

# Aspectual Classes and Type Coercion in English Light Verb Extensions

*This paper presents a semantic-aspectual analysis of English “Light Verb Extensions” (LVEs). LVEs stem from the combination of a lexical predicate and an eventive noun. While the verb serves as an aspectual device, the eventive noun conveys the semantics of the pattern. This is made possible since any verb involved in a LVE construction undergoes a process of bleaching through the interaction with the semantic configuration underlying the nominal element. Using Pustejovsky’s (1994) The Generative lexicon as an analytic tool, I classified 106 LVEs, retrieved from the CoCa Corpus of Contemporary English, according to the different aspectual-semantic configuration licensed by the pattern. My results show that the bleaching of the predicate (that is, the loss of semantic power shown by the lexical verb when entering the pattern) is licensed at a syntagmatic level by virtue of a Type Coercion (Pustejovsky, 1994) which re-defines the Argument and Qualia Structure underlying the construction as a whole. This establishes a lexical continuum that goes from prototypical LVCs to verb-noun collocations, and posits the syntax-semantic status of LVEs in between.*

## Introduction: Light Verb Constructions (LVCs).

LVCs have been a highly debated issue in linguistic analysis (especially at the syntax-semantic level) since Jespersen’s (1954) definition.<sup>1</sup> They have been investigated in a number of languages, such as German (cf. Polenz 1963; Herrlitz 1973; Helbig 1984; Hoffmann 1996, among others), Spanish (cf. Alonso-Ramos 1997; Blanco Escoda 2000; Bosque 2004; de Miguel 2008, among others), Italian (cf. La Fauci 1997; Stichauer 2000; Cantarini 2001; Alba Salas 2002; Gaeta 2002; La Fauci & Mirto 2003; Mastrofini 2004; Jezek 2004, 2011, among others), English (cf. Wierzbicka 1982, 1988; Cattell 1984; Dixon 1991; Stein 1991; Baron & Herslund 1998; Nuccorini 2000; Mastrofini 2013, among others), Japanese (cf. Grimshaw & Mester 1988; Dubinsky 1997; Miyamoto 1999, among others), French (cf. Vives 1983, 1998; Giry-Schneider 1987; Gross M. 1981, 1996; Gross G. 1996, 1999, among others).

They are recognizable on the basis of a bunch of criteria, both syntactic and semantic, fixed and accounted for especially by French scholars (cf. Giry-Schneider 1987; Gross M. 1981, 1996; Gross G. 1996), that is nominalization of the verb, possibility of making the pattern passive, clefting, deletion of the predicate, existence of semantically similar synthetic lexical verbs, scope of the modifiers, aspectual configuration. Following this approach, a prototypical LVC (i.e. *to take a decision, to make a phone call*) cannot undergo nominalization; it accepts syntactic changes like passive voice and clefting; the verb can be omitted without a significant semantic loss; synthetic verbs representing a similar meaning do exist; modifiers have scope on the nominal

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<sup>1</sup> “An insignificant verb, to which the marks of person and tense are attached, before the really important idea” (Jespersen 1954: 117-118).

element; the aspectual configuration of the construction is licensed by the verb (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** *Identification criteria applied to English prototypical LVCs.*

	CRITERIUM	LVC
1.	Nominalization	-
2.	Passivization	+
3.	Clefting	+
4.	V Deletion	+
5.	Semantically similar lexical verbs	+
6.	Scope of Modifiers	N
7.	Aspectual configuration	N

As a matter of fact, some scholars (Mastrofini, 2013) argue that not all LVCs respect the aforementioned criteria, since they may be represented by other patterns than the V+N one (i.e. *to get ready*, *to fall in love*), or involve the verb *to have* with or without the use of a determiner (i.e. *to have a walk*, *to have dinner*). In the first case, the parameters from 2 to 4 cannot be applied, and the aspectual configuration would be licensed both by the verb and the nominal item. In the second case, passivization is blocked (*\*Dinner was had by John*). This suggests the existence of a gradient of LVCs that exhibits different levels of cohesion within the pattern, along with different roles played by the elements in licensing its syntactic and aspectual semantic configuration. The only criterium which is paramount is the impossibility of nominalizing the verb because “les transformations morphologiques (nominalisations, adjectivations, verbalisations) sont le fait des prédicats. Les verbes supports ne peuvent faire l’objet d’un changement de catégorie” (Gross G. 1996: 55). In keeping with this approach, Light Verb Extensions emerge.

