

# COLLIGATING 'TERRORISM': SYNTAX OF TERROR DISCOURSE IN POST 9/11 PRINT MEDIA

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**ABSTRACT:** *The paper aims to identify the colligations of 'terrorism' with its ideological stances in WOTC corpus using John Sinclair's model of extended lexical units. Specifically, the analysis focuses on the constructions 'of' and constructions 'around' the lemma 'terrorism' for this colligational analysis. To finds out the main actors, actions, events and policies in the discourse of 'war on terror', the keywords analysis with detailed concordance analysis has also been conducted. The findings show that the Pak Anglo-American newspapers frequently invoke the 'syntax of terror' to legitimise and rationalise the global 'war on terror'. The grammatical patterns identified in this study are classified into nine distinct syntactic structures. Finally, drawing from the belief that discursive practices are political practices, the research studies the syntax of the terror discourse that may have enabled, necessitated or disabled particular discourses or may have marginalized other discourses. The study helps us identify the politics of language working at the back end of post 9/11 media discourses.*

**Keywords:** Media Discourse, war on terror, collocation, colligation, semantic preference, semantic/discourse prosody

## 1. Introduction

The question of language and power has assumed a greater relevance and importance in the face of substantial political and social changes on the global level that occurred, as a result of a chain of events, in the last decade especially right after 9/11. The events of September 11, 2001 received an extensive coverage in the American, British and Pakistani print media. This Study employs a detailed colligational analysis of specialised corpora [namely War on terror Corpus (WOTC)] of elite Pak Anglo-American newspapers editorials from September 11, 2001 to December 31, 2011 drawing largely from John Sinclair's model of extended lexical units. The war on terror corpus (WOTC) of 4.2 million words (4,189,111 words), a specialized corpus, is compiled specifically by the researcher. To make the WOTC representative, the editorials of all the selected American [The New York Times (TNT) and The Washington Post (TWP)], British [The Guardian (TG) and The Times (TT)] and Pakistani [DAWN and The News(TN)] newspapers on the theme of 'war on terror' have been selected from a time span of 10 year and 4 months (i.e. from September 11, 2001-December 31, 2011). To identify the theme of WOT in the editorials key terms related to 'war on terror' like terror with any of its morphological inflections terror\* (terror, terroris(z)e, terrorist, terrorism), Osama bin Laden and Al-Qaeda are used.

To address the question of how is terrorism represented and characterised in WOTC, this paper investigates the word sketches of 'terrorism' through Sketch Engine [8] to identify the most frequent and salient lexical patterns of 'terrorism' within particular syntactic structures in the corpus. The word sketches are the grammatical patterns/syntactic structures of a particular word taken as a particular part of speech in the observed corpus. "A word sketch is an automatic corpus-derived summary of a word's grammatical and collocational behaviour" [7]. The word sketches in Sketch engine are actually the collocates of a word, grouped together, within particular syntactic and grammatical structures; a phenomenon that is very much similar to colligation. For example the colligations of 'terrorism' describe what roles it performs grammatically.

The research will significantly evaluate the politically motivated media practices especially of West in the art of 'syntax formation' to represent the actors, actions and policies in post 9/11 era.

## 2. Literature Review

The lexico-grammatical patterning that involves the concepts of collocation and colligation are central to the examination of media practices related to grammar and syntax in this study. The very early and the most accepted definition of collocation was given by Firth as in [3], who observes that 'you shall know a word by the company it keeps' (p. 179). Kjellmer as in [9] defines collocation as 'a sequence of words that occurs more than once in identical form' which is 'grammatically well structured' (p. 133). Clear as in [2] presents collocation as 'a recurrent co-occurrence of words' (p. 277). Despite the differences in these various definitions, the main focus is on co-occurrence, or likelihood of words to occur together. Hunston et al. as in [5] take collocation as a close interrelationship of grammar and lexis. John Sinclair as in [15] presents the concept of upward collocation and downward collocation; according to him upward collocates are mostly represented by adverbs, prepositions, pronouns and conjunctions, whereas downward collocates are nouns, adjectives and verbs (p. 116). For this study, both kind of collocates are taken into account for the analysis of grammatical patterns or colligations. Hoey as in [4] describes the phenomenon of colligation as the 'grammatical company a word keeps and the positions it prefers; in other words, a word's colligations describe what it typically does grammatically' (p. 234).

The semantic preference explains the characteristics of the lexical items occurring together with the core word sharing the same semantic features. Semantic preference, in words of [6] is "the frequent co-occurrence of a lexical item with items expressing a particular evaluative meaning" (p. 266). It is also called 'attitudinal preference' [6]. [17] defines the same phenomena as "when a group of collocates of a particular word all seem to have a similar meaning or function, then this can be called a semantic preference of that word" (p. 65). For example, words such as atrocious, monstrous and hideous indicate that the node word 'terrorist' has a strong preference

for the concept of evil. If we study and observe the set of related collocates in its specific context in which they are used, we will find out negative or positive evaluations and stances that reveal a discourse in action. This positive or negative stance carries discourse prosody [17] or sometimes referred to as semantic prosody.

For example, [1] observes, in his corpus based study of representation of Islam and Muslims in British newspapers that the words suspect, behead, accuse, arrest and jail collocate with the word Muslim (as an object); consequently, it shows negative discourse prosody related to criminality, as presented in the British newspapers. He asserts that a single word can have numerous semantic preferences and discourse prosodies, especially when the people are inclined to differ over how an idea or a theme should be represented. Semantic prosody is primarily a discourse realisation of a word whereas semantic preference gives empirical evidence about the realisation of a lemma/search term in a certain semantic field, the phenomenon of semantic prosody is helpful for presenting evidence of how it is realised in discourse, i.e. pragmatically [15]. He pointed out these phenomena in his spacious and exhaustive study of phrasal verb 'set in' in the Bank of English corpus. [14] found that a typical subject of the verb 'set in' was often related to unpleasant things like decay, rot, ill-will, decadence, malaria, impoverishment, disillusion, infection, anarchy, rigor mortis, prejudice, etc (pp. 155–6). Following [14's] observation, Louw as in [11] described the phenomena as 'semantic prosody' and defined it as 'a consistent aura of meaning with which a form is imbued by its collocates' (p. 157). O'Halloran as in [12] observed that semantic prosody, as well as semantic preference, was genre/register-dependent. In his discussion of the word lavish in the Bank of English corpus, [13] found that it had an unfavourable prosody in news genres, however in the disciplines of arts and social sciences it was used with positive meaning. On the same lines, Tribble as in [19] suggested that there might be a universal or global semantic prosody for a word in relation to the whole language, and it might maintain a simultaneous local semantic prosody particular to the specialised context or genre.

The next section will briefly discuss the research methodology with the theoretical framework adopted for this study.

### 3. Research Methodology

The analysis of colligational patterns of terrorism is based on Sinclair's as in [16] and Stubbs' as in [18] theoretical model of 'extended lexical units' comprising collocation, colligation, semantic preference and semantic prosody also referred to as discourse prosody which describes the speaker's evaluative attitude. The figure 3.1 shows the four phases of the model of extended lexical units as presented by [16] and modified by [18]:

Collocation	Colligation	Semantic Preferences	Discourse/Semantic Prosody		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative

Figure 3.1 Model of extended lexical units

The framework used for colligational analysis is derived mainly from [10]. The analysis will involve the following steps:

1. Automatic retrieval of grammatical sketches of lemma 'terrorism' from Sketch Engine
2. Identification of all the significant syntactic categories
3. Retrieval of collocates and further abstraction to colligation: investigation of lexical and grammatical relations between the lemma and words in the immediate surroundings
4. Detailed examination of concordances and collocational profiles
5. Identification of semantic prosodies through detailed study of concordances and extended context and classification into positives and negatives

Now all the significant grammatical patterns identified in WOTC will be analysed according to their collocational and colligational functionalities. The semantic preference of the collocational and colligational patterns along with their discourse prosodies (also referred to as semantic prosodies) will be discussed in detail providing the empirical evidence of their actual usage (negative, neutral or positive) from the WOT corpus through detailed concordance analysis with extended context.

### 4. Data Analysis and Discussion

The most significant colligational (grammatical) patterns of lemma 'terrorism' as identified through Sketch Engine in WOTC are:

- { [verb] + terrorism } giving cases of 'object\_of' - terrorism used as an object: as in 'to fight terrorism'
- { terrorism + [verb] } giving cases of 'subject\_of' - terrorism used as a subject/doer of the action: as in 'terrorism causes'
- { (Adjectival) Modifier + terrorism } giving cases of Adj. + terrorism: as in 'state terrorism'
- { [and/or] + terrorism } giving cases of terrorism with conjunction on either sides: as in 'extremism and terrorism/terrorism and extremism'
- { terrorism (Adjectival) + Noun } giving cases of terrorism as an adjective modifying a noun: as in 'terrorism suspects'
- { [pp\_obj\_of] + terrorism } giving cases of terrorism as an object of prepositional phrase: as in 'age of terrorism'
- { [pp\_obj\_against] + terrorism } giving cases of terrorism as an object of prepositional phrase: as in 'coalition against terrorism'
- { [pp\_obj\_to] + terrorism } giving cases of terrorism as an object of prepositional phrase: as in 'end to terrorism'
- { [pp\_obj\_on] + terrorism } giving cases of terrorism as an object of prepositional phrase: as in 'war on terrorism'

Now all the above colligational patterns of WOTC will be discussed in detail in the subsequent sections.

