

A Study on the Correlation between Semantic Prosodies of English Logical Resultative Formulae and Genres: A Corpus-based Approach

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Abstract — In our previous studies, we have done some research on semantic prosodies of 13 English logical resultative formulae from a global perspective. Yet, the correlation between semantic prosodies of 13 English logical resultative formulae and genres has not been touched upon. So in the present article, based upon the analysis of large corpus, we attempt to study the correlation between semantic prosodies of 13 English logical resultative formulae and genres. The study discovers that: first, to a certain extent there is a correlation between the semantic prosodies of 13 English logical resultative formulae and five genres; second, in different genres, the same English logical resultative formulae may have different semantic prosodies; third, the dominating semantic prosody tendency in one genre is not just one kind of semantic prosody, rather a group of two or three kinds of semantic prosody.

Key Words — English logical resultative formulae, semantic prosody, genres, correlation

I. INTRODUCTION

Logical resultative formulae refer to formulaic language that expresses logical resultative relationship between two situations or events [1]. In our previous studies, we found that in English there are 13 most frequently used logical resultative formulae. In discourse, these logical resultative formulae tend to collocate with one or various kinds of words having the same or similar semantic features. This kind of collocation conveys a certain attitudinal meaning, which is theoretically called semantic prosody. The semantic prosody of each logical resultative formula does not remain the same in all circumstances; it may vary with the changes of genres. Then how does the semantic prosody of each logical resultative formula correlate with genres? In the present study, we will attempt to find out the answer.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Questions

1) *What's the distribution of the semantic prosody of each English logical resultative formula in different genres?*

2) *How does the semantic prosody of each English logical resultative formula correlate with genres?*

B. Research Methods

The corpus-based approach is mainly adopted.

C. Data

1) Data Resource

Corpus of Contemporary America (shorted as COCA) is employed. The corpus includes 189,431 texts, totaling 45,000,000 words. It's divided into 5 genres: spoken, fiction, magazine, newspaper and academic journal, abbreviated as SPK, FIC, MAG, NEWS, and ACAD respectively in the following.

2) Tools for Data Analysis

Apart from the online analysis tools in COCA, the study adopts BFSU1.0 to calculate Z-score to measure collocation strength.

III. CORRELATION BETWEEN DISTRIBUTION OF SEMANTIC PROSODIES OF ENGLISH LOGICAL RESULTATIVE FORMULAE AND GENRES

A. How to Approach Semantic Prosody

Such scholars as Sinclair [2] [3], Stubbs [4], Partington [5] once situated semantic prosody in their own respective ways. Simply speaking, semantic prosody refers to the attitudinal meaning. But how should we study it? Sinclair [2] said:

So strong are the co-occurrence tendencies of words[collocation], word classes [colligation], meanings [semantic preference] and attitudes [semantic prosody] that we must widen our horizons and expect the units of meaning to be much more extensive and varied than is seen in a single word.

From this extract, it can be seen that in order to study semantic prosody, one must first approach collocation, colligation and semantic preference.

B. Collocation

Since the words collocating with 13 English logical resultative formulae are too many to be calculated, hereby based on Z-score the present study just picks out the top 10 collocates of each English logical resultative formula.

BFSU1.0 is adopted to calculate the Z-score of top 10 words with highest collocation strength for each formula in 5 genres. The collocation words with the Z-score higher than 2 are the focus of the study. The result for each logical resultative formula is shown in the following tables.