### Light Verb Extensions (LVEs).

A LVE (i.e. *to cultivate interest*, *to deliver a speech*, *to launch an attack*) is represented by the combination of a lexical predicate and an eventive noun. While the verb, under certain syntagmatic conditions, loses most of its semantic configuration, and serves as an aspectual device, the eventive noun, namely a nominal item that implies a process having duration and phases (cf. Kiefer and Gross 1995, Kiefer 1998), carries the semantics of the pattern, as in prototypical LVCs. This is made possible since any verb involved in a LVE construction undergoes a process of bleaching through the interaction with the semantic configuration underlying the nominal element it combines with. In other words, the lightness of the pattern is contextually licensed.

LVEs have been scarcely investigated in literature. Few studies have been conducted so far on French (Gross 1981) and Italian (D’Agostino 1995; D’Agostino & Elia 1998; Cicalese 1999; Jezek 2011); to the best of my

knowledge, none has been carried out on English. They were first mentioned in Gross (1981) in which the author reports a number of examples (1) in which a full predicate is devoid of its literal meaning, although it participates in conveying the aspectual configuration of the construction:

- |     |  |           |
|-----|--|-----------|
| (1) | a. <i>L'argent a de l'influence sur Max</i>        | (French)  |
|     | Money have.3SG some influence on Max               |           |
|     | "Money has some influence on Max"                  | (English) |
|     | b. <i>L'argent prend de l'influence sur Max</i>    | (French)  |
|     | Money exert.3SG some influence on Max              |           |
|     | "Money exerts some influence on Max"               | (English) |
|     | c. <i>L'argent conserve de l'influence sur Max</i> | (French)  |
|     | Money keep.3SG some influence on Max               |           |
|     | "Money keeps some influence on Max"                | (English) |
|     | d. <i>L'argent perd de l'influence sur Max</i>     | (French)  |
|     | Money lose.3SG some influence on Max               |           |
|     | "Money loses some influence on Max"                | (English) |

With respect to the example (1a), the sentences from (1b) to (1d) make use of a lexical predicate whose function is that of marking the aspect of the event.

After Gross (1981), the interest in LVEs has emerged in few Italian contributions. D'Agostino (1995) provides a definition of the phenomenon<sup>2</sup>, along with some examples, such as *elaborare un progetto* (to work out a project), *perpetrare una truffa* (to perpetrate a fraud), *assegnare un premio* (to award a prize), *sudarsi un risultato* (to strive for a goal), etc. I argue that the vast majority of these constructions undergo nominalization, both in Italian and in English, and are, therefore, to be considered instances of collocations and not of LVEs. Jezek (2011) carries out a more fine-grained analysis from an aspectual semantic perspective, and groups Italian LVEs according to a number of components or dimensions they seem to convey, such as Aspect (A), Modality (Mod), Intensity (I), Quantity (Q), Register (R), Connotation (C), Figurative Sense (FS) (see Table 2).

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<sup>2</sup> "L'esame incrociato delle varie entrate lessicali di una lingua con l'insieme delle forme di frasi possibili per questa dimostra che l'appartenere ad una determinata classe di parole, ad esempio quella dei verbi, **non è condizione sufficiente per un verbo per assumere su di sé valori lessicali pieni** propri delle cosiddette classi aperte, ma **è la forma di frase quella che ne condiziona l'interpretazione funzionale**. Le nozioni di verbo supporto e di **estensione di verbo supporto** rappresentano un buon esempio di tale affermazione, infatti lo stesso lemma **in un certo contesto frastico** avrà valore lessicale pieno e costituirà il centro organizzativo della frase; in un altro, al contrario, **sarà** nella sostanza **uno strumento della grammatica della lingua**" (1995: 45). (Eng. 'Being a verb does not necessarily ascribe to a member of that class a full lexical configuration. It is the **syntagmatic context** in which it is used that determines its functional interpretation. LVEs include lexical verbs that under specific syntagmatic environments serve as mere grammatical devices'). The translation and the bold are mine.