#### 4.1 The colligations of “[verb] + terrorism” in WOTC

The most frequent grammatical pattern in WOTC is where terrorism is used 1,391 times as an object of a verb showing the active and dynamic nature of the discourse. At the same time it is evident that the pattern portrays terrorism as a real threat and a challenge to be fought, combated and defeated,

that is why it is presented primarily as a direct object or, rather, when some other subject carries the process of the verb out on 'terrorism'. Table 4.1 shows the list of the verbs that take terrorism as its object in descending order according to per million frequency:

Table 4.1 Verbs that take 'Terrorism' as its Object in WOTC

object_of	WOTC freq.	per mill.	object_of	WOTC freq.	per mill.
combat	142	11.3	state-sponsor	10	7.85
fight	297	11.04	prevent	20	7.84
defeat	42	9.38	denounce	11	7.65
tackle	40	9.33	breed	9	7.58
sponsor	34	9.31	fuel	10	7.56
counter	30	9.13	confront	11	7.52
renounce	24	8.97	export	8	7.4
curb	21	8.71	stop	14	7.34
support	43	8.57	eradicate	7	7.26
condemn	23	8.42	contain	10	7.17
eliminate	18	8.28	crush	7	7.13
battle	14	8.16	control	10	7.12
promote	15	7.86			

The call to fight terrorism is given in a multiple lexical ways. The choice of most of the verbs selected shows the ideological stance behind the call. The military terms are frequently used to initiate a 'war' at hand: fight, combat, battle and defeat. The narrative strategies, in using the vocabulary of war, aims at redirecting and mobilising the United States as the original belligerent warring state, Bush administration, the Washington and American foreign policy agenda toward going to a new war at hand in order to fight terrorism and combat states that have also been declared to be enemies of the United States, by being the state sponsor supporters of terrorism.

The semantic preferences of the colligational pattern 'obj\_of', i.e. collocates of terrorism, are shown with their respective discourse prosodies in the WOTC in table 4.2:

Table 4.2 The colligations of "{[verb] + terrorism}" in WOTC

Collocation	Colligation	Semantic Preferences	Discourse/Semantic Prosody		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative
terrorism	obj_of	combat, fight, defeat, tackle, counter, sponsor, support, renounce, curb, condemn, promote, state-sponsor, eliminate, battle, prevent, breed, fuel, denounce, confront, stop, eradicate, crush, control, export, contain	combat, fight, defeat, tackle, counter, renounce, curb, condemn, eliminate, battle, prevent, denounce, confront, stop, eradicate, crush, control		sponsor, support, promote, state-sponsor, export, contain, breed, fuel, contain

The semantic preferences of terrorism in the 'obj\_of' frame show that the discourse is mostly controlled by the powerful institutions that want to combat, fight, defeat, tackle, counter, renounce, curb, condemn, eliminate, battle, prevent, denounce, confront, stop, eradicate, crush and control terrorism. The discourse prosody of these semantic preferences or the collocates of terrorism is positive showing the efforts to counter the problem.

However, on the contrary the 'other' counter- forces want to sponsor, support, promote, state-sponsor, export, contain, breed and fuel terrorism suggesting the negative discourse

prosody related to the expansion of the terror phenomena, as can be observed in the following concordance.

1	resentful young men. Warehousing itself can	<i>breed terrorism</i>	: Afghanistan's Taliban movement was born
2	extremists, who have twisted religion to	<i>support terrorism</i>	. would be a cause for real concern. But
3	systematically confront those regimes that	<i>support terrorism</i>	and that seek to develop weapons of mass
4	the canard that the IMF helps regimes that	<i>support terrorism</i>	. Yet the aid is also opposed by 41 liberal
5	democracy in places that would otherwise	<i>breed terrorism</i>	. At home, vigilance must be coupled with
6	removing the sanctuaries, ending states who	<i>support terrorism</i>	It's not going to stop if a few criminals
7	Another simple Bush definition, that those who	<i>support terrorism</i>	are just as bad as the terrorists themselves
8	over the years in Palestine" helped to "	<i>breed terrorism</i>	"he appeared to excuse terrorist acts against
9	prosecution of bodies collecting funds to	<i>support terrorism</i>	overseas, in clear violation of the judicial
10	system of farm subsidies. Failed states	<i>breed terrorism</i>	. and land-use reforms could vastly increase
11	and Syria, which maintain that they do not	<i>support terrorism</i>	. but are secretly arming the Islamic Courts
12	elements, including those madrassahs that	<i>support terrorism</i>	. He had also suggested that a new curriculum
13	society, but one may ask why it did not	<i>breed terrorism</i>	in the countries concerned in the entire
14	solution for the underlying problems that	<i>breed terrorism</i>	- Palestine and Kashmir, for instance.
15	under Pakistan's control (would) be used to	<i>support terrorism</i>	is any manner. The government may have
16	produce people who morally and materially	<i>support terrorism</i>	. As the recent WikiLeaks' disclosure pointed
17	however, it appears to be doing everything to	<i>fuel terrorism</i>	and extremism, again like the US. Saturday
18	and counter its evil use of religion to	<i>fuel terrorism</i>	and the deaths of innocent people, this
19	in settling the tensions and hatred that	<i>fuel terrorism</i>	. Should the US president succeed in turning
20	of their hearts rather than a desire to	<i>support terrorism</i>	. In short, the picture is extremely complex
21	some of them allied with al Qaeda, that	<i>sponsor terrorism</i>	against India, and to have done "everything
22	play by the old rules. He figured he could	<i>sponsor terrorism</i>	in Iraq and Israel and thereby block progress
23	the state department list of nations that	<i>sponsor terrorism</i>	. One of the spokes seems to have come off
24	to declare: We shall end the states that	<i>sponsor terrorism</i>	! I knew that Wollowitz and other American
25	to take Libya off its list of states that	<i>sponsor terrorism</i>	and establish full diplomatic relations

Concordance 4.1 Verbs that take 'terrorism' as its object in WOTC

The above concordance shows the elements who sponsor, breed, support and fuel terrorism. It should be noted that a single lexical item can have numerous semantic preferences and consequent discourse prosodies especially in cases where the conflicting notions of the representation of a concept exist among the people.

The concordance 4.1 shows cases where terrorism is used as a direct object of a verb signifying how the discourse is driven by the actors involved. In L1, 3, and 10 the terrorism is presented as 'world terrorism' and 'international terrorism' giving a universal dimension to the discourse asserting the global nature of the problem to invite the worldwide support against the unspecified enemy 'terrorism'.

1	United States-led efforts to <i>combat</i> world	<i>terrorism</i>	. Calling the Sept. 11 attacks against the
2	areas, like arms control and <i>combatting</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	. Washington's interests and Moscow's generally
3	diplomatic fallout. But <i>combating</i> international	<i>terrorism</i>	effectively requires sustaining a wide
4	'a vital tool in <i>combating</i> transnational	<i>terrorism</i>	" and Mr. Masri's case has been widely
5	official headquarters in the name of <i>combating</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	. Mr. Sharon says he is hoping to prompt
6	focused politician. If America is to <i>fight</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	within its own borders and conquer the
7	platform from which he showed us how to <i>fight</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	and Osama bin Laden. As Jan. 1 begins,
8	to deal with the demands of <i>fighting</i> both	<i>terrorism</i>	and a domestic recession. Congress scheduled
9	government to concentrate on <i>fighting</i> domestic	<i>terrorism</i>	above all else, and there have been a number
10	war against Iraq and <i>fight</i> international	<i>terrorism</i>	at the same time. The capture in Pakistan
11	Pakistan is doing its best to <i>curb</i> cross-border	<i>terrorism</i>	. Addressing a gathering at the prestigious
12	militia leaders, the cause of <i>eliminating</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	from Afghanistan would be gravely weakened
13	the brink of <i>eliminating</i> not Palestinian	<i>terrorism</i>	, which will surely continue, but Mr. Bush
14	rights are as important as <i>eliminating</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	; and another camp insists that acknowledging

Concordance 4.2 Verbs that take 'terrorism' as its object in WOTC

In the concordances above the verbs taking 'terrorism' as an object are italicised. The main players can be identified in the concordances as United States, Moscow, Sharon, Osama bin Laden, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bush, Palestinian and unnamed 'another camp'. The themes of international terrorism, domestic terrorism, cross-border terrorism, world terrorism, arms control and domestic recession can also be identified in the discourse of WOT in the concordances.

The fight against terrorism has been presented as a global, international struggle advising the states to make international coalitions: "America should not be deflected from needed military actions for fear of possible diplomatic fallout. But combating international terrorism effectively requires sustaining a wide network of cooperating countries.

