

MULTICOLOURED (9) gloriously

MULTIPLY (5) dramatically

MUTATE (12) vilely

MUTILATE (2) badly

NAIVE (6) hopelessly
NAKED (45) dazzlingly, riotously, stark
NARROW (4) drastically
NATIONALIST (35) fiercely, intensely
NATIONALISTIC (35) fiercely, intensely
NEAT (7) (*adj.*) devilishly, painfully
NECESSARY (40) vitally
NEED (40) badly, desperately, drastically, firmly, greatly, overpoweringly, seriously, sorely, strongly
NEEDED (40) vitally
NEGATIVE drastically, massively, severely
NEGLECT (36) badly, grossly, largely, sadly, seriously, severely, sorely, utterly, woefully
NEGLIGENT (38) crassly, grossly
NERVOUS (1) desperately
NEW brand, dazzling, deadly, excruciatingly, radically, wildly
NICE (7) awfully, dead, fearfully
NOISY (32) deafeningly
NONCHALANT (44) dead
NOTICE (11) dimly, vaguely
NOVEL radically
NUDE (45) gloriously

OBESE (7) grossly, massively
OBJECT (16) bitterly, profoundly, strenuously, strongly, vehemently, vigorously, violently
OBSEQUIOUS disgustingly
OBSERVANT (3) acutely, deeply

OBVIOUS (19) abundantly, dazzlingly, glaringly, painfully, plainly

OCCUPIED (71) densely, greatly

OF THE BELIEF (10) firmly

OFFEND (1) deeply, grievously

OFFENDED (1) bitterly, dead, mortally

OFFENSIVE (1) grossly

OLDER vastly

OLD-FASHIONED (72) hopelessly

OMIT (36) entirely, totally

OPEN (*adj.*) wide

OPEN OUT (47) amply

OPPOSE (16) fiercely, firmly, forcefully, outright, stoutly, strenuously, strongly, vaguely, vehemently, vigorously, violently

OPPOSED (16) bitterly, blisteringly, deeply, flatly, profoundly, radically, sharply, wildly

OPTIMISTIC (6) fiercely, wildly

ORANGE (9) dazzling, faintly

ORANGE-RED (9) flaming, strongly

ORDINARY disgustingly, plain

ORIGINAL wildly

ORNAMENTED (14) lavishly, richly

ORNATE (14) richly

OSCILLATE (12) wildly

OUT OF CONTROL hopelessly

OUT OF COUNTENANCE clean

OUT OF DATE (72) hopelessly

OUT OF TOUCH hopelessly

OUTDATED (72) hopelessly

OUTLINED brightly

OUTNUMBER greatly, heavily, hopelessly, substantially, vastly

OUTWEIGH vastly

OVERCAST (29) heavily

OVERCLEAN (33) drastically
OVERCOATED (45) scantily
OVERESTIMATE (10) seriously, vastly
OVERHAUL (22) radically
OVERLAP drastically
OVERPRICED (13) vastly
OVERRATED vastly
OVERSIMPLIFIED (12) vastly
OVERSIMPLIFY (12) massively
OVERSTOCKED (24) amply
OVERVALUE (13) handsomely
OVERWEIGHT (7) disgustingly, grossly
OWN largely, wholly

PACKED (21) (To cram, crowd (with people)) densely
PAINFUL (2) acutely, agonizingly, deeply, exquisitely, intensely, severely
PAINTED (14) brightly, richly
PALE (9) deadly, deathly
PAMPER outrageously
PARALLEL massively
PARALYSED (2) severely
PARDON abundantly
PARTICIPATE extensively
PARTISAN (15) fiercely
PASS (15) (To get through the process of being considered, examined, and approved) resoundingly
PASSIONATE (3) deeply, fiercely
PATIENT (6) excruciatingly
PATRIOTIC (35) fervently
PATTERNED (9) brightly
PAY (13) completely, dearly, handsomely, heavily, lavishly, severely

PAY BACK (13) handsomely

PAY OFF (13) handsomely

PEACEFUL (44) deafeningly

PEE copiously

PENETRATE deeply

PERCEIVE (10) (To apprehend with the mind¯ acutely, plainly, widely

(11) (To become aware of by sight, hearing, or other sense) dimly, faintly

PERFECT awesomely, deadly, plain

PERFUMED (11) richly

PERSIST intensely

PERSONAL intensely

PERSPIRE profusely

PERSUADE forcefully

PERTURBED (1) seriously

PHOTOGRAPHED (14) lavishly

PILLORY (17) savagely

PINK (9) faintly, gloriously, wildly

PLAIN (19) (Evident, manifest, obvious¯ abundantly

PLANTED (23) densely, richly

PLEASE (3) badly, greatly, hugely, immensely

PLEASED (3) awfully, dead, deeply, inordinately, vastly, well

PLUNGE (4) (To descend abruptly and steeply) dramatically

PLUNGE INTO (To enter impetuously or determinedly into some state, condition, or affair; to involve oneself deeply) deeply

POIGNANT (1) brutally

POISONED (2) severely

POLISHED (14) brightly, gloriously

POLITE (6) excruciatingly, scrupulously

POLITICAL (35) deadly

POLLUTE (2) badly, heavily, severely

POOR (13) abysmally, bitterly, crushingly, seriously, wretchedly

POPULAR immensely, massively, outstandingly, phenomenally, resoundingly, vastly, widely, wildly

POPULATED (71) badly, heavily, intensely, lightly, sparsely, vastly

POSH frightfully

POUND (27) (Of the heart: To beat or knock heavily) violently

POWERFUL (57) awesomely, dazzlingly, immensely, massively, richly

PRACTISE hard, widely

PRAISE (15) greatly, highly, lavishly

PRAY (35) hard, intensely

PREDICT (10) widely

PREFER (3) greatly, infinitely, overwhelmingly, vastly

PREFERABLE (3) greatly

PREJUDICE (2) (To affect injuriously or unfavourably; to impair the validity of (a right, claim, statement, etc.) seriously, severely, substantially

PRETEND desperately

PRETTY (7) dazzlingly, dead

PREVENT (31) completely, largely, utterly

PRICED (13) exorbitantly, keenly

PRIVATE intensely

PRIZE (3) dearly

PRODUCE (23) (Of a plant: To generate, bring forth, bear, yield (seed, fruit, etc.) plentifully

PRODUCTIVE (23) fabulously

PROFIT (13) enormously, handsomely, hugely

PROHIBIT (73) absolutely

PROMISE (56) firmly, flatly

PROPORTIONED (7) handsomely

PROTECT heavily

PROTECTIVE fiercely

PROTEST (16) vehemently, vigorously

PROTRUDE sharply

PROUD awful, fiercely, immensely, inordinately, intensely, massively

PROVE (19) amply

PROVIDE (24) amply

PROVIDED (24) copiously, lavishly

PROVISIONED (24) hopelessly

PROVOKE intensely

PRUNE (4) (To cut down or reduce by rejecting superfluities) drastically, radically, severely

PUBLICIZE extensively, vigorously, widely

PUBLISH extensively

PUMP (27) (To draw or force up or out, in a manner likened to the working of a pump; said of the motion of the blood) violently, wildly

PUNGENT (1) (Sharp, keen, acute, poignant- exquisitely

PUNISH (2) amply, drastically, severely, sorely, sternly

PUNITIVE (2) crushingly

PURPLE (9) brightly, faintly, hellish

PUT OFF (1) (To offend, to disconcert; to cause (a person) to lose interest in or enthusiasm for something) completely

PUT OUT (1) (*partic.*: To put out of temper, annoy, irritate, vex) drastically

PUZZLE (1) greatly

PUZZLED (1) faintly, hopelessly

QUALIFIED (8) amply

QUARREL (37) mildly, terribly

QUICK (62) blisteringly, dead, lightning

QUIET (44) awful, deadly, deathly, desperately

QUIVER (54) violently

QUOTE (48) extensively, profusely

RAIN (29) hard, heavily, lightly

RAISE (5) dramatically, drastically, sharply, substantially

RAPID (62) brutally

RATTLED (34) (Agitated, confused, frightened) dearly

RAVING BONKERS (41) (Mad) stark

RAVING MAD (41) stark

READ[1] (48) (*v.*) extensively, profusely, widely

READ[2] (48) (*partic.*) hugely

REALIZE (10) dimly, fully, hazily

REARRANGE (12) completely

REASSURING blandly

REBELLIOUS (25) bitterly

REBUFF (16) crushingly, firmly

REBUILD (14) completely, extensively

REBUKE (17) sternly

RECALL (10) dimly, vaguely

RECEDE (To become more distant; to lie further back or away) infinitely

RECESSED (Set in a recess: a receding part or space breaking the continuity of a wall deeply

RECOGNIZE (15) (To acknowledge by special notice, approval or sanction fully, widely

(11) (To perceive to be identical with something previously known; to know by means of some distinctive feature; to identify from knowledge of appearance or character) dimly, vaguely

RECOMMEND (15) eagerly, earnestly, firmly, heartily, highly, strongly, thoroughly, wholeheartedly

RECOMPENSE (13) handsomely

RECORD amply

RECOVER completely

RED (9) brightly, flaming, hellish, intensely, startlingly, violently

REDECORATE (14) completely

REDESIGN (12) radically

REDUCE (4) dramatically, drastically, greatly, grossly, massively, radically, savagely, seriously, severely, sharply, substantially, vastly

REEK dreadfully

REFIT (14) completely, extensively

REFLECT (19) amply, closely, dimly, largely

REFORM (12) drastically, radically

REFRESHING (29) bitingly

REFURBISH (14) completely, extensively

REFURNISH (14) completely

REFUSE (16) absolutely, firmly, flatly, furiously, outright, overwhelmingly, sternly, strenuously, utterly, vehemently, vigorously

REFUTE (16) entirely, firmly, flatly

REGARD (10) widely

REGRET (1) bitterly, deeply, greatly, keenly, severely

REGRETTABLE deeply

REJECT (16) brutally, completely, entirely, firmly, flatly, forcefully, outright, overwhelmingly, resoundingly, sternly, strenuously, strongly, substantially, utterly, vehemently, vigorously, wholeheartedly

REJECTED (16) deeply

REJOICE (42) greatly

RELATED (20) closely, strongly

RELAX (44) completely

RELAXED (44) deeply

RELEVANT (40) vitally

RELIANT (52) heavily

RELIEVE (4) (To ease or mitigate (what is painful or oppressive)) greatly

RELIEVED (44) (To ease or free (a person, the mind, etc.) from sorrow, fear, doubt, or other source of mental discomfort) deliriously, heartily, immensely

RELIGIOUS (35) deeply, devoutly, fiercely

RELY (52) (To depend on a person or thing with full trust or confidence¯ entirely, extensively, greatly, heavily, inordinately, largely, overwhelmingly, substantially, totally, utterly, wholly

REMEMBER (10) dimly, faintly, fully, hazily, intensely, keenly, plainly, vaguely, well, widely

REMEMBERED (10) hazily

REMIND (10) acutely, sharply, vaguely

RENEW (14) completely

REORGANIZE completely, massively

REPAY (13) amply, handsomely

REPEL forcefully

REPENT (1) bitterly

REPORT (56) extensively

REPRESSIVE severely

REPRIMAND (17) severely

REPROVE (17) severely

REPUGNANT deeply

REQUIRE (40) desperately, earnestly, strongly

RESEARCH (22) extensively

RESEMBLE (61) closely, faintly, greatly, plainly, vaguely

RESENT (1) bitterly, deeply, fiercely, greatly, severely

RESENTFUL (1) acutely, bitterly, furiously

RESHAPE (12) radically

RESIGNED (1) bitterly

RESIST (16) bitterly, firmly, outright, stoutly, strenuously, strongly, vehemently, vigorously

RESISTIBLE (16) deeply

RESOLVE (To solve a problem of any kind) completely, entirely

RESPECT (43) greatly, highly, widely

RESPONSIBLE devoutly, fully, largely, preciously

REST (52) (To depend upon, to be based or founded on something) entirely, largely

RESTORE (14) brightly, completely, drastically, extensively

RESTRAIN (4) drastically

RESTRICT (4) drastically, gravely, heavily, severely

RESTRUCTURE (12) radically

REVAMP (12) drastically

REVEAL (19) amply

REVENGE (2) amply

REVERSE (12) (To alter or change completely) drastically, radically

REVIEW (22) extensively

REVISE (12, 22) (To look or read carefully over, with a view to improving or correcting) drastically, extensively, radically

REWARD (13) amply, handsomely, richly

REWARDED (13) exorbitantly

REWRITE (48) extensively

RICH (13) fabulously, filthy, gloriously, horribly, immensely, intensely, phenomenally, seriously, vastly

RIDICULOUS faintly

RIGHT (26) plainly

RINSE (33) thoroughly

RISE (5) (To attain to a greater height, size, stage or degree) astronomically, dramatically, drastically, enormously, greatly, handsomely, massively, sharply, strongly, substantially, wildly

RISING (5) hugely

ROAR (32) deafeningly

ROMANTIC (3) horribly, intensely, sadly, wildly

ROOTED (39) deeply, firmly, solidly

ROTTING badly

ROUGED (9) brightly

ROUGHENED copiously

RUDE (6) exquisitely, filthily, plain

RUIN (30) completely

RULE OUT (36) entirely

RUN (Of liquids: To flow) lavishly
RUSH (5) dramatically
RUSTIC awesomely

SAD (1) bitterly, deeply, desperately, sickeningly
SADDEN (1) deeply, greatly, tremendously
SALINE densely
SANE (41) raving
SARCASTIC (17) bitingly
SATIRICAL (17) bitterly, savagely
SATIRIZE (17) savagely
SATISFIED (3) amply, deeply, grimly
SATISFY (3) abundantly, immensely
SAVE (13) massively
SCALE BACK (4) substantially
SCALE DOWN (4) drastically
SCARE (34) badly
SCARED (34) dead
SCARLET (9) flaming
SCARRED (2) hideously
SCATHED (2) (To damage) badly
SCATTER (47) widely
SCENTED (11) richly, sweetly
SCORE (50) dramatically
SCRATCHED (2) badly
SCREAM (32) monumentally, savagely
SCRUFFY (7) dead
SCRUTINIZE (22) intensely
SEARCH (22) extensively, hard, thoroughly
SEASICK (2) desperately, violently
SECONDED (15) amply

SECURE (*v.*: To ensure) abundantly

SEE (11) (To perceive with the eyes) acutely, dimly, faintly, plainly

(10) (To view or regard as) widely

SEEP deeply

SELF-AWARE (49) acutely

SELF-CONSCIOUS (49) acutely, painfully

SELF-EVIDENT (19) crassly

SELL extensively

SENSE (11) dimly

SENSIBLE (6) horribly

SENSITIVE (1) (Easily touched to emotion, impressionable; easily wounded by unkindness) awful, painfully

(49) (Having sensibility to; very open to) acutely, keenly

SENSITIZED (49) acutely

SENTIMENTAL (3) incurably

SEPARATE (12) (*v.*) completely, radically, sharply, widely

SERIOUS deadly

SERIOUSLY deadly

SETTLED (71) (Peopled with new-comers; colonized) densely

SEXY (53) riotously

SHADED densely

SHADOW densely

SHAKE (54) (To quake or tremble with physical infirmity or diseaseÁ to quiver with emotion; to shiver with cold, to quake with fear) badly, violently

(1) (To disturb, upset) profoundly, severely

SHARE entirely

SHATTER (30) brutally

SHED (18) (*partic.*: To throw (light) upon something¯ faintly

SHIFT (12) completely, dramatically, massively, radically, substantially

SHIMMERING (18) brightly

SHINE (18) brightly, dimly, faintly, feebly, fiercely, gloriously, hard, weakly

SHIVER (54) violently

SHOCK (1) (To affect with a painful feeling of intense aversion or disapproval) deeply, profoundly, severely

(2) (To impart a physical shock to¯ badly

SHOCKED (1) (To affect with a painful feeling of intense aversion or disapproval) faintly, grievously

SHORT (Having little extent in duration) brutally, infinitesimally, tragically

(Not coming up to some standard of measure or amount; inadequate in quantity) woefully

SHORTEN (4) dramatically, drastically, greatly

SHOW (70) dimly, plainly

SHRINK (4) dramatically, drastically, sharply

SHUDDER (54) violently

SHY (6) painfully

SICK (2) (Suffering from illness of any kind¯ awfully, deadly, deathly, desperately, faintly, horribly, incurably, mortally, plain, violently

(2) (Thoroughly tired or weary) heartily

SIGH hugely

SIGNIFICANT (40) deeply, vitally

SILENT (44) deadly, deafeningly, deathly, desperately, grimly

SILHOUETTED (11) starkly

SILLY (38) plain

SILVER (9) dazzling

SIMILAR (61) closely, startlingly, substantially

SIMPLE brutally, starkly

SIMPLIFY (12) drastically, greatly, vastly

SIMPLISTIC brutally

SIN grievously

SINCERE (6) deeply

SINFUL gravely

SIZED (28) full

SKILLED (8) prodigiously

SLANDER (17) grievously

SLASH (4) (To reduce (something) severely in size or quantity) drastically

SLEEP (51) deeply, fast, intensely, lightly, soundly, sweetly, well

SLIMY (11) (Of the nature or consistency of slime; viscous) disgustingly

SLOPE violently

SLOPE DOWN sharply

SLOW[1] (62) (*adj.*: Marked or characterized by slowness or tardiness) agonizingly, deathly, infinitesimally, painfully, woefully

SLOW[2] (4) (*v.*: To delay, check, retard; to make slower in some respect) dramatically, drastically

SLOWLY (62) agonizingly, painfully

SLUMBER (51) deeply

SLUMP (4) (To fall heavily or suddenly) dramatically

SLY (8) devilishly

SMALL (28) abysmally, infinitesimally, painfully

SMALLER (28) substantially

SMART (8) (Clever, capable, adept) dead

(7) (Neatly and trimly dressed) vastly

SMELL (11) (To have perception of (an object, odour, etc.) by means of the olfactory sense) faintly

(To have a smell, scent, etc.) horribly, strongly, vaguely

SMELLY (11) disgustingly

SMILE (46) profusely, weakly

SMOKE heavily, lightly

SNEEZE (2) copiously, hugely

SNIVEL (46) weakly

SNORE (51) lightly, vigorously

SNOW (29) heavily, lightly

SOAR (5) dramatically

SOB (46) weakly

SOBER stone cold

SOCIALIST (35) devoutly

SOLID (57) (Of a strong, firm, or substantial nature or quality‾ massively, rock

SOOTHING fabulously

SORDID awesomely

SORE (2) awfully

SORRY (1) awful, awfully, bitterly, deeply, desperately, dreadful, frightfully, heartily

SORT OUT completely

SPANKING NEW brand

SPARKING (18) brightly

SPARKLE (18) brightly

SPEAK (48) extensively, widely

SPEED UP (5) (To further the going or progress of; to increase the speed or working rate of) greatly

SPEND (13) heavily, hugely, lavishly

SPLENDID awesomely

SPLIT (16) (*partic.*: To divide or separate (persons) into parties, factions, groups, etc.) deeply

SPRAINED (2) badly, severely

SPREAD[1] (47) (*v.*: To extend, expand; to distribute or disperse (a substance or a number of things) over a certain superficies or area; to scatter) amply, dramatically, widely

SPREAD[2] (*partic.*: To lay out (a meal, banquet, etc)) plentifully

STACKED (24) densely

STAIN badly, brightly

STAINED densely

STEEP (*adj.*) awesomely

STILL (44) deathly

STIMULATE (To spur on; to impart additional energy to) greatly

STIMULATING gloriously

STIR (59) (To agitate with a more or less circular continuous movement, as with a spoon) thoroughly

(1) (To excite to feeling, emotion, or passion; to 'move'¯ profoundly

STOCKED (24) densely, heavily, plentifully, richly

STOP completely

STRAIN (31) (To make excessive demands upon, tax severely (resources, credit, friendship, etc.)) severely

(2) (To injure (a limb, muscle, tendon, etc.) by stretching or over-exertion; to sprain) seriously

STRANGE overpoweringly

STRENGTHEN (57) dramatically, enormously, greatly, immensely

STRESSED acutely

STRETCH (To extend (one's limbs) in a reclining posture¯ hugely

STRIKE (1) greatly

STRIPED (9) brightly

STRIVE (75) desperately, hard

STRONG (57) amply, brutally, fabulously, furiously, immensely, massively, overpoweringly

STRUGGLE (25) desperately, hard, weakly

STUDY (22) extensively, hard, thoroughly

STUPID (38) abysmally, crassly, grossly, monumentally, plain

STYLISH (7) dead

SUCCESSFUL dramatically, excruciatingly, fabulously, highly, immensely, massively, outstandingly, phenomenally, wildly

SUCCEED amply

SUFFER (1, 2) (To have (something painful, distressing, or injurious) inflicted or imposed upon one) acutely, badly, deeply, dreadfully, enormously, gravely, greatly, grievously, heavily, horribly, immensely, inordinately, keenly, lightly, mildly, painfully, sadly, severely, substantially, terribly, tragically, tremendously

SUFFICIENT amply

SUGARY sickeningly

SUGGEST (68) (To put forward the notion, opinion, or proposition) strongly

(70) (To cause to be present to the mind as an object of thought) plainly

SUIT amply, thoroughly

SULK (1) profusely

SUNNY (29) gloriously

SUPERIOR vastly

SUPPLIED (24) richly

SUPPLY (24) amply, plentifully

SUPPORT (15) (To stand by, back up) amply, entirely, firmly, forcefully, fully, heartily, lavishly, overwhelmingly, solidly, strongly, substantially, totally, vigorously, wholeheartedly, wholly, widely