1 **Table 2.** *Aspectual-semantic dimensions of Italian LVEs*

Dimension	Example	English Translation
A	<i>intavolare una discussione</i>	<i>to start a discussion</i>
Mod	<i>azzardare una risposta</i>	<i>to hazard a guess</i>
I	<i>sferrare un colpo</i>	<i>to land a blow</i>
Q	<i>abbondare in critiche</i>	<i>to receive plenty of criticism</i>
R	<i>arrecare disturbo</i>	<i>to cause disturbance</i>
C	<i>commettere un errore</i>	<i>to commit a mistake</i>
FS	<i>lanciare un segnale</i>	<i>to launch a signal</i>

2 Source: Jezek 2011: 6.

3  
4 I argue that the aspectual component is always represented in the LVEs  
5 identified by Jezek (2011), and that features such as Modality or Quantity may  
6 be additionally present.

## 7 8 9 **Methodology**

10  
11 Starting from the examples of LVEs retrieved in previous contributions, I  
12 translated them into English and checked their use in websites  
13 ([www.wordreference.com](http://www.wordreference.com), [www.dictionary.com](http://www.dictionary.com)) and papery dictionaries  
14 (Collins Cobuild *English Language*, MacMillan *English Dictionary*, Oxford  
15 *English Dictionary*). I then searched for their occurrence in the *CoCa corpus of*  
16 *Contemporary American English*<sup>3</sup>, and verified whether they accepted  
17 nominalization or not. Then, I provided a formal representation by using  
18 Pustejovsky's (1994) *Generative Lexicon Model* (henceforth, *GL*) as an  
19 analytic tool.

20 According to this model, the semantics of a lexical item can be defined as  
21 a structure, consisting of four levels of analysis and representation:

- 22  
23 a) the Argument Structure, accounting for the number and type of arguments  
24 taking part in the syntactic realization of a predicate;  
25 b) the Event Structure, which defines the event type underlying the predicate;  
26 c) the Qualia Structure, that includes "that set of properties or events associated  
27 with a lexical item which best explain what that word means" (Pustejovsky  
28 1994: 77);  
29 d) the Lexical Inheritance Structure, which identifies how a lexical structure is  
30 connected to others in the type lattice, "and its contribution to the global  
31 organization of a lexicon" (Pustejovsky 1994: 61).

32  
33 In the present contribution I will use the first three levels of analysis, since the  
34 last one goes beyond the scope of my work.

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<sup>3</sup> The *CoCa* is a corpus of 520 million words, divided between academic texts (ACAD), fiction (FIC), popular magazines (MAG), newspapers (NEWS), and spoken language (SPOK) (<https://corpus.byu.edu/coca>).

As for the Argument Structure, Pustejovsky recognizes three different types of arguments, namely True, Default, and Shadow. While a True Argument (T-Arg) is compulsorily expressed in the syntactic configuration of a predicate (the Subject in English is always a T-Arg), both Default (D-Arg) and Shadow (S-Arg) ones can be omitted. If present, they add extra information to the action described by the verb, denoting a participant that is not necessary to mark (i.e. *John is running home*), or realizing a semantic trait which is implicit in the semantics of the predicate (i.e. *John kicked the ball with his foot*), respectively.

As for the Event Structure, Pustejovsky identifies three different types of Event structures: STATES, PROCESSES and TRANSITIONS. While STATES identify unchanging situations connected with the emotional or the cognitive sphere (following Vendler's (1967) Stative verbs: i.e. *to own*, *to believe*), PROCESSES denote events characterized by having duration and phases (following Vendler's (1967) Activity verbs: i.e. *to walk*, *to run*). Moreover, TRANSITIONS are represented by telic events. In keeping with Vendler's (1967) distinction between Accomplishment and Achievement verbs, TRANSITIONS can be represented either by a double-eventive action in which a Process (P) brings about a resulting State (S), as in *to build* or *to burn*, or by a single-eventive verb in which the change of state occurs ( $\rightarrow$  S) without any prior process to be involved (i.e. *to lose*, *to die*).

As for the Qualia Structure, inspired by Moravcsik's (1973) interpretation of Aristotle's modes of explanations ( $\tau\alpha\ \alpha\iota\tau\iota\alpha$ ), Pustejovsky's *GL* refers to four essential aspects of a word's meaning: Constitutive, Formal, Telic, and Agentive. The first one accounts for the relation between an object and its constituent parts; the second distinguishes it within a larger domain; the third defines its purpose and function; the fourth refers to the factors involved in its origin or bringing it about (see Pustejovsky 1994: 76).

