This paper looks into the question of whether the language of online blogs resembles spoken language. The particular linguistic phenomenon under investigation is initial (or subject) elision, found to be characteristic of spoken language. For the purpose of this study, two corpora of about 4000 words each were compiled; one based on British English, the other on American English. The findings show that certains verbs, which have been identified to have the propensity to drop subjects in spoken discourse, are also related to subject ellipsis in the written discourse of blogs. Another result of the study is that more cases of ellipsis were identified in the British than in the American corpus.

1. Background

Online diaries, also widely known as blogs nowadays, have become increasingly popular over the last few years. They are a new form of public space where, on the one hand, one can share one’s life with others, potentially the whole world, by writing
diary entries and uploading pictures and music and, on the other hand, leave comments on other people’s blogs and get back “epops” (a form of support expressed quantitatively in terms of a ratings) in return. A non-exhaustive list of servers providing this kind of service includes xanga.com, spaces.msn.com and hompy.netigator.com. Blogs are in general free of charge and thus appeal to people of all ages. On xanga.com alone, there are already over 60 million registered members from all over the world and the number is expanding drastically every day.

Features of written and spoken English have been well documented in the literature (see Krauthamer 1999 for a detailed account) and it is probably fair to associate personal pronouns more with spoken than written language, with the exception of the generic pronoun one, referring to ‘people in general’, which is more frequently found in written language. However, with the proliferation of online blogs and the emergence of other new media like text messaging, the distinction between written and spoken language has been blurred and is now not as clear-cut as it has been made in general grammar books. The Internet is so clearly a predominantly written medium, but blogs contain a kind of writing that very often reads as if it were spoken.

Previous research on the use of language on the Internet as a whole has highlighted that as a form of communication, the language used in the four general domains (emails, chat rooms, virtual worlds and informative webpages) relies on characteristics belonging to both sides of the speech/writing divide (Crystal, 2001). However, no studies have so far been dedicated to the domain of online blogs and this article thus aims at investigating language issues, in particular the spoken nature of the language of blogs, surrounding this new form of public space with a history of only a few years’ time.

2. Aims of research

The comprehensive Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (Biber et al., 1999) deals with features of English speech at length in its final chapter “The Grammar of Conversation”. Among the most commonly discussed are the prominence of tag questions, the frequent use of attention-signaling forms like hey, occasional explicit manner and pronunciation variants like yup of the standard form yes, all of which are easily noticeable in online blogs due to widespread usage.
However, there are ways in which blogs approximate spoken language which are not frequent enough to be spotted easily at first sight and the use of corpus linguistic techniques is needed. Ellipsis, according to Corbett and Connors (1998: 50), refers to “the deliberate omission of clausal elements in an utterance like subject, verb and object which are readily implied by the context” (italics mine). Ellipsis is highly characteristic of spontaneous speech, because of “the need to reduce syntactic complexity due to real-time pressures” (Wolfson, 1988: 441) and of “the impulse to speed up communication, avoiding the tedium of unnecessary repetition” (ibid.). Words near the beginning of the clause that can easily be understood from the situational context and thus have low information value are dropped. An example of initial ellipsis is looks kinda pretty, as opposed to the full form this girl looks kinda pretty in the possible context of two men commenting on a girl who has walked past them.

Blog entries, as a subtype of language used on the Internet as a whole, are expected to be parallel to speech in terms of the prevalence of initial ellipsis. In essence, two basic concerns of this paper are to investigate a) to what extent the language of blogs is similar to speech in general with respect to ellipsis, and b) whether phenomena surrounding initial ellipsis in spoken contexts occur in the same way in written blog entries.

3. Methodology

The availability of a corpus containing a principled collection of electronic texts written by bloggers is a prerequisite for any investigation of blog entries. Although procedures for compiling a corpus can be time-consuming, given that so far, to the best of my knowledge, no corpora of online diaries have been compiled and made available to the research community at large, the compilation of such a corpus constitutes a necessary first step. From among the popular blog servers on the Internet, xanga.com was chosen as the platform from which texts were extracted, mainly for practical reasons. Hompy.netvigator.com is a locally based server where most of the blogs are written in Chinese, which makes them unsuitable for this project. By contrast, though being internationally based and mostly used by speakers of English, spaces.msn.com only grants each browser the access to blogs whose owners are on the friend list of the browser. In other words, collection of a representative sample of blog entries from spaces.msn.com is made impossible by the server’s specifications.
How large should the text sample be and which parameters should be employed in the selection of texts? Each approach of assembly has its own advantages and disadvantages. Collecting texts from blogs chosen at random may be time-effective but may not produce a representative sample. Similarly, searching for blogs using the provided search criteria like age and location produces endless pages listing results in alphabetical order, and thus the way xanga.com presents search results may indeed have an impact on the subsequent choice of blogs to be included. For simplicity, the approach adopted in this study is that texts were only selected from the section Featured Weblogs on xanga.com, the collection of blogs which have received a good many comments and are thus recommended by the webmaster because they are believed to be of great interest to others.