SUPPRESS (30) firmly, vigorously

SURE (10) monumentally

SURPASS narrowly

SURPRISE (1) greatly

SURPRISED (1) faintly, sadly

SURVIVE narrowly

SUSPECT[1] (*adj.*) deeply

SUSPECT[2] (10) (*v.*) strongly

SUSPICIOUS acutely, deeply, gravely, incurably

SWEAT profusely

SWEET awfully, bitter, dreadfully, overpoweringly, richly, sickeningly

SWELL (2) (To become larger in bulk, increase in size¯ dramatically, greatly

SWOLLEN (2) agonizingly, badly, hugely, severely

SYMPATHETIC deeply, incurably

SYMPATHIZE deeply, hugely

TAKE FOR GRANTED (10) entirely

TALENTED (8) disgustingly, massively, outstandingly, prodigiously, richly

TALK (48) extensively

TANGLED (69) hopelessly

TAPESTRIED (14) richly

TARNISH severely

TASTE (To have a taste of a specified or implied kind¯ faintly

TAX (13) (To impose a tax upon; to subject to taxation. Also *fig.*) massively, severely

TEMPT severely, sorely

TERRIBLE amply

TEST (22) extensively, severely, thoroughly

TEXTURED densely, richly

THANK (43) deeply, greatly, profusely

THANKFUL (43) deeply, deliriously, heartily

THICK (57) massively

THICKETED (23) densely

THIN (7) painfully, plain

THINK (10) dimly, hard, intensely, vaguely, widely

THIRSTY (65) desperately

THOUGHTFUL (6) (Showing thought or consideration for others; considerate, kindly) deeply

THRASH (2) soundly

THREATEN (2) (To be likely to injure; to be a source of danger to¯ gravely, seriously, severely

(To utter or hold out a threat against¯ grievously

THREATENED (2) (To be likely to injure; to be a source of danger to¯ horribly

THROB (27) painfully, vilely

THUD (27) (Of the heart: To produce a thud or dull heavy sound¯ painfully, violently, wildly

THUMP (27) (Of the heart: To beat violently or audibly) painfully, wildly

TIDY (33) (*adj.*) scrupulously

TIE (20) completely

TIED (20) closely

TINY (28) infinitesimally

TIP (13) lavishly

TIRED (2) awful, awfully, deadly, deathly, heartily, mortally

TIRESOME (2) awful, monumentally

TO SB'S LIKING (3) entirely

TOGETHER (*adv.*) closely

TORMENTED (1) grievously

TORPID (Wanting in animation or vigour; inactive; slow, sluggish) exquisitely

TORTURE (2) severely

TOUCH (1) (To affect with some feeling or emotion¯ deeply

TOUR extensively

TRAFFICKED heavily

TRAIN extensively, hard

TRANSFORM (12) dramatically, drastically, radically, substantially, utterly

TRANSLATE (48) extensively

TRAVEL extensively, widely

TREASURE (3) greatly

TREMBLE (54) dreadfully, violently, weakly, wildly

TREMOR (54) badly

TRIM (4) (To reduce the size, amount, or number of) drastically

TRIUMPH gloriously

TROUBLE (1) deeply

TRUE (26) abundantly

TRUST (67) completely, fervently, profoundly, utterly, vaguely, wholly

TRY (75) agonizingly, dearly, desperately, feebly, hard

TUMBLE (4) (To fall rapidly in value, amount, or price) dramatically

UGLY (7) crushingly, disgustingly, hideously, plain

UKKY (11) (Sticky and dirty) disgustingly

UNAFFECTIONATE (3) deeply

UNATTRACTIVE (7) plain

UNCOMFORTABLE (1) acutely, bitterly, deeply, faintly

UNCONSCIOUS (2) (Temporarily devoid of consciousness¯ deeply

UNCONVENTIONAL brutally

UNCONVINCED deeply

UNDER CONTROL firmly

UNDERCUT (4) drastically

UNDERESTIMATE (10) badly, greatly, grossly, seriously

UNDERFUND (13) drastically

UNDERMINE (55) drastically, greatly, radically, seriously, severely

UNDERNOURISHED (2) severely

UNDERSTAND (10) completely, dimly, entirely, fully, thoroughly, totally, vaguely, well, wholly, widely

UNDERSTATE grossly

UNDRESSED (45) gloriously

UNEASY (1) acutely, vaguely

UNFAIR grossly

UNFAVOURABLE grossly

UNFORTUNATE desperately

UNFUNNY (58) crushingly

UNHAPPY (1) deeply, desperately, wretchedly

UNINTERESTING (3) deeply

UNJUST grossly

UNKNOWN largely

UNLIKELY (*adj.*) highly

UNLUCKY dead, desperately, plain

UNPLEASANT acutely, deeply, violently

UNPOPULAR bitterly, deeply, heartily, phenomenally, severely

UNSYMPATHETIC (6) grimly

UNTIDY (33) wildly

UNTRUE (26) grossly

UP TO SB entirely

UPRIGHT bolt

UPSET[1] (1) (*v.*: To trouble or distress) deeply, gravely, greatly

UPSET[2] (1) (*adj.*) awfully, bitterly, dead, deeply, desperately, hopelessly

URGE (68) desperately, strongly

URGENT (40) vitally

USE (63) extensively, heavily, widely

USE UP (63) completely

USEFUL (63) immensely

UTILIZE (63) extensively

VACUUM (33) thoroughly

VAGUE hopelessly

VALUABLE (13) (Of material or monetary value- highly, immensely, massively

VALUE (43) (To consider of worth or importance) exorbitantly, greatly, highly

VANDALIZE (30) badly

VANISH entirely

VARIED (12) vastly

VARNISHED (14) brightly

VARY (12) dramatically, drastically, enormously, extensively, greatly, hugely, immensely, infinitely, radically, sharply, substantially, tremendously, widely, wildly

VARYING (12) vastly

VEGETATED (23) densely

VEHEMENT (25) fiercely

VERIFY (19) amply

VIBRATE (54) violently

VINDICATE (19) (To justify or uphold by evidence or argument) amply

VINDICTIVE (25) (Characterized by a desire for, or the exercise of, revenge) astronomically, brutally, savagely

VIOLENT (25) acutely

VIRILE (53) massively

VISIBLE (11) (Perceptible by the sense of sight) dimly, faintly, plainly, starkly

(19) (Apparent, manifest, obvious) abundantly

VOMIT copiously

VOTE heavily, massively, narrowly, overwhelmingly

VULNERABLE (2) acutely

WANT (3) awfully, badly, dearly, deeply, desperately, dreadfully, eagerly, earnestly, fervently, fiercely, greatly, keenly, overwhelmingly, plainly, terribly, vaguely, violently, wholeheartedly

WARN (17) sternly

WASH (33) thoroughly

WASTEFUL brutally

WATER (23) thoroughly

WEAK (2) hopelessly, mortally

WEAKEN (55) badly, drastically, seriously, severely, substantially

WEALTHY (13) disgustingly, fabulously, immensely, seriously, vastly

WEARY (2) deadly, massively

WEATHER (12) (To change by exposure to the weather) badly

WEEDED (23) densely

WEEP (46) bitterly, copiously

WEIGH UPON heavily

WEIGHT (To multiply the components of (an average) by compensating factors) heavily

WELCOME (74) entirely, greatly, profusely, widely

WELL[1] (7) (*adj.*) (Sound in health) disgustingly

WELL[2] (*adv.*) (In a sufficient or satisfactory manner) dramatically, fabulously, frightfully, full, outstandingly, phenomenally

WELL-BEHAVED (6) excruciatingly

WET copiously

WHIP (2) soundly

WHIRLING densely

WHIRR (32) deafeningly

WHITE (9) blind, blistering, chalk, dazzling, dazzlingly, dead, deadly, deathly, densely, hard, intensely, plain, spotlessly, stark, startlingly

WHITE-BLUE (9) dazzling

WICKED (6) plain

WIDE (28) (*adj.*) infamously

WIDE-AWAKE (51) disgustingly

WIDEN (5) dramatically, drastically, enormously, greatly, hugely, substantially

WILD raving

WIN (50) gloriously, largely, narrowly, outright, overwhelmingly, resoundingly

WIN SB OVER (To gain the affection or allegiance of) completely

WINDY (29) dead

WISE (8) cracking, dead

WISH (3) acutely, dearly, desperately, devoutly, earnestly, faintly, fervently, fiercely, greatly, heartily, intensely, plainly, seriously, strongly, vaguely

WITHDRAW entirely

WITTY (8) devilishly

WONDER feebly

WOODED (23) densely, heavily, richly

WOODEN infamously

WORK hard, extensively, intensely

WORK OUT (To bring to a fuller or finished state; to develop, elaborate) extensively

WORN (2) badly

WORRIED (1) desperately, gravely, seriously

WORRY (1) badly, deeply, immensely, intensely, profoundly, vaguely

WORSE substantially

WORSEN (55) acutely, dramatically, drastically

WORSHIP (3) absolutely

WORST (50) (*v.*: To defeat) soundly

WORTH well

WORTHY well

WOUND (*partic.*: To set (a watch, clock, or other mechanism) in order for going by turning an axis with a key or similar device so as to coil the spring tighter or draw up the weights) fiercely

WOUND (2) (*v.*: To injure intentionally in such a way as to cut or tear the flesh; *fig.* To injure, inflict pain or hurt upon, in a manner comparable to the infliction of a wound) badly, gravely, lightly, mortally, seriously, severely

(1) (*v.*: To pain or grieve deeply) deeply, sorely

WOUNDED (2) (To injure intentionally in such a way as to cut or tear the flesh) grievously, hopelessly, horribly

WOVEN densely

WRAPPED brightly

WRITE (48) extensively, widely

WRONG (26) awful, awfully, badly, bitterly, dead, deeply, dramatically, drastically, gloriously, grossly, hopelessly, horribly, plain, plainly, radically, resoundingly, seriously, severely, stoutly, tragically, wildly, woefully

YAWN (51) hugely, profusely

YELLOW (9) deadly, hard, richly

YOUNG tragically

3.4.3.2 Índice onomasiológico de las bases y sus adverbios intensificadores

En este índice onomasiológico proponemos 75 grupos de bases, (verbos, adjetivos, participios, adverbios y frases preposicionales) que comparten un significado afín y van acompañadas de unos adverbios intensificadores concretos (sus términos adyacentes).

El objetivo de este índice es comprobar si a la afinidad semántica de las bases corresponde una semejanza en los términos adyacentes que se construyen con ellas. Por otra parte, tendremos en cuenta si el significado de los adverbios intensificadores que modifican un grupo de bases concreto se adecua al significado de dichas bases. Es decir, buscamos una posible correlación entre el significado y la colocación que se origina.

Se trata de intentar predecir las colocaciones en las que participan los adverbios intensificadores ingleses. Si ello es factible, nuestro estudio cuestionaría en buena medida el concepto clásico de colocación expuesto en el capítulo primero de este trabajo (aparición conjunta de unidades léxicas arbitraria, convencional e impredecible) y supondría un nuevo acercamiento a este campo de estudio que sería muy útil para los estudiantes de inglés y los investigadores de esta lengua.

La metodología seguida para la elaboración de este índice es la siguiente. En cada uno de los grupos las bases aparecen ordenadas alfabéticamente seguidas de sus adverbios intensificadores, también por orden alfabético. En primer lugar están los verbos, a continuación los adjetivos y participios, después las frases preposicionales y finalmente los adverbios.

Cada uno de los grupos está numerado y va acompañado de un título o denominación de acuerdo con el significado común de todas las bases incluidas en él. Como ya explicamos en la sección 3.4.1.2, el concepto de grupo es amplio, es decir, las bases que se agrupan incluyen palabras sinónimas, sinónimas y antónimas y términos con significados semejantes. Es evidente que la inclusión de una palabra en un grupo viene determinada por el ejemplo o ejemplos hallados en el corpus. En ocasiones la misma base aparece en más de un grupo cuando en nuestro corpus muestra más de un significado. En esos casos la base aparece en el índice semasiológico (sección 3.4.3.1) seguida de varias definiciones. En conjunto, la clasificación resultante es tentativa y ajustada al corpus manejado. Como se ha explicado, está elaborada en función del objetivo anteriormente expuesto.

La diversidad y heterogeneidad semántica de los grupos propuestos es muy grande, pues el número de unidades clasificadas en ellos es muy alto: 1.225. Esta cifra constituye un 78.12 % del total de bases listadas en la sección 3.4.3.1 Índice semasiológico (1.568). Las restantes bases (343) no han podido ser clasificadas semánticamente.

La presentación de los grupos en general sigue cierto orden. Así aquéllos que tienen más miembros van antes que los que tienen menos. Por otro lado los grupos cuyos miembros son antónimos van juntos, independientemente de su número de unidades. Así, por ejemplo, encontramos el grupo llamado “reducción” seguido del grupo llamado “incremento” o el grupo “percepción física” junto con el de “percepción mental”.

Finalmente cada uno de los grupos va seguido de un comentario que pretende dar una visión de conjunto. Se trata de explicar de forma más extensa los datos y hallazgos que hay dentro de cada agrupación onomasiológica:

a) Definición del grupo: qué significado tienen las bases que lo componen, si hay armonía entre ellas, es decir, si abundan más las palabras sinónimas, las antónimas o las palabras afines.
b) Poner de manifiesto si hay coincidencias en los adverbios intensificadores, términos adyacentes.
c) Prestar atención a las definiciones de los adverbios para ver cuál es su significado.
d) Destacar los adverbios intensificadores que más se repiten.
e) Estudiar si existen coincidencias o divergencias entre los términos adyacentes de cada grupo. Las coincidencias darán lugar a generalizaciones de gran valor didáctico.
f) Investigar si existe una relación lógica entre el significado de los términos adyacentes y sus bases. Es decir, si la colocación es semánticamente explicable.

Todo ello nos conducirá a un enfoque mucho más completo de este tipo de colocaciones.

A continuación presentamos la lista completa de los grupos propuestos e inmediatamente después cada uno de ellos con sus miembros y comentario.

Grupo 1	(105 bases)	DAÑO PSÍQUICO / ESTADOS DE ÁNIMO
Grupo 2	(86 bases)	HERIDAS / ENFERMEDAD / DAÑO FÍSICO
Grupo 3	(80 bases)	AMOR / ODIO / INTERÉS
Grupo 4	(48 bases)	REDUCCIÓN / DISMINUCIÓN
Grupo 5	(30 bases)	INCREMENTO / AUMENTO
Grupo 6	(41 bases)	MODOS DE SER
Grupo 7	(29 bases)	CUALIDADES FÍSICAS / ASPECTO FÍSICO
Grupo 8	(22 bases)	HABILIDADES / CUALIDADES MENTALES
Grupo 9	(41 bases)	COLORES
Grupo 10	(40 bases)	PERCEPCIÓN MENTAL
Grupo 11	(20 bases)	PERCEPCIÓN FÍSICA
Grupo 12	(38 bases)	CAMBIO / CONTRASTE / DIFERENCIA
Grupo 13	(37 bases)	DINERO / BENEFICIO
Grupo 14	(31bases)	DECORAR / ADORNAR
Grupo 15	(31 bases)	APOYAR / ACEPTAR / AFIRMAR / ASENTIR
Grupo 16	(30 bases)	RECHAZAR / ESTAR EN CONTRA DE / DISENTIR / NEGAR
Grupo 17	(20 bases)	CRITICAR / CENSURAR
Grupo 18	(25 bases)	BRILLAR
Grupo 19	(24 bases)	PROBAR / CORROBORAR / CONFIRMAR
Grupo 20	(22 bases)	ASOCIACIÓN / CONEXIÓN / IMPLICACIÓN
Grupo 21	(8 bases)	AGRUPACIÓN
Grupo 22	(19 bases)	ESTUDIO / INVESTIGACIÓN / BÚSQUEDA
Grupo 23	(17 bases)	CULTIVO
Grupo 24	(15 bases)	LLENAR / PROPORCIONAR
Grupo 25	(15 bases)	PELEA / GUERRA / HOSTILIDAD
Grupo 26	(14 bases)	ERROR / EXACTITUD
Grupo 27	(13 bases)	CORAZÓN
Grupo 28	(13 bases)	TAMAÑO
Grupo 29	(13 bases)	FENÓMENOS METEOROLÓGICOS
Grupo 30	(12 bases)	DESTROZAR / DESTRUIR / ERRADICAR
Grupo 31	(11 bases)	IMPEDIMENTO

Grupo 32	(11 bases)	RUIDO
Grupo 33	(11 bases)	LIMPIAR / ORDENAR / DESORDENAR
Grupo 34	(11 bases)	SUSTO / TEMOR
Grupo 35	(11 bases)	RELIGIÓN Y POLÍTICA
Grupo 36	(11 bases)	DEJAR DE HACER O PRESTAR ATENCIÓN A / IGNORAR
Grupo 37	(11 bases)	DEBATE / DISCUSIÓN / DESAFÍO
Grupo 38	(11 bases)	ESTUPIDEZ / INCOMPETENCIA
Grupo 39	(10 bases)	ESTABLECER/ BASARSE / ESTAR INMERSO EN
Grupo 40	(10 bases)	NECESIDAD / IMPORTANCIA / RELEVANCIA
Grupo 41	(10 bases)	LOCURA / CORDURA
Grupo 42	(10 bases)	ALEGRÍA
Grupo 43	(10 bases)	VALORAR / AGRADECER
Grupo 44	(10 bases)	CALMA
Grupo 45	(9 bases)	VESTIR
Grupo 46	(9 bases)	RISA / LLANTO
Grupo 47	(9 bases)	PROPAGAR / DIFUNDIR / EXTENDER(SE) / DISEMINAR
Grupo 48	(9 bases)	DESTREZAS LINGÜÍSTICAS
Grupo 49	(8 bases)	CONSCIENCIA
Grupo 50	(8 bases)	GANAR / PERDER
Grupo 51	(8 bases)	SUEÑO
Grupo 52	(8 bases)	DEPENDER
Grupo 53	(8 bases)	SEXO
Grupo 54	(7 bases)	TEMBLAR
Grupo 55	(7 bases)	EMPEORAMIENTO / DEBILITAMIENTO / DETERIORO
Grupo 56	(7 bases)	PREDICADOS DE HABLA
Grupo 57	(7 bases)	FORTALEZA
Grupo 58	(7 bases)	DIVERTIMENTO
Grupo 59	(6 bases)	COCINA
Grupo 60	(6 bases)	QUEMAR / FUEGO
Grupo 61	(6 bases)	SIMILITUD
Grupo 62	(6 bases)	RAPIDEZ / LENTITUD
Grupo 63	(6 bases)	UTILIZAR
Grupo 64	(6 bases)	AYUDAR
Grupo 65	(5 bases)	COMIDA / BEBIDA
Grupo 66	(5 bases)	EVITAR
Grupo 67	(5 bases)	CONFIAR / DESCONFIAR
Grupo 68	(5 bases)	ENFATIZAR / INSISTIR
Grupo 69	(5 bases)	DIFICULTAD
Grupo 70	(5 bases)	MOSTRAR / INDICAR
Grupo 71	(4 bases)	HABITAR
Grupo 72	(4 bases)	MODA
Grupo 73	(3 bases)	PROHIBICIÓN
Grupo 74	(3 bases)	DAR LA BIENVENIDA
Grupo 75	(3 bases)	INTENTAR

Grupo 1 (105 bases) DAÑO PSÍQUICO / ESTADOS DE ÁNIMO

Verbos

ACHE	intensely
AFFECT	closely, deeply, dreadfully, greatly, grievously, profoundly, seriously
ALARM	exceedingly, greatly
ANGER	bitterly
ANNOY	badly, dreadfully, immensely, intensely, seriously
BOTHER	immensely
CARE	deeply, greatly, intensely
CONCERN	greatly, seriously
CONFUSE	gravely, hopelessly, severely, thoroughly, totally, utterly
DAMAGE	deeply
DEPRESS	intensely
DISAPPOINT	bitterly, gravely, hugely, sadly, sorely
DISTRESS	deeply
DISTURB	deeply, greatly, profoundly
EMBARRASS	acutely, dreadfully, exceedingly, gravely, hugely, severely
EXCITE	madly, tremendously
FRUSTRATE	intensely
GRIEVE	greatly
HARM	deeply, dreadfully
HURT	deeply, grievously, horribly, terribly
IMPRESS	deeply, greatly, tremendously
INJURE	deeply
IRK	severely
IRRITATE	greatly, intensely, profoundly
LET SB DOWN	badly
MOVE	deeply, profoundly
OFFEND	deeply, grievously
PUT OFF	completely
PUZZLE	greatly

REGRET	bitterly, deeply, greatly, keenly, severely
REPENT	bitterly
RESENT	bitterly, deeply, fiercely, greatly, severely
SADDEN	deeply, greatly, tremendously
SHAKE	profoundly, severely
SHOCK	deeply, profoundly, severely
STIR	profoundly
STRIKE	greatly
SUFFER	deeply, dreadfully, enormously, grievously, inordinately, painfully, sadly, substantially, tragically, tremendously
SULK	profusely
SURPRISE	greatly
TOUCH	deeply
TROUBLE	deeply
UPSET	deeply, gravely, greatly
WORRY	badly, deeply, immensely, intensely, profoundly, vaguely, substantially
WOUND	deeply, sorely

Adjetivos y participios

AGGRIEVED	faintly
ALARMIST	feebly
ALONE	hopelessly
ANGRY	blisteringly, fiercely, furiously, wildly
ANNOYED	faintly
ANXIOUS	desperately
ASHAMED	bitterly, deeply, heartily, mortally
BEMUSED	faintly
BEWILDERED	faintly
CONCERNED	deeply, desperately, gravely
CONFUSED	deeply
CONFUSING	deeply

CROSS	awfully
DEPRESSED	acutely, deeply, sickeningly
DEPRESSING	brutally
DISAPPOINTED	acutely, badly, dead, deeply, faintly, greatly, grievously, mortally, severely
DISCONTENTED	acutely, bitterly
DISILLUSIONED	bitterly, drastically
DISMAYED	faintly
DISSATISFIED	bitterly
DISTRESSED	bitterly
DISTURBED	violently
DISTURBING	acutely
EMBARRASSED	faintly, mortally
EMBARRASSING	deeply, exquisitely
EMOTIONAL	deeply
EXASPERATING	acutely
EXCITED	desperately, fiercely, greatly, mortally, wildly
EXCITING	acutely, dreadfully, terrifically
FRUSTRATING	bitterly
HUMILIATED	bitterly
HURT	bitterly, vaguely
HURTFUL	bitterly
INDIGNANT	bitterly, fiercely
INJURIOUS	gravely
INSENSITIVE	crassly, grossly
IRRITATED	faintly, seriously
ISOLATED	desperately
LONELY	bitterly, desperately
NERVOUS	desperately
OFFENDED	bitterly, dead, mortally
OFFENSIVE	grossly
PERTURBED	seriously

POIGNANT	brutally
PUNGENT	exquisitely
PUT OUT	drastically
PUZZLED	faintly, hopelessly
RESENTFUL	acutely, bitterly, furiously
RESIGNED	bitterly
SAD	bitterly, deeply, desperately, sickeningly
SENSITIVE	awful, painfully
SHOCKED	faintly, grievously
SORRY	awful, awfully, bitterly, deeply, desperately, dreadful, frightfully, heartily
SURPRISED	faintly, sadly
TORMENTED	grievously
UNCOMFORTABLE	acutely, bitterly, deeply, faintly
UNEASY	acutely, vaguely
UNHAPPY	deeply, desperately, wretchedly
UPSET	awfully, bitterly, dead, deeply, desperately, hopelessly
WORRIED	desperately, gravely, seriously

Este grupo recoge verbos, adjetivos y participios que indican daño psíquico de cualquier tipo, sentimientos de descontento, preocupación y estados de ánimo en general. La mayoría de las bases listadas son sinónimas o semánticamente muy afines y todas tienen connotaciones negativas.