## Results

106 LVEs were retrieved from the CoCA corpus, divided into 48 PROCESSES; 28 TRANSITIONS; 30 INCHOATIVES<sup>4</sup>. The Processes are represented by the following LVEs: *to absorb damage/emotions/information*; *to accumulate knowledge*; *to breed misunderstanding/resentment/success*; *to chase dreams/memories/performance*; *to conduct a dialogue*; *to cultivate a capacity/interest/silence/support*; *to follow commands/conversations/ a diet*; *to fuel growth/hate/imagination*; *to gush flattery*; *to heap blame/pressure*; *to keep a secret*; *to nourish creativity*; *to nurse grudges/hope/illusion*; *to reap information/rewards/success*; *to attacks/awareness/communication/cooperation/efforts/interest/a promise/recriminations/a relationship/trust*; *to run analysis/a risk/tests*; *to shower attention/love/praise*.

A formal representation of the LVE *to absorb emotions* is provided in (2).

<sup>4</sup> Inchoative verbs denote the beginning of an action or a state (see Bertinetto *et al.* (1995)).

(2) **to absorb emotions**

Argument Structure: T-Arg [+human]; T-Arg [+feeling]

Event Structure : PROCESS ( $e_n$ )

Qualia Structure :

- Constitutive =  $e_n$
- Formal = Process
- Telic = to feel emotions
- Agentive = [+ cognitive process] [+ human]

The LVE exemplified in (2) denotes an event which develops in time ( $e_n$ ), and it is performed by a human Subject with the result of feeling emotions.

The Transitions are represented by: *to break a promise/a record; to close a deal; to commit errors/a mistake; to conclude an agreement; to consummate a deal; to cut a deal/unemployment; to deal a blow/trouble; to deliver a performance/a speech/a talk; to gain access/confidence/promotion/respect; to land reform; to slap penalties/sanctions/a warning; to win acceptance/approval/control/recognition/support/victory.*

A formal representation of the LVEs *to deliver a performance* and *to consummate a deal* is given in (3) and (4).

(3) **to consummate a deal**Argument Structure: T-Arg [+human]; T-Arg [+deal]  
D-arg [+human]Event Structure : TRANSITION ( $e_2$ )

Qualia Structure :

- Constitutive =  $e_2$
- Formal = Transition
- Telic = to make a deal
- Agentive = [+ voluntary act] [+ human]

(4) **to deliver a performance**

Argument Structure: T-Arg [+human]; T-Arg [+performance]

Event Structure : TRANSITION (e<sub>2</sub>)

Qualia Structure :

- Constitutive = e<sub>2</sub>
- Formal = Transition [e<sub>1</sub>.... e<sub>2</sub>]
- Telic = to perform
- Agentive = [+ voluntary act] [+ human]

The examples reported in (3) and (4) focus on two telic events (e<sub>2</sub>). However, while (3) depicts the achieving of a change of state from another state, (4) implies a Process (e<sub>1</sub> [the action of delivering]) from which a subsequent state develops (e<sub>2</sub> [the performance delivered]).

The Inchoative LVEs retrieved in the corpus are: *to adopt a diet; to embrace challenges/a change/competition/creation/death/a dream/evolution/experiences/innovation/life/love/a pact/a plan/risk; to entertain the notion; to establish a feeling/a reputation; to hurl criticism/imprecations/insinuations; to launch an attack/investigations/ a war; to raise awareness/consciousness/ a doubt; to ripen justice, to throw a party/questions.*

A formal representation of the LVE *to embrace love* is given in (5).

(5) **to embrace love**

Argument Structure: T-Arg [+human]; T-Arg [+feeling]

Event Structure : PROCESS (e<sub>n</sub>)

Qualia Structure :

- Constitutive = e<sub>1</sub>
- Formal = Process
- Telic = to start loving
- Agentive = [+ emotional process] [+ human]

The example in (5) is characterized by an event structure which is similar to that of Processes, even if the focus here is on the beginning of that Process, as indicated by the Constitutive Quale (e<sub>1</sub>).