TABLE 1 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *as a result of* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-Score	Collocation	Z-score
as a result of	SPOK	operation	3.3971	conspiracy	2.4015
		arrest	2.9416	crew	2.4015
		earthquake	2.9416	disasters	2.4015
		cardiac	2.4015	drownings	2.4015
	FIC	change	2.4015	event	2.4015
		war	5.4623	job	2.4433
		body	2.4433	publicity	2.4433
		damage	2.4433	suffered	2.4433
	MAG	debris	2.4433	died	2.3632
		experiences	2.4433	nothings	2.3632
		recession	3.8295	job	2.4210
		change	2.9656	loss	2.4210
		activity	2.4210	population	2.4210
	NEWS	develop	2.4210	power	2.4210
		feeling	2.4210	process	2.4210
		government	2.9372	country	2.3979
		investigation	2.9372	deaths	2.3979
		agreement	2.3979	discussions	2.3979
	ACAD	bill	2.3979	insurance	2.3979
		breakdown	2.3979	lie	2.3979
promise		3.3025	anxiety	2.4172	
dropout		2.9609	died	2.4172	
exposure		2.9609	disabled	2.4172	
	alternatives	2.4172	failure	2.4172	
	analysis	2.4172	implementation	2.4172	

TABLE 2 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *because of* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
because of	SPOK	rates	6.3236	securitization	5.1625
		regulation	6.3236	wealth	5.1299
		taxation	6.3236	high	2.7426
		government	5.7553	policy	2.2168
	FIC	lack	5.2351	ballot	2.2390
		heat	2.9825	fired	2.4349
		ability	2.4349	ghost	2.4349
		age	2.4349	gruffness	2.4349
	MAG	deflated	2.4349	heritage	2.4349
		dirt	2.4349	high	2.4349
	Act	2.3785	consumption	2.3785	
	alcohol	2.3785	economy	2.3785	

NEWS	area	2.3785	low	2.3785
	change	2.3785	right	2.3785
	climate	2.3785	size	2.3785
	part	4.0080	trees	2.9183
	falling	2.9183	budget	2.9183
	massive	2.9183	disputed	2.9183
	safety	2.9183	concerns	2.8338
ACAD	size	2.9183	bond	2.3825
	asymptomatic	5.4204	change	2.9165
	low	3.7662	infection	2.8047
	difference	3.6445	access	2.3810
	lack	3.6445	capacity	2.3810
	changes	3.3681	caution	2.3810

TABLE 3 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *bring about* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
bring about	SPOK	change	7.3098	changes	3.2398
		help	3.4363	peaceful	3.2398
		justice	3.2495	power	3.2398
		peace	3.2495	redistributive	3.2398
		appeal	3.2398	reforms	3.2398
	FIC	change	5.8137	animal	3.0530
		destruction	4.4321	arrangements	3.0530
		justice	4.3182	catharsis	3.0530
		reconciliation	4.3182	cold	3.0530
	MAG	stability	4.3182	comfort	3.0530
		change	5.8211	zest	3.6839
		help	4.5125	new	3.2060
		efforts	3.6839	laws	2.8121
		inches	3.6839	reform	3.6839
	NEWS	meal	3.6839	advantages	2.6046
		change	7.2400	water	3.3282
		civil	4.0767	government	2.5055
		rights	4.0767	abundance	2.3531
		economic	3.5447	acceleration	2.3531
	ACAD	solution	3.3471	accessible	2.3531
change		5.5874	sensations	4.0364	
anarchists		4.0364	specific	4.0364	
exercise		4.0364	reforms	3.1139	
paradise		4.0364	abilities	2.8538	
	response	4.0364	ability	2.8538	

TABLE 4 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *due to* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
due to	SPOK	radiation	4.3729	engineering	2.3359
		accident	2.8612	forecast	2.3359
		economy	2.8612	gun	2.3359
		antibiotics	2.3359	income	2.3359
		combination	2.3359	mass	2.3359
	FIC	lack	3.0095	murder	2.4569
		circumstances	2.4569	weather	2.4569