Even if many of these allies take no direct part in military operations, American strategists will need to take their interests and sensitivities into account.” (TNT, October 8, 2001)

#### 4.2 What Terrorism Does?: Terrorism in Nominative Case

The table 4.3 shows the semantic preferences and colligations of terrorism in nominative case, i.e. terrorism is used as a subject.

Table 4.3 The colligations of “{ terrorism +[verb] }” in WOTC

Collocation	Colligation	Semantic Preferences	Discourse/Semantic Prosody		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative
terrorism	subj_of	pose, continue, threaten, require, suspect, have, be, strike, seem, go, remain, become, begin, need, come, do, take, use, make	require, needs		pose, continue, threaten, suspect, have, be, strike, seem, go, remain, become, begin, need, come, do, take, use, make

Terrorism as a subject continues, threatens, and poses serious challenges as can be observed in concordance 4.3:

1	will be no pressure exerted on Israel if	terrorism	continues to be used	as a bargaining chip
2	casts a cloud over the future. International	terrorism	continues to terrify	the majority of the
3	appalling, as sectarian murders and acts of	terrorism	continue	. While our law enforcement agencies
4	effectively they have been reined in. Acts of	terrorism	continue to occur	in Pakistan, making it
5	government's failure is patent. The menace of	terrorism	continues to stalk	the land, and the security
6	even though bomb blasts and minor acts of	terrorism	continue	, the militants are no more in
7	preach extremism. Also, a decade after 9/11,	terrorism	continues to pose	a threat to global security
8	opinions. What seems to have happened is that	terrorism	continues to be seen	as a battle against
9	to fight it seems tragically misplaced.	Terrorism	threatens	all of us, everywhere, every
10	secretary, was right to say yesterday that	terrorism	threatens	us all equally, and, by implication
11	the obvious to maintain that international	terrorism	threatens	the British economy, British
12	undermine the very freedoms threatened by	terrorism	, and that it would send a hostile signal	are in the UK's interest When, aged 10,
13	ties and support for a nation threatened by	terrorism	threatens	the very existence of Pakistan
14	build a case that can stand up in court.	Terrorism	, and we do,”	said President Blaise Compaore
15	the evil posed by violent anti-Western	terrorism	. And it is,	appropriately, a temporary
16	liberties and new challenges posed by domestic	terrorism	poses for	democracies. The first question
17	are at the heart of the difficulties which	terrorism	poses	a different form of challenge. What
18	drugs trade, but terrorism or prospective	terrorism	poses	to Britain: within his first week
19	well knows the scale of the threat that	terrorism	after 9/11,	the Administration of President
20	Such were the threats posed by Islamist	terrorism	poses to	the very fabric of Pakistani society
21	Taseer, indicate just how grave a danger	terrorism		

Concordance 4.3 ‘terrorism’ Continues.../Threatens.../Poses...

In WOTC, The terrorism is presented as a real threat than just a theoretical one capable of causing mass murder on an unimaginable scale: “...the threat of terrorism had come to seem to many as more theoretical than real. Yesterday's news changed that in a hurry. British officials announced that they had foiled a plot to cause "mass murder on an unimaginable scale". The sadistic quality of the Irish terrorism, launched by Marxist-Leninist branch of the IRA is presented in metonymic terms, where terrorism takes hold of the discourse as the doer of the action to take on an exceptionally bloody sadistic quality by making the Britain vulnerable bombings (L17): “There was a point in the mid-1970s, when the Marxist-Leninist branch of the IRA appeared to have completely triumphed over the traditional nationalist wing, during which Irish terrorism took on an especially sadistic quality. It did not last long, but it was exceptionally bloody. Citizens throughout Britain were vulnerable to random bombings” (TT, July 30, 2005).

1	regional war could turn nuclear. Nuclear	terrorism	has emerged	as a terrifying new threat.
2	and could not succeed. Even before 9/11,	terrorism	had become	repellent to Northern Ireland
3	nine years, the threat of international	terrorism	has fueled	a government jackhammer, cutting
4	disguised by providing public subsidies.	Terrorism	has driven up	the cost of air travel, and
5	have horrified an entire sub-continent.	Terrorism	has struck	at the heart of the world's
6	11, is a grim reminder of the deep roots	terrorism	has struck	across the world. True, Indonesia
7	reality and once again the dirty hand of	terrorism	has struck	at our vulnerable institutions
8	detentions now and in the future. The threat of	terrorism	is not going	to evaporate soon. There undoubtedly
9	Muslims are, overwhelmingly, appalled at what	terrorism	has done	to their image. Those who expound
10	religious or sectarian prejudices and hatred	terrorism	has done	enormous harm to the country.
11	history of denial” and recognise that “	terrorism	has become	an Islamic enterprise; an almost
12	rogue states and the spread of Islamist	terrorism	have become	far more pressing. Nato needs
13	acts of terror within the country as well.	Terrorism	needs to be	confronted on all fronts and
14	a repetition of Sept. 11, the threat of	terrorism	had come to seem	to many as more theoretical
15	Israel's power. In the aftermath of 9/11,	terrorism	has come to symbolize	an immediate and
16	community, their views carry weight. Since	terrorism	has come to acquire	national and international
17	traditional nationalist wing, during which Irish	terrorism	took on	an especially sadistic quality.
18	instantly renders those promises more plausible.	Terrorism	took root	in Iraq because zealots sensed
19	fought in the Balkans and the Middle East.	Terrorism	has taken	a terrible toll. India and China
20	After the establishment of Israel, Zionist	terrorism	has taken	the form of state terrorism
21	goes to China What a difference the war on	terrorism	has made	. In the great geopolitical upheavals
22	possible official scrutiny. The nature of	terrorism	makes it	very difficult to predict targets

Concordance 4.4 Terrorism has emerged, done or taken...

DAWN presents the consequences of the Zionist terrorism that has taken the form of state terrorism (L20): “The tactics they employed were to burn Arab villages and kill men, women and children to drive the Palestinians out of their ancestral land. After the establishment of Israel, Zionist terrorism has taken the form of state terrorism, as is evident from what is going on in the occupied territories today” (DAWN, September 24, 2003). The preoccupations of terrorism in subjective case can further be seen in the following extracts where terrorism has been presented as a serious threat to national infrastructure: “Wars have been fought in the Balkans and the Middle East. Terrorism has taken a terrible toll. India and China have grown strong...core concerns of British foreign policy have remained largely the same” (TT, November 14, 2006). The nature of terrorism makes it very difficult to predict targets. Most of those which have been suggested in multiple leaks - Heathrow airport, the ferries traversing the English Channel and now the Tube - are fairly obvious ones in that they relate to national infrastructure (TT, November 18, 2002). However, a syntactic colligational structure has also been used frequently in WOTC where terrorism is used as an object of the present participle (gerund) but still a part of the nominative phrase: ‘like combating terrorism requires’, ‘curbing terrorism requires’, ‘checking terrorism needs’ etc. as shown in the concordance 4.5:

1	diplomatic fallout. But combating international	terrorism	effectively requires	sustaining a wide
2	Effectively defending the United States against	terrorism	requires	a full and unflinching understanding
3	offensive if applied to themselves. The war on	terrorism	requires	overhauling the visa and immigration
4	conference, probably next week. The war on	terrorism	requires	heightened vigilance against a
5	dependence on General Musharraf. Fighting	terrorism	effectively requires	allies untainted by
6	is not America's problem alone. Combating	terrorism	effectively requires	the fullest possible
7	unwitting ally. Getting a grip on Palestinian	terrorism	requires	action in at least two areas.
8	address is what kind of action the war on	terrorism	now requires	. After Sept. 11, the president
9	them. Complacency is a danger. Fighting	terrorism	has required	changes in the organization
10	it beyond the old Soviet sphere. Beating	terrorism	requires	painstaking collective diplomacy
11	and higher funding, says Mr Nunn. Curbing	terrorism	requires	"addressing disparities, conditions
12	for terrorism cases and that the war on	terrorism	need not render	the United States' traditional
13	and eternally, the war against domestic	terrorism	needs priority	over the commitment we have
14	acts of terror within the country as well.	Terrorism	needs to be	confronted on all fronts and
15	General Musharraf's own words, the causes of	terrorism	need to be	analyzed and addressed by all concerned
16	absolved of being extremists and supporters of	terrorism	need to think	again. There is a very fine
17	visit to the US is important. The issue of	terrorism	needs to be	put before the UN and before
18	more trust in the army. The fight against	terrorism	needs the	effort of the entire nation.
19	that they are indeed capable of checking	terrorism	needs to be	welcomed . The police, and especially

Concordance 4.5 Combating terrorism requires.../checking terrorism needs...