## Analysis

The lexical structure underlying the verb *to embrace* in its original and prototypical meaning (“to hug someone”) incorporates a semantic constraint regarding the Object ([+human]). As shown in (5), the eventive noun entering the LVE affects the lexical representation of the construction, and forces the predicate into a new syntagmatic environment in which the nominal item licenses both the Agentive and Telic Qualia. This results in a mechanism of *Co-Composition* and *Type Coercion* (Pustejovsky, 2012) which multiplies the syntagmatic contexts in which the verb may be used, and assigns a different weight to the two components: whereas the eventive noun gives semantic salience to the pattern, the predicate is lightened to convey aspectual information about it. The syntactic and semantic properties of the construction will change accordingly (see Table 3).

**Table 3.** *Identification criteria applied to English LVEs.*

	CRITERIUM	LVC
1.	Nominalization	-
2.	Passivization	+
3.	Clefting	+
4.	V Deletion	-
5.	Semantically similar lexical verbs	±
6.	Scope of Modifiers	N
7.	Aspectual configuration	V+N

## Conclusion

LVEs stem from the combination between a full lexical verb (devoid of its literal meaning) and an eventive noun. Under specific syntagmatic conditions, the verbal element becomes a mere aspectual device, and it is forced into syntagmatic environments that would not pertain to its original semantic configuration. This mechanism of Type Coercion permits the occurrence of a Co-Composition in which the semantics of the predicate and the noun interact.

LVEs seem to represent a subclass of V-N combinations which posits itself in a continuum at a syntax-semantic level between collocational patterns (i.e. *to deliver a baby*) and prototypical LVCs (i.e. *to make a deal*). Within this continuum, the semantic configuration of the V-N construction shifts from both elements to the noun (with the only verbal element determining aspect in LVEs), and, as a consequence, more syntactic flexibility is gained (see Figure 1).

The Appendix shows instances of LVEs that I excerpted from the *CoCa Corpus of Contemporary English* between February and May 2018. The first column indicates the year and the genre in which the examples were retrieved.



**Figure 1.** *Syntax-semantics Continuum in English V-N constructions*

	Collocations →	LVEs →	LVCs
SEMANTICS	V+N	N	N
ASPECTUAL CONFIGURATION	V+N	V+N	N
SYNTACTIC FLEXIBILITY	-	+/-	+

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26 John Benjamins.
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## Appendix

Processes	Examples
2006 FIC Analog	I heard and felt the impacts, grateful that the storage spaces in the bow were taking the brunt of the first volley. That's why they were there, to <b>absorb damage</b> , if Lady hit something or something hit Lady.
2012 FIC Bk: Royal Street	I hadn't performed my grounding ritual today because, really, who'd expect to <b>absorb emotions</b> from a dead guy?
2013 MAG Atlantic	She had been working off attachment theory, and thought toddlers might value an emotional bond over the correct answer. But her guess is that something about tapping the screen, about getting feedback and being corrected in real time, is itself instructive, and enables the toddlers to <b>absorb information</b> accurately, regardless of its source.
1993 ACAD IntrPsych	He is then able to <b>accumulate knowledge</b> , not of facts, but of the ability to learn, and thereby increases his intelligence.
1999 MAG TodaysParent	They have the potential to <b>breed misunderstanding</b> and anxiety.
2006 MAG Prevention	Most women lie about their feelings to placate someone else, a pattern guaranteed to <b>breed resentment</b> .
1998 NEWS Washpost	DeBartolo became known as one of the league's most generous owners, rewarding his players with some of the