En cuanto a los términos adyacentes, destaca la repetición de casi todos ellos en mayor o menor medida. *Deeply* es el adverbio más típico de este grupo, pues aparece repetido 34 veces; le siguen *bitterly*, que aparece con 23 bases y *greatly* con 17. Hay algunos adverbios como *desperately* y *faintly*, usados 11 y 12 veces respectivamente, que están sólo en el grupo de adjetivos y participios.

Otros términos adyacentes repetidos en menor medida son, por ejemplo, *acutely*, que se repite 10 veces, *severely* 8, *grievously*, *gravely* e *intensely* 7, *dreadfully* y *seriously* 6, *tremendously* y *badly* 4, etc. Algunos adverbios aparecen sólo con una base, éste es el caso de *closely* o *wretchedly*.

Todas estas repeticiones son muy significativas desde el punto de vista didáctico pues pueden dar lugar a algunas predicciones y generalizaciones, tan necesarias para la codificación.

No obstante es interesante comentar que los términos adyacentes de lexemas con la misma raíz no coinciden. Así *annoy / annoyed, concern / concerned, depress / depressed / depressing, disappoint / disappointed, puzzle / puzzled, shock / shocked, surprise / surprised, worry / worried* etc. Es decir, aun sabiendo los adverbios que se combinan con el verbo, no podemos deducir o predecir los que se usan con el

participio de la misma raíz. Esto es, al menos, lo que evidencian los ejemplos que hemos manejado en nuestro corpus. En estos casos ese componente de arbitrariedad de ciertas colocaciones está presente.

Desde el punto de vista semántico encontramos casos de colocaciones explicables (aquéllas en las que los términos adyacentes son *bitterly, deeply, gravely, grievously, seriously,* etc.) y otras más imprevisibles debido a la delexicalización de los adverbios, por ejemplo, *awfully sorry* o *suffer dreadfully*.

Grupo 2 (86 bases) HERIDAS / ENFERMEDAD / DAÑO FÍSICO

Verbos

ACHE	badly, dreadfully, fiercely, sharply
AFFECT	badly, dramatically, drastically, enormously, extensively, gravely, massively, radically, severely, substantially, vigorously, vitally
AFFLICT	acutely, badly
BATTER	badly
BEAT	badly, severely, terribly
BLEED	badly, copiously, profusely
BREAK	badly
BRUISE	badly, severely
BUST	badly
CASTIGATE	severely
CHASTISE	severely
CONTAMINATE	heavily
COUGH	badly
CRACK	badly
CUT	badly
DAMAGE	badly, extensively, gravely, greatly, grossly, profoundly, seriously, severely, substantially, tremendously
GORE	badly
HARM	gravely, seriously, substantially
HIT	badly, bitterly, drastically, severely
HURT	badly, dreadfully, mildly, seriously, severely, sorely
IMPINGE	gravely

INJURE	badly, gravely, horribly, seriously, severely
ITCH	fiercely, furiously
JEOPARDIZE	mortally, seriously, severely
KILL	outright
MUTILATE	badly
POLLUTE	badly, heavily, severely
PREJUDICE	seriously, severely, substantially
PUNISH	amply, drastically, severely, sorely, sternly
REVENGE	amply
SHOCK	badly
SNEEZE	copiously, hugely
STRAIN	seriously
SUFFER	acutely, badly, gravely, greatly, heavily, horribly, immensely, keenly, lightly, mildly, severely, terribly
SWELL	dramatically, greatly
THRASH	soundly
THREATEN	gravely, seriously, severely
TORTURE	severely
WHIP	soundly
WOUND	badly, gravely, lightly, mortally, seriously, severely

Adjetivos y participios

AILING	deeply
BRUISED	horribly
CONSTIPATED	severely
CONTAGIOUS	awful
DECOMPOSED	badly
DEFECTIVE	severely
DEFORMED	badly, hideously, sadly
DISABLED	badly, seriously, severely
DISEASED	badly
DISFIGURED	sadly
ENDANGERED	seriously, severely

ENLARGED	massively
FATIGUED	severely
FED UP	heartily
HANDICAPPED	incurably, severely
HARMFUL	seriously
ILL	acutely, desperately, gravely, hopelessly, incurably, mortally, plain, seriously, severely, violently
INCAPACITATED	severely
INFECTED	acutely, badly, seriously
INFECTIOUS	acutely
INFLAMED	severely
INFLATED	vastly
INJURED	grievously
MALNOURISHED	severely
PAINFUL	acutely, agonizingly, deeply, exquisitely, intensely, severely
PARALYSED	severely
POISONED	severely
PUNITIVE	crushingly
SCARRED	hideously
SCATHED	badly
SCRATCHED	badly
SEASICK	desperately, violently
SICK	awfully, deadly, deathly, desperately, faintly, heartily, horribly, incurably, mortally, plain, violently
SORE	awfully
SPRAINED	badly, severely
SWOLLEN	agonizingly, badly, severely
THREATENED	horribly
TIRED	awful, awfully, deadly, deathly, heartily, mortally
TIRESOME	awful, monumentally
UNCONSCIOUS	deeply
UNDERNOURISHED	severely

VULNERABLE	acutely
WEAK	hopelessly, mortally
WEARY	deadly, massively
WORN	badly
WOUNDED	grievously, hopelessly, horribly

En este grupo se aúnan bases que indican daño físico en general (a veces figurado) y otras que denotan enfermedad o heridas. Por ello todas tienen connotaciones negativas. La mayor parte de ellas son palabras muy relacionadas semánticamente (así por ejemplo tenemos *ache, beat, cough, harm, sick, wounded*, etc.), aunque también hay muchas sinónimas (*beat/hit, castigate/punish, hurt/injure/wound, enlarged/inflated/swollen*, etc.).

La consonancia en las bases se manifiesta también en los términos adyacentes: la mayoría de ellos se van repitiendo: *severely* aparece con 32 bases, *badly* con 31, *seriously* con 14, *gravely* con 8, *acutely* con 7, *mortally* con 6. Otros términos adyacentes se repiten menos: *drastically* y *hopelessly* con 3, *lightly, sorely* y *heavily* con 2. Otros adverbios aparecen sólo una vez, por ejemplo *profusely, outright, sharply, vitally*.

Curiosamente los adverbios que más se repiten, *severely* y *badly*, tienen un significado acorde con las bases con las que se combinan, es decir, forman colocaciones semánticamente explicables. Esto también ocurre con *gravely, seriously, sharply* y *sorely.*

Todas estas repeticiones son muy importantes y significativas para el campo de las colocaciones puesto que en muchos casos no son combinaciones arbitrarias y caprichosas sino que siguen una lógica: así es semánticamente explicable que *severely* acompañe a bases como *bruise, hurt, injure, suffer, wound, painful, swollen*, etc. Además el hecho de que palabras sinónimas se combinen con el mismo adverbio (como *hurt/injure/wound* combinadas con *severely*) da pie a predicciones muy importantes para los estudiantes no nativos, que tantos problemas tienen en la codificación.

Grupo 3 (80 bases) AMOR / ODIO / INTERÉS

Verbos

ADMIRE	deeply, desperately, enormously, greatly, profoundly, terribly, tremendously, widely
ADORE	absolutely, utterly
APPEAL	immensely
ATTRACT	greatly, profoundly
CARE FOR	greatly
CARESS	fiercely

CHERISH	dearly
DESIRE	eagerly, earnestly, fervently, intensely, keenly, madly, profoundly
DESPISE	deeply, intensely
DISLIKE	acutely, cordially, heartily, intensely, profoundly, thoroughly
DISPLEASE	greatly
ENJOY	enormously, fully, greatly, heartily, hugely, immensely, intensely, plainly, thoroughly, tremendously, vastly, wholly
ENVY	bitterly
FALL IN LOVE	hopelessly, madly, profoundly, totally, wholeheartedly, wildly
FANCY	vaguely
FASCINATE	horribly
FLIRT	mildly, outrageously
GIVE ONESELF	totally, utterly
HATE	absolutely, bitterly, intensely, mortally, thoroughly, violently
HOPE	dearly, desperately, devoutly, eagerly, earnestly, feebly, fervently, profoundly, vaguely
INTEREST	acutely, greatly
KISS	thoroughly
LIKE	awfully, dearly, enormously, greatly, immensely, terrifically, tremendously
LOATHE	absolutely, cordially, profoundly
LONG	acutely, deeply, desperately, earnestly, intensely
LOOK FORWARD TO	eagerly, enormously, greatly, immensely, keenly, tremendously
LOVE	absolutely, dearly, deeply, desperately, enormously, greatly, hopelessly, intensely, keenly, madly, mildly, overwhelmingly, utterly, well, wildly
MISS	acutely, agonizingly, badly, deeply, desperately, dreadfully, greatly, hugely, keenly, madly, painfully, sadly, sorely, terribly, tremendously, vilely
PLEASE	badly, greatly, hugely, immensely

PREFER	greatly, infinitely, overwhelmingly, vastly
PRIZE	dearly
SATISFY	abundantly, immensely
TREASURE	greatly
WANT	awfully, badly, dearly, deeply, desperately, dreadfully, eagerly, earnestly, fervently, fiercely, greatly, keenly, overwhelmingly, plainly, terribly, vaguely, violently, wholeheartedly
WISH	acutely, dearly, desperately, devoutly, earnestly, faintly, fervently, greatly, heartily, intensely, plainly, seriously, strongly, vaguely
WORSHIP	absolutely

Adjetivos y participios

ABSORBED	deeply
ADDICTED	badly
ADORING	boundlessly
AFFECTIONATE	deeply
AMBITIOUS	bitterly, brutally, fiercely, vastly, wildly
AROUSED	fiercely
ATTACHED	closely, deeply
ATTRACTED	deeply, strongly, violently
BELOVED	dearly
BESOTTED	hopelessly
CHUFFED	dead
COMMITTED	deeply, firmly, heavily, intensely, strongly, totally
CONCERNED	entirely, largely, narrowly, vitally
CURIOUS	incurably, intensely
DELIGHTED	fiercely, plainly
DESIRABLE	overpoweringly
EAGER	dead, desperately
ENGAGED	closely, deeply

ENJOYABLE	riotously
ENTHUSIASTIC	wildly
ENVIOUS	bitterly
EXPECTANT	eagerly
EXPECTED	eagerly
FOND	awfully, deeply, dreadfully, inordinately, intensely, violently
HOPEFUL	boundlessly
INFATUATED	hopelessly
INQUISITIVE	incurably
INTERESTED	intensely, keenly, seriously, vaguely, vitally
INTERESTING	awful, deeply, dramatically
INTIMATE	dreadfully
INVOLVED	hugely, madly, seriously
JEALOUS	bitterly, brutally, deeply, fiercely, furiously, hopelessly, madly, overpoweringly, vilely
KEEN	awfully, dead, desperately, frightfully
OBSERVANT	acutely, deeply
PASSIONATE	deeply, fiercely
PLEASED	awfully, dead, deeply, inordinately, vastly, well
PREFERABLE	greatly
ROMANTIC	horribly, intensely, sadly, wildly
SATISFIED	amply, deeply, grimly
SENTIMENTAL	incurably
UNAFFECTIONATE	deeply
UNINTERESTING	deeply

Frases preposicionales

IN LOVE	acutely, deeply, desperately, hopelessly, madly, terribly, wildly
TO SB´S LIKING	entirely

Todas las bases de este grupo indican atracción, gusto, amor, placer, interés por algo o alguien y también, aunque en menor medida, odio, aversión.

El término adyacente más repetido es *deeply*, que aparece en 23 ocasiones, seguido de *greatly* con 16 repeticiones e *intensely* con 10. Hay otros adverbios que también se repiten aunque con menos frecuencia; por ejemplo *desperately* está en 10 bases, *dearly* en 8, *acutely, madly* y *profoundly* en 7, *eagerly, hopelessly, immensely, keenly* en 6, *absolutely, awfully, bitterly, earnestly, enormously, tremendously* en 5, *fervently* en 4, *badly, heartily, incurably, utterly* en 3, etc.

Como puede observarse, este grupo muestra una gama muy amplia de términos adyacentes. No obstante en muchas bases encontramos que los adverbios son sinónimos y eso es muy interesante. Vemos por ejemplo la base *adore* con *absolutely* y *utterly*, *give oneself* con *utterly* y *totally* o *desire* con los términos adyacentes *eagerly, earnestly, fervently, intensely, keenly, madly* y *profoundly*, todos con un mismo significado, como podemos comprobar en las definiciones de estos adverbios en el apartado 3.4.2 Cuerpo del diccionario. Esta sinonimia da gran previsibilidad a las colocaciones formadas en este grupo.

Por otro lado hay que destacar la relación semántica entre las bases y los términos adyacentes. Es decir, es lógico que las bases que indican amor se combinen con adverbios como *eagerly, greatly* o *dearly*, por ejemplo.

En conjunto, éste es un grupo muy uniforme tanto en las bases como en los términos adyacentes.

Grupo 4 (48 bases) REDUCCIÓN / DISMINUCIÓN

Verbos

ALLEVIATE	greatly
ATTENUATE	dramatically, drastically
COLLAPSE	dramatically, entirely
COME DOWN	substantially
CONSTRAIN	severely
CURB	drastically
CURTAIL	drastically, grievously, radically, severely, sharply
CUT	dramatically, drastically, massively, severely, sharply, substantially
CUT BACK	hugely
CUT DOWN ON	enormously
DECELERATE	sharply
DECLINE	dramatically, drastically, sharply, substantially
DECREASE	dramatically, drastically, greatly, radically, sharply, substantially
DEPLETE	dreadfully, severely

DEPRECIATE	sharply
DEPRESS	severely, sharply
DEVALUE	dramatically, drastically
DIMINISH	dramatically, gravely, greatly, radically, seriously, severely, sharply, substantially
DIP	sharply
DROP	dramatically, drastically, enormously, radically, severely, sharply, substantially
DWINDLE	drastically
EASE	dramatically, greatly
FALL	dramatically, drastically, sharply, substantially
FORESHORTEN	dramatically
GO DOWN	drastically
LESSEN	drastically, greatly
LIMIT	drastically, severely
LOWER	drastically
NARROW	drastically
PLUNGE	dramatically
PRUNE	drastically, radically, severely
REDUCE	dramatically, drastically, greatly, grossly, massively, radically, savagely, seriously, severely, sharply, substantially, vastly
RELIEVE	greatly
RESTRAIN	drastically
RESTRICT	drastically, gravely, heavily, severely
SCALE BACK	substantially
SCALE DOWN	drastically
SHORTEN	dramatically, drastically, greatly
SHRINK	dramatically, drastically, sharply
SLASH	drastically
SLOW	dramatically, drastically
SLUMP	dramatically

TRIM	drastically
TUMBLE	dramatically
UNDERCUT	drastically

Adjetivos y participios

DEPRESSED	badly
LOW	abysmally, dazzlingly
LOWER	substantially

Las bases que conforman este grupo indican reducción, disminución y por ello podemos decir que todas prácticamente son sinónimas.

Éste es un grupo que muestra una gran previsibilidad porque hay unos pocos términos adyacentes que se combinan con casi todas las bases. Así vemos que *drastically* aparece con 26 de las 48 bases del grupo. Otro adverbio que también se repite mucho es *dramatically*, que está con 18 bases. Otros que se van repitiendo son *sharply*, que aparece en 13 ocasiones, *severely* en 11, *substantially* en 10, *radically* en 5 y *enormously*, *massively* y *seriously* en 2. Algunos solamente aparecen una vez: *abysmally*, *badly*, *dazzlingly*, *dreadfully*, *entirely*, *gravely*, *grievously*, *grossly*, *heavily*, *hugely*, *savagely* y *vastly*.

Por tanto, constatar la repetición sobre todo de *drastically* y *dramatically* con las bases de este grupo es de gran interés didáctico puesto que facilita la codificación de muchos verbos con este significado y hace estas colocaciones previsibles.

Grupo 5 (30 bases) INCREMENTO / AUMENTO

Verbos

ACCELERATE	dramatically, sharply, wildly
ADD TO	greatly, hugely, massively
AUGMENT	greatly, substantially
BOOST	greatly
DEVELOP	dramatically, enormously, entirely, extensively, fully, greatly
ENHANCE	dramatically, enormously, greatly, massively, radically, substantially, vastly
ENLARGE	greatly
ESCALATE	dramatically
EXAGGERATE	completely, greatly, grossly, hugely, strongly, vastly, wildly

EXPAND	dramatically, enormously, greatly, hugely, infinitely, massively, sharply, substantially, vastly, vigorously
EXTEND	greatly, infinitely, substantially, vastly
GO UP	exorbitantly, sharply, substantially
GROW	astronomically, dramatically, enormously, hugely, immensely, massively, sharply, substantially, tremendously
IMPROVE	dramatically, drastically, enormously, greatly, immensely, massively, phenomenally, radically, sharply, substantially, tremendously, vastly
INCREASE	dramatically, drastically, enormously, greatly, heavily, hugely, immensely, massively, profoundly, severely, sharply, strongly, substantially, vastly
INFLATE	hugely
MAGNIFY	hugely, infinitely
MULTIPLY	dramatically
RAISE	dramatically, drastically, sharply, substantially
RISE	astronomically, dramatically, drastically, enormously, greatly, handsomely, massively, sharply, strongly, substantially, wildly
RUSH	dramatically
SOAR	dramatically
SPEED UP	greatly
WIDEN	dramatically, drastically, enormously, greatly, hugely, substantially

Adjetivos y participios

AMPLIFIED	vastly
DEVELOPED	keenly, weakly
HIGH	phenomenally
HIGHER	substantially
MAGNIFIED	massively
RISING	hugely

Este grupo es antónimo del anterior y, aunque existen algunas coincidencias en los términos adyacentes con él, muestra diferencias, pues la gama de adverbios es bastante más amplia en este grupo que en el de más arriba. Los adverbios que más se repiten con estas bases son *greatly* y *dramatically* (14 veces). (*Dramatically* también se repite mucho en el grupo 4).

Veamos otras repeticiones que hemos encontrado: *substantially* está con 12 bases, *hugely* con 9, *enormously*, *massively*, *sharply* con 8, *vastly* con 7, *immensely*, *infinitely*, *strongly*, *wildly* con 3, *astronomically*, *phenomenally*, *radically*, *tremendously* con 2 y el resto de los términos adyacentes no se repiten (*completely*, *exorbitantly*, *grossly*, *handsomely*, *heavily*, *profoundly*, *severely*, *vigorously*).

Al igual que en el grupo anterior, todas las bases son sinónimas y en muchos casos la relación semántica entre bases y términos adyacentes es explicable, es decir, muchas de estas colocaciones siguen la lógica: adverbios como *enormously*, *immensely* o *astronomically* tienen un significado muy acorde con las bases que conforman esta agrupación.