	MAG	conflict	2.4569	year	2.4569
		fact	2.4569	stingier	2.4569
		financial	2.4569	close	2.4569
		huge	2.9566	expansion	2.4138
		sun	2.8480	failed	2.4138
		damage	2.4138	immigration	2.4138
		defect	2.4138	limitation	2.4138
		difference	2.4138	mentality	2.4138
	NEWS	fire	2.8697	changes	2.3428
		production	2.8697	condition	2.3428
		acceleration	2.3428	contest	2.3428
		anonymity	2.3428	days	2.3428
		cancer	2.3428	death	2.3428
	ACAD	impairment	5.4936	burden	3.6188
		presbycusis	5.2509	mobility	3.2363
		mortality	4.4001	arthritis	2.8023
		chronic	4.2842	factors	2.8023
		exposure	3.7944	resolution	2.8023

TABLE 5 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *lead to* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
lead to	SPOK	accidental	4.9082	creation	4.9082
		alleged	4.9082	development	4.9082
		cancer	4.9082	diabetes	4.9082
		cells	4.9082	discovery	4.9082
		compromise	4.9082	electricity	4.9082
	FIC	school	13.4859	High	4.9825
		experience	6.2540	answers	4.4217
		experiences	6.2540	body	4.4217
		experiment	6.2540	Building	4.4217
		university	6.2540	compromise	4.4217
	MAG	bankruptcy	4.3359	higher	3.3689
		diets	4.3359	loss	3.3689
		fewer	4.3359	others	3.3689
		mildew	4.3359	accident	3.0655
		pain	4.3359	adventures	3.0655
	NEWS	attack	6.2876	burdens	3.6292
		war	5.1331	change	3.6292
		actor	3.6292	character	3.6292
		authors	3.6292	charges	3.6292
	ACAD	battles	3.6292	cirrhosis	3.6292
		ketoacidosis	8.3494	changes	4.0272
		treatment	4.8513	death	3.9474
		knowledge	4.8352	detection	3.9474
		levels	4.2979	exposure	3.9474
	risk	4.2979	outcomes	3.0379	

TABLE 6 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *result from* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
result from	SPOK	cancers	6.3154	civil	4.4651
		changes	6.3154	data	4.4651
		future	6.3154	disorder	4.4651
		tsunami	6.3154	effect	4.4651

	FIC	bankruptcies	4.4651	errors	4.4651
		agent	3.9878	dementia	3.9878
		attempts	3.9878	diet	3.9878
		calamity	3.9878	discomfort	3.9878
		choices	3.9878	disorder	3.9878
		complacency	3.9878	drawbacks	3.9878
	MAG	efficiencies	7.3305	amounts	3.6638
		product	7.3305	benefits	3.6638
		disorder	4.0843	cases	3.6638
		account	3.6638	consequences	3.6638
		acne	3.6638	crashes	3.6638
	NEWS	damage	6.0314	challenges	5.3130
		acceleration	5.3130	crashes	5.3130
		automobile	5.3130	delusions	5.3130
		blockade	5.3130	factors	5.3130
		brain	5.3130	harm	5.3130
	ACAD	biomass	6.8571	guideline	6.8571
		bugs	6.8571	impacts	6.8571
deaths		6.8571	majority	6.8571	
device		6.8571	metabolism	6.8571	
disability		6.8571	misbehaving	6.8571	

TABLE 7 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *result in* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
result in	SPOK	behaviors	4.8778	fact	3.8278
		disorder	4.8778	failure	3.8278
		personality	4.8778	tax	3.8278
		death	4.5007	accidents	3.4487
		conviction	3.8278	anxiety	3.4487
	FIC	exposure	5.9506	brain	4.2072
		death	4.8795	consequences	4.2072
		action	4.2072	degradation	4.2072
		attention	4.2072	depression	4.2072
	MAG	blunder	4.2072	devastating	4.2072
		long	5.3875	colleagues	3.8090
		accurate	3.8090	cyanide	3.8090
		additional	3.8090	death	3.8090
		attack	3.8090	declines	3.8090
	NEWS	casings	3.8090	design	3.8090
		payment	4.8427	bad	3.4239
		sicker	4.8427	big	3.4239
		side	3.7982	brainwaves	3.4239
		animals	3.4239	bursts	3.4239
	ACAD	antibiotics	3.4239	case	3.4239
		limited	5.7438	attacks	4.0609
		model	5.2427	cascading	4.0609
		scores	4.5559	community	4.0609
		antibiotics	4.0609	composition	4.0609
	architecture	4.0609	crank	4.0609	