**4.3 { (Adjectival) Modifier + terrorism}**

The second most frequent pattern in the WOTC is the adjectival and noun modifier pattern of Terrorism as shown in table 4.4:

Table 4.4 Adjectival and noun modifiers of Terrorism

Modifier	WOTC freq.	per mill.	Modifier	WOTC freq.	per mill.
cross-border	53	10.41	state	60	7.51
international	157	10.02	Palestinian	20	7.51
Islamist	62	10.02	radical	8	7.42
global	73	9.86	counter-	5	7.24
Islamic	36	8.8	suicidal	5	7.22
domestic	27	8.44	nuclear	23	7.19
urban	11	8.13	Chechen	5	6.98
cross	9	8.05	encouraging	5	6.97
homegrown	9	8.05	potential	6	6.78
biological	11	7.89	sectarian	6	6.74
Irish	8	7.74	modern	5	6.73
transnational	7	7.7	fight	9	6.71
combat	9	7.65			

The table 4.5 shows the adjective modifiers of Terrorism: cross-border, international, Islamist, global, Islamic, domestic, urban, cross, homegrown, biological, Irish, transnational, combat, state, Palestinian, radical, counter-, suicidal, nuclear, Chechen, encouraging, potential, sectarian and modern.

Table 4.5 The colligations of “{ (Adjectival) modifier + terrorism}” in WOTC

Collocation	Colligation	Semantic Preferences	Discourse/Semantic Prosody		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative
terrorism	modifier	cross-border, international, Islamist, global, Islamic, domestic, urban, homegrown, biological, Irish, transnational, combat, state, Palestinian, radical, counter-, suicidal, nuclear, Chechen, fight, encouraging, potential, sectarian, modern	counter-		cross-border, international, Islamist, global, Islamic, domestic, urban, homegrown, biological, Irish, transnational, state, Palestinian, radical, suicidal, nuclear, Chechen, encouraging, potential, sectarian, modern

Mostly the adjectives that act as modifier of terrorism can be identified as groups based on nationalities or religions like Irish, Chechen and Palestinian; and Islamist and Islamic. Here the ideological stances are evident as the empirical findings show the terrorism is primarily attached to Islam for which the West has always refused that ‘it is not war on Islam’. The concordance 4.6 below shows terrorism as an international, global and transnational phenomenon:

1	first days of America's new war against	international terrorism	. President Bush has made clear that the
2	Wednesday Managing the News The war against	global terrorism	is fought not just in the military arena
3	Tentative Hopes in Sri Lanka In this season of	global terrorism	, few people even know the name of the man
4	appears to have curtailed its support for	international terrorism	, although it may maintain residual contacts
5	policy has become outdated in an age of	international terrorism	, rogue states and unconventional weapons
6	States intelligence cooperation against	international terrorism	and counseling moderation to its allies
7	-- Saddam Hussein's purported links with	international terrorism	, Baghdad's membership in a worldwide "axis
8	helped make Afghanistan an outlaw base for	global terrorism	. Unless the promises of long-term reconstruction
9	declaration of war. On Sept. 11, the F.B.I.'s	international terrorism	unit had just one analyst to deal with
10	more effective than treaties. In an era of	international terrorism	and the constant danger of devastating
11	resources from the larger fight against	international terrorism	. The likely consequences of war in Iraq
12	separately. Invocations of an indiscriminate "	global terrorism	" serve only to provide justification for
13	acquiring a reputation as a soft target for	international terrorism	. The country's oil, large Muslim population
14	usefully added. "For eight years in the 1990s,	international terrorism	was at war with us . . . and we treated
15	and do not help the joint fight against	international terrorism	," the Russian foreign ministry declared
16	appropriate force "to prevent "any future acts of	international terrorism	against the United States." The administration
17	discussion of security issues -- Iraq, Lebanon,	global terrorism	-- that would benefit both countries, though
18	potentially existential as the threat of	global terrorism	, only in slow motion. Countering that threat
19	has hailed as "a vital tool in combating	transnational terrorism	" and Mr. Masri's case has been widely
20	to fighting and winning the war against	transnational terrorism	. A sea change in resources has been allocated
21	vengeance would do nothing to curb the menace of	transnational terrorism	. Two US aircraft carrier groups, backed
22	the perceived nature of the new threat:	transnational terrorism	- the "sm" that replaces the decades-long
23	are all seen as part of a conspiracy of	transnational terrorism	, to create an "Afghanistan-like hinterland
24	destruction is extremely strong", that the rise of	transnational terrorism	undercuts the old global order and that
25	partly meant to address the very issue of	transnational terrorism	. Finally, a word on US-Pak relations. The

Concordance 4.6 Global, international and transnational terrorism

The ideological mode of ‘universalisation’ is manifest in the demonstration of the concordance lines where war on terror discourse is spread across the continents with a mention of countries involved from Philippines to United Kingdom, from Sri Lanka to Chechnya and from Pakistan, Iraq, Middle East and Africa to United States.

After the Bush declaration of ‘axis of evil’, the state terrorism became highlighted in the world elite media. It’s precedence can be seen in the table 4.4; the Israel’s state terrorism, Russian state terrorism and Indian state terrorism can be broadly identified in the concordance line. DAWN rightly remarks in the editorial titled ‘US statistical blindfold’ about the ‘perverted definition of terrorism’ by Western authorities and media who try to de-legitimize the Palestinian and Kashmiri peoples' struggles by branding freedom fighters terrorists and ignore the state terrorism committed by Israel and India: “Another issue related to the definition of terrorism concerns the people fighting for freedom and resisting foreign occupation. In this category fall the people of Palestine and Kashmir. In the wake of 9/11, both Israel and India have exploited the US- led war on terrorism to make a case for their continued occupation of Palestine and Kashmir in violation of UN resolutions. Both have tried to de-legitimize the Palestinian and Kashmiri peoples' struggles by branding freedom fighters terrorists. America has evidently acquiesced in this perverted definition of terrorism and ignored a more heinous form of it: state terrorism” (July 8, 2005). It is significant to note that the Pakistani and British newspapers frequently introduce the ‘cross-border terrorism’ also, in the context of Kashmir, in the war on terror discourse.

The theme of Islam with its varying morphological inflections (like Islamic, Islamist, Islamism, Islamophobe etc.) is throughout present in the WOTC as a challenge and threat as shown in concordance 4.7:

1	so not because they approve of <i>Islamic terrorism</i>	, but because the P.L.O., which was supposed
2	mobile foe like <i>multinational Islamist terrorism</i>	. Washington needs to develop more agile
3	There is no doubt that organized <i>Islamist terrorism</i>	-- call it Al Qaeda or by any other name
4	confront the danger of homegrown <i>Islamist terrorism</i>	without limiting civil liberties or creating
5	diminish the threat of radical <i>Islamist terrorism</i>	. But we agree that the goals put forward
6	fundamental importance of countering <i>Islamist terrorism</i>	in the coming generation. The report was
7	Chinese military power and resisting <i>Islamist terrorism</i>	. These considerations led the Bush administration
8	interests -- checking China, fighting <i>Islamist terrorism</i>	-- with the United States matters more
9	how best to meet the threat of <i>Islamist terrorism</i>	; how to end the scandal of failing urban
10	technology. China fears a spillover of <i>Islamic terrorism</i>	into its own western province of Xinjiang
11	face a common threat from radical <i>Islamic terrorism</i>	. Mr. Putin has taken dramatic steps that
12	primarily a battle against radical <i>Islamic terrorism</i>	. But the conflict between Russians and
13	tangible connections to <i>Islamic fundamentalist terrorism</i>	. Until recent weeks, Saudi Arabia was one
14	separatism, organized crime and <i>Islamic terrorism</i>	are genuine problems, but the answers are
15	government to dry up the funding of <i>Islamic terrorism</i>	, but Saudi Arabia is the principal financier
16	his denunciations of all forms of <i>Islamic terrorism</i>	. He now acknowledges the security problem
17	vital American ally against <i>radical Islamic terrorism</i>	that it is easy to forget how alarming
18	Pakistan's relationship to <i>radical Islamic terrorism</i>	remains dangerously ambiguous. Historically
19	in the struggle against <i>radical Islamic terrorism</i>	, nuclear weapons proliferation and destructive

Concordance 4.7 Adjectival Islamist and Islamic as modifiers of terrorism

The stereotypical representation of ‘Islam’ in the ancient Western tradition of orientalism is spread with a high dispersion rate in the WOTC. TNT’s advise to Pervaiz Musharraf to curb ‘violent Islamic extremist groups’ working in Kashmir to ensure the democratic development of Pakistan, shows the heterogeneous joining of freedom fighting with Islamic terrorism: “If he succeeds in disentangling its military intelligence services from the Taliban, Al Qaeda and Kashmiri terrorism and limits foreign funding of violent Islamic extremist groups, Pakistan’s chances for democratic development would be much improved” (November 6, 2001). Islam is also presented as ‘ism’(i.e. Islamism) with the lexicon of violence and extremism frequently in WOTC. However, Islam and Muslims are, generally, presented in religious terms showing their ordinary life as citizens, residents, neighbors and professionals living as a nation or community across nations. It is significant to note that Islam is classified and divided into categories according to the ideological mode of ‘fragmentation’ into the varieties based on its hostility and compatibility with the West. The variants of Islam are shown as Wahhabi, Sunni, and Shitte Islam. The negative portrayal involves: ‘extreme version of Islam’. Puritanical militant Islam, and fanatical forms/variant of Islam, as it is manifest in WOTC.