Grupo 6 (41 bases) MODOS DE SER

Adjetivos y participios

AVARICIOUS	incurably
BAD	drastically, gloriously
BRUTE	filthy
CANDID	brutally
CAREFUL	dead, frightfully, painfully, scrupulously
CAUTIOUS	dead
CORRECT	scrupulously
COURTEOUS	dazzlingly
CYNICAL	brutally
DIFFICULT	plain
DISHONEST	plain
DOWN TO EARTH	brutally
EARNEST	dreadfully
EVIL	incurably
FAIR	scrupulously
FRANK	brutally
GENEROUS	terrifically
GENTEEL	dreadfully

GREEDY	incurably
HARD-WORKING	prodigiously
HONEST	brutally, crushingly, incurably, painfully, plain, scrupulously
IMPATIENT	infamously
INDEPENDENT	fiercely
INDIVIDUALIST	brutally
INTROVERT	painfully
INTROVERTED	incurably
KIND	awful, awfully, frightfully, terrifically
LAZY	abysmally, plain
MATERIALISTIC	incurably
NAIVE	hopelessly
OPTIMISTIC	fiercely, wildly
PATIENT	excruciatingly
POLITE	excruciatingly, scrupulously
RUDE	exquisitely, filthily, plain
SENSIBLE	horribly
SHY	painfully
SINCERE	deeply
THOUGHTFUL	deeply
UNSYMPATHETIC	grimly
WELL-BEHAVED	excruciatingly
WICKED	plain

Este grupo forma un trío con los dos siguientes pues los tres reúnen adjetivos y participios que se refieren a cualidades personales: personalidad o modo de ser (grupo 6), cualidades físicas (grupo 7) y cualidades mentales (grupo 8). Los tres tienen coincidencias en los términos adyacentes ya que son un tanto imprevisibles y arbitrarios. Por ello haremos un comentario conjunto de estos tres grupos.

En esta primera agrupación los adverbios que más se repiten son *incurably*, *brutally* y *plain*, que aparecen en 6 ocasiones; le sigue en frecuencia *scrupulously*, que está con 5 bases; otros que se repiten menos son *excruciatingly*, *painfully* (4 veces), *dead*, *deeply*, *fiercely*, *frightfully*, *terrifically* (2), etc. Como puede apreciarse, parece que no existe mucha lógica entre el significado del adverbio y el de la base: colocaciones como *painfully shy* o *frightfully careful* son difíciles de codificar para el hablante no nativo.

Lo que ocurre con la mayoría de términos adyacentes de estos tres grupos es que están delexicalizados, es decir, actúan como meros intensificadores pero carecen de significado léxico. Así, por ejemplo, en el grupo 7 encontramos colocaciones como *awfully nice*, *fearfully nice* o en el grupo 8 *devilishly witty*, donde los adverbios solamente intensifican. Éste es también el caso de *frightfully careful* o *terrifically kind* en el grupo 6.

Es también digno de comentario el caso del adverbio *dead*. En el grupo de cualidades físicas y en el de cualidades mentales es el más frecuente; en uno aparece en 8 ocasiones (de las 29 bases) y en el otro en 7 (de las 22). Como hemos explicado al término del estudio de las colocaciones de este adverbio en el apartado 3.4.2 Cuerpo del diccionario, *dead* está muy abierto con los adjetivos; sin embargo, a la luz de las repeticiones encontradas en estos dos grupos, parece que es una tendencia de los hablantes nativos usarlo en registros coloquiales sobre todo para enfatizar una cualidad física o mental. Así encontramos colocaciones como *dead cute, dead handsome, dead pretty, dead stylish* (todas ellas cualidades físicas) o *dead brainy, dead clever, dead ingenious* (cualidades mentales).

El resto de los adverbios muestran pocas repeticiones, con la excepción de *disgustingly*, que aparece 6 veces en el grupo 7 y 2 veces en el grupo 8.

En conjunto la uniformidad que muestran estos tres grupos en cuanto a la delexicalización de los términos adyacentes hace que, dentro de la imprevisibilidad, se puedan aprender y memorizar algunas de estas colocaciones.

Grupo 7 (29 bases) CUALIDADES FÍSICAS / ASPECTO FÍSICO

Adjetivos y participios

ATTRACTIVE	devilishly, fiercely, outstandingly, overpoweringly
BALD	cracking
BEAUTIFUL	awesomely, dazzlingly, gravely, outstandingly, painfully, savagely, startlingly, violently, wildly
COOL	dead
CUTE	dead
DIRTY	dead, disgustingly, dreadful, filthy
ELEGANT	outstandingly
EMACIATED	painfully, severely
FAT	disgustingly, grossly, infamously
FIT	disgustingly, well
GLAMOROUS	fearfully
GOOD-LOOKING	outstandingly, seriously
GORGEOUS	plain
HANDSOME	dead, devilishly, grimly, outstandingly

HEALTHY	disgustingly
LEAN	drastically
NEAT	devilishly, painfully
NICE	awfully, dead, fearfully
OBESE	grossly, massively
OVERWEIGHT	disgustingly, grossly
PRETTY	dazzlingly, dead
PROPORTIONED	handsomely
SCRUFFY	dead
SMART	vastly
STYLISH	dead
THIN	painfully, plain
UGLY	crushingly, disgustingly, hideously, plain
UNATTRACTIVE	plain
WELL	disgustingly

Véase comentario del grupo 6.

Grupo 8 (22 bases) HABILIDADES / CUALIDADES MENTALES

Adjetivos y participios

ABLE	outstandingly, well
ARCH	disgustingly
BRAINY	dead
CANNY	dead
CAPABLE	fully
CLEVER	awfully, dead, devilishly, fearfully, infernally, terrifically
CRAFTY	dead
CREATIVE	outstandingly
CUNNING	deadly, infamously, massively
EQUIPPED	amply, scantily
EXPERIENCED	vastly
GIFTED	prodigiously

INEXPERIENCED vastly
INGENIOUS dead
INTELLIGENT fabulously, vastly
QUALIFIED amply
SKILLED prodigiously
SLY devilishy
SMART dead
TALENTED disgustingly, massively, outstandingly, prodigiously, richly
WISE cracking, dead
WITTY devilishly

Véase comentario del grupo 6.

Grupo 9 (41 bases) COLORES

Verbos
BLUSH brightly, faintly, furiously
COLOUR faintly, furiously
FLUSH brightly, deeply, dreadfully, faintly, wildly

Adjetivos y participios
BEIGE plain
BLACK dead, densely, intensely, pitch, richly, stark
BLACK AND WHITE stark, dazzling
BLEACHED badly
BLUE blind, brightly, burning, crystal, dazzling, deadly, deeply, densely, faintly, gloriously, hard, intensely, piercingly, plain, sharply, startlingly
BLUE AND CHROME biting
BLUISH faintly
BRIGHT burning, dazzlingly, gloriously, piercingly
BROWN burning, intensely, richly
CHECKED violently
COLOURED brightly, densely, dimly, gloriously, intensely, richly, strongly

COLOURFUL	brightly, gloriously, prodigiously
DARK	brightly, burning, pitch, richly
DIM	brightly
FIERY	dazzling
FLOWERED	brightly
GOLDEN	faintly, gloriously
GREEN	bitter, brightly, crystal, dazzling, deeply, faintly, plain, richly, startlingly
GREEN AND PURPLE	biting
GREY	chalk, dead, stark, wildly
HUED	brightly
INTENSE	blisteringly, violently
MARKED	brightly
MULTICOLOURED	gloriously
ORANGE	dazzling, faintly
ORANGE-RED	flaming, strongly
PALE	deadly, deathly
PATTERNED	brightly
PINK	faintly, gloriously, wildly
PURPLE	brightly, faintly, hellish
RED	brightly, flaming, hellish, intensely, startlingly, violently
ROUGED	brightly
SCARLET	flaming
SILVER	dazzling
STRIPED	brightly
WHITE	blind, blistering, chalk, dazzling, dazzlingly, dead, deadly, deathly, densely, hard, intensely, plain, spotlessly, stark, startlingly
WHITE-BLUE	dazzling
YELLOW	deadly, hard, richly

Como podemos apreciar, todas las bases de estos grupos se refieren a los colores. Hay algunas repeticiones llamativas de términos adyacentes: *brightly*

aparece 16 veces y su antónimo *faintly* 10. Otras repeticiones significativas son: *dazzling*, que aparece con 8 bases, *gloriously* con 7, *richly* con 6, *intensely* con 5, *burning, densely, stark* y *startlingly* con 4, *hard* y *deeply* con 3, etc.

Muchas colocaciones están justificadas semánticamente por la relación base-adverbio intensificador, así *chalk/deathly white, deadly/deathly pale, dead black, brightly hued*, etc., son colocaciones tipo símil que siguen la lógica. Otras tienen que memorizarse porque no hay razonamiento posible, así *wildly grey/pink* o *violently red*. Otras colocaciones son chocantes y difíciles de codificar; por ejemplo *blind blue/white, bitter green, biting blue and chrome, blush/colour furiously*.

Grupo 10 (40 bases) PERCEPCIÓN MENTAL

Verbos

APPRECIATE	fully, seriously, wholeheartedly, widely
APPREHEND	dimly
ASSUME	widely
BELIEVE	dearly, deeply, entirely, fervently, firmly, heartily, lightly, seriously, wholly, widely
CONSIDER	widely
DOUBT	deeply, greatly, seriously, strongly
EXPECT	firmly, widely
EXPERIENCE	acutely
FEEL	acutely, deeply, dimly, intensely, keenly, widely
FORESEE	dimly
FORGET	clean, completely, entirely, largely, lightly, sadly, totally, utterly
GLEAN	dimly
IMAGINE	vaguely
INTERPRET	widely
KEEP IN MIND	firmly
KNOW	absolutely, dimly, fully, vaguely, well, wholly, widely
MISJUDGE	completely, grossly
MISS	completely, entirely, largely
MISUNDERSTAND	entirely
OVERESTIMATE	seriously, vastly
PERCEIVE	acutely, plainly, widely

PREDICT	widely
REALIZE	dimly, fully, hazily
RECALL	dimly, vaguely
REGARD	widely
REMEMBER	dimly, faintly, fully, intensely, keenly, plainly, vaguely, well, widely
REMIND	acutely, sharply, vaguely
SEE	widely
SUSPECT	strongly
TAKE FOR GRANTED	entirely
THINK	dimly, hard, intensely, vaguely, widely
UNDERESTIMATE	badly, greatly, grossly, seriously
UNDERSTAND	completely, dimly, entirely, fully, thoroughly, totally, vaguely, well, wholly, widely

Adjetivos y participios

CERTAIN	stone cold
CONVERSANT	fully
FORGETTABLE	blandly
HELD	deeply, firmly, widely
REMEMBERED	hazily
SURE	monumentally

Frases preposicionales

OF THE BELIEF	firmly

Todas las bases de este grupo indican diversos tipos de percepción o conocimiento a través de la mente. Encontramos así verbos como *appreciate, know, think*, etc. Hay, como podemos observar, solamente cuatro adjetivos, dos participios y una frase preposicional; casi todas las bases las conforman los verbos.

Este grupo presenta una gran variedad de términos adyacentes. Sin embargo, hay muchos sinónimos que aportan unidad. Constatamos, así, la presencia de muchos amplificadores, tanto maximizadores (*absolutely, completely, entirely, fully, thoroughly, totally, wholly*, etc.) como potenciadores (*greatly, grossly, vastly, widely*, etc). De todos el más frecuente es *widely* con 16 repeticiones.

También pueden observarse algunos atenuadores, principalmente intensificadores disminuidores y minimizadores. El más repetido es *dimly*, que está con 10 bases. Otros menos frecuentes son *faintly, lightly* o *vaguely*.

Estos datos facilitan el aprendizaje y codificación de las colocaciones formadas por estos verbos y las hace previsibles.

Por otro lado cabe señalar que en bastantes casos existe afinidad semántica entre los significados de las bases y de los adverbios y ello da lugar a colocaciones que siguen la lógica y son explicables.

Grupo 11 (20 bases) PERCEPCIÓN FÍSICA

Verbos

DISCERN	dimly
HEAR	dimly, faintly, plainly, vaguely
NOTICE	dimly, vaguely
PERCEIVE	dimly, faintly
RECOGNIZE	dimly, vaguely
SEE	acutely, dimly, faintly, plainly
SENSE	dimly
SMELL	faintly

Adjetivos y participios

AUDIBLE	plainly
DISCERNIBLE	dimly
FLAVOURED	richly
FRAGRANT	deeply
GLIMPSED	dimly
PERFUMED	richly
SCENTED	richly, sweetly
SILHOUETTED	starkly
SLIMY	disgustingly
SMELLY	disgustingly
UKKY	disgustingly
VISIBLE	dimly, faintly, plainly, starkly

Al contrario que en el grupo anterior, en éste encontramos bases que indican una percepción a través de los cinco sentidos: vista (por ejemplo, *see, visible*), oído (*hear, audible*), olfato (*perfumed, smelly*), gusto (*flavoured*), tacto (*ukky*).

Se observa también variación entre los términos adyacentes de los verbos y de los adjetivos y participios. *Dimly* es el adverbio más repetido: está en 10 ocasiones (con 7 de los 8 verbos); recordemos que en el grupo anterior también aparece muy frecuentemente. Prácticamente con todos los verbos los términos adyacentes son intensificadores disminuidores y minimizadores (*faintly*, que está con 5 bases, *plainly* con 4, y *vaguely* con 3).

En los términos adyacentes de los adjetivos y participios encontramos algunos adverbios diferentes. Tenemos *dimly, disgustingly* y *richly* 3 veces, *starkly* 2 y *deeply, faintly* y *sweetly* 1. En muchos casos hay relación semántica entre las bases y los términos adyacentes, como en *sweetly scented.*

De todos modos, al ser un grupo tan reducido las repeticiones son muy significativas y aportan previsibilidad.

Grupo 12 (38 bases) CAMBIO / CONTRASTE / DIFERENCIA

Verbos

ALTER	dramatically, drastically, enormously, extensively, greatly, immensely, massively, profoundly, radically, seriously, severely, substantially, totally, violently
AMEND	drastically, extensively, heavily, radically
CHANGE	completely, dramatically, drastically, enormously, entirely, faintly, greatly, hugely, immensely, lightly, massively, profoundly, radically, severely, sharply, substantially, totally, tremendously, utterly, vastly, violently, wholly
CLASH	vilely, violently
CONTRAST	dramatically, richly, sharply, starkly, strongly, wildly
DEPART	radically, sharply
DIFFER	dramatically, enormously, greatly, hugely, radically, sharply, starkly, substantially, vastly, widely, wildly
DIFFERENTIATE	sharply
DISTINGUISH	largely, sharply
DISTORT	drastically
DIVERGE	dramatically, radically, widely
DIVIDE	deeply, sharply
DIVORCE	completely, entirely

FLUCTUATE	dramatically, drastically, sharply, substantially, wildly
MODIFY	drastically, extensively, radically, substantially
MUTATE	vilely
OSCILLATE	wildly
OVERSIMPLIFY	massively
REARRANGE	completely
REDESIGN	radically
REFORM	drastically, radically
RESHAPE	radically
RESTRUCTURE	radically
REVAMP	drastically
REVERSE	drastically, radically
REVISE	drastically, radically
SEPARATE	completely, radically, sharply, widely
SHIFT	completely, dramatically, massively, radically, substantially
SIMPLIFY	drastically, greatly, vastly
TRANSFORM	dramatically, drastically, radically, substantially, utterly
VARY	dramatically, drastically, enormously, extensively, greatly, hugely, immensely, infinitely, radically, sharply, substantially, tremendously, vastly, widely, wildly
WEATHER	badly

Adjetivos y participios

DIFFERENT	deeply, dramatically, drastically, greatly, radically, sharply, starkly, startlingly, substantially, vastly, vitally, widely, wildly
DISSIMILAR	radically, sharply
DISTORTED	filthily
OVERSIMPLIFIED	vastly
VARIED	vastly
VARYING	vastly

Todas las bases de este grupo indican cambio, contraste o variación de cualquier tipo, esto es, son bases semánticamente muy afines. En los términos adyacentes apreciamos muchas repeticiones, siendo *radically* el más frecuente,

puesto que aparece con 18 bases. Otros adverbios típicos de este grupo son *drastically*, que aparece 14 veces, *dramatically* y *sharply* 10, *substantially* 9, *vastly* 8, *greatly* 6 o *completely* 5. Prácticamente todas las bases aparecen con uno de estos adverbios. Este hallazgo aporta gran previsibilidad a este tipo de colocaciones.

Otro dato interesante que ofrece esta agrupación es que, exceptuando uno o dos adverbios que aparecen una sola vez (*faintly*, *lightly*), todos los términos adyacentes son maximizadores (por ejemplo, *completely*, *radically*, *totally*, *utterly*, *wholly* etc.) o potenciadores (así *enormously*, *greatly*, *hugely*, *immensely*, etc.).

Por todo ello esta agrupación presenta gran uniformidad tanto en bases como en términos adyacentes y todo ello ayuda a que el aprendizaje de la codificación de estas colocaciones sea sencillo y se pueda razonar.

Grupo 13 (37 bases) DINERO / BENEFICIO

Verbos

BENEFIT	enormously, greatly, handsomely, immensely, substantially, tremendously
BORROW	heavily, massively
COST	dearly
EARN	richly
ECONOMISE	drastically
ENRICH	enormously, vastly
GAIN	enormously, immensely, substantially
INVEST	heavily, hugely, massively
LEND	massively
LOSE	dearly, drastically, enormously, vastly
OVERVALUE	handsomely
PAY	completely, dearly, handsomely, heavily, lavishly, severely
PAY BACK	handsomely
PAY OFF	handsomely
PROFIT	enormously, handsomely, hugely
RECOMPENSE	handsomely
REPAY	amply, handsomely
REWARD	amply, handsomely, richly
SAVE	massively
SPEND	heavily, hugely, lavishly

TAX	massively, severely
TIP	lavishly
UNDERFUND	drastically

Adjetivos y participios

BROKE	flat
ENRICHED	feebly
EXORBITANT	grossly
EXPENSIVE	astronomically, awfully, dearly, exorbitantly, fabulously, furiously, hideously, horribly, inordinately, massively, painfully, phenomenally, vastly, wildly
HIGH	astronomically, brutally, exorbitantly, fabulously, inordinately
IMPOVERISHED	severely
OVERPRICED	vastly
POOR	abysmally, bitterly, crushingly, seriously, wretchedly
PRICED	exorbitantly, keenly
REWARDED	exorbitantly
RICH	fabulously, filthy, gloriously, horribly, immensely, intensely, phenomenally, seriously, vastly
VALUABLE	highly, immensely, massively
WEALTHY	disgustingly, fabulously, immensely, seriously, vastly

Frases preposicionales

IN ARREARS	heavily

En este grupo se aúnan bases relacionadas con el dinero tanto en los verbos como en los adjetivos y participios. Así encontramos verbos que indican pagar, recompensar, prestar, etc. y adjetivos como *poor*, *rich*, *expensive*, etc. Todas las bases son, por tanto, semánticamente afines.

Se marcan, no obstante, bastantes diferencias entre los términos adyacentes de los verbos, por un lado, y de los adjetivos y participios, por otro. Así los adverbios que aparecen con los verbos son menos variados y se repiten con más frecuencia. El adverbio más repetido es *handsomely*, que está 9 veces. Otros adverbios típicos de este grupo son *massively* (7 veces), *enormously, heavily, immensely* (5), *dearly* (4), *drastically, lavishly* (3), *amply, richly, substantially, vastly* (2), etc. De todos estos términos adyacentes sólo *heavily, immensely* y *massively* aparecen también con los adjetivos y participios.

Existe una lógica entre el significado del término adyacente y de la base en estos casos, lo cual quiere decir que estamos ante colocaciones semánticamente explicables.

En los términos adyacentes de los adjetivos y participios hay más variedad y menos repeticiones. Encontramos *exorbitantly*, *fabulously* y *vastly* 4 veces, *seriously* 3, *astronomically* y *phenomenally* 2, y los restantes están prácticamente todos con una base nada más. Muchas colocaciones formadas con estos adjetivos y participios son imprevisibles porque el significado del adverbio no es semánticamente afín al de la base; así, por ejemplo, *filthy rich, wildly expensive, bitterly poor*, *flat broke*, etc.

En conjunto este grupo resulta bastante heterogéneo.

Grupo 14 (31 bases) DECORAR / ADORNAR

Verbos

ADORN	plentifully
FURNISH	completely
REBUILD	completely, extensively
REDECORATE	completely
REFIT	completely, extensively
REFURBISH	completely, extensively
REFURNISH	completely
RENEW	completely
RESTORE	brightly, completely, drastically, extensively

Adjetivos y participios

ADORNED	lavishly, richly
BEDECKED	richly
CARPETED	richly
CARVED	richly
DECKED	richly
DECORATED	brightly, lavishly, richly, sparsely
DECORATIVE	richly
DYED	brightly
EMBELLISHED	lavishly, richly
EMBROIDERED	richly
FLAMBOYANT	brutally

FURNISHED	copiously, lavishly, richly, scantily, sparsely
GILDED	richly
ILLUSTRATED	lavishly, prodigally, profusely, richly
JEWELLED	richly
ORNAMENTED	lavishly, richly
ORNATE	richly
PAINTED	brightly, richly
PHOTOGRAPHED	lavishly
POLISHED	brightly, gloriously
TAPESTRIED	richly
VARNISHED	brightly

Todas las bases de este grupo se refieren a la decoración o el adorno. A simple vista puede percibirse la repetición de los adverbios intensificadores, pues la gama no es muy extensa.

Destaca, por un lado, el uso frecuente de *completely* y *extensively* con los verbos y, por otro, de *richly*, *brightly* y *lavishly* con los adjetivos y participios. *Completely* está con todos los verbos excepto uno y *richly* va con casi todos los adjetivos y participios.

Otro dato curioso es que solamente *sparsely*, que aparece en 2 ocasiones y *scantily* en 1, son minimizadores; el resto son maximizadores y potenciadores.

Todo ello hace que conociendo estos datos podamos codificar este tipo de colocaciones.