TABLE 8 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *thanks to* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
thanks to	SPOK	both	5.4233	big	3.4273
		all	4.4126	panel	3.4273
		you	3.9435	guys	2.9678
		guests	3.8324	hero	2.9678
		great	3.6940	everybody	2.8600
	FIC	staying	3.0351	efforts	2.4778
		you	2.9500	favor	2.4778
		father	2.9325	friends	2.4778
		life	2.4920	God	2.4778
		country	2.4778	work	2.4778
	MAG	excellent	3.4208	outstanding	2.4182
		new	3.3514	pressure	2.4182
		ventilation	2.9617	programs	2.4182
		effective	2.4182	quick	2.4182
		lightweight	2.4182	technique	2.4182
	NEWS	good	2.9518	help	2.4098
		new	2.9518	influence	2.4098
		recent	2.8427	longer	2.4098
		bass	2.4098	low	2.4098
		cousins	2.4098	time	2.3256
	ACAD	special	5.4963	export	2.3408
		Acknowledge	2.3113	fear	2.3408
		part	2.8673	higher	2.3408
		advances	2.3408	major	2.3408
		efforts	2.3408	malleability	2.3408

TABLE 9 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *caused by* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
caused By	SPOK	Security	4.0159	policies	2.8053
		crisis	2.8053	smoking	2.8053
		exposure	2.8053	deficit	2.6845
		financial	2.8053	earthquake	2.6845
		lack	2.8053	country	2.2902
	FIC	damage	3.4198	bomber	2.4175
		pain	3.4198	choices	2.4175
		accident	2.9613	fear	2.4175
		attack	2.9613	forced	2.4175
		problems	2.9613	hallucination	2.4175
	MAG	surface	4.4177	Climate	2.9099
		compaction	4.4105	inflammation	2.9099
		environmental	3.3605	injury	2.9099
		damage	3.0851	skin	2.8240
		change	2.9099	Infection	2.7975
	NEWS	crisis	3.3030	bullets	2.3350
		deaths	3.3030	businesses	2.3350
		economy	3.3030	change	2.3350
		problems	3.3030	climate	2.3350
		accident	2.8601	disruptions	2.3350
	ACAD	stereotype	5.7007	infections	3.4145
		pneumoniae	4.7685	community	3.1700

disease	4.6833	bacteria	2.8524
invasive	4.6201	colitis	2.8524
strains	4.0355	influenza	2.8524

TABLE 10 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *so... that* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
so...that	SPOK	attempted	5.5555	eyes	5.5555
		condition	5.5555	person	5.5555
		crisis	5.5555	respect	5.5555
		day	5.5555	stuff	5.5555
		expected	5.5555	People	4.6099
	FIC	bravery	7.3127	faces	7.3127
		cotton	7.3127	garment	7.3127
		daughter	7.3127	liabilities	7.3127
		day	7.3127	lights	7.3127
		devil	7.3127	rain	7.3127
	MAG	carvings	7.6179	response	5.2960
		drugs	7.6179	friends	4.8204
		experts	7.6179	road	4.8204
		migration	7.6179	rooms	4.8204
		abuse	5.2960	scares	4.8204
	NEWS	application	5.0982	conditions	3.4716
		arson	5.0982	residents	3.4716
		budget	5.0982	light	2.7257
		event	5.0982	teachers	2.7257
		harassment	5.0982	they	2.0014
	ACAD	chocolate	9.5807	conductivity	6.7737
		addition	6.7737	consumers	6.7737
		birthrates	6.7737	emissions	6.7737
		problem	6.7737	smaller	4.6881
		building	6.7737	levels	3.7448