The war on terror discourse also abounds in the rhetoric of ‘homegrown’ and ‘domestic terrorism’ showing the national dimension as contrasted against the international or global terrorism (see concordance 4.8):

1	war and is continuing the fight against	<i>domestic terrorism</i>	, this is radical right-wing economics,
2	undermines the country's ability to respond to	<i>domestic terrorism</i>	, especially since many Guard members work
3	Reform In the past year, as the reality of	<i>homegrown terrorism</i>	blasted its way into the collective psyche
4	ineffectiveness. The investigation and prosecution of	<i>domestic terrorism</i>	cases have produced little since 9/11 except
5	exotic and remote, especially with war and	<i>domestic terrorism</i>	so imminent. But zoom in on the elemental
6	Excess of Security IN AN AGE of threatened	<i>domestic terrorism</i>	, the government has come to treat people
7	civil liberties and new challenges posed by	<i>domestic terrorism</i>	. And it is, appropriately, a temporary
8	in Times Square this month. The threat of	<i>homegrown terrorism</i>	is real, and the government should avail
9	Capitol Hill about the growing threat of	<i>homegrown terrorism</i>	have been relatively commonplace - and
10	thwart further attacks, even as threats of	<i>homegrown terrorism</i>	proliferated. When his 10-year, nonrenewable
11	government, resolution in the face of foreign and	<i>domestic terrorism</i>	and a distinctive Spanish voice in European
12	creates a new amorphous definition of?	<i>domestic terrorism</i>	? that could target individuals who engage
13	focused the military government's attention on	<i>domestic terrorism</i>	and on the religious militias that had
14	terrorism, both from inside and outside. The	<i>domestic terrorism</i>	's roots can be traced to abject poverty

Concordance 4.8 Rhetoric of ‘domestic’ and ‘homegrown’ terrorism

The discourse is mostly woven around the national security policies and law and legislation about the potential and suspected homegrown terrorists.

4.4 [{and/or} + terrorism]: Terrorism with conjunction

The next most significant grammatical pattern in WOTC is ‘and/or’ pattern where terrorism is used as a phrase with and/or, for example: terrorism and violence etc. The following table shows the sematic preferences of this particular grammatical pattern with its discourse prosodies, positive, negative or neutral whatsoever:

Table 4.6 The colligations of “{[and/or] + terrorism}” in WOTC

Collocation	Colligation	Semantic Preferences	Discourse/Semantic Prosody		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative
terrorism	and/or	extremism, militancy, proliferation, crime, violence, trafficking, anarchy, instability, espionage, fraud, drug, murder, poverty, Islam, corruption, economy, security, torture, weapon, issue, conflict, war, bombing, change, America	Islam, security, America,	issue	extremism, militancy, proliferation, crime, violence, trafficking, anarchy, instability, economy, espionage, fraud, drug, murder, poverty, corruption, torture, weapon, conflict, war, bombing, change

The war on terror discourse is constructed around the theme of good vs. evil and natural vs. supernatural; in supernatural terms, the enemies are presented as ‘evil’, and the conflict revolves around the conflict between good and evil. They are sketched as violent extremists, militants, and anarchists. They are criminals, drug traffickers who want to wage war on freedom and liberty of the civilized world. Similarly, in natural terms, the conflict revolves around the themes of civilization and barbarism. The enemies are depicted as barbaric and animal-like, or they are portrayed as having some essentialist personality traits. For example, the enemies like to spread terror; they threaten the freedom; they are criminals; or they assassinate the civilians indiscriminately. This political representation, the dichotomous discourse of good versus evil helped the Bush administration as well as the Western media to legitimise and rationalise the use of power in Afghanistan and Iraq that consequently killed hundred thousands of civilians, including the women and children, along with the so called US declared terrorists and it further inflicted damage and havoc to public lives and property in the war trodden areas.

In Concordance 4.9, the striking use of Islam is significant. All the nouns in this and/or grammatical construction are negative except ‘Islam’. Looking at the concordances the apologetic tone is present overtly, but covertly the collocations of Islam show a highly negative portrayal, as the empirical findings show.

1	dispel the false connection between <i>Islam</i> and	<i>terrorism</i>	-- as well as demonstrating a reason to
2	standards, refrain from equating <i>Islam</i> and	<i>terrorism</i>	, and thus help isolate the fanatics who
3	standards, refrain from equating <i>Islam</i> and	<i>terrorism</i>	, and thus help isolate the fanatics who
4	motion by 9/11. It grappled with <i>Islam</i> ,	<i>terrorism</i>	, the Middle East and Iran. It was vivid
5	standing overseas. His clear-cut stands on	<i>terrorism</i>	, <i>Islam</i> and Afghanistan are acknowledged
6	associated with violence, bloodletting and	<i>terrorism</i>	, <i>Islam</i> , today, is stuck in the western
7	Sunday rejected a link between <i>Islam</i> and	<i>terrorism</i>	, but of the Dalai Lama. "To some people

#### Concordance 4.9 Rhetoric of Islam and terrorism in WOTC

TG editorial quotes Blair's speech that was 'grappled with Islam, terrorism, the Middle East and Iran': "A year ago, Mr Blair's speech was still utterly dominated by the consequences of Iraq. His text wrestled at length with the whirlwind of issues set in motion by 9/11. It grappled with Islam, terrorism, the Middle East and Iran" (June 2, 2004).

Blair's bold and courageous stance on 'terrorism , Islam and Afghanistan', putting all the three in an inter-loch nexus, TG applauds and approves the ideological stance: "Mr Blair's voice will carry weight. For although his hectic travelling has grated with many voters at home, it has boosted his standing overseas. His clear-cut stands on terrorism , Islam and Afghanistan are acknowledged as principled and courageous" (TT, April 11, 2003).

In the wake of 7/7, TT goes on to represent Islam and Muslims associating it with violence, bloodletting and terrorism showing 'zero tolerance': "The tragedy of 7/7, perpetrated right in the heart of London, has further radicalized the western perception of Islam and the Muslims. What reigns supreme today on the minds of the West is a highly distorted and convoluted image of Islam. A religion of peace and tranquillity that Islam inherently is in its pristine sense is, regrettably, associated with violence, bloodletting and terrorism , Islam, today, is stuck in the western mind as a religion which has 'zero tolerance' for other religions and their followers. We all know that this is not what Islam stands for" (TT, July 15, 2005).

The same {[and/or] + terrorism} colligational pattern highlights the issues and conflicts annexed with terrorism, namely economy, security, issues & conflicts, climate change, and economy etc. Change is presented in terms of climate change, as a challenge, hence an enemy along with terrorism to fight with.

#### 4.5 {Terrorism (Adjectival) + Noun}: Terrorism Modifying a Noun

In this frame terrorism modifies a noun, as in 'terrorism suspects'. Here terrorism, though primarily a noun, acts as an adjective.

Table 4.7 The colligations of "{Terrorism (Adjectival) + Noun}" in WOTC

Collocation	Colligation	Semantic Preferences	Discourse/Semantic Prosody		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative
terrorism	modifies	suspect, insurance, list, case, charge, coverage, prosecution, trial, sponsor, probe, front, investigation, defendant, expert, threat, legislation, extremism, bill, detainee, law, problem, concern, policy, Washington, issue	insurance, coverage, probe, investigation, expert, legislation, bill, law, policy, Washington		suspect, list, case, charge, prosecution, trial, sponsor, front, defendant, threat, extremism, detainee, problem, concern, issue

The most of the nouns here are related to the law and order, legislation, security, trial, policies and detention etc. Issues related to terror suspects and detention at Guantanamo Bay and Abu Ghraib are frequent in this colligational frame. The terrorism probe is presented as having positive semantic prosody equating it with intelligence which is used positively throughout the corpus as contrasted against 'espionage' that is normally attributed to terrorists, with highly negative semantic prosody.

The overall concordances of this colligational pattern show the themes of legality and efficacy of applying techniques, extreme interrogation techniques, and legislative provisions regarding the illegal detention of the terror suspects.