	premier perks in the game -- a state-of-the-art practice facility, lavish vacations and gifts for wives and girlfriends, competitive salaries and an atmosphere meant to <b>breed success</b> .
2015 SPOK CBS	When you send your kids to college you send them thereto <b>chase their dreams</b> .
2008 FIC Bk: HouseCards	Margrit shook her head, trying to <b>chase memories</b> away.
2000 SPOK CNN_SatMorn	They've also seen wonderful performance since, like, October of last year in this sector, and people generally love to <b>chase performance</b> , whether it's good for them or bad.
2015 SPOK PBS	And we all have to <b>cultivate a capacity</b> for forgiveness.
2010 ACAD TeachLibr	Academic and special libraries have recognized this fact and have provided residency and internship programs to <b>cultivate interest</b> and to erase any barriers and apprehension that individuals may feel when considering librarianship as a career (Trujillo & Weber, 1991).
2012 MAG America	We need to <b>cultivate silence</b> to listen deeply to one another.
2012 ACAD AmJPubHealth	Third, our findings suggest that successful CHW programs have been able to <b>cultivate support</b> and to withstand competition in the broader political and economic environment.
1999 MAG MensHealth	And if you can't <b>follow a diet</b> for the rest of your life, it's worthless.
1999 MAG Prevention	For both men and women, a careful neurological examination (testing the lower extremities for muscle strength and sensation) as well as assessment of how the brain is processing infor-mation (through tests of language, memory, and the ability to <b>follow commands</b> ) might be included.
2011 ACAD TeachLibrar	The faculty and staff have found it informative to <b>follow conversations</b> among their students as they collaborate to complete assignments in virtual teams.
2015 SPOK PBS	This is putting a marker down and saying, in today's society, in order to have a chance to get into the middle class, in order to <b>fuel economic growth</b> for our country, we need more people with a college credential.
2015 FIC WestHumRev	I am the excuse you need to <b>fuel your hate</b> .
2015 MAG NatGeog	Tough, real and cheap, it has plenty of empty space to <b>fuel any imagination</b> .
2012 MAG ParentingSchool	Resist temptation to <b>gush flattery</b> to your child for every "OK" job.
1997 FIC Ploughshares	Laura felt again the presence of his absence, the weight of it in her chest, and then she wanted to apologize to him, too, for the readiness of her heart to <b>heap blame</b> on him.
2009 NEWS WashPost	One month out from the vote, as progressive blogs sought to <b>heap pressure</b> on Obama and Congress, Connolly and his campaign staff spent the afternoon in a ground-floor office
2013 FIC Bk: Affair	After eighteen years of marriage it was difficult to <b>keep a secret</b> .
2011 SPOK NPR_TellMore	Do you mind if I ask - what fuels and continues to <b>nourish your creativity</b> ?
1991 NEWS NYTimes	Americans, too lazy perhaps to <b>nurse grudges</b> , are constantly letting bygones be bygones.
2007 NEWS NYTimes	To <b>nurse hope</b> like this is also to know despair.
1990 NEWS CSMonitor	To hope for deep summer weather in February in California is thus to <b>nurse illusion</b> .

1995 ACAD PhysicalEduc	Sue must not forget her and her classmates' responsibility to the field from which they seek to <b>reap information</b> .
2011 NEWS USAToday	Since then, customers have come to expect airlines, hotels and other segments of the travel industry to offer them a chance to <b>reap rewards</b> .
2010 NEWS SanFranChron	For those who <b>reap success</b> from a brawnier style, this year may force tough questions.
1994 ACAD ArabStudies	Fahd's decision on 8 November 1990 to <b>renew a promise</b> for a consultative council originally made in 1962 was preceded by Sultan Qabus' announcement of an expanded council for Oman.
1999 NEWS CSMonitor	"Forgiveness begins with a remembering and a moral judgment of wrong" says Dr. Shriver, and involves forbearance, empathy for the enemy's humanity, and the aim to <b>renew a relationship</b> .
2015 ACAD MiddleEastQ	Israel's targeted assassination of a Palestinian leader provided them the justification to <b>renew attacks</b> against Israeli civilians
2015 ACAD MusicEduc	A multiyear campaign to <b>renew</b> national <b>awareness</b> of the patriotic traditions of the United States.
2006 MAG Redbook	But with time and effort, it's possible to <b>renew communication</b> , trust, and intimacy.
1998 NEWS CSMonitor	A UN spokesman said Shah had been holding talks with Iraqi officials since he arrived Thursday, attempting to convince them to <b>renew cooperation</b> with UN inspectors searching for evidence of weapons of mass destruction.
2014 NEWS USAToday	Republicans will also face pressure from their conservative base to <b>renew efforts</b> to repeal President Obama's health care law.
2009 NEWS NYTimes	Dr. Neuwelt said that Avastin had helped to <b>renew interest</b> in opening the blood-brain barrier
1992 ACAD InterAmStud	The practical effect of the historical re-examination was not to promote reconciliation but, instead, to <b>renew recriminations</b> and (even worse from a political point of view) highlight historical divisions within the governing coalition itself.
1993 NEWS NYTimes	Always confident of his talent for personal relations, F.D.R. flew halfway around the world in an uncomfortable little plane to Teheran, in Stalin's backyard, in order to <b>renew trust</b> .
2002 ACAD MechanicalEng	The company recently coupled FEA and CAD in order to <b>run analysis</b> on every part.
2006 MAG Smithsonian	I am not here to <b>run a risk</b> on my life.
2005 FIC Mov: FantasticFour	We need to <b>run tests</b> to see the extent of the damage.
2001 MAG PsychToday	Then ignore experts who tell you to <b>shower attention</b> on children when they are badly behaved and miserable.
1995 SPOK CNN_King	Because you have to speak to each other to be able to <b>shower love</b> on your son.
2010 NEWS Atlanta	Some lawmakers use the time to rail against things they don't like, while others use it to <b>shower praise</b> on others.
<b>Transitions</b>	Examples
2005 FIC Highlights	He couldn't throw hard enough to <b>break a promise</b> .