Grupo 15 (31 bases) APOYAR / ACEPTAR / AFIRMAR / ASENTIR

Verbos

ACCEPT	completely, entirely, fervently, fully, largely, overwhelmingly, thoroughly, totally, wholeheartedly, widely
ACKNOWLEDGE	widely
ADMIT	widely
ADVOCATE	widely
AFFIRM	stoutly
AGREE	absolutely, bountifully, completely, entirely, faintly, feebly, fervently, fully, lightly, overwhelmingly, stoutly, strongly, thoroughly, totally, vaguely, weakly, wholeheartedly, wholly, widely

APPROVE	heartily, narrowly, overwhelmingly, plainly, resoundingly, thoroughly, wholeheartedly, wholly
BACK	strongly
BE BEHIND	solidly
BE FOR	wholly
CAMPAIGN	strongly
CAMPAIGN FOR	vigorously
COMMEND	highly, widely
CONTEND	stoutly
DEFEND	desperately, savagely, stoutly, strenuously, strongly, vehemently, vigorously
ENDORSE	amply, fully, heartily, wholeheartedly
FAVOUR	greatly, strongly
MAINTAIN	stoutly
PASS	resoundingly
PRAISE	greatly, highly, lavishly
RECOGNIZE	fully, widely
RECOMMEND	eagerly, earnestly, firmly, heartily, highly, strongly, thoroughly, wholeheartedly
SUPPORT	amply, entirely, firmly, forcefully, fully, heartily, lavishly, overwhelmingly, solidly, strongly, substantially, totally, vigorously, wholeheartedly, wholly, widely

Adjetivos y participios

ACCEPTABLE	blandly
COMMENDABLE	highly
DEFENSIVE	robustly
LOYAL	fiercely, intensely
PARTISAN	fiercely
SECONDED	amply

Frases preposicionales

IN AGREEMENT totally

IN FAVOUR desperately, entirely, firmly, fully, massively, strongly, thoroughly, wholly

Observamos bases que indican apoyo, aceptación o aprobación; son sinónimas o semánticamente muy afines y todas muestran connotaciones positivas.

Los términos adyacentes son muchos pero existe gran sinonimia entre ellos, lo cual simplifica el aprendizaje de estas colocaciones en alguna medida. Así, por ejemplo, encontramos muchos maximizadores: *completely*, *entirely*, *fully*, *totally*, *wholly*.

Los términos adyacentes más repetidos son *strongly* y *widely*, que aparecen en 8 ocasiones. Otros como *wholeheartedly* y *fully* están 6 veces, *stoutly, thoroughly, wholly* 5, *entirely, heartily overwhelmingly, totally* 4, *firmly*, *vigorously* 3, etc. Casi todos los términos adyacentes se repiten, aunque pocas veces.

Grupo 16 (30 bases) RECHAZAR / ESTAR EN CONTRA DE / DISENTIR / NEGAR

Verbos

ACT AGAINST vigorously

ARGUE AGAINST strenuously

BE AGAINST overwhelmingly, solidly, strongly, totally, vehemently, violently, wholly

CAMPAIGN AGAINST vigorously

CONDEMN fiercely, strongly, utterly, vehemently, vigorously, wholeheartedly, widely

CONFLICT sharply

CONTEST fiercely

CONTRADICT flatly, profoundly

DECLINE firmly, scrupulously

DENY brutally, drastically, fervently, fiercely, firmly, flatly, forcefully, furiously, outright, robustly, stoutly, strenuously, strongly, utterly, vehemently, vigorously, violently

DEPLORE bitterly

DIFFER profoundly, tremendously

DISAGREE	completely, lightly, profoundly, radically, sharply, strongly, substantially, thoroughly, totally, vehemently, violently, wholeheartedly
DISAPPROVE	dreadfully, heartily, strongly, thoroughly, vehemently, violently
DISLIKE	strongly, vehemently
DISSENT	vehemently
OBJECT	bitterly, profoundly, strenuously, strongly, vehemently, vigorously, violently
OPPOSE	fiercely, firmly, forcefully, outright, stoutly, strenuously, strongly, vaguely, vehemently, vigorously, violently
PROTEST	vehemently, vigorously
REBUFF	crushingly, firmly
REFUSE	absolutely, firmly, flatly, furiously, outright, overwhelmingly, sternly, strenuously, utterly, vehemently, vigorously
REFUTE	entirely, firmly, flatly
REJECT	brutally, completely, entirely, firmly, flatly, forcefully, outright, overwhelmingly, resoundingly, sternly, strenuously, strongly, substantially, utterly, vehemently, vigorously, wholeheartedly
RESIST	bitterly, firmly, outright, stoutly, strenuously, strongly, vehemently, vigorously

Adjetivos y participios

DIVIDED	bitterly, hopelessly
OPPOSED	bitterly, blisteringly, deeply, flatly, profoundly, radically, sharply, wildly
REJECTED	deeply
RESISTIBLE	deeply
SPLIT	deeply

Frases preposicionales

IN CONFLICT flatly

Este grupo de bases es antónimo del grupo anterior, porque, si bien las de arriba son todas positivas y muestran aceptación, éstas son negativas e indican lo contrario, rechazo, negación, disentimiento, objeción.

No obstante, es interesante constatar que existen muchas coincidencias en los términos adyacentes con el grupo anterior. Así, por ejemplo, encontramos muchos adverbios sinónimos, todos maximizadores: *completely, entirely, outright, thoroughly, totally, utterly, wholly*.

Los términos adyacentes más frecuentes son *vehemently* (aparece en 13 ocasiones), *strongly* (está con 10 bases), *vigorously* (con 9), *firmly* (con 8), *strenuously* (con 7), *violently* (con 6), *bitterly, outright* (con 5), *utterly* y *deeply* (con 4), etc.

Puede observarse que las colocaciones de este grupo son semánticamente lógicas, al igual que en el grupo anterior, pues existe relación entre el significado de las bases y el de los términos adyacentes.

Grupo 17 (20 bases) CRITICAR / CENSURAR

Verbos

ATTACK	bitterly
BLAME	bitterly, completely, extensively, totally
CENSURE	severely
CRITICIZE	bitterly, extensively, heavily, heftily, savagely, severely, sharply, sternly, strongly, vigorously, widely
DECRY	entirely
DENOUNCE	vehemently
INSULT	grievously, grossly
INVEIGH	bitterly
PILLORY	savagely
REBUKE	sternly
REPRIMAND	severely
REPROVE	severely
SATIRIZE	savagely
SLANDER	grievously
WARN	sternly

Adjetivos

CRITICAL	bitterly, deeply, fiercely, heavily, highly, savagely, severely, sharply, strongly
DERISIVE	savagely
IRONIC	bitterly, blandly, savagely
SARCASTIC	bitingly
SATIRICAL	bitterly, savagely

Este grupo está relacionado semánticamente con el anterior; por esa razón lo incluimos a continuación. Incluye bases que indican censura, crítica.

Los tres adverbios más frecuentes son *savagely* y *bitterly* (aparecen 7 veces), y *severely* (5). Otros menos frecuentes son *sternly* (está con 3 bases), *heavily, sharply, strongly, extensively* (con 2), etc.

Existe también en este caso relación semántica entre bases y términos adyacentes, lo cual da lugar a colocaciones que siguen la razón y se pueden predecir, por ejemplo, *denounce vehemently, reprimand severely, bitingly sarcastic* o *strongly critical.* Puede, no obstante, que en algún caso la distinción entre adverbio intensificador y adjunto modo sea muy difusa y nos encontremos ante colocaciones que están a medio camino entre ambos valores; éste puede ser el caso de *satirize savagely* o *warn sternly.*

Grupo 18 (25 bases) BRILLAR

Verbos

BLINK	dimly
BURN	brightly, dimly
FLARE	brightly
FLASH	brightly
FLICKER	feebly, wildly
GLARE	weakly
GLEAM	brightly, faintly, fiercely, spotlessly, weakly
GLIMMER	faintly
GLINT	brightly, fiercely
GLISTEN	brightly
GLITTER	brightly, faintly
GLOW	brightly, dimly, faintly, feebly, fiercely
ILLUMINATE	brightly, dimly, faintly

LIGHT	brightly, dimly, faintly, fiercely
SHINE	brightly, dimly, faintly, feebly, fiercely, gloriously, hard, weakly
SPARKLE	brightly

Adjetivos y participios

AGLOW	dimly
FLAMING	brightly
FLUORESCENT	brightly
GLISTENING	dimly
LUMINESCENT	dimly
LUMINOUS	faintly
SHED	faintly
SHIMMERING	brightly
SPARKING	brightly

Todas las bases de este grupo indican iluminación, brillo; son sinónimas o semánticamente afines.

Los adverbios más frecuentes son *brightly* (con 16 repeticiones) y sus antónimos, *dimly* y *faintly* (con 9), *feebly* y *weakly* (con 3). La mayoría de adverbios, como vemos, son intensificadores disminuidores.

Las colocaciones de este grupo no son arbitrarias, puesto que existen muchas repeticiones en los términos adyacentes. La relación semántica de las bases y los términos adyacentes es también significativa.

Grupo 19 (24 bases) PROBAR / CORROBORAR / CONFIRMAR

Verbos

ATTEST	amply
BEAR OUT	amply
CONFIRM	amply
DEMONSTRATE	amply
DOCUMENT	amply
ESTABLISH	fully
ILLUSTRATE	amply, starkly
JUSTIFY	amply

PROVE	amply
REFLECT	amply, closely, dimly, largely
REVEAL	amply
VERIFY	amply
VINDICATE	amply

Adjetivos y participios

APPARENT	abundantly, glaringly, painfully
CLEAR	abundantly, amply, awesomely, bitingly, brutally, crystal, dazzlingly, painfully, piercingly, severely
CORROBORATED	amply
DOCUMENTED	richly
EVIDENT	painfully, plainly
EXPOSED	painfully
OBVIOUS	abundantly, dazzlingly, glaringly, painfully, plainly
PLAIN	abundantly
SELF-EVIDENT	crassly
VISIBLE	abundantly

Adverbios

CLEARLY	glaringly, horribly

En este grupo encontramos bases que indican verificación, demostración, confirmación. Existe una manifiesta división en los términos adyacentes de los verbos, por una parte, y de los adjetivos y participios, por otra.

Así el potenciador *amply* lo encontramos en 14 ocasiones, (12 con los verbos). Está con todos los verbos excepto uno. Los demás adverbios aparecen solamente una vez. Este dato ofrece gran previsibilidad a estas colocaciones.

Por otro lado, los términos adyacentes de adjetivos y participios dan lugar a colocaciones más arbitrarias: así, por ejemplo, *bitingly/piercingly clear* o *crassly self-evident*. No obstante encontramos también otras más fáciles de comprender, bien por su parecido con el español (*crystal clear*) o por el significado del adverbio (*dazzlingly clear, glaringly obvious*).

Los adverbios más repetidos en este caso son *abundantly* y *painfully*, ambos con 5 repeticiones. Las colocaciones formadas por estos adverbios son bastante arbitrarias e idiosincrásicas.

Grupo 20 (22 bases) ASOCIACIÓN / CONEXIÓN / IMPLICACIÓN

Verbos

ALLY	entirely
COMBINE	closely
CONNECT	closely
INTEGRATE	closely, completely
TIE	completely

Participios

ALIGNED	closely
ALLIED	closely
ASSOCIATED	closely, firmly, strongly, weakly
ATTACHED	firmly
BONDED	firmly
BOUND UP	closely
ENTANGLED	hopelessly
IMPLICATED	deeply
INTERLINKED	closely
INTERRELATED	closely
INTERTWINED	closely
INTERWOVEN	closely
INVOLVED	closely, deeply, heavily
LINKED	closely, deeply, strongly
MESHED	closely
RELATED	closely, strongly
TIED	closely

En este grupo se unen bases, sobre todo participios, que indican vínculo, relación, implicación en alguna actividad.

Lo más llamativo es la repetición del adverbio *closely* con 16 de las 22 bases. Ello da total previsibilidad a este tipo de colocaciones, aparte de la afinidad semántica entre dicho adverbio y las bases.

La codificación de estas colocaciones es muy fácil para el estudioso del inglés como lengua extranjera porque las repeticiones hablan por sí mismas.

Grupo 21 (8 bases) AGRUPACIÓN

Verbos

CROWD	densely

Participios

BUILT	densely
CLUSTERED	densely
CONCENTRATED	densely
CONGESTED	heavily
GROUPED	closely, densely
LOCATED	densely
PACKED	densely

Estas bases están relacionadas de alguna manera con las anteriores, por eso las estudiamos a continuación. Todas ellas se refieren a un conjunto o apiñamiento.

Densely es un término adyacente que está en 7 de las 8 bases, mientras que *closely* y *heavily* aparecen una sola vez. Por supuesto, estas colocaciones también son predecibles y muestran afinidad semántica con las bases.

Grupo 22 (19 bases) ESTUDIO / INVESTIGACIÓN / BÚSQUEDA

Verbos

ANALYSE	thoroughly
CAST ROUND FOR	desperately
CHECK	thoroughly
EVALUATE	thoroughly
EXAMINE	extensively, thoroughly
EXPLORE	extensively
HUNT	hard
INSPECT	thoroughly
INVESTIGATE	extensively, thoroughly, widely
LOOK	hard
LOOK FOR	intensely
OVERHAUL	radically

RESEARCH	extensively
REVIEW	extensively
REVISE	extensively
SCRUTINIZE	intensely
SEARCH	extensively, hard, thoroughly
STUDY	extensively, hard, thoroughly
TEST	extensively, severely, thoroughly

Todos los verbos de este grupo están relacionados con la investigación, la búsqueda, el estudio. Son bases semánticamente muy afines. Se puede apreciar a simple vista la repetición principalmente de dos adverbios, *extensively* y *thoroughly*, ambos están con 9 bases y ambos son semánticamente afines a ellas. Por tanto, encontramos colocaciones lógicas, previsibles, racionales y explicables.

Por otra parte, constatamos que algunos de estos términos adyacentes en su uso con estas bases ocupan un terreno intermedio entre adverbios intensificadores y adjuntos de modo.

Grupo 23 (17 bases) CULTIVO

Verbos

BEAR	abundantly
BRANCH	profusely
CULTIVATE	extensively
FLOWER	profusely
GROW	abundantly, densely, extensively, plentifully, profusely, vigorously
IRRIGATE	copiously
PRODUCE	plentifully
WATER	thoroughly

Adjetivos y participios

CULTIVATED	densely, richly
FERTILE	boundlessly
FLOWERING	densely
PLANTED	densely, richly
PRODUCTIVE	fabulously

THICKETED	densely
VEGETATED	densely
WEEDED	densely
WOODED	densely, heavily, richly

Las bases que conforman el grupo están relacionadas con el cultivo, la producción de las plantas, la vegetación, etc. Se pueden observar diferencias entre los términos adyacentes de los verbos y de los participios. Lo más destacable es que tanto en unos como en otros todos los adverbios son potenciadores: con los verbos, excepto algún maximizador (*thoroughly*), todos los restantes son potenciadores (*abundantly, plentifully, profusely, copiously*, etc). Con los participios destaca la repetición de *densely*, que aparece en todos y de *richly*, que está con 3.

Estas repeticiones hacen estas colocaciones fáciles de aprender. A esto hay que añadir que los términos adyacentes tienen un significado lógico con estas bases: así es semánticamente explicable que *grow* se combine con *abundantly, extensively, plentifully*, etc. o que *cultivate* aparezca con *extensively*.

Es un grupo muy uniforme en el que encontramos también colocaciones explicables y lógicas.

Grupo 24 (15 bases) LLENAR / PROPORCIONAR

Verbos

BESTOW	lavishly
DISPENSE	lavishly
FILL	amply, entirely
PROVIDE	amply
SUPPLY	amply, plentifully

Participios

COVERED	densely, richly, sparsely
ENDOWED	plentifully, richly
EQUIPPED	densely, lavishly, lightly, solidly
FILLED	densely
OVERSTOCKED	amply
PROVIDED	copiously, lavishly
PROVISIONED	hopelessly
STACKED	densely
STOCKED	densely, heavily, plentifully, richly

SUPPLIED richly

Este grupo muestra también semejanza en todas sus bases, que tienen el significado de dar, proveer, proporcionar, suministrar, llenar, etc.

Casi todos los términos adyacentes que encontramos son potenciadores: *densely* aparece con 5 bases, *amply, lavishly, richly* aparecen con 4 bases, *plentifully* con 3, etc. Hay también algún maximizador (*entirely*) y tres atenuadores, los minimizadores *sparsely* y *hopelessly* y el disminuidor *lightly*.

Existe además semejanza entre los significados de las bases y el de los términos adyacentes. De nuevo nos encontramos ante colocaciones que siguen la lógica y se pueden explicar.

Grupo 25 (15 bases) PELEA / GUERRA / HOSTILIDAD

Verbos

ATTACK badly, severely

BATTLE hard

BOMB badly

COMPETE intensely

FIGHT desperately, hard

STRUGGLE desperately, hard, weakly

Adjetivos

AGGRESSIVE violently

ANTAGONISTIC brutally

BARBARIC brutally

COMPETITIVE fiercely, intensely, savagely

HOSTILE bitterly, fervently, fiercely, violently

REBELLIOUS bitterly

VEHEMENT fiercely

VINDICTIVE astronomically, brutally, savagely

VIOLENT acutely

En este grupo todas las bases indican agresividad, antagonismo o pelea. Los términos adyacentes varían según se trate de verbos o adjetivos y participios. Con los verbos el adverbio *hard* se repite en 3 ocasiones; *badly* y *desperately* en 2; los demás, *severely, weakly*, sólo aparecen 1 vez. Al encontrar solamente 6 verbos estas repeticiones son significativas.

Con los adjetivos y participios los adverbios son totalmente diferentes: *brutally* y *fiercely* están con 3 bases, *bitterly*, *savagely* y *violently* con 2 y el resto con 1. Los términos adyacentes de los adjetivos y participios parecen ser previsibles y lógicos teniendo en cuenta las bases a las que acompañan: *violently aggressive, savagely vindictive*, etc. Por otro lado la sinonimia en estos adverbios (*brutally, fiercely, savagely, violently*) hace más fácil la predicción.

En conjunto las colocaciones son semánticamente explicables y hay repeticiones muy significativas.

Grupo 26 (14 bases) ERROR / EXACTITUD

Adjetivos y participios

ACCURATE	deadly, scrupulously
CORRECT	brutally
DETAILED	phenomenally, richly, scrupulously
EXACT	scrupulously
FALSE	wildly
FLAWED	deeply, seriously
INACCURATE	badly, grossly, wildly
INADEQUATE	deeply, drastically, gravely, grossly, hopelessly, seriously, woefully
INCORRECT	grossly
MISTAKEN	badly, deeply, gravely, grievously, grossly, sadly, seriously
RIGHT	plainly
TRUE	abundantly
UNTRUE	grossly
WRONG	awful, awfully, badly, bitterly, dead, deeply, dramatically, drastically, gloriously, grossly, hopelessly, horribly, plain, plainly, radically, resoundingly, seriously, severely, stoutly, tragically, wildly, woefully

En este grupo encontramos 6 bases que indican exactitud, precisión y 8 que indican error, imperfección, falsedad. Hay diferencia en los términos adyacentes que se combinan con ellas. Así, por ejemplo, *scrupulously* solamente está con 3 bases que indican precisión (*accurate, detailed y exact*); *grossly*, que aparece 6 veces, solamente con las que indican error (como *inaccurate, inadequate, incorrect, mistaken, untrue, wrong*), al igual que *deeply* (que se combina con *flawed*,

inadequate, mistaken, wrong), *seriously* (combinado también con los adverbios *flawed, inadequate, mistaken, wrong*) o *badly* (con *inaccurate, mistaken, wrong*).

Es muy interesante comprobar que diversas bases se combinan con los mismos términos adyacentes porque así el aprendizaje de estas colocaciones resulta más fácil y racional.

No obstante, pueden observarse otros adverbios que no se repiten y que resultan más arbitrarios, especialmente en el caso del adjetivo *wrong*.

Grupo 27 (13 bases) CORAZÓN

Verbos

BANG	violently
BEAT	violently, wildly
BUMP	wildly
DRUM	wildly
HAMMER	violently, wildly
KNOCK	painfully, wildly
LEAP	wildly
LURCH	violently
POUND	violently
PUMP	violently, wildly
THROB	painfully, vilely
THUD	violently, wildly
THUMP	painfully, wildly

Absolutamente todos los verbos de este grupo aparecen con un ejemplo relativo al movimiento y sonido del corazón en los ejemplos hallados en el corpus, como puede comprobarse en el apartado 3.4.2 Cuerpo del diccionario. Es muy curioso constatar de nuevo la repetición una y otra vez de los mismos adverbios con estas bases: *wildly* está con 10 verbos, *violently* con 7 y *painfully* con 3. Conociendo estos datos la codificación de estas colocaciones es muy sencilla. Desde el punto de vista semántico también puede hablarse de lógica entre el significado de estos adverbios y los verbos con los que se combinan.

Grupo 28 (13 bases) TAMAÑO

Adjetivos y participios

BIG	amply, awful, rattling, whacking
BIGGER	vastly

GREAT	whacking, whopping
GREATER	substantially, vastly
HUGE	fighting
LARGE	amply, astronomically, awesomely, inordinately, phenomenally, vastly
LARGER	vastly
LONG	awesomely, awful, awfully, hideously, horribly, immensely, inordinately
SIZED	full
SMALL	abysmally, infinitesimally, painfully
SMALLER	substantially
TINY	infinitesimally
WIDE	infamously

Hay una gran afinidad entre las bases de este grupo pues todas se refieren al tamaño y hay tanto sinónimos (*small/tiny*, *huge/large*), como antónimos (*big/small*).