#### 4.6 {[pp\_obj\_of] + terrorism} Frame: An 'Age of Terrorism'

This colligational syntactic pattern {[pp\_obj\_of] + terrorism} is typically a pattern with highly negative semantic prosody, as can be seen in table 4.8:

Table 4.8 The colligations of "{[pp\_obj\_of] + terrorism}" in WOTC

Collocation	Colligation	Semantic Preferences	Discourse/Semantic Prosody		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative
terrorism	pp_obj_of	act, sponsor, definition, threat, monster, victim, menace, age, wave, scourge, sponsorship, form, suspect, incident, fear, root, brand, supporter, accuse, spectre, cause, face, source, spread, problem		definition	act, sponsor, threat, monster, victim, menace, age, wave, scourge, sponsorship, form, suspect, incident, fear, root, brand, supporter, accuse, spectre, cause, face, source, spread, problem

Right after the 9/11 attacks, the rhetoric of 'act of x' (like act of war, act of terrorism etc.) became significant when Bush declared terrorist attacks as 'acts of war'. The colligational frame gives a possessive attribute to 'terrorism', driving all the lexicon into the realm of negative discourse prosody. The Concordance 4.10 shows the rhetoric of 'act of terrorism' in WOTC:

1	mechanical failure rather than an act of	terrorism	seemed to help soothe public nerves. It
2	Palestinian suicide bombings and other acts of	terrorism	, a step they inexcusably failed to take
3	the deadliest single act of anti-Semitic	terrorism	since World War II. Iran has long been
4	failures do not excuse these or any acts of	terrorism	. Al Qaeda fanatics are fighting their own
5	capital crime to kill someone during an act of	terrorism	. Whatever twisted motives Mr. Muhammad
6	making amends for its most notorious act of	terrorism	, the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103
7	granted itself amnesty for most acts of state	terrorism	and left behind a constitution designed
8	purpose other than security against an act of	terrorism	. "It noted that there are insufficient
9	there is no easy defense against acts of	terrorism	. What ordinary people can do is to carry
10	holds firm. Defending America from acts of	terrorism	will not be easy in the best of circumstances
11	and 22 others was an act of international	terrorism	and a blatant intervention in the political
12	approval for such a blatant act of political	terrorism	could have come only from the highest levels
13	shrine in Samarra, was no everyday act of	terrorism	. It was a deliberate attempt to make it
14	transferring 14 men suspected of heinous acts of	terrorism	to Guantanamo Bay, his aim was baldly political
15	is necessary to prevent a specific act of	terrorism	against the United States or would create
16	critical sites against potential acts of	terrorism	. Members of Congress need to listen to
17	Palestinians, a few spectacular acts of	terrorism	can derail even the best-intentioned peace
18	operate in plain sight in Pakistan. Any act of	terrorism	is horrifying, but the potential aftermath
19	morning, was a reprehensible act of domestic	terrorism	directed toward the dwindling cadre of
20	presumption of federal jurisdiction over acts of	terrorism	. That would continue the unjust system

#### Concordance 4.10 Rhetoric of 'act of terrorism' in WOTC

This rhetoric of 'act of' is very prominent in WOTC; because act is also a strong collocate of terror\* in the corpus; furthermore, it is also included in the keywords with a very high keyness score.

The bombing of a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires is Presented as act of anti-Semitic terrorism: "Slow-Motion Justice in Argentina Nearly nine years have passed since 85 people were killed in the bombing of a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires, the deadliest single act of anti-Semitic terrorism since World War II. Iran has long been a leading suspect in the crime..."(TNT, March 11, 2003). In the context of Lockerbie aviation disaster (1988) Libya is condemned for its 'most notorious act of terrorism', though Libyan authorities have always been denying the so called allegations: "Libya seems to have gotten itself out of the business of directly sponsoring international terrorism. It has been especially active in making amends for its most notorious act of terrorism, the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, which killed 270 people" (TNT, December 20, 2003).

The contested debates around the definition of terrorism with its scope had been and even are still popular in the media circles. In WOTC all the selected newspapers have given their own stances on the definition of terrorism.

1	problem begins with a sloppy definition of	terrorism	written into a 1990 immigration law. It
2	terrorism. Standard legal definitions of	terrorism	characterize it as planning or committing
3	other areas as the underlying definition of	terrorism	and the standard the government should
4	administration's subsequent definition of	terrorism	as a global evil seems to have encouraged
5	the region, thus meeting the definition of	terrorism	in the Virginia law. We oppose the death
6	including the creation of a common definition of	terrorism	, a European arrest warrant, joint investigation
7	internationally recognized definition of	terrorism	that would make it harder for Arab governments
8	existing provisions, the legal definitions of	terrorism	, terrorist organizations and material support
9	brings the debate back to the definition of	terrorism	. Would Labour have wanted to exclude Nelson
10	Blankett must spell out his definition of	terrorism	and the standards of proof much more clearly
11	civilisation? For George Bush, the definition of	terrorism	is a simple matter. Speaking in Shanghai
12	. Yet Mr Bush's simplistic definition of	terrorism	carries even more serious, paradoxical
13	instead of having a blanket definition of	terrorism	, every case must be examined on its own
14	hindfold THE US now has a broader definition of	terrorism	. The abandonment of the former, narrower
15	the war on terror. The new definition of	terrorism	enables the NCTC to include international
16	acquiesced in this perverted definition of	terrorism	and ignored a more heinous form of it
17	able to agree on a common definition of	terrorism	. Speaking to reporters on Monday, UN Secretary
18	world to agree on a 'good definition of	terrorism'	. What Mr Amman wants is that an accepted
19	wants is that an accepted definition of	terrorism'	should be part of a declaration which the
20	will manage to adopt a common definition of	terrorism	. However, the issue is complex. There is
21	determination to all peoples. Any definition of	terrorism	that in principle denies the right to struggle
22	reconstituting the Security Council, definition of	terrorism	, establishment of a peacebuilding commission
23	is in this context that the definition of	terrorism	is so important. In the absence of any
24	until there was a clear, legal definition of	terrorism	, some governments would continue to "circumscribe
25	has been no consensus on a definition of	terrorism	since the World Summit at the UN General

#### Concordance 4.11 Rhetoric of "definition of terrorism" in WOTC

TNT's editorial titled 'Shutting Out Terrorism's Victims' starts with a catching description in presenting a case of 13-year-old Ugandan girl who had been a victim of the atrocities of Lord's Resistance Army: "Terrorists terrorize people.

That's no surprise. What is shocking, and scandalous, is that American law currently bars the entry to the United States of some of terrorism's most abused victims: refugees who have been forced, often at gunpoint, to provide so-called material assistance" (March 9, 2007). The editorial goes on to provide the loop holes in the definition of terrorism in American law: "The problem begins with a sloppy definition of terrorism written into a 1990 immigration law. It was compounded after the 9/11 terrorist attacks by the Bush administration's overly aggressive and rigid interpretation of what constitutes material support for terrorism. Standard legal definitions of terrorism characterize it as planning or committing unlawful, violent acts aimed at killing, injuring or intimidating innocent civilians. But the 1990 law defined it in a way that could encompass virtually any illegal civilian use of weapons -- even to resist a violent dictatorship or to fight alongside American troops" (ibid). In the face of forthcoming United Nations summit, TWP aspires to offer its own intended definition of terrorism declaring the Arab freedom fighters as terrorists: "The summit also offers an opportunity to produce an internationally recognized definition of terrorism that would make it harder for Arab governments to pretend that people who blow up civilians may be viewed as freedom fighters" (September 2, 2005).

The complications presented by Bush administration's vague and all-encompassing definition of terrorism that excludes countless people in the United States from the cadre of peaceful citizens, is vocalised in TWP editorial: "The trouble is that, because of the new law and its interaction with existing provisions, the legal definitions of terrorism, terrorist organizations and material support are so broad that they include countless people who deserve the United States' protection, not exclusion" (March 19, 2006).

The rhetoric of 'civilised world' threatened by the evil, murderers and universal outlaws as pronounced by Bush with his 'moral' definition of terrorism, at Shanghai summit, is ironically laughed at by the TG in the leading article 'Defining the challenge: Who asked Mr Bush to 'save civilisation'?': "Speaking in Shanghai last weekend, he described America's foes as evil murderers and universal outlaws opposed to culture and progress. Terrorists could not be ignored or appeased; they must be destroyed since they threatened everybody. "This conflict is a fight to save the civilised world", Mr Bush declared. "This is the urgent task of our time." Another simple Bush definition, that those who support terrorism are just as bad as the terrorists themselves" (October 24, 2001). TG further goes on to highlight the paradoxical implications of Bush definition of terrorism with their unending consequences of being at war with Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Cuba, North Korea and Sudan being the 'state sponsors of international terrorism': "Yet Mr Bush's simplistic definition of terrorism carries even more serious, paradoxical implications. Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Cuba, North Korea and Sudan are listed (in that order) by the US state department as "state sponsors of international terrorism". In his own terms, Mr Bush must be at war with them, too. Clearly he is not (yet)" (ibid).

WOTC Presents this age as ‘an age of terrorism’, as it can be seen the concordance 4.12:

set up a parallel government in areas under their control” (January 07, 2008).