TABLE 11 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of *now that* in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
now that	SPOK	right	4.1719	Difference	2.4083
		you	3.1823	Life	2.4083
		crazy	2.9500	Plan	2.4083
		great	2.9500	School	2.4083
		crime	2.4083	tests	2.4083
	FIC	children	2.4651	Step	2.4651
		draperies	2.4651	Public	2.4651
		Dream	2.4651	real	2.4651
		Family	2.4651	she	2.2954
		longer	2.4651	he	2.1106
	MAG	i	4.0904	home	2.4063
		you	3.0180	cute	2.4063
		paper	2.9475	true	2.4063
		president	2.9475	growing	2.4063
		boys	2.4063	especially	2.4063
	NEWS	back	2.9633	especially	2.4192
		right	2.9633	lined	2.4192
		he	2.7784	Realized	2.4192

ACAD	we	2.6335	Independent	2.4192
	deal	2.4192	turning	2.4192
	reading	3.3977	gains	2.4019
	they	3.3922	group	2.4019
	it	2.9996	invariants	2.4019
	business	2.4019	line	2.4019
	disabilities	2.4019	motives	2.4019

libraries	2.3849	reliability	2.3849
nuclear	2.3849	tribes	2.3849

C. Distribution of Semantic Prosodies of English Logical Resultative Formulae in 5 Genres

1) Judging Semantic Prosody

Semantic prosody, as we discuss it above, refers to the attitudinal meaning. The judging of attitudinal meaning is very complicated, because attitudinal meaning is prone to subjectivity. In this study we mainly rely upon our intuition to determine whether the attitudinal meaning is positive or negative or neutral or even mixed. As for details, see Li & Jiao [6].

2) Distribution of Semantic Prosodies of 13 English Logical Resultative Formulae

TABLE 12 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of so that in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
so that	SPOK	benefits	2.4368	day	2.4368
		consistently	2.4368	field	2.4368
		constantly	2.4368	hours	2.4368
		curious	2.4368	money	2.4368
		country	2.4368	new	2.4368
	FIC	she	3.1328	hat	2.4550
		it	3.0637	power	2.4550
		i	2.8446	study	2.4550
		we	2.5638	teeth	2.4550
		friends	2.4550	wagon	2.4550
	MAG	it	5.5502	population	2.3716
		People	4.4399	salts	2.3716
		commitment	2.3716	sustainable	2.3716
		fat	2.3716	new	2.2828
		person	2.3716	part	2.2828
	NEWS	something	3.0648	part	2.4231
		Carefully	2.4231	staff	2.4231
		good	2.4231	team	2.4231
		guard	2.4231	trial	2.4231
		mixture	2.4231	they	2.1498
ACAD	punishable	2.8936	supervision	2.3623	
	staff	2.7799	data	2.3469	
	students	2.7799	Treatment	2.3469	
	they	2.6953	process	2.2722	
	items	2.3623	risk	2.2722	

TABLE 13 Z-score of Top10 Collocation Words of as a result in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Collocation	Z-score	Collocation	Z-score
as a Result	SPOK	you	2.9576	changed	2.3825
		lower	2.3825	Potentially	2.3825
		Market	2.3825	frozen	2.3825
		myself	2.3825	he	2.3489
		risks	2.3825	she	2.2949
	FIC	she	3.1780	hell	2.4545
		me	3.0065	longer	2.4545
		bed	2.4545	considered	2.4545
		connections	2.4545	children	2.1075
		good	2.4545	we	2.0246
	MAG	we	3.0567	needs	2.4182
		thousands	2.9621	rail	2.4182
		decade	2.4182	smaller	2.4182
		Engine	2.4182	tissue	2.4182
		foods	2.4182	active	2.4182
	NEWS	analysts	2.4197	service	2.4197
		control	2.4197	she	2.4197
		debt	2.4197	Them	2.4197
		economy	2.4197	top	2.4197
		secret	2.4197	he	2.3156
ACAD	school	2.9213	president	2.3849	
	they	2.6143	project	2.3849	
	conditions	2.3849	rates	2.3849	