Los términos adyacentes son muy variados pero siguen la lógica. Por ejemplo el potenciador *infinitesimally* está con los sinónimos *small* y *tiny*, lo cual es semánticamente explicable al igual que otras colocaciones como *whacking/whopping great*, *amply big*/*large* o *vastly bigger/greater/large/larger*. Otras colocaciones son más ilógicas o arbitrarias, como *awfully long*, *fighting huge*, *infamously wide* o *painfully small*. Algunos términos adyacentes, por ejemplo *awfully, awesomely*, están delexicalizados, no tienen el sentido que encontramos en las primeras acepciones de sus entradas en los diccionarios y quizás por ello sean unas colocaciones más imprevisibles.

Grupo 29 (13 bases) FENÓMENOS METEOROLÓGICOS

Verbos

BLOW	hard
RAIN	hard, heavily, lightly
SNOW	heavily, lightly

Adjetivos y participios

CHILL	bitingly
CLOUDED	heavily

COLD	biting, bitingly, bitter, bitterly, deathly, hellish, horribly, intensely, mortal, painfully, perishingly, piercingly, stone
FROSTY	bitter
HOT	awfully, blistering, blisteringly, burning, dead, fiercely, flaming, frightfully, horribly, intensely, piping, scorching, terrifically
OVERCAST	heavily
REFRESHING	bitingly
SUNNY	gloriously
WINDY	dead

Adverbios

HARD	hellish

Todas las bases de este grupo están relacionadas con los fenómenos meteorológicos, la lluvia, la nieve, el frío, el viento, etc.

Los adverbios que se combinan con ellas son bastante imprevisibles y no son semánticamente explicables. Son por tanto colocaciones que hay que aprender tal cual, de memoria. Así si queremos decir que llueve a cántaros usaremos el adverbio *heavily* con el verbo *rain*. El adverbio contrario es *lightly*. Para indicar que hace mucho frío encontramos los adverbios *bitter, bitterly, deathly, painfully, perishingly, piercingly, stone*, entre otros. O si deseamos expresar que hace mucho calor tendremos que usar otros adverbios diferentes: *burning, piping, scorching*, etc.

Grupo 30 (12 bases) DESTROZAR / DESTRUIR / ERRADICAR

Verbos

ABOLISH	completely
BREAK	completely, extensively
DEMOLISH	completely
DESTROY	completely, entirely, totally, utterly
DEVASTATE	completely
ELIMINATE	completely, entirely
ERADICATE	completely
RUIN	completely
SHATTER	brutally
SUPPRESS	firmly, vigorously

VANDALIZE badly

Adjetivos

DESTRUCTIVE bitterly, savagely

Los verbos y adjetivos de esta agrupación indican devastar, destrozar, erradicar. Los adverbios que los acompañan son principalmente maximizadores: *completely* (el más frecuente con 8 repeticiones), *entirely, totally, utterly*. *Brutally* y *savagely* son también lógicos con estas bases. Se trata, pues, de un grupo de colocaciones previsibles y que siguen la lógica.

Grupo 31 (11 bases) IMPEDIMENTO

Verbos

DISADVANTAGE severely

DISRUPT badly, seriously, severely

DISTURB mildly

HAMPER drastically, greatly, grievously, seriously, severely

HANDICAP badly, gravely, greatly

HINDER gravely, seriously

IMPEDE greatly, seriously, severely

INHIBIT drastically, severely

INTERFERE seriously, substantially

PREVENT completely, largely, utterly

STRAIN severely

Este grupo está constituido por verbos que expresan interrupción, impedimento, obstrucción, obstáculo.

Los adverbios que más destacan en cuanto a frecuencia son *severely* y *seriously* con 6 y 4 repeticiones respectivamente. *Greatly* está con 3 bases, *badly*, *drastically* y *gravely* con 2; los restantes 7 adverbios no se repiten.

Dado que este grupo no cuenta con un gran número de bases, el hecho de que haya tantos adverbios sin repetir lo hace menos previsible. No obstante, observamos que todos los términos adyacentes son amplificadores, bien maximizadores o bien potenciadores.

Grupo 32 (11 bases) RUIDO

Verbos

CRACK	deafeningly
CRASH	deafeningly
DETONATE	deafeningly
DRUM	deafeningly
ECHO	deafeningly
HISS	sharply
ROAR	deafeningly
SCREAM	monumentally, savagely
WHIRR	deafeningly

Adjetivos

LOUD	blastingly, deafeningly, horribly
NOISY	deafeningly

Todos los predicados de este grupo indican ruidos de muchos tipos: crujir, estallar, rugir, etc.

Destaca la repetición del adverbio *deafeningly*, con 9 de las 11 bases, lo cual es lógico por su significado.

Es un grupo con colocaciones semánticamente explicables y por tanto predecibles.

Grupo 33 (11 bases) LIMPIAR / ORDENAR / DESORDENAR

Verbos

CLEAN	thoroughly
CLEANSE	thoroughly
DRY	thoroughly
DUST	thoroughly
OVERCLEAN	drastically
RINSE	thoroughly
VACUUM	thoroughly
WASH	thoroughly

Adjetivos

CLEAN	brightly, scrupulously, spotlessly
TIDY	scrupulously
UNTIDY	wildly

Exceptuando una, las bases de este grupo se refieren a la limpieza y al orden. La uniformidad en las bases también se observa en los términos adyacentes. La repetición de *thoroughly* puede apreciarse a simple vista pues está con 7 de las 11 bases.

Existe también relación semántica entre las bases y los términos adyacentes, lo cual origina colocaciones lógicas: *scrupulously tidy*, *spotlessly clean*, etc. Podemos por tanto hablar de previsibilidad en este grupo de colocaciones.

Grupo 34 (11 bases) SUSTO / TEMOR

Verbos

FEAR	acutely, greatly, seriously
FRIGHTEN	badly, grievously
INTIMIDATE	hugely
SCARE	badly

Adjetivos y participios

AFRAID	desperately, deeply, horribly, mortally
CREEPY	dead
FEARFUL	desperately
FRIGHTENED	dead, desperately
MENACED	acutely
RATTLED	dearly
SCARED	dead

Las bases de este grupo indican miedo, temor; muestran todas ellas sinonimia. Hay algunos términos adyacentes que se repiten. Así *desperately* aparece con *afraid, fearful* y *frightened*, *dead* con *creepy, frightened* y *scared*, *badly* con *frighten* y *scare* o *acutely* con *fear* y *menaced*. Estas repeticiones son importantes desde el punto de vista didáctico.

También encontramos colocaciones que hay que aprender de memoria por ser más arbitrarias como *dearly rattled*, pero en varios casos observamos afinidad entre el significado de las bases y el de los adverbios: *mortally afraid*, *dead scared*, *acutely fear*.

Grupo 35 (11 bases) RELIGIÓN Y POLÍTICA

Verbos

PRAY	hard, intensely

Adjetivos

ANTICLERICAL	bitterly
CATHOLIC	devoutly
CHRISTIAN	devoutly
FANATICAL	fervently
NATIONALIST	fiercely, intensely
NATIONALISTIC	fiercely, intensely
PATRIOTIC	fervently
POLITICAL	deadly
RELIGIOUS	deeply, devoutly, fiercely
SOCIALIST	devoutly

En este grupo encontramos bases referidas a la religión y a la política. Curiosamente hay adverbios coincidentes en ambos terrenos, como puede observarse. Tenemos *devoutly* con los adjetivos *Catholic, Christian, religious, socialist*; *intensely* con *pray, nationalist, nationalistic*; *fiercely* con *nationalist, nationalistic, religious.* La colocación *pray hard* puede resultar quizás más arbitraria, pero hay otras como *deeply religious, fervently fanatical* o *fervently patriotic* que resultan explicables y racionales.

Grupo 36 (11 bases) DEJAR DE HACER O PRESTAR ATENCIÓN A / IGNORAR

Verbos

ABANDON	entirely, totally
DISMISS	entirely, firmly, totally, utterly
DISPENSE WITH	entirely
EXCLUDE	completely, totally
FAIL	completely, dreadfully, entirely, narrowly, signally, utterly, wholly

GIVE UP	completely, entirely
IGNORE	brutally, completely, entirely, largely, totally, widely
LEAVE	entirely
NEGLECT	badly, grossly, largely, sadly, seriously, severely, sorely, utterly, woefully
OMIT	entirely, totally
RULE OUT	entirely

Las bases de este grupo indican dejar de prestar atención a algo, ignorarlo. Muestran gran semejanza semántica y por ello hay grandes coincidencias en los términos adyacentes. Así *entirely* aparece 9 veces, *totally* 5, *completely* 4, *utterly* 3, etc. La mayoría de los adverbios son maximizadores, aunque también encontramos algunos potenciadores (como *grossly* o *largely*). Toda esta uniformidad ofrece una mayoría de colocaciones previsibles y da pie a generalizaciones.

Grupo 37 (11 bases) DEBATE / DISCUSIÓN / DESAFÍO

Verbos

ARGUE	extensively, fully
CHALLENGE	radically, seriously
DEBATE	extensively, thoroughly, vigorously
DEFY	sternly
DISCUSS	extensively, fully, thoroughly, widely
QUARREL	mildly, terribly

Adjetivos y participios

ARGUMENTATIVE	fiercely
CONTENTIOUS	bitterly
CONTROVERSIAL	bitterly
DISCUSSED	amply, intensely
DISPUTED	keenly

Encontramos en este grupo bases que indican disputa, riña, desafío. Hay bases sinónimas y semánticamente afines. Los verbos presentan adverbios diferentes a los de los adjetivos y participios (*extensively* está con 3 de ellos, *fully* y *thoroughly* con 2 y el resto con 1). Esas repeticiones son muy destacables.

Los adjetivos y participios tienen menos adverbios, como podemos ver, pero todos son semánticamente explicables.

Grupo 38 (11 bases) ESTUPIDEZ / INCOMPETENCIA

Adjetivos

ABSURD	faintly, plain
CARELESS	grossly
CRASS	brutally, monumentally
DAFT	plain
IGNORANT	blandly, grossly, woefully
INCOMPETENT	monumentally
INEFFICIENT	grossly, infamously
LUDICROUS	faintly
NEGLIGENT	crassly, grossly
SILLY	plain
STUPID	abysmally, crassly, grossly, monumentally, plain

Los adjetivos de este grupo se refieren al absurdo, la estupidez, la ignorancia, la incompetencia. Hay algunos adverbios cuya repetición resulta significativa; por ejemplo *plain* está con *absurd, daft, silly, stupid*. Los potenciadores *grossly* y *monumentally* también se repiten. Ello nos ayuda en el aprendizaje de estas colocaciones.

Por otra parte, observamos la tendencia en el uso del adverbio *grossly* con adjetivos que muestran connotaciones negativas: *careless, ignorant, inefficient, negligent, stupid*. Así ocurre también, según hemos constatado anteriormente, con adjetivos del grupo 7 (*fat, obese, overweight*) y 26 (*inaccurate, inadequate, incorrect, mistaken, untrue, wrong*), entre otros.

Grupo 39 (10 bases) ESTABLECER/ BASARSE / ESTAR INMERSO EN

Verbos

ESTABLISH	completely

Participios

BASED	entirely, firmly, heavily, largely, solidly, soundly, wholly
EMBEDDED	deeply
ENTRENCHED	deeply, firmly

ESTABLISHED	deeply, firmly
GROUNDED	solidly
IMMERSED	deeply
INBUILT	deeply
INGRAINED	deeply, heavily
ROOTED	deeply, firmly, solidly

Como indica su título, las bases de este grupo indican estar basado, arraigado o inmerso en algo.

De acuerdo con ese significado el adverbio más repetido es *deeply*, que aparece con 7 bases. *Firmly* (con 4) o *solidly* (con 3) también son comprensibles desde el punto de vista semántico con estas bases. La mayoría de los adverbios son potenciadores; éstos son los que se repiten. Otros como *completely, entirely* y *wholly* son maximizadores y están con una sola base, como puede apreciarse.

En conjunto tenemos colocaciones bastante explicables.

Grupo 40 (10 bases) NECESIDAD / IMPORTANCIA / RELEVANCIA

Verbos

NEED	badly, desperately, drastically, firmly, greatly, overpoweringly, seriously, sorely, strongly
REQUIRE	desperately, earnestly, strongly

Adjetivos y participios

ESSENTIAL	vitally
IMPORTANT	deeply, immensely, vastly, vitally, wildly
NECESSARY	vitally
NEEDED	vitally
RELEVANT	vitally
SIGNIFICANT	deeply, vitally
URGENT	vitally

Frases preposicionales

IN NEED	badly, desperately, greatly, hopelessly, sadly, seriously, sorely

Las bases de esta agrupación indican relevancia, urgencia, necesidad. Presentan gran sinonimia entre ellas.

Destacan en este grupo por un lado los verbos y la frase preposicional y por otro los adjetivos y participios, ya que los términos adyacentes son diferentes.

Con los adjetivos y participios el adverbio *vitally* aparece en todos. Ello es de esperar dado su significado. Otros adverbios aparecen sólo una vez.

Por otro lado, con los verbos los adverbios son otros: *badly need/in need* son dos colocaciones totalmente arbitrarias que hay que aprender de memoria, pues *badly* en colocación con esas expresiones está delexicalizado. Otras como *desperately need/require/in need* tienen explicación, dado el significado del término adyacente. *Strongly* está también con los dos verbos y muchos de los adverbios del verbo *need* también se usan, como podemos ver, con la frase preposicional *in need*.

Lo interesante de este grupo, así como de otros que estamos estudiando, es que bases sinónimas van acompañadas de los mismos términos adyacentes en muchos casos, sean colocaciones arbitrarias o no.

Grupo 41 (10 bases) LOCURA / CORDURA

Adjetivos y participios

CRAZY	seriously, stark
DEMENTED	deliriously
DIPPY	deeply
DISTURBED	seriously, severely
INSANE	violently
LUNATIC	plain
MAD	faintly, fighting, flaming, raving, stark
RAVING BONKERS	stark
RAVING MAD	stark
SANE	raving

Todas las bases de este grupo están relacionadas semánticamente, pues se refieren a la demencia, excepto una que indica cordura. Muchos de los términos adyacentes son arbitrarios y es preciso aprenderlos de memoria con sus correspondientes bases. No obstante la repetición de algunos con bases sinónimas ayuda bastante en la codificación. Así tenemos el adverbio *stark* combinado con *crazy, mad, raving bonkers, raving mad*. *Raving* aparece con dos bases antónimas *mad* y *sane*. *Seriously* está con *crazy* y *disturbed*.

Hay otras colocaciones que no se repiten y que hay que memorizar, por ejemplo *fighting/flaming mad*.

Grupo 42 (10 bases) ALEGRÍA

Verbos

BUCK UP	immensely
CHEER UP	immensely
ENCOURAGE	greatly
REJOICE	greatly

Adjetivos

CHEERFUL	disgustingly
CONTENT	gloriously
GLAD	awfully, gloriously, heartily, savagely
HAPPY	deliriously, gloriously, wildly
JOLLY	awfully
JOYFUL	fiercely

Todas las bases del grupo son muy positivas, indican felicidad, regocijo, ánimo. Hay bastantes sinónimas que llevan los mismos adverbios. Por ejemplo, *buck up* y *cheer up* van seguidas de *immensely*; *content, glad* y *happy* aparecen con *gloriously*.

Observamos también algunos casos de pérdida del significado léxico en el adverbio: *awfully glad/jolly*. Llaman también la atención algunos potenciadores que pueden resultar bastante arbitrarios: *savagely glad, wildly happy* y *fiercely joyful.* Es curiosa, no obstante, la semejanza en el significado de estos tres adverbios usados con adjetivos muy afines semánticamente.

Grupo 43 (10 bases) VALORAR / AGRADECER

Verbos

APPRECIATE	deeply, enormously, greatly, profoundly
ESTEEM	highly
HONOUR	greatly, highly
RESPECT	greatly, highly, widely
THANK	deeply, greatly, profusely
VALUE	exorbitantly, greatly, highly

Adjetivos

GRATEFUL	deeply, fervently, immensely, inordinately

INDEBTED deeply, heavily

THANKFUL deeply, deliriously, heartily

Frases preposicionales

IN DEBT badly, deeply, heavily, hugely

Todas las bases de este grupo indican gratitud, estima. Hay coincidencias entre los términos adyacentes. Por ejemplo, *deeply* aparece con 6 bases; ello es explicable dado su significado. *Greatly* se repite con 5, *highly* está con otras 4 bases (*esteem, honour, respect, value*), *heavily* con 2 (*indebted, in debt*).

Los términos adyacentes parecen tener relación semántica con las bases; así, por ejemplo, *appreciate enormously/profoundly, value exorbitantly/greatly, deeply/heartily thankful*.

Grupo 44 (10 bases) CALMA

Verbos

RELAX completely

Adjetivos y participios

CALM dead, deadly, deathly, fiercely, flat

NONCHALANT dead

PEACEFUL deafeningly

QUIET awful, deadly, deathly, desperately

RELAXED deeply

RELIEVED deliriously, heartily, immensely

SILENT deadly, deafeningly, deathly, desperately, grimly

STILL deathly

Frases preposicionales

AT EASE entirely

Las bases de este grupo se refieren a la calma, la quietud, el silencio. Muchos de los términos adyacentes también muestran esa misma idea, por ejemplo *dead, deadly, deafeningly, deathly*.

Éstos son precisamente los adverbios que muestran más repeticiones en el grupo; otros también muestran afinidad con sus bases, aunque no impliquen el concepto de tranquilidad; por ejemplo, *completely*, *deeply, heartily*, *immensely,*

grimly, entirely. Los restantes son arbitrarios: *awful, deliriously, desperately, fiercely, flat.*

Grupo 45 (9 bases) VESTIR

Adjetivos y participios

CLAD	densely, lightly, richly, scantily, solidly
CLOTHED	densely, lightly, richly, scantily
COVERED	scantily
DRESSED	richly, scantily
HOODED	densely
NAKED	dazzlingly, riotously, stark
NUDE	gloriously
OVERCOATED	scantily
UNDRESSED	gloriously

Todos los adjetivos y participios de este grupo, relacionados con el vestir, muestran gran sinonimia y por ello los términos adyacentes coinciden en las bases sinónimas. De nuevo cabe hablar, por tanto, de posibilidad de generalización. Tenemos así *scantily* con *clad, clothed, covered, dressed, overcoated*; *richly* con *clad, clothed, dressed*; *densely* con *clad, clothed, hooded*; *gloriously* con *nude, undressed.*

Grupo 46 (9 bases) RISA / LLANTO

Verbos

CRY	bitterly, profusely, vigorously, weakly
GIGGLE	weakly
GRIN	weakly
LAUGH	deeply, hugely, inordinately
LEAK	profusely
SMILE	profusely, weakly
SNIVEL	weakly
SOB	weakly
WEEP	bitterly, copiously

A pesar de que en este grupo se mezclan los verbos que indican risa y llanto, los adverbios que se combinan con ellos coinciden. Así el intensificador disminuidor *weakly* está con *cry, giggle, grin, smile, snivel, sob*; *profusely*, que por el contrario es un potenciador, aparece con *cry, leak, smile*; en otros casos encontramos repeticiones del término adyacente sólo cuando los verbos son sinónimos, como en *bitterly cry/weep*.

El significado de los adverbios es acorde con el significado de las bases y por ello estas colocaciones son semánticamente explicables.

Estos adverbios en su uso con estos verbos parecen mostrar un valor híbrido intensificador - adjunto de modo.

Grupo 47 (9 bases) PROPAGAR / DIFUNDIR / EXTENDER(SE) / DISEMINAR

Verbos

CIRCULATE	widely
DISPERSE	widely
DISSEMINATE	widely
DISTRIBUTE	lavishly, widely
OPEN OUT	amply
SCATTER	widely
SPREAD	amply, dramatically, widely

Participios

DIFFUSED	amply
DISTRIBUTED	prodigally, sparsely

La uniformidad observada en todas las bases, que expresan difusión, propagación, también se refleja en los términos adyacentes ya que existen repeticiones importantes. Así *widely* aparece con 6 de las 9 bases y *amply* con 3. Los adverbios de este grupo tienen una explicación semántica, pues mantienen una sintonía con las bases.

Grupo 48 (9 bases) DESTREZAS LINGÜÍSTICAS

Verbos

EDIT	extensively
QUOTE	extensively, profusely
READ	extensively, profusely, widely

REWRITE	extensively
SPEAK	extensively, widely
TALK	extensively
TRANSLATE	extensively
WRITE	extensively, widely

Participios

READ	hugely

Agrupamos aquí predicados alusivos a diferentes destrezas relacionadas con la lengua. La uniformidad en este grupo es total: el adverbio *extensively* está con todos los verbos, *widely* está con 3 y *profusely* con 2. Estos términos adyacentes no resultan arbitrarios.

Grupo 49 (8 bases) CONSCIENCIA

Adjetivos y participios

ALERT	keenly
ATTENTIVE	keenly
AWARE	acutely, agonizingly, bitterly, deeply, dimly, faintly, fiercely, forcefully, fully, furiously, glaringly, hazily, horribly, intensely, keenly, painfully, piercingly, sharply, starkly, vaguely, vitally, well, wretchedly
CONSCIOUS	acutely, deeply, dimly, fully, intensely, keenly, overpoweringly, painfully, vaguely, vitally, wretchedly
SELF-AWARE	acutely
SELF-CONSCIOUS	acutely, painfully
SENSITIVE	acutely, keenly
SENSITIZED	acutely

Todos los adjetivos y participios de este grupo indican la cualidad de estar alerta, atento, consciente. Las repeticiones mostradas por los adverbios son muy importantes. *Acutely* está con 6 bases y *keenly* con 5. Los adjetivos *aware* y *conscious* son los que cuentan con un mayor número de adverbios, pero al ser sinónimos presentan plena coincidencia: todos los adverbios de *conscious*, excepto uno, aparecen también en su sinónimo *aware*, aunque éste último sea más numeroso en cuanto a términos adyacentes.