1	about the role of intelligence in the age of	terrorism	. It is indispensable. Because accurate,
2	After a ‘Dirty Bomb’ Explodes The age of	terrorism	is forcing all of us to learn a whole new
3	become outdated in an age of international	terrorism	, rogue states and unconventional weapons
4	arms control agreements. But in an age of	terrorism	, it would surely be desirable to develop
5	against catastrophic failures or, in an age of	terrorism	, against a deliberate act of sabotage.
6	down a commercial jetliner. In an age of	terrorism	, Washington cannot afford to leave significant
7	Games can be staged safely in an age of	terrorism	, and whether a small nation like Greece
8	. Then came the new age of international	terrorism	by Islamic extremists, which has threatened
9	really best served in the age of high-tech	terrorism	by having F.B.I. agents rifling through
10	demands of national security in the age of	terrorism	, the ideals of an earlier time were eroded
11	law . That suggests that, in an age of mass	terrorism	, German law may need some rethinking. We
12	Security IN AN AGE of threatened domestic	terrorism	, the government has come to treat people
13	Necessarily, international travel in an age of	terrorism	will not be hassle-free, but the United
14	costs of homeland security in an age of	terrorism	, the increasing cost of paying interest
15	within the UK. In the age of international	terrorism	, these comments are particularly disturbing

**4.7 {[pp\_obj\_against]+ terrorism} Frame: ‘War against Terrorism’**

In WOTC, the colligation of {[pp\_obj\_against]+ terrorism} frame giving the instances of terrorism as an object of prepositional phrase, as in ‘coalition against terrorism’, is frequently used and its usage is ideologically determined. All the semantic preferences of this colligational grammatical pattern have positive discourse prosody, as can be seen in table 4.9.

Concordance 4.12 Rhetoric of ‘age of terrorism’ in WOTC

The American ideals and symbols of freedom, justice and equality are invoked in the WOT discourse to legitimise the significant military operations and political strategies and policies to fight, struggle and battle against the war on terror.

Different concerns and issues are voiced within the discourse of ‘age of terrorism’; that relate to the role of intelligence, global and international challenges posed by rogue states and unconventional weapons, arms control agreements, Islamic extremism, national security and the issues related to law and order.

Table 4.9 The colligations of “{[pp\_obj\_against]+ terrorism}” in WOTC

In WOTC, Terrorism is presented as a monster with diverse metaphorical representations (concordance 4.13):

Collocation	Colligation	Semantic Preferences	Discourse/Semantic Prosody		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative
terrorism	pp_obj_against	fight, struggle, coalition, war, battle, campaign, defense, drive, defence, action, effort, line, measure, ally, operation	fight, struggle, coalition, war, battle, campaign, defense, drive, defence, action, effort, line, measure, ally, operation		

1	saying that Pakistan has to root out the	monster	of terrorism in its own interest. No profundity
2	characterize the domestic scenario. The	monster	of terrorism stalks the land, and yet the
3	the by-election. Throughout the year, the	monster	of terrorism stalked the country. The targets
4	August 14, 2005 Troubled times THE	monster	of terrorism stalks the land as Pakistan
5	of the national scene. There is first the	monster	of terrorism that strikes every now and
6	mainstream political parties can crush the	monster	of terrorism . If this means getting the
7	tomorrow and they will have to deal with the	monster	of terrorism , to which they are at the
8	governments redoubled their efforts to tackle the	monster	of terrorism jointly. Already, the normalisation
9	based on national consensus to tackle the	monster	of terrorism . The situation in Swat is
10	trump the military option. February 13, 2009	Monster	of terrorism THE monster of terrorism is
11	February 13, 2009 Monster of terrorism THE	monster	of terrorism is creeping from the fringe
12	two, the general did try to control the	monster	of terrorism but was thwarted by the old
13	how difficult it is to tame the terrible	monster	of terrorism . Both attacks, in which a
14	cooperation. To achieve victory over the	monster	of terrorism , it is necessary for all
15	we will be able to swiftly overcome the	monster	of terrorism that is destroying society
16	We cannot on our own hope to conquer that	monster	of terrorism that Washington’s policies
17	exchange of barbs and jibes must stop. The	monster	of terrorism is too mighty to be defeated

Concordance 4.13 Rhetoric of monster of terrorism in WOTC

It is interesting to note that the following phrases were frequently used in WOTC as an alternative to ‘war on terror’. For example the despite using ‘war on terror’ or ‘war against terror’ the following phrases were used as a substitute but their use was ideologically significant: fight against terror, struggle against terrorism, coalition against terror, battle against terrorism, campaign against terrorism, defense against terrorism, drive against terrorism, action against terrorism, line against terrorism, measures against terrorism, ally against terrorism, and operation against terrorism; this ideological intentional substitution is called textual synonymy.

The monster is presented as ‘too mighty to be defeated’ (L17), stalking the land and the country (L2, L3). The monster is presented as ‘creeping from the fringe’ (L11) and shadows that should be rooted out (L1). L13 voices an interesting idea of taming the monster of terrorism “how difficult it is to tame the terrible monster of terrorism” (TN, November 25, 2007).

**4.8 {[pp\_obj\_to]+ terrorism}Frame: ‘Support to Terrorism’**

Terrorism is also presented as ‘spectre’, a ghost, a phantom and evil spirit haunting. DAWN presents terrorism as a spectre haunting the common citizens in the face of failures and weakness of the government to control the militants: “If a two-time prime minister and a national leader can be murdered, what chances does the common citizen have of leading a life without being haunted by the spectre of terrorism at every step? The Lal Masjid episode epitomises the key features that characterise the failure of the government’s strategy in the war against terror: inability to act in time to pre-empt militants from fortifying themselves and a display of weakness in engaging the militants who have

This colligational pattern gives the cases of terrorism as an object of prepositional phrase, as in ‘end to terrorism’. The positive and negative discourse prosodies of this grammatical structure can be seen in table 4.10:

Table 4.10 The colligations of “{[pp\_obj\_to]+ terrorism}” in WOTC

Collocation	Colligation	Semantic Preferences	Discourse/Semantic Prosody		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative
terrorism	pp_obj_to	resort, connection, relate, preparatory, link, vulnerability, respond, response, end, approach, support	end, approach, response		connection, support, link, resort, relate, preparatory, vulnerability

The {[pp\_obj\_to]+ terrorism} frame in WOTC is linked with mostly negative discourse/semantic prosody; for

example: connection to terrorism, support to terrorism, link to terrorism, resort to terrorism, relate to terrorism, preparatory to terrorism, vulnerability to terrorism.

The node item 'end to terrorism' collocates with peace, stability, economic revival, clemency, investment, schools, and institutions. Though, it also collocates with turmoil, militants, horrors and massacre.

The link, connection, support, resort and preparatory to terrorism show the pre occupation of discourse with the suspected individuals, groups or organisations and states that are represented as promoters of terror as shown in concordance 4.14.

1	authorities as an isolated case with no clear	link to terrorism	.Now comes evidence that the case was by
2	determined to see the group abandon any	connection to terrorism	.The I.R.A.'s stubbornness was also dampening
3	, many of the detainees probably have no	connection to terrorism	.The government would like the public to
4	detained. A vast majority proved to have no	connection to terrorism	.Many were deported for immigration violations
5	expeditions, spying on Americans with no	connection to terrorism	or foreign powers. The act should require
6	.The report said Mr. Arar never had any	connection to terrorism	.But the United States stonewalled Canada
7	terrorist and what constitutes providing	support to terrorism	.In the name of keeping out terrorists,
8	"tangible things" only where there is some	connection to terrorism	or espionage. Senator Richard Durbin, a
9	various groups was based on a weak case of	connection to terrorism	or any other crime. And it found that the
10	authorization, regardless of whether there's any	link to terrorism	.Some surveillance rules should be adjusted
11	stigmatize those among them who may have no	connection to terrorism	.Such unpersuasive explanations didn't
12	cited mostly concerned the subject of Iraq's	connection to terrorism	.Yet in that case, as the report also concluded
13	killed an American who appears to have no	connection to terrorism	.According to eyewitness reports, Mr. Alpizar
14	could reach to punish activities with no	link to terrorism	.The court's answer: Very far. In our opinion
15	controversy. The first would make "acts	preparatory to terrorism	"a criminal offence with the aim of arresting
16	contest. These include a new offence of acts	preparatory to terrorism	, new powers to tackle the dissemination
17	new offences. The first, concerning "acts	preparatory to terrorism	", is by far the most urgent. It will enable
18	substances for terrorist purposes, and "acts	preparatory to terrorism	", as the acquittal of all but one of those
19	that he will use the new crime of "acts	preparatory to terrorism	" to charge suspects. He must also show
20	will only strengthen those very forces that	resort to terrorism	in desperation. Targeting Christians THE
21	consequences. But instead, Al Qaeda has chosen to	resort to terrorism	to compel Pakistan to change the orientation
22	the country has been demonized for alleged	support to terrorism	and for trying to acquire WMDs. Iran is
23	believed by many to be the main cause of the	resort to terrorism	by militants in the Arab and Muslim countries
24	image of the Islamic world whose tendency to	resort to terrorism	was being blamed on the rise of fundamentalism
25	be divided between those who uphold and	resort to terrorism	and those who do not. Faith is not at the
26	be divided between those who uphold and	resort to terrorism	and those who do not. Faith is not at the
27	America if Tehran stopped its purported	support to terrorism	.Some three weeks after President Barack

Concordance 4.14 Rhetoric of 'connection/link to terrorism' in WOTC

**4.9 {[pp\_obj\_on]+ terrorism}Frame: 'War on Terrorism'**  
 The grammatical pattern {[pp\_obj\_on]+ terrorism} gives the cases of terrorism as an object of prepositional phrase: as in 'policy on terrorism'. The war, tough, focus, speech and policy have positive discourse prosody; and soft, weak are presented as having negative semantic prosody (see table 4.11):