TABLE 14 Distribution of Semantic Prosodies of 13 English Logical Resultative Formulae in 5 Genres

Nodes	Genres	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Semantic prosody tendency
caused by	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
so far	FIC	22.2%	77.8%	0.0%	Neutral - Positive
	SPOK	0.0%	100%	0.0%	Neutral - Positive
	MAG	0.0%	100%	0.0%	Neutral - Positive
	NEWS	0.0%	100%	0.0%	Neutral - Positive
	ACAD	0.0%	100%	0.0%	Neutral - Positive
seem that	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
as overall	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
so that	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
because of	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
due to	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
[result] as	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
as overall of	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
[lead] to	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
[result] from	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
thence to	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
[bring] about	FIC	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	SPOK	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	MAG	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	NEWS	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral
	ACAD	0.0%	0.0%	100%	Negative - Neutral

From Table 14, it can be seen that only three English logical resultative formulae *so that*, *now that*, *as a result* share same semantic prosodies in five different genres. The other ten English logical resultative formulae differ in five genres. Additionally, positive semantic prosody occupies a small proportion whereas negative, neutral and mixed semantic prosody occupy a prominent position.

D. The Correlation between Semantic Prosodies and Genres

Then what types of semantic prosodies do these 13 English logical resultative formulae have in different genres? In the following, a detailed analysis will be conducted.

a) *caused by* vs. *genres*

From Table 14, we found that in Spoken, Fiction, News and Academic genres, *caused by* has negative semantic prosody as the primary feature, with neutral semantic prosody as the secondary feature; yet in the genre of Magazine, the obvious semantic prosody is neutral, followed by the negative semantic prosody. The positive semantic prosody occupies a small portion in these five genres. So it can be inferred that the genre of Magazine primarily correlates with the neutral + negative semantic prosody of *caused by*, while the other four genres with negative + neutral semantic prosody.

b) *so that*, *now that*, *as a result*, *so...that* vs. *genres*

So that, *now that*, *as a result*, *so...that* are usually followed by the clause, so the collocations are mainly the subjects of the sentence, i.e. “they, we, it, you, students, children, etc.” From Table 14 it can be judged that these four English logical resultative formulae tend to have the neutral semantic prosody as the prominent feature and the positive (occasionally negative) semantic prosody as the secondary feature. *So that*, *now that*, *as a result* have neutral + positive (occasionally negative) semantic prosody in 5 genres. *So...that* has mixed semantic prosody tendency in the genre of Newspaper, since the positive, neutral and negative collocations have balanced proportions in this genre. And it can be discovered that the five genres correlate with the neutral + positive (or occasionally negative) semantic prosody of *so that*, *now that*, and *as a result*, and the genre of Newspaper with the mixed semantic prosody of *so... that*.

c) *because of*, *due to*, *[result] in* vs. *genres*

Because of, *due to*, *[result] in*, which have a balanced collocation with positive, neutral and negative words show a tendency of mixed semantic prosody. Even so, there are a few exceptions. For example, in the genre of Magazine, *because of* shows a neutral semantic prosody tendency; in the genre of Newspaper, *due to* carries the neutral semantic prosody; and *[result in]* demonstrates negative semantic prosody in the Spoken genre, and a neutral semantic prosody in the academic journal.