Grupo 50 (8 bases) GANAR / PERDER

Verbos

BEAT	narrowly, resoundingly, soundly
DEFEAT	badly, crushingly, narrowly, resoundingly, solidly, soundly
FAIL	abysmally, badly, outright, overwhelmingly
GAIN	dramatically
LOSE	gloriously, narrowly
SCORE	dramatically
WIN	gloriously, largely, narrowly, outright, overwhelmingly, resoundingly
WORST	soundly

Aunque los verbos de este grupo indican perder (la mayoría) y otros ganar, hay coincidencias en los términos adyacentes. Esto da lugar en algunos casos a colocaciones que nos pueden extrañar. Así, por ejemplo, es lógico que con *win* se emplee el adverbio *gloriously*, pero quizás nos resulte más chocante encontrar ese mismo adverbio con el antónimo de *win, lose*. En cambio, es más natural que otros adverbios, por su significado, se combinen con uno y otro tipo de verbos. Así *narrowly* aparece con *beat, defeat, lose, win.*

Observamos otras repeticiones en este grupo: *resoundly* y *soundly* están 3 veces, *badly* y *dramatically* 2 y el resto están con 1 base.

En bastantes casos existe consonancia entre el significado de la base y el del adverbio con el que se combina.

Grupo 51 (8 bases) SUEÑO

Verbos

DOZE	lightly
SLEEP	deeply, fast, intensely, lightly, soundly, sweetly, well
SLUMBER	deeply
SNORE	lightly, vigorously
YAWN	hugely, profusely

Adjetivos

ASLEEP	deeply, fast, soundly, sweetly
AWAKE	fully, wide

WIDE-AWAKE disgustingly

Todas las bases de este grupo son relativas al sueño, algunas son sinónimas y otras muy relacionadas semánticamente. Hay coincidencias en los términos adyacentes, sobre todo en las bases sinónimas; así el adjetivo *asleep* coincide en todos sus adverbios con los del verbo *sleep* (*deeply, fast, soundly, sweetly*). Otro sinónimo del verbo *sleep* (*slumber*) también va con el adverbio *deeply*. El antónimo de ese adverbio *lightly* se repite con 3 bases, *doze, sleep, snore.*

Muchas de las colocaciones de este grupo se explican semánticamente, por ejemplo las constituidas con los adverbios *deeply, lightly, soundly, sweetly*, etc. Otras son arbitrarias: *fast asleep, sleep fast.*

Grupo 52 (8 bases) DEPENDER

Verbos

DEPEND	deeply, entirely, greatly, heavily, hugely, largely, overwhelmingly, plainly, radically, substantially, utterly, vitally
DRAW ON	heavily
LEAN	heavily
RELY	entirely, extensively, greatly, heavily, inordinately, largely, overwhelmingly, substantially, totally, utterly, wholly
REST	entirely, largely

Adjetivos

CONFIDENT	robustly
DEPENDENT	deeply, heavily, largely
RELIANT	heavily

En esta agrupación las bases están relacionadas con la idea de dependencia y algunas con la de confianza. La mayoría de los adverbios asociados a estas bases son maximizadores (*entirely, overwhelmingly, radically, totally, utterly, wholly*) y potenciadores (*deeply, extensively, greatly, heavily, hugely, largely, substantially*). Como puede apreciarse, muchos de ellos se repiten con las diferentes bases.

Grupo 53 (8 bases) SEXO

Adjetivos

EROTIC	agonizingly

FEMALE	gloriously
FEMININE	brutally
FERTILE	massively
MALE	brutally
MASCULINE	gloriously
SEXY	riotously
VIRILE	massively

En este grupo encontramos adjetivos que comportan distinciones de género natural y algunos otros relacionados con el sexo. En general comprobamos que las colocaciones son bastante arbitrarias. Los adverbios son potenciadores. Se repiten en 2 ocasiones *brutally*, *gloriously* y *massively*.

Grupo 54 (7 bases) TEMBLAR

Verbos

QUIVER	violently
SHAKE	badly, violently
SHIVER	violently
SHUDDER	violently
TREMBLE	dreadfully, violently, weakly, wildly
TREMOR	badly
VIBRATE	violently

Todos los verbos de este grupo expresan temblor, estremecimiento, sacudida. De acuerdo con ello, los términos adyacentes que se combinan con estas bases (exceptuando *weakly*) indican violencia; de hecho *violently* está con 6 de las 7 bases. Esta repetición hace que podamos generalizar y usar, sin mucho temor a equivocarnos, ese adverbio con todos los verbos de este tipo.

Grupo 55 (7 bases) EMPEORAMIENTO / DEBILITAMIENTO / DETERIORO

Verbos

AGGRAVATE	severely
DETERIORATE	badly, dramatically, drastically, seriously, sharply, substantially
ERODE	badly, drastically

IMPAIR	drastically, gravely, seriously, severely
UNDERMINE	drastically, greatly, radically, seriously, severely
WEAKEN	badly, drastically, seriously, severely, substantially
WORSEN	acutely, dramatically, drastically

Dado el significado de los verbos que integran este grupo, encontramos adverbios afines en significado y lógicos; *drastically* es el que más se repite (6 veces), le siguen en frecuencia *severely* y *seriously* (4), *badly* (3), etc.

De nuevo podemos hablar de colocaciones explicables y previsibles.

Grupo 56 (7 bases) PREDICADOS DE HABLA

Verbos

DECLARE	firmly
EXPLAIN	fully
EXPRESS	abundantly
INFORM	fully
PROMISE	firmly, flatly
REPORT	extensively

Adjetivos

EXPRESSIVE	piercingly

Destacan en este grupo la repeticiones de *firmly* y *fully*. Son colocaciones con explicación semántica. Los términos adyacentes de este grupo parecen mostrar un valor híbrido entre intensificador y adjunto de modo.

Grupo 57 (7 bases) FORTALEZA

Verbos

FORTIFY	heavily
STRENGTHEN	dramatically, enormously, greatly, immensely

Adjetivos

FORCEFUL	massively
POWERFUL	awesomely, dazzlingly, immensely, massively, richly

SOLID	massively, rock
STRONG	amply, brutally, fabulously, furiously, immensely, massively, overpoweringly
THICK	massively

Los miembros de este grupo expresan acciones y cualidades relativas a la fortaleza. Algunos adverbios tienen un significado que puede relacionarse con el de sus bases: *brutally/overpoweringly strong, rock solid, massively thick, enormously strengthen*. Otros son arbitrarios: *heavily fortify, dazzlingly/richly powerful.*

Los más repetidos son *massively* (5 veces) e *immensely* (3 veces).

Grupo 58 (7 bases) DIVERTIMENTO

Verbos

AMUSE	thoroughly, vastly
ENTERTAIN	hugely, lavishly

Adjetivos y participios

AMUSED	faintly, grimly
AMUSING	frightfully, sadly, vaguely
FUNNY	frightfully, gloriously, riotously, savagely
HUMOROUS	grimly
UNFUNNY	crushingly

Todas las bases que conforman este grupo están relacionadas con la diversión. Predomina la arbitrariedad en los términos adyacentes, que no poseen un significado afín al de las bases. Las gama de adverbios es muy variada.

Grupo 59 (6 bases) COCINA

Verbos

BEAT	lightly, thoroughly, well
COOK	lightly, thoroughly
FRY	lightly
KNEAD	thoroughly
MIX	thoroughly
STIR	thoroughly

Las 6 bases son verbos relacionados con la cocina. La repetición de los términos adyacentes es total. Para construir estas colocaciones se usan dos adverbios antónimos *thoroughly* y *lightly*, según el significado buscado. Sabiendo eso podremos codificarlas sin ninguna dificultad. Nuevamente estamos en un terreno intermedio entre la función de intensificador y la de adjunto de modo.

Grupo 60 (6 bases) QUEMAR / FUEGO

Verbos

BLAZE	fiercely
BURN	badly, fiercely, furiously, hugely
CHAR	badly

Adjetivos y participios

ABLAZE	furiously
BURNT	hideously
CHARRED	hideously

Dada la sinonimia de todas las bases, encontramos términos adyacentes que se repiten: tanto *badly* como *fiercely, furiously, hideously* se repiten 2 veces. Hay afinidad semántica entre bases y términos adyacentes.

Grupo 61 (6 bases) SIMILITUD

Verbos

MIRROR	closely
RESEMBLE	closely, faintly, greatly, plainly, vaguely

Adjetivos

AKIN TO	closely
ANALOGOUS	closely
EQUAL	closely
SIMILAR	closely, startlingly, substantially

Las bases que integran este grupo están relacionadas con la idea de semejanza, analogía. Son bases sinónimas. Lo primero que llama la atención es la

repetición del adverbio *closely* con todas ellas. El verbo *resemble* y el adjetivo *similar* son las únicas bases que presentan más adverbios. El verbo lleva principalmente potenciadores (*closely, greatly, plainly*) y minimizadores (*faintly, vaguely*). El adjetivo va acompañado de potenciadores.

Encontramos justificación semántica en todas las colocaciones.

Grupo 62 (6 bases) RAPIDEZ / LENTITUD

Adjetivos

FAST	blisteringly, dead, lightning, phenomenally
QUICK	blisteringly, dead, lightning
RAPID	brutally
SLOW	agonizingly, deathly, infinitesimally, painfully, woefully

Adverbios

FAST	painfully
SLOWLY	agonizingly, painfully

Todas las bases mantienen una relación de sinonimia y, en algunos casos, de antonimia en torno a la idea de rapidez y lentitud. Comprobamos que algunos sinónimos (*fast, quick*) presentan prácticamente los mismos términos adyacentes. Del mismo modo *slowly* comparte sus modificadores con el adjetivo *slow*. Existen bastantes repeticiones en los adverbios: *agonizingly, blisteringly, dead, lightning, painfully* se repiten 2 veces.

Es interesante notar que los términos adyacentes de este grupo contienen en su significado la subjetividad del hablante, que reacciona ante la lentitud o rapidez de algo calificándolo o describiéndolo mediante esos adverbios.

Grupo 63 (6 bases) UTILIZAR

Verbos

EMPLOY	extensively, profusely, widely
EXPLOIT	amply, extensively, heavily
USE	extensively, heavily, widely
USE UP	completely
UTILIZE	extensively

Adjetivos

USEFUL	immensely

Este grupo muestra una sinonimia total en sus bases. Los términos adyacentes, en su mayoría potenciadores, son semánticamente afines a ellas. El más repetido es *extensively* (en 4 ocasiones) y después *widely* (en 2).

Grupo 64 (6 bases) AYUDAR

Verbos

AID	greatly, immensely
ASSIST	greatly
COMFORT	greatly
FACILITATE	greatly
HELP	enormously, greatly, immensely, tremendously

Adjetivos

HELPFUL	immensely, massively

De nuevo encontramos bases sinónimas. La repetición de *greatly* con los 5 verbos e *immensely* con 2 verbos y 1 adjetivo es significativa y ayuda a codificar estas bases que expresan ayuda. Ambos adverbios son lógicos en este grupo, así como otros no repetidos: *enormously*, *tremendously*.

Los grupos que siguen a continuación, por ser tan reducidos, no van seguidos de comentario, pues los datos hablan por sí solos. Destaca la frecuente repetición de los mismos términos adyacentes con las distintas bases. En muchos casos las colocaciones son semánticamente explicables.

Grupo 65 (5 bases) COMIDA / BEBIDA

Verbos

DRINK	deeply, heavily, solidly
EAT	handsomely, heavily
GNAW	extensively

Adjetivos

HUNGRY	awful, desperately, frightfully, painfully, starving
THIRSTY	desperately

Grupo 66 (5 bases) EVITAR

Verbos

AVERT	narrowly
AVOID	largely, narrowly, plainly, scrupulously, strenuously, wholly
ESCAPE	entirely, narrowly
EVADE	entirely, narrowly
MISS	narrowly

Grupo 67 (5 bases) CONFIAR / DESCONFIAR

Verbos

BELIEVE IN	absolutely, completely, fully, intensely, profoundly, strongly, wholeheartedly
DISTRUST	acutely, profoundly
MISTRUST	profoundly
TRUST	completely, fervently, profoundly, utterly, vaguely, wholly

Adjetivos

DISTRUSTFUL	deeply

Grupo 68 (5 bases) ENFATIZAR / INSISTIR

Verbos

EMPHASIZE	sharply, strongly
HIGHLIGHT	amply
INSIST	dearly, earnestly, firmly, strongly
SUGGEST	strongly
URGE	desperately, strongly

Grupo 69 (5 bases) DIFICULTAD

Adjetivos y participios

COMPLEX	infernally, massively, phenomenally
COMPLICATED	deeply, devilishly

DIFFICULT	acutely, agonizingly, awfully, devilishly, hellish, immensely, infernally, monumentally, painfully, savagely, wretchedly
HARD	awfully, devilishly, infernally
TANGLED	hopelessly

Grupo 70 (5 bases) MOSTRAR / INDICAR

Verbos

EVOKE	richly
HINT	plainly
INDICATE	forcefully, plainly, strongly
SHOW	dimly, plainly
SUGGEST	plainly

Grupo 71 (4 bases) HABITAR

Participios

INHABITED	sparsely
OCCUPIED	densely, greatly
POPULATED	badly, heavily, intensely, lightly, sparsely, vastly
SETTLED	densely

Grupo 72 (4 bases) MODA

Adjetivos y participios

DATED	hopelessly
OLD-FASHIONED	hopelessly
OUTDATED	hopelessly

Frases preposicionales

OUT OF DATE	hopelessly

Grupo 73 (3 bases) PROHIBICIÓN

Verbos

BAN	outright, utterly
FORBID	absolutely, outright, utterly
PROHIBIT	absolutely

Grupo 74 (3 bases) DAR LA BIENVENIDA

Verbos

ACCLAIM	widely
HAIL	widely
WELCOME	entirely, greatly, profusely, widely

Grupo 75 (3 bases) INTENTAR

Verbos

ATTEMPT	desperately
STRIVE	desperately, hard
TRY	agonizingly, dearly, desperately, feebly, hard

3.5 Conclusiones

Creemos que este largo capítulo, núcleo de nuestra investigación, da lugar a aportaciones significativas e importantes tanto en el plano teórico de la descripción de la naturaleza y características de las colocaciones como desde una perspectiva práctica y didáctica. Así se pondrá de manifiesto en estas conclusiones.**¡Error! Marcador no definido.**

No obstante, hemos de iniciar esta sección ofreciendo una síntesis y comentario de los hallazgos relativos a los adverbios intensificadores ingleses como unidades léxicas con características propias descritas en el capítulo segundo (véanse las secciones 2.1.3 y 2.1.4). Dejaremos así a un lado momentáneamente su uso colocacional como términos adyacentes.

Morfológicamente los 206 intensificadores listados en la sección 2.2.3.2, se clasifican del siguiente modo:

163 terminan en el sufijo *-ly*
16 presentan la terminación en *-ing*
19 tienen la forma de un adjetivo
8 tienen la forma de un sustantivo

Es decir la gran mayoría de intensificadores añaden el sufijo *-ly* típico de los adverbios. Aquéllos que tienen una terminación en *-ing* son: *biting, blistering, burning, cracking, dazzling, fighting, flaming, lightning, piping, rattling, raving, roaring, scorching, starving, whacking, whopping*.[20]

El tercer grupo lo constituyen intensificadores que poseen una única forma para las categorías adjetivo y adverbio; se trata de homomorfos (Valera Hernández, 1996): *awful, bitter, blind, clean, dead, dreadful, fast, filthy, flat, fool, hard, hellish, mortal, outright, plain, precious, stark, well, wide.*

Por último los que muestran forma de sustantivo son: *bolt, brand, chalk, crystal, farm, pitch, rock, stone.*

En lo concerniente a la sintaxis, los adverbios estudiados en este trabajo pueden funcionar como subjuntos intensificadores cuando modifican a verbos, como modificadores de adjetivos y participios y, en menor medida, de frases preposicionales también. Solamente encontramos un ejemplo de un adverbio intensificador modificando a un determinante (el caso de *precious few*) y dieciocho ejemplos de adverbios intensificadores que actúan como modificadores de otros adverbios: *glaringly* / *horribly* modifican a *clearly*; *hellish / furiously* a *hard*; *painfully* a *fast* / *slowly*; *agonizingly* a *slowly*; *abysmally* a *badly*; *closely* a *together*; *deadly* a *seriously*; *well* a *beforehand*; *clean* a *away*; *precious* a *little*; *dramatically* / *fabulously* /*frightfully* / *full* /*outstandingly* /*phenomenally* a *well*.

No obstante, y en virtud de la homonimia sintáctica (véase sección 2.1.3.2.1), hemos hallado algunos adverbios que están a caballo entre la función de adjunto de modo y la de intensificador. Remitimos al lector a los comentarios hechos en el índice onomasiológico (sección 3.4.3.2) a los grupos 17, 22, 56 y 59. Algunos

[20] El intensificador *lightning*, a pesar de la identidad formal con todos los anteriores, puede considerarse como un sustantivo a nivel morfológico.

ejemplos son: *pillory savagely* (grupo 17), *examine thoroughly* (22), *declare firmly* (56), *cook thoroughly* (59). Es decir, en estos casos las colocaciones encontradas en nuestro corpus de ejemplos forman verdaderos híbridos pues se sitúan a medio camino entre esos dos valores. Vermeire (1979: 47) los llama "manner adverbs with an inherent intensity feature".

Desde el punto de vista semántico seguimos la división de Quirk et alii (1985: cap. 8) comentada en la sección 2.1.3.3, porque nos parece la más clara. Las otras clasificaciones consideradas en esa misma sección, por ejemplo las de Western (1906) o Spitzbardt (1965), pueden resultar polémicas ya que es difícil dilucidar si un adverbio es objetivo, subjetivo o descriptivo. Cada hablante puede tener su perspectiva o interpretar los ejemplos de una manera diferente.

Los datos que hemos obtenido en nuestra investigación a este respecto aparecen diseminados en los comentarios de los distintos grupos en el índice onomasiológico (sección 3.4.3.2): la gran mayoría de adverbios son amplificadores, tanto maximizadores como potenciadores. Encontramos estos dos tipos en los grupos 10, 12, 14, 31, 52. En otros grupos encontramos exclusivamente maximizadores (15, 16, 30, 36) o potenciadores (19, 23, 24, 39, 53, 61, 63). Finalmente constatamos la presencia de algunos atenuadores de dos tipos. Así en los grupos 10, 11, 14, 18, 24, 46, 61 vemos disminuidores o minimizadores.

En cuanto a la evolución diacrónica destacamos también un hallazgo de gran importancia que viene a corroborar la opinión de los diversos autores estudiados en la sección 2.1.4: una característica propia de los adverbios intensificadores es la delexicalización, esto es, ciertos adverbios pierden en el transcurso del tiempo su significado léxico y pasan a funcionar como meros intensificadores. Esto les ocurre a varios adverbios de nuestra lista. Así observamos que en algunas de las definiciones de los adverbios ofrecidas en el Cuerpo del diccionario (sección 3.4.2) y tomadas del *Oxford English Dictionary*, éstos no aparecen definidos, estrictamente hablando, simplemente encontramos expresiones como "mere/simple/strong intensive". También se indica en las definiciones que algunos adverbios están delexicalizados solamente en algunos usos, por ejemplo, cuando se emplean en lenguaje coloquial, figurado, vulgar, o cuando acompañan a determinados verbos (el caso de *badly* con *neeed*/*want*) o adjetivos (así *frightfully* con adjetivos negativos), etc. En todos estos casos el adverbio en cuestión ha perdido su significado léxico primitivo.

Los adverbios delexicalizados de nuestra lista son los siguientes (algunos muestran esa falta de contenido léxico en todos sus usos y otros sólo en algunos - véanse las entradas correspondientes en la sección 3.4.2): *awesomely*, *awful*, *awfully*, *badly*, *blisteringly*, *devilishly*, *dreadful*, *dreadfully*, *fearfully*, *frightfully*, *hellish*, *hideously*, *horribly*, *immensely*, *mortal*, *mortally*, *painfully*, *precious*, *stone*, *woefully*, *terrifically*, *well*.

Sin embargo, las aportaciones más relevantes de este trabajo se encuentran en el estudio de las colocaciones en las que participan estos adverbios, tal y como se refleja tanto en el cuerpo del diccionario como en los dos índices, pues éstos forman un todo interrelacionado con aquél.

En su macroestructura nuestro diccionario supera los trabajos lexicográficos anteriores. En primer lugar, el número de entradas es mucho más elevado, pues estudiamos un total de 206 intensificadores frente a los 93 adverbios del diccionario de Bäcklund (1973) y los 15 de la propuesta de diccionario de Vermeire (1979).

Además en ambos trabajos se incluyen intensificadores del tipo *quite, rather, pretty*, que no constituyen nunca colocaciones. También sobresale con respecto al diccionario especializado de Kozlowska (*English Adverbial Collocations*), ya que en él no se dedican entradas a los adverbios; sólo los encontramos como términos adyacentes. Esto mismo ocurre con los diccionarios generales de colocaciones *The BBI Dictionary of English Word Combinations* (1997[2]), *Dictionary of English Words in Context* (1983) u *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English* (2002).

Otros estudios no lexicográficos de las colocaciones de estos adverbios (cf. sección 3.2) como los de Greenbaum (1970) y (1974) se centran en unos cuantos intensificadores. La descripción de Altenberg está igualmente dedicada a un número limitado de adverbios, pues, aunque se propone estudiar 190 amplificadores, solamente describe los usos de aquéllos que aparecen en combinaciones recurrentes en su corpus (24 adverbios en total).