Two corpora of about 4000 words each were assembled, one consisting of blog entries written by Americans and another by Britons. The classification of bloggers into nationalities may have something to do with the phenomenon of ellipsis and will be discussed in greater detail in the results and discussion section below. Only the latest entry in each sampling blog was collected in each case.

To uncover the spoken nature of the language of blogs, this research includes different types of analysis. First of all, the occurrences of seven verbs which, as identified by Wolfson (1988) for American English, frequently undergo initial ellipsis were spotted through an overall frequency count in the two corpora. The percentages of such verbs with initial ellipsis were then calculated through a manual examination of concordances produced by Wordsmith, a piece of software for lexical analysis of corpora. Secondly, the respective numbers of occurrences of initial ellipsis in the two assembled corpora were compared to locate differences, if any, between bloggers of different nationalities. Thirdly, a special kind of initial ellipsis referred to as “extreme initial ellipsis” was investigated with reference to data obtained from the two corpora. Finally, specific concordance lines were studied for removing seemingly elliptical constructions whose clausal elements may not be deliberately omitted and whose status of being cases of initial ellipsis is thus in question.
4. Results and discussion

4.1 The spoken nature of blog language

Initial ellipsis refers to the deliberate omission of the subject in an utterance. Although this phenomenon can potentially apply to all verbs, there are seven in particular identified by Wolfson (1988) that have special propensity to drop subjects in speech. They are depend, look, turn out, sound, get, seem and want (especially in the form of wanna). Grammatical inflections were ignored and the different variants of such lemmas were identified in the two corpora, yielding the following frequencies: depend (3 instances), look (12 instances), turn out (1 instance), sound (1 instance), get (43 instances), seem (9 instances) and want (9 instances) (see Appendix 1).

Since this is a pilot study in which the scope has been restricted to only seven verbs and the numbers of occurrences are not high, concordances of the respective verbs were generated and examined to calculate the percentages of initial ellipsis (see Table 1) (Data in Appendix 1).

Table 1 Percentages of elliptical constructions of the seven identified lemmas in the combined corpus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEMMA</th>
<th>NO. OF TOKENS</th>
<th>NO. OF TOKENS WITH ELLIPSIS</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>depend</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn out</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>00.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seem</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although written, blog entries are as if they were spoken, in the sense that initial ellipsis, as a feature which has been long taught in grammar books1 to be associated with spoken language, has penetrated into the written discourse of blogs. Among cases of ellipsis, the percentages of elliptical constructions over the total numbers of

---

1 For example: Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (Biber et al., 1999) and Grammar: A Student’s Guide (Hurford, 1994)
occurrences of the lemmas significantly range from 14 to values as high as one third of the total, showing that initial ellipsis is a generally prevalent feature of blog language.

These frequency results are interesting, not only because they provide an indication of the phenomenon that some bloggers have started to write diary entries in the way they speak, but also because they reveal somehow the way blogs are viewed by the users. This preliminary examination of the language of blogs, as represented by the absence of pre-verbal clausal elements, suggests that some bloggers actually regard the written discourse of blogs as a form of communication more characteristic of speech in daily life.

**4.2 British v. American use**

If the frequencies of the overall use of ellipsis in blogs are split, with the numbers of the two assembled corpora separately presented, it becomes clear that the use of ellipsis varies between speakers of different nationalities (see Table 2) (Data in Appendix 1).

### Table 2* Percentages of elliptical constructions of the seven identified lemmas in the respective British and American corpora

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEMMA</th>
<th>NO. OF TOKENS</th>
<th>NO. OF TOKENS WITH ELLIPSIS</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>depend</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>50.00 (00.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look</td>
<td>11 (1)</td>
<td>2 (0)</td>
<td>18.18 (00.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn out</td>
<td>0 (1)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>00.00 (00.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound</td>
<td>1 (0)</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>00.00 (00.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get</td>
<td>24 (19)</td>
<td>5 (1)</td>
<td>20.83 (05.26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seem</td>
<td>7 (2)</td>
<td>2 (0)</td>
<td>28.57 (00.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>4 (5)</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
<td>50.00 (20.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Results of the American corpus in brackets for easier comparison

In the realm of conversation, ellipsis has been documented as being more common in British English than in American English. According to a study (Biber et al., 1999: 1106), almost 60 per cent of the occurrences of depends had ellipsis of the subject in a
corpus of conversational British English, compared with only about 30 per cent with ellipsis in a comparable corpus of conversations in American English.

In this regard, ellipsis in the language of blogs does follow the trend observed in conversation analysis in two ways. On the one hand, as can be seen in Table 2, the actual number of occurrences of ellipsis found in the British corpus outnumbers such constructions in the American corpus. On the other hand, the ratio of elliptical constructions is also higher for each verb in the British corpus than in the American corpus.