Thus, it can be seen that a strong correlation can be found between the mixed semantic prosody of the three English logical resultative formulae and the five genres. In addition, neutral semantic prosodies of *because of*, *due to* and *result in* correlate with the genre of Magazine, the genre of Newspaper and genres of Spoken Discourse and Academics respectively.

d) *as a result of*, *lead to*, *[result] from*, *thanks to*, *[bring] about* vs. *genres*

As a result of, *lead to*, *[result] from*, *thanks to*, *[bring] about* have no common semantic prosody in 5 genres. *As a result of* mainly collocates with the words expressing disaster, illness and bad situation in Spoken, Fiction and Academic genres, so obviously *as a result of* tends to have negative semantic prosody in these three genres. Furthermore, the data analysis shows that in these three genres *as a result of* can be also used to convey neutral or occasionally positive semantic prosodies. It can thus be deduced that the negative + neutral (occasionally positive) semantic prosody of *as a result of* correlates with Spoken, Fiction and Academic genres. In genres of Newspaper and Magazine, the collocations of *as a result of* are mainly about action and process. Therefore, in the two genres, *as a result of* has a probability of carrying a mixed semantic prosody. Specifically, in the genre of Magazine, within the mixed semantic prosody, the ration of the positive semantic prosody of *as a result of* is higher than its counterpart in the genre of News. It can be stated that the mixed (in the order of neutral & positive & negative) semantic prosody of *as a result of* correlates with the genre of Magazine and the mixed (in the order of neutral & negative & positive) semantic prosody does with the genre of News.

The semantic prosody of *lead to* is more diverse. It has mixed semantic prosody tendency in Spoken and Academic genres, for its collocations are concerned with action, discovery, etc. In the genre of Fiction, neutral semantic prosody dominates. In the genre of Magazine and Newspaper, negative semantic prosody overweighs the other types, because it usually collocates with the words expressing illness and misfortune events.

As for *[result] from*, the negative semantic prosody dominates in genres of Spoken Language and Fiction, for *[result] from* mostly collocates with the words expressing disease, disaster, and worse situations. However, in the genre of Spoken Language, following the negative semantic prosody comes the positive and neutral semantic prosodies, while in the genre of fiction, the semantic prosody follows such sequential order as negative + neutral + positive. In the genre of Magazine and Academic journal, this formula, which often collocates with objects such as “product, device, etc.”, shows neutral semantic prosody tendency. In the genre of Newspaper, the mixed (in the order of negative & neutral & positive) semantic prosody dominates.

As far as *thanks to* is concerned, the neutral +positive semantic prosody dominates in genres of Spoken and Fiction. In the genre of Magazine, the most prevalent type of semantic prosody is positive, succeeded by the neutral and occasionally the negative. In the genre of Academic journal, the formula carries mixed (in the order of positive & neutral & negative) semantic prosody.

As for *[bring] about*, the neutral + positive semantic prosody dominates in genres of Spoken Language and Newspaper, because its collocations are mainly about qualities and states. In genres of Fiction and Academic journal, the formula carries mixed semantic prosody. But in the genre of

Fiction, within the mixed semantic prosody, the positive semantic prosody takes up the largest part, which is then followed by neutral and negative semantic prosodies. In the genre of Magazine, the formula shows the positive semantic prosody tendency, for it often collocates with the words expressing changes, etc.

The above analysis reveals that the semantic prosodies of these five logical resultative formulae from the local perspective are different from those from the global perspective. And the analysis further discloses that there is a strong correlation between these five logical resultative formulae and the five genres.

IV. CONCLUSION

From the above analysis the following discoveries can be made. First, to a certain extent there is a correlation between the semantic prosodies of 13 English logical resultative formulae and five genres; second, in different genres, the same English logical resultative formulae may have different semantic prosodies; third, the dominating semantic prosody tendency in one genre is not just one kind of semantic prosody, rather a group of two or three kinds of semantic prosody. For example, in Spoken, Fiction, News and Academic genres, the most important semantic prosody of *caused by* is negative and the secondary important semantic prosody of *caused by* is neutral, which is vice versa in the genre of Magazine. This example not only strongly supports the three discoveries we made, but further proves that genre is a very important factor influencing the variation of semantic prosodies that English logical resultative formulae carry. So it is safe to say that the study of semantic prosodies of English logical resultative formulae is not adequate without considering the important role that genre plays.

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