2003 SPOK NPR_Morning	10:00-11:00 AM, The federal budget deficit is about to <b>break a record</b> .
2013 FIC Bk: RedMoonNovel	He appears to be a businessman on his way to <b>close a deal</b> .
1990 SPOK ABC_PrimeTime	In the same way as any individual may <b>commit a mistake</b> , these may have committed their own mistakes.
2005 FIC NewYorker	Communists and nonCommunists, people who had committed political errors and people who hadn't, accompanied by those who were destined to <b>commit errors</b> in the future, those who would never commit errors, and even those who might possibly commit errors.
1999 ACAD WorldAffairs	Furthermore, Seoul feared that Northern pressure on the United States would lead Clinton to <b>conclude an agreement</b> with Pyongyang that would exclude South Korea.
1995 ACAD MechanicalEng	Rivers said he expects to <b>consummate a deal</b> soon with K & B Manufacturing Co. of Lake Havasu City.
2013 SPOK Fox	Katie Couric is about to <b>cut a deal</b> for a new interview show on Yahoo!
2001 NEWS AssocPress	Union give labor unions a larger role in shaping social policy and do more to <b>cut unemployment</b> .
2013 FIC Bk: Sandstorm	Nora kneed him in the crotch and then used her knuckles to <b>deal a blow</b> that shifted his larynx.
2005 SPOK CNN_Reliable	We do not want to <b>deal trouble</b> to this administration.
2003 ACAD MusicEduc	Since much of gospel music is in call-and-response form or requires a lead, the lead singer's ability to <b>deliver a performance</b> in the style is critical to the overall sound.
2013 NEWS OrangeCR	Perhaps Mr. Obama will rise to the occasion and <b>deliver a speech</b> for the ages.
2007 MAG NaturalHist	In 2004 I was in Japan to <b>deliver a talk</b> on the immunology of pregnancy.
2015 MAG Essence	Today, as a founding member and chief legal officer of the nonprofit Single Stop, Dorn, 47, makes it easier for those who are struggling financially to <b>gain access</b> to critical government resources.
2013 ACAD TeachingExceptional	In addition, the DMP allows for students to <b>gain confidence</b> in their writing abilities.
1997 ACAD ArmedForces	Although none of those interviewed admitted to their use of witchcraft to <b>gain promotion</b> , most know of those who do.
2009 FIC Triquarterly	To <b>gain respect</b> in Oakland, you need to work on your jump shot.
2008 ACAD GeographRev	Such state-led approaches to <b>land reform</b> , like other state-led development efforts, were far from perfect
2012 MAG MotherJones	Last June, Sen. Dick Durbin, an Illinois Democrat, introduced a bill that would force manufacturers to <b>slap a warning</b> on supplements that could cause health risks.
1996 NEWS Denver	If Dole had succeeded in getting trade sanctions slapped on Colombia, he would have undermined efforts to stop the cocaine trade. Likewise, Dole wanted to <b>slap penalties</b> on Costa Rica.
2007 SPOK NPR_NewsNotes	And just ahead, the U.S. prepares to <b>slap sanctions</b> against Sudan, and we get a little crazy over March madness.
2013 NEWS Denver	"My whole life, I have been working on this" said the Longmont resident, who has struggled to <b>win acceptance</b> of his proposals.
2010 NEWS NYTimes	Democrats struggled Tuesday to defend procedural