Si se presta atención a la microestructura, es decir a los contenidos de las entradas, vemos en primer lugar que todos los adverbios están definidos según el *OED* teniendo en cuenta las características propias de los intensificadores (como queda explicado en el segundo capítulo, sección 2.1). En este aspecto el trabajo es superior al de Bäcklund (1973), que, como ya se ha explicado (sección 3.2), presenta como entradas los adverbios y solamente aparecen definidos algunos de éstos. Además esas definiciones se incluyen en la primera parte de su estudio, no en el diccionario en sí. Vermeire (1979) tampoco define los adverbios en su propuesta de diccionario.

A continuación en cada entrada proponemos unas bases (listadas alfabéticamente después en el índice semasiológico) que se construyen con estos adverbios según los criterios y propiedades de las colocaciones explicados en el capítulo primero. Es decir, se ha hecho una selección para no incluir combinaciones que no cumplieran con esos requisitos.

A su vez cada base está ilustrada con un ejemplo tomado del *BNC*. La finalidad de esta ilustración es doble. Por un lado se pretende contextualizar la colocación para hacerla más comprensible al lector y, por otro, dar fe de que dicha colocación existe en la lengua inglesa. Ninguno de los estudios de este tipo de colocaciones analizados en la sección 3.2 ejemplifica todas las colocaciones. Bäcklund ofrece ejemplos de algunas en la primera parte de su trabajo, no en el diccionario propiamente dicho, pero muchas otras quedan sin ilustración.

Otra novedad que presenta el cuerpo del diccionario con respecto a todos los trabajos anteriores es la agrupación semántica de las bases. Ello facilita la codificación de este tipo de colocaciones, pues puede dar lugar a generalizaciones, como comentaremos más adelante, y enriquece la descripción. Además permite construir el índice onomasiológico, tan importante desde el punto de vista didáctico y descriptivo.

Por otra parte, el cuerpo del diccionario ofrece a esta investigación un enfoque bidireccional. Obsérvese que los estudios de diccionarios colocacionales son unidireccionales, es decir, sólo ofrecen los términos adyacentes de una base o entrada. Por el contrario, en nuestro diccionario vemos primero la colocación desde la perspectiva del adverbio, en el cuerpo del diccionario. De otra parte, en el índice

semasiológico observamos el hecho colocacional desde las bases construidas con estos adverbios (como en el resto de los diccionarios de colocaciones).

Por ello el índice semasiológico tiene una función muy importante para la expresión oral o escrita, pues cuando queremos codificar necesitamos partir de las bases. En este índice encontramos todas las bases ordenadas alfabéticamente y acompañadas de sus adverbios intensificadores. Muchas de ellas han sido definidas para clarificar el significado o para separar acepciones. En estos casos cada definición de una misma base va seguida de unos intensificadores concretos que, a su vez, pertenecen en el índice onomasiológico a grupos distintos. Seguimos así la práctica de Kozlowska en su diccionario (Cf. 3.2), que ofrece diferentes adverbios según el significado de la base. Igualmente, como hace Kozlowska, se incluye la categoría morfológica de la base cuando existe posibilidad de confusión (por ejemplo *hard* como adjetivo o adverbio).

Este índice vertebra tanto el cuerpo del diccionario como el índice onomasiológico. Por una parte, desde la base accedemos a los adverbios que siguen a ésta, los cuales pueden ser consultados en el cuerpo del diccionario. De otra, encontramos al lado de cada base un número que indica el grupo al que ésta pertenece en el índice onomasiológico. De esa forma remitimos a una agrupación semántica de bases que llevan al lector a otras con un significado afín usadas con términos adyacentes idénticos, parecidos o completamente distintos, según los casos.

Con respecto al índice onomasiológico es preciso señalar que no cuenta con antecedentes en ninguno de los estudios anteriores de colocaciones de adverbios. En este trabajo tiene un papel muy importante pues en él encontramos muchas claves que aportan novedades a la teoría colocacional y ayudan al aprendizaje de estas colocaciones.

Observamos que prácticamente en todos los comentarios de los 75 grupos se hace hincapié, porque es un hecho generalizado, en la frecuente repetición de diferentes términos adyacentes con las distintas bases de un mismo grupo. Ello es incluso más evidente en aquéllos que tienen menos miembros. En algunos las repeticiones son más llamativas que en otros. Así, por ejemplo, en el grupo 59 (cocina) encontramos un adverbio (*thoroughly*) con todas las bases. Lo mismo ocurre en el grupo 61 (similitud) con el adverbio *closely* o en el 72 (moda) con *hopelessly*. Otros casos de repeticiones muy frecuentes las encontramos, por ejemplo, en los grupos 4 (reducción, disminución), 5 (incremento, aumento), 21 (agrupación), 22 (estudio, investigación, búsqueda), 27 (corazón), 32 (ruido), 35 (religión y política), 43 (valorar, agradecer), etc.

Este hecho es de gran trascendencia porque nos permite un cierto grado de generalización, al menos en las colocaciones estudiadas. Es decir, si unos términos adyacentes concretos se repiten con unas bases semánticamente afines, podemos atrevernos a predecir que otras bases con el mismo o parecido significado, no listadas en nuestros grupos, se usarán con esos adverbios intensificadores.

Otras repeticiones llamativas encontradas en los grupos son aquéllas de bases sinónimas que se combinan con el mismo término adyacente (del tipo *hurt* / *injure* / *wound severely*), por ejemplo en los grupos 2 (heridas, enfermedad, daño físico), 26 (error, exactitud), 34 (susto, temor), 38 (estupidez, incompetencia), 39 (establecer, basarse, estar inmerso en), 40 (necesidad, importancia, relevancia), 41 (locura,

cordura), 42 (alegría), 45 (vestir), 46 (risa, llanto), 49 (consciencia), 51 (sueño), 60 (quemar, fuego), 62 (rapidez, lentitud).

El fenómeno contrario ocurre en el grupo 3 (amor, odio, interés), donde observamos términos adyacentes sinónimos que se combinan con la misma base: así *adore eagerly* / *earnestly* / *fervently* / *intensely* / *keenly* / *madly* / *profoundly*.

Otro tipo de repetición aparece en el grupo 42 (alegría), donde bases sinónimas acompañan a términos adyacentes sinónimos: así *glad*, *happy*, *joyful* se usan con *savagely*, *wildly*, *fiercely* respectivamente.

Por otro lado, en algunos de los grupos que contienen bases sinónimas y antónimas, 46 (risa, llanto), 50 (ganar, perder), 67 (confiar, desconfiar), o en aquéllos que son antónimos, grupos 4 (reducción) y 5 (incremento), 15 (apoyar) y 16 (rechazar) también constatamos la repetición de diferentes términos adyacentes. En otras agrupaciones, las menos, los adverbios varían: véase el grupo 26 (error, exactitud). En los grupos opuestos 4 (reducción) y 5 (incremento), antes citados, se observan también diferencias notables entre algunos adverbios.

En otras agrupaciones puede observarse variación entre los términos adyacentes que se repiten con los verbos y los que aparecen con los adjetivos y participios: véanse los grupos 1 (daño psíquico, estados de ánimo), 13 (dinero, beneficio), 14 (decorar, adornar), 19 (probar, corroborar, confirmar), 23 (cultivo), 25 (pelea, guerra, hostilidad), 37 (debate, discusión, desafío).

Otro comentario que debe destacarse se refiere a las tendencias colocacionales constatadas con algunos términos adyacentes. Así en los adverbios *desperately*, *disgustingly*, *grossly*, *hideously*, e *infamously* hemos observado una tendencia a usarse con adjetivos de significado negativo. Dado que estos adverbios tienen un significado también negativo, es lógico que acompañen a este tipo de bases. Ello contrasta, no obstante, con otros intensificadores de significado aparentemente negativo (por ejemplo, *awfully*) que no muestran esa tendencia por su delexicalización. En la descripción de estos adverbios (excepto *awfully*) en la sección 3.4.2 se constata dicha tendencia y optamos por incluir como bases sólo aquellos adjetivos que pueden agruparse semánticamente o aparecen de forma repetida.

La aparición frecuente de unas mismas bases o la posibilidad de agrupar éstas semánticamente nos permite sugerir un cierto grado de carácter colocacional. Por otra parte, constatar el uso de un adverbio de significado negativo con bases que muestran ese mismo tipo de significado ya nos parece un hallazgo colocacional, aunque en la medida en que se constata esa correspondencia lógica nos estemos distanciando del concepto de colocación como aparición conjunta arbitraria de dos términos. Desde una perspectiva didáctica, dar fe de esa tendencia en el uso del adverbio facilita enormemente el aprendizaje de unas colocaciones concretas.

En nuestro corpus hemos hallado un adverbio que tiene la tendencia contraria, es decir, suele acompañar a adjetivos positivos exclusivamente. Tal es el caso de *outstandingly*. Con este intensificador hemos incluido como colocaciones los adjetivos que pueden agruparse semánticamente, pues el número de adjetivos con los que puede usarse es muy amplio.

Otro grupo de adverbios dignos de comentario es el formado por *dreadfully*, *excruciatingly* y *fearfully*. En los tres se comprueba el uso frecuente con adjetivos de significado negativo y por otra parte también se construyen a menudo con adjetivos

de significado positivo. En estos casos las entradas correspondientes en el cuerpo del diccionario presentan exclusivamente como bases aquéllas de valor positivo, pues entendemos que son arbitrarias e imprevisibles si tenemos en cuenta el significado de estos adverbios. No incluimos los adjetivos negativos por ser totalmente previsibles.

El adverbio *exquisitely*, como corresponde a su significado, se muestra abierto con adjetivos positivos, que no se incluyen como bases en su entrada. Sí se consignan como colocación aquellos adjetivos de significado negativo por su arbitrariedad.

También hemos encontrado adverbios que están abiertos en su uso con los adjetivos, es decir, de los datos observados en las hojas de concordancias deducimos que se usan indiscriminadamente con cualquier tipo de adjetivo (*absolutely*, *completely*, *entirely*, *exceedingly*, *infinitely*, *totally*, *wholly*) o con las formas terminadas en *-ed* (*fully*). En consecuencia no se han incluido dichos adjetivos en las entradas correspondientes a tales intensificadores, pues no nos parece que constituyan colocaciones.

En otros casos, por ejemplo con los adverbios *immensely, inordinately*, *vaguely*, también se observa una amplia gama de adjetivos combinados con éstos. Sin embargo, dadas las frecuentes repeticiones de algunos adjetivos en esas hojas de concordancias, hemos considerado el criterio de la frecuencia de la aparición conjunta para incluirlos en las entradas como casos de colocación, pues nos parecen muy significativas esas repeticiones. Otros adjetivos que sólo aparecen una vez se han excluido. Es evidente que se trata de un terreno muy indefinido que ilustra mejor que ningún otro los límites a veces difusos del concepto de colocación. El tratamiento aquí es lógicamente tentativo.

Un caso similar es el del adverbio *dead*, usado en el lenguaje coloquial con muchos adjetivos. Para acotar un tanto su uso como término adyacente se han incluido en la entrada correspondiente sólo aquellos adjetivos que pueden agruparse semánticamente.

En general y a modo de síntesis, cabe señalar que todos estos datos acerca de la repetición, la agrupación semántica de las bases y las tendencias de los adverbios nos acercan tentativamente a contemplar la posibilidad de predecir y codificar, en ocasiones, este tipo de colocaciones sin mucho temor a equivocarnos. En otras palabras, considerar muchos de los casos arriba citados como colocación entraña cierta imprecisión desde el punto de vista teórico pero aporta perspectivas valiosas desde el punto de vista didáctico.

Otra aportación del índice onomasiológico que se repite de forma generalizada en los comentarios de casi todos los grupos es el hecho de que una gran mayoría de las colocaciones son semánticamente explicables, es decir, existe una correspondencia lógica entre el significado de las bases y el de sus términos adyacentes. Este hallazgo parece darnos pie a pensar que no se puede afirmar categóricamente que todas las colocaciones son arbitrarias, irracionales o tiránicas (Cf. 1.2.2). Debemos aceptar la existencia de una escala en la que situaremos unas más cerca de la convencionalidad y otras más cerca de la racionalización.

No obstante, es necesario señalar que el componente de arbitrariedad está presente también en ciertos grupos. Encontramos algunos que contienen solamente colocaciones imprevisibles: 29 (fenómenos meteorológicos), 53 (sexo), 58

(divertimento). Otros muestran colocaciones arbitrarias, junto con otras que no lo son: así por ejemplo los grupos 1 (daño psíquico, estados de ánimo), 9 (colores), 13 (dinero, beneficio), 19 (probar, corroborar), 26 (error, exactitud), 28 (tamaño), 34 (susto, temor), 35 (religión y política), 41 (locura, cordura), 44 (calma), 51 (sueño), 57 (fortaleza). En éstos y algunos otros la delexicalización de los términos adyacentes hace que las colocaciones no se puedan predecir, pues los adverbios no muestran su significado habitual: véanse algunas colocaciones de grupos como el 1 (daño psíquico, estados de ánimo), el 6 (modos de ser), el 7 (cualidades físicas, aspecto físico), el 8 (habilidades, cualidades mentales), el 40 (necesidad, importancia, relevancia) y el 42 (alegría).

No cabe duda de que los hallazgos de nuestra investigación cuestionan en alguna medida la teoría colocacional descrita en el primer capítulo, pues se confirma la hipótesis planteada en la introducción del índice onomasiológico: a la afinidad semántica de bases efectivamente corresponden términos adyacentes semejantes y, además, el significado de los términos adyacentes se adecua al de las bases en muchos casos. Esto quiere decir que muchas de nuestras colocaciones son explicables, se pueden razonar, son previsibles y, por tanto, no hay que aprenderlas de memoria porque es posible generalizar.

De todos modos el objetivo de esta tesis no es poner en entredicho la teoría colocacional, aunque el estudio nos permite plantear algunas observaciones que en alguna medida lo hacen. Nuestro trabajo, centrado prioritariamente en la descripción de las colocaciones formadas por los adverbios intensificadores y sus bases, hace a la par una doble contribución. Primero, ofrecemos datos con respecto al plano teórico que ninguno de los estudios citados en el primer capítulo pone de manifiesto. Segundo, las repercusiones didácticas de esta investigación nos parecen muy significativas pues permiten un aprendizaje más racional de estas colocaciones.

Epílogo

No parece haber una respuesta simple y sencilla acerca de qué combinaciones de palabras son colocaciones y cuáles no lo son, pues estamos en un terreno escurridizo en el que intervienen tanto factores lingüísticos como extralingüísticos. Nos hemos acercado a un tipo concreto de colocaciones léxicas, las formadas por los adverbios intensificadores ingleses, pero siempre de una manera tentativa, como ya expusimos en la Introducción. Los datos obtenidos de nuestro corpus, aunque éste sea de dimensiones considerables, han de considerarse parciales, pues ningún corpus recoge de forma absoluta todos los usos de una comunidad lingüística. A ello se une nuestra condición de hablantes no nativos de la lengua inglesa, pues no contamos con la intuición, tan importante en algunos casos para dilucidar si una combinación merece la etiqueta de colocación, ni con la competencia propia del hablante nativo. El hecho de ser hablantes de español también influye, pues quizás consideremos como colocaciones algunas combinaciones que contrastan mucho con nuestra lengua mientras que para el hablante de otra pueden resultar totalmente lógicas por el parecido con la suya. Junto a ello, también cabe mencionar el grado de competencia lingüística del hablante: a mayor grado de competencia menor será el grado de carácter imprevisible de una colocación y al contrario.

De todos modos es preciso señalar que incluso los estudiosos nativos no tienen todas las respuestas, pues, si analizamos en detalle el contenido de los diccionarios de colocaciones publicados hasta ahora, encontramos muchas combinaciones libres que no plantean en absoluto problemas de codificación.

Desde nuestro punto de vista, se echan en falta muchos estudios de este tipo, es decir, de palabras relacionadas por algún vínculo sintáctico (en este caso adverbios intensificadores y los verbos, adjetivos, participios, adverbios y frases preposicionales a los que modifican) que reflejen si se da, como muestra este trabajo, una correlación semántica entre las bases y los términos adyacentes. Ello no es una tarea fácil, pues las relaciones semánticas entrañan siempre gran dificultad. Sin

embargo, los resultados pueden llegar a ser muy esclarecedores ya que se podrán explicar muchas colocaciones sin tener que aprenderlas de memoria para su codificación.

Precisamente los hallazgos de este trabajo sugieren otras líneas de investigación que podrían ser interesantes, todas ellas de carácter práctico o descriptivo, pues, como dijimos en la Introducción, en este campo proliferan los trabajos teóricos y son escasas las descripciones de parcelas concretas del léxico del inglés. Ello es de lamentar pues resulta indudable que ese tipo de estudios tienen mucho que aportar en el ámbito de la enseñanza de esta lengua.

Como futuras áreas de interés pueden destacarse, a modo de ejemplo, las siguientes: el estudio de colocaciones dentro de otro marco sintáctico, por ejemplo, colocaciones de verbo más sustantivo, sustantivo más verbo, adjetivo más sustantivo, etc.; las colocaciones de los partitivos ingleses; análisis de las colocaciones de géneros y registros específicos; estudios bilingües; diccionarios de colocaciones, etc.

Apéndice I: ejemplo de hoja de concordancias

"copiously" = AV0

A07(113)	f detention without trial.These were used copiously over the years of Stormont rule
A1A(704)	ı in the academy.The 'criticism' which is copiously produced and read in literature
A6B(1929)	ion with 'Midsummer Fires', ceremonies copiously described by Frazer, while look
A89(384)	ned flat with one wall reeking with damp.Copiously furnished with crammed bookc
A8K(573)	nto the national consciousness even more copiously than is already the case the pers
A3F(3193)	queen — their relative — can reproduce copiously.One type of ant is understandab
AEM(341)	s arguments, which lie buried in lengthy, copiously annotated Latin works.An Engli
AC3(1119)	ld be alone.Then he would stand and pee copiously on the trodden earth.This trick
ACA(1140)	rtakers' men and grave-diggers had to be copiously supplied with liquor to keep the
ACY(451)	layers of mulch, create shade or irrigate copiously.The second, and by far the best
AD9(3114)	Cabochon's body heaved and he vomited copiously on to the floor.There was blood
ALY(496)	to December 1876 and continued to write copiously and regularly to his beloved bro
AMS(1142)	cies grow very quickly; some breed very copiously (as cod can do); but others — li
APV(1893)	lded cloth should be dipped, or otherwise copiously wetted, with clean water, as hot
ARB(2380)	ɔ someone.At every transaction he writes copiously and painstakingly slowly in a bc
B73(842)	each, but they could have been produced copiously in the aftermath of the big bang
B75(411)	ıs sufficient to produce 'free' W particles copiously.But the high-energy protons fro
BMC(1676)	act long before the last five years he was copiously producing more or less fantastic
C89(1108)	OM MEMORY AND IMAGINATION, COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED WITH TI
CAD(2276)	l Starr were obviously partaking a bit too copiously at this time.Release Slade In Fl
CBC(14113)	be gay and, to divert inquiries, sneezing copiously over an assistant who is terrifie
CCD(443)	ɛd the twelfth day of Christmas, she wept copiously and bewailed her ill-fortune to s
CDA(2456)	From the back of his head, blood flowed copiously, appearing a deep maroon colou
CET(246)	very hot body, spewing its heat and gases copiously into space: it can be thought of
CFL(1083)	OM MEMORY AND IMAGINATION, COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED WITH TI
CHA(3024)	e memory as that of Alan Bates vomiting copiously behind the settee under the with
CLN(106)	he 'Real Whig' tradition of liberalism, so copiously analysed in recent years Centra
CMJ(658)	ary at him and caught his temple.He bled copiously and went about the parish for a
CRB(506)	already be the most closely reported and copiously documented conflict in history.I
CSJ(89)	VETTI PLANS SHAKE-UPStill bleeding copiously in the cut throat personal compu
EBV(1952)	ɔted to a biographical account in English, copiously illustrated by photographs, revi
F9L(1091)	ould have produced it as promptly and as copiously as the king's needs demanded.
FBB(664)	ɜed (which did not stop him from minting copiously in coinage designed for easy tra
FEP(884)	oaming bamboos of rice wine were being copiously consumed by every level of soc
FPN(197)	an issue, although needless to say it was copiously referred to.The matter the judg
FR5(932)	ned out, head down, legs back, bleeding copiously from the head.All the screws w
FYV(3311)	nake another baby, Herta and I. If I wept copiously both before and after, she let m
G0T(504)	e, in a cartoon, shows a woman weeping copiously over a man at a desk who is hid
G0T(1232)	erself and her father's parents, who wept copiously.Ironically the mother had been
G2E(2543)	ve deterred the punters, who have bought copiously in the vintages 1985 (charming,
G2L(434)	rly eighteenth-century engravings of Kip copiously show.Many of these were virtu
GUH(37)	n at least as old, was produced at least as copiously, and was later to influence th-ou
H7A(2195)	do something terrible,' she said, weeping copiously now.' It's people like that who
HAC(9266)	ut of the box and examined.It's thick and copiously illustrated, with screen shots he
HDC(1293)	l group of self-improvers attending wrote copiously in their note-books while he wa
HRN(1267)	ican mammals would expect, the book is copiously illustrated with his own very di
HTG(1853)	done all the New Man stuff.I have wept copiously and shared my feelings with a w
J17(971)	ide my own head can quote so freely and copiously from the report running inside
JY3(396)	ged off to reveal a rock-hard male chest, copiously roughened with whorls of dark
K91(1031)	two.Surgical teams and nursing sisters — copiously provided with blood plasma, su
KE0(629)	Slowly .I'm not!I could be!Ah ah mother!Copiously eclastic! Oh dear!Think about t

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