Table 4.11 The colligations of “{[pp\_obj\_on]+ terrorism}” in WOTC

Collocation	Colligation	Semantic Preferences	Discourse/Semantic Prosody		
			Positive	Neutral	Negative
terrorism	pp_obj_on	war, soft, tough, focus, weak, speech, policy	war, tough, focus, speech, policy		soft, weak

The manipulation of war on terror discourse for political gains and designs, especially during the American presidential electoral campaigns is manifest in the concordance 4.15:

1	Congress, wary of being portrayed as soft on	terrorism	, is not an adequate defense for our constitutional
2	flier depicting Mr. Anderson as soft on	terrorism	.That's the anger category. The first nominee
3	disagrees with its positions as soft on	terrorism	is now complaining that election-bound
4	railroads, and implying that he was soft on	terrorism	.Another said Ms. Johnson was allied with
5	one so they could be made to look soft on	terrorism	.Last week, the White House and three Republican
6	predictably accused the Democrats of being soft on	terrorism	for opposing illegal wiretapping and of
7	some Democrats are afraid to look soft on	terrorism	.FISA requires a warrant to spy on communications
8	service as somehow inappropriate and soft on	terrorism	.They have it backward. What is truly inappropriate
9	the usual charge that Mr. Obama is soft on	terrorism	.Senator John Cornyn of Texas said housing
10	murderers in a criminal court is not "soft on	terrorism	."The federal courts have tried, convicted
11	, others too afraid of appearing soft on	terrorism	to challenge him and virtually all suffering
12	any doubting Democrats of being soft on	terrorism	.Many Democrats, looking to exploit bad
13	is trying to label the other as soft on	terrorism	is not a propitious moment for sober action
14	dissenters risk being labeled as soft on	terrorism	.As we have said before, there is no need
15	his party to tar the opposition as soft on	terrorism	.In this case, thanks in part to the Democrats
16	Romney think the president has gone soft on	terrorism	? More likely, he and most of the other
17	NO ONE would say that Israel is soft on	terrorism	, which makes it all the more fascinating
18	opposition with the brush that it is soft on	terrorism	, but quite another when that opposition
19	worrying about being labelled "soft on	terrorism	" if they oppose today's measure. Contrary

Concordance 4.15 Rhetoric of 'soft on terrorism' in WOTC

Criticising the Congress for being 'soft on terrorism' Bush administration, manipulated the war on terror discourse for its own political purposes in the name of inadequate defense for constitutional rights: "A polarized Congress, wary of being portrayed as soft on terrorism, is not an adequate defense for our constitutional rights" (TNT, March 24, 2003). The Republican's chances of winning elections are based on 'look soft on terrorism' not 'by passing a good law': "Republican strategists think they can win this fall, not by passing a good law but by forcing Democrats to vote against a bad one so they could be made to look soft on terrorism" (TWP, June 03, 2007). Obama is seen as being 'soft on terrorism' by his intentions of closing the Guantanamo Bay detention cell: "Republicans offered the usual charge that Mr. Obama is soft on terrorism. Senator John Cornyn of Texas said housing detainees in American cells 'will put our citizens in unnecessary danger'" (TNT, December 15, 2009). In contrast, the rhetoric of 'tough on terrorism' is also echoed in the political arena and media to manipulate their own political aims.

1	create the appearance of being tough on	terrorism	, which is central to his re-election campaign
2	election-year politics, an easy way to seem tough on	terrorism	.But it also is bad law, and the president
3	Congress were eager to show they were tough on	terrorism	.But the obsession with presidential prerogatives
4	world the United States can be tough on	terrorism	without sacrificing its humanity and the
5	nothing "conservative" or "tough on	terrorism	" in selectively stripping people of their
6	initiatives. Both candidates talk tough on	terrorism	, and neither has ruled out military action
7	Insecurity House Republicans talk tough on	terrorism	.So we can find no explanation -- other
8	election-year goodies to make members look tough on	terrorism	: enhancing penalties for obstruction of
9	really want to burnish their "tough on	terrorism	" credentials, they should start by focusing
10	overall acceptance that we have to be tough on	terrorism	and tough on the causes of terrorism, of
11	advising Saudi Arabia to get tougher on	terrorism	or to join Mr Bush's world freedom crusade
12	Zapatero, who has been no less tough on	terrorism	that his conservative predecessor, Jose
13	seen, in advance, as being as "tough on	terrorism	" as a government could be. If the Conservatives
14	campaign, his own pledge to be tough on	terrorism	would have been ripped to shreds were he

Concordance 4.16 Rhetoric of 'tough on terrorism' in WOTC

The stance of being 'tough on terrorism' is presented as a standard for winning the political gains in American politics and as 'central to his (Bush) re-election campaign': "Last week in his State of the Union address seemed to be political: to create the appearance of being tough on terrorism, which is central to his re-election campaign, while undercutting the chorus of critics, spanning the political spectrum, who are calling the act a threat to civil liberties" (TNT, January 27, 2004).

The outlook of the parties by being 'tough on terrorism' became vital for their political existence: "Both parties in Congress were eager to show they were tough on terrorism" (TNT, July 16, 2006). Saudi Arabia is advised to get 'tougher on terrorism' or to be part of Bush's 'world freedom crusade' to avoid Al-Qaeda's horrific actions against its citizens: "The slaughter, mainly of Arab families from outside Saudi Arabia, in the al-Muhaya housing complex is indeed a horrific act stamped with the callous trademark of al-Qaida. Yet whether advising Saudi Arabia to get tougher on terrorism or to join Mr Bush's world freedom crusade, the US lays itself open to scepticism and even ridicule" (TG, November 11, 2003). Even the 'soft/tough on terrorism' mantra is also present in British media before the elections with the Conservatives and Liberal Democrats choosing between the alternatives 'soft' or 'tough': "That a devastating terrorist attack occurs in Britain in the week before the general election is the stuff of Blairite nightmares. Their answer is to be seen, in advance, as being as 'tough on terrorism' as a government could be. If the Conservatives are thereby forced into supporting ID cards, because of the scheme's popularity with the public, and the Liberal Democrats can be branded 'soft on crime' for opposing them..." (TT, November 30, 2004).

Even the so called American Justice and 'way' were threatened when the lawmakers 'Stamped by the fear of looking weak on terrorism' hurriedly streamlined themselves by passing the anti-terrorism bill as directed by Bush: "Stamped by the fear of looking 'weak on terrorism', lawmakers are rushing to pass a bill demanded by the president that would have minimal impact on antiterrorist operations but could cause profound damage to justice and the American way".

1	Stamped by the fear of looking <i>weak on</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	, lawmakers are rushing to pass a bill demanded
2	duty. Certainly, being made to look <i>weak on</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	might make it harder for them to expand
3	letting Republicans brand them as <i>weak on</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	, as they did with legislation to create
4	than risk being accused of being <i>weak on</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	in the run-up to an election. Having won
5	that fends off claims that he is <i>weak on</i>	<i>terrorism</i>	but supports the multilateralist approach

Concordance 4.17 Rhetoric of 'weak on terrorism' in WOTC

In Short, the above analysis identified nine distinct significant grammatical patterns in WOTC and the researcher discussed each of them with elaborate and empirical results with concordance analysis while reading extended co-text while identifying the ideology embedded in the syntax.

## 5. Conclusion

The main aim of this paper was to identify the colligations of 'terrorism' with its ideological stances in WOTC corpus using John Sinclair's model of extended lexical units. The study shows how the discourse of 'war on terror' in the elite Pak Anglo-American newspaper editorials, TNT-corpus, TWP-corpus, TG-corpus, TT-corpus, DAWN-corpus and TN-corpus use colligational syntax patterns to legitimate and rationalise the language, actions and policies in war times; specifically, mediating the construction of knowledge and meaning contributing to ideological stances. To find out the significant idiosyncrasies of the selected newspaper editorials in the choice of lexical items, word patterns, word

sketches, semantic choices and semantic/discourse prosody, WOT corpora is analysed to identify the newspapers' stance in 'war on terror' discourse. The investigation of the strongest syntactic patterns, combined with concordance analysis with extended context, gave useful indications of the respective ideological stances towards ongoing 'war on terror'.

The findings show nine distinct syntax structures in the corpus with their semantic choices and semantic prosodies. These colligations/syntax patterns include: {[verb] + terrorism}, {terrorism+[verb]}, {(Adjectival) Modifier + terrorism}, {[and/or] + terrorism}, {terrorism (Adjectival) + Noun}, {[pp\_obj\_of] + terrorism}, {[pp\_obj\_against]+ terrorism}, {[pp\_obj\_to]+ terrorism} and {[pp\_obj\_on]+ terrorism}.

In conclusion, the research contributes to the fields of corpus linguistics, colligational analysis and ideology analysis by utilising a unique, synchronised version of extended lexical units, a methodological synergy, and by offering new insights into the discursive practices and the discursive representation of ideology in elite American, British and Pakistani newspaper editorials in the ongoing 'war on terror' discourse.

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