	shortcuts they might use to <b>win approval</b> for their proposals in the next few days.
2010 NEWS USAToday	Republicans need a net gain of 39 seats in the House to <b>win control</b> .
2011 ACAD Humanist	MAAF's ultimate goal is to <b>win recognition</b> of and respect for nontheist rights.
2013 SPOK CBS	President Obama returns home from the G-20 summit determined to <b>win support</b> for military action against Syria.
1993 ACAD WorldAffairs	Such could be only an inducement to <b>win victory</b> by terror.
<b>Inchoatives</b>	Examples
1993 MAG Ebony	The family's first step was to <b>adopt a diet</b> of pasta, grilled fish and baked turkey and chicken.
2000 ACAD InterAmStud	Why did other major sectors of the Guatemalan elite, so long indifferent or hostile to formal civilian democracy, decide to <b>embrace a change</b> in the regime?
1993 FIC RadicalTeacher	He switched from one language to another to seek individual freedom, to validate his democratic spirit, to <b>embrace a dream</b> of plurality and progress.
1992 MAG NewRepublic	How could someone who hated taxes and loved activism come to <b>embrace a pact</b> that institutionalized the opposite?
2015 SPOK NPR	So people do need to <b>embrace a plan</b> of comfort care when they enroll in hospice.
2007 ACAD HealthSocialW	Women perceived themselves as spiritual beings in a purposeful cosmos and sought to <b>embrace challenges</b> with compassion and appreciation for life in its full range of experiences.
2003 NEWS USAToday	Mulcahy is married with two sons. Born in Rockville Centre, N.Y., she grew up with four brothers and says she learned to <b>embrace competition</b> .
2000 MAG Entertainment	Indeed, there's no way to encapsulate the bigness of heart with which Nurse Betty expands to <b>embrace creation</b> as majestically real as the Grand Canyon, as powerfully fake as TV.
2002 ACAD AmerScholar	In order to <b>embrace life</b> , I first had to <b>embrace death</b> .
2012 MAG Futurist	The human race is the first species to knowingly be confronted with either evolution or extinction, and the time is now for us to <b>embrace evolution</b> , asserts futurist and social architect Barbara Marx Hubbard, president of the Foundation for Conscious Evolution.
2007 ACAD PhysicalEduc	Adventure learning requires the teen to assess risks, to avoid harmful activities, to <b>embrace experiences</b> that may provide the individual with critical learning and growth opportunities which is crucial for teens.
2009 ACAD Adolescence	Organizers agreed that schools have been slow to <b>embrace innovation</b> , mostly because the views of students are overlooked.
2015 MAG USAToday	Lennon tells us he is the leader of the emerging counterculture and exhorts us to <b>embrace love</b> as a guiding principle in our lives
2015 FIC PloughShares	Now you'll be the last, leaving the instructor with the impression that you are possibly a slacker and definitely not one to <b>embrace risk</b> .
2015 MAG ScienceNews	Many cosmologists seem unwilling to <b>entertain the notion</b> of an eternal universe.

1991 FIC Bk: LoveMoney	It's impossible to have an intimate chat in a room the size of a small stadium, but Reiter managed to <b>establish a feeling</b> of intimacy through the intensity of his attention.
2005 ACAD IndepSchool	As with most beginning schools, it is relying on its vision more than its history in order to <b>establish a reputation</b> in the community.
2013 FIC Bk: HappyEndings	When they clashed, it didn't take long for him to <b>hurl criticism</b> back at her.
2013 FIC FantasySciFi	Raffalon pulled up sharp but continued to <b>hurl imprecations</b> .
2015 FIC Bk: DungeonHouse	If you're going to <b>hurl</b> filthy <b>insinuations</b> , I'm off to bed.
1991 ACAD SocialResearch	My secondary aim has been to <b>raise a doubt</b> concerning the uses for social criticism of any coherent idea of culture.
2015 SPOK NBC	They have a Heartgard kills and working to <b>raise awareness</b> for heartgard prevention and disease.
2015 MAG Atlantic	Universities themselves should try to <b>raise consciousness</b> about the need to balance freedom of speech with the need to make all students feel welcome.
2000 ACAD Style	He becomes subject to a tyrant because in showing loyalty to the tradition of primogeniture, he believes Saturninus, the eldest son of Ceasar, is most fit to rule: "his virtues will... 4/Reflect on Rome as Titan's rays on earth, /And <b>ripen justice</b> in this commonweal" (I.i.225-27).

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