4.3 Extreme initial ellipsis

Sometimes, initial ellipsis does not only involve the deliberate omission of the subject, but also the verb. This kind of initial ellipsis is referred to as “extreme initial ellipsis” (Nofsinger, 1991: 26) in conversation analysis and has been found to be especially prominent in utterances in which either the pronouns nothing, anything or the determiner any is present (ibid.). An example of this special kind of elliptical construction is Anything else about television violence? in contrast to its full form Does anyone else have anything else[to say] about television violence? in the possible context of a discussion, in which a speaker moves onto another topic by making sure that television violence has been sufficiently dealt with.

To further exemplify the spoken nature of the language of blogs with regard to ellipsis, the respective raw frequencies of nothing (as well as its popular variants nothin, nothin’ and nth), anything (as well as its popular variants anythin and anthin’) and any were counted and their concordances were produced for the identification of possible cases of extreme initial ellipsis (see Table 3) (Data in Appendix 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEMMA</th>
<th>NO. OF TOKENS</th>
<th>NO. OF TOKENS WITH ELLIPSIS</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anything</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>36.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Similar to initial ellipsis, cases of extreme initial ellipsis can also be found in the language of blogs, and as can be seen in Table 3, more than 20 per cent of the total number of occurrences of each lemma are elliptical constructions.

### 4.4 Formulaic phrases

Although it has been demonstrated above that the language of blogs contains initial ellipsis, going through concordance lines of individual occurrences in detail revealed that the overall prevalence of ellipsis in blog entries may have been affected by some formulaic phrases. Below are concordance lines produced from the concordance output of the determiner any.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday May 08 2007</td>
<td>I said then he continued........... ANY better ways to activate it faster next time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personally i dun have</td>
<td>favor on those high-risk activities like skiing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should get where i should get... i dun have</td>
<td>feasible plan on hand... crap... thats no way</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth metal surface just cant generate</td>
<td>friction for me... it is how skiing works but</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suddenly recognized that actually i dun have</td>
<td>local frd in macau who can help me for sth rid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there is nothing I can do except waiting</td>
<td>mail from Ivy-League sku at the current moment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shot glass... I got Potato head.....</td>
<td>more definitely i will come again lol Wednesday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nesty kindness and love of your neighbour Do Egg one which pleased him as he didnt have</td>
<td>of you who saw the photos of Ryan my GS at the of that kind. All the children at church were</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gonna make it right Just have a little faith deal with... apparently he wants to cry...</td>
<td>other than love between us I guess it is nothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management unlike walmart u wont find</td>
<td>other ways impossible... Wednesday May 09 2007</td>
<td>piece of defective good... they use a prefect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lack of security and im most concerning with
my self-protection system is always aware of
I or am I not Because you are. ... all of me
one my heart will always carry till the end
desserts and more are on the menu.
jazz singer Norah Jones home... I dun see
all held by colored people and I didnt see

The sequence any questions? appears three times out of the seven occurrences with ellipsis in total. According to Nofsinger (1991: 26), “in conversation 75% of occurrences of the sequence any questions? are in the elliptical form, with the remaining quarter having full forms like Do you have any questions?”. The figures are lower with other nouns and utterances like Any experiences you want to share? and Any last minute thoughts on this particular search?, which exist in their respective full forms relatively more often than any questions? does.

The overall frequency figures of ellipsis have to be assessed in the light of this observation. Any questions? does appear to have the psycholinguistic quality of being a formulaic phrase in the sense that it seems to be retrieved from memory as a single lexical unit. In other words, the absence of the subject and the verb in occurrences of any questions? may not be ascribed to omission on a deliberate basis, which is a defining characteristic of ellipsis, and thus whether such occurrences should be counted towards the overall number of elliptical constructions remains a debatable topic in need of further research.

5. Conclusion

Written and spoken forms of language have been well documented to differ in a number of aspects. However, as evident in some new forms of communication,
including but not exclusive to online blogs, the line to distinguish between the two has become increasingly unclear. This research paper has addressed this issue by examining the spoken nature of the language of online blogs, in particular using the grammatical notion of initial ellipsis as an indicator for analysis.

Seven verbs which have special propensity to drop subjects in speech have been shown to be similarly “cause” ellipsis in the written discourse of blogs. In addition, not only have more cases of ellipsis been identified in the corpus of texts written by Britons than that of texts by Americans, but the ratio of elliptical constructions has also been found to be higher for each of the seven ellipsed verbs in the British corpus than in the American corpus. Similar to its prominence in speech, extreme initial ellipsis, as a special kind of ellipsis, has also been found to be used to some extent by bloggers in writing online diaries.

However, the findings of this research paper are preliminary, in the sense that on the one hand, the analysis is only based on a small amount of data and, on the other hand, the scope of this research paper has been restricted to those items which are highly inclined to undergo initial ellipsis, as suggested by other scholars. Moreover, when the omission of clausal elements in an utterance should count as deliberate so as to be classified as ellipsis and whether those seemingly elliptical constructions which may in fact hold the psycholinguistic quality of being a formulaic phrase should be counted are still in question. Thus, the only conclusion that can be possibly drawn is that blog language, similar to the four general Internet domains identified by Crystal (2001), also relies on characteristics belonging to both sides of the speech/writing divide, while the direction of penetration, as well as the extent to which features from both sides of the divide are mixed do call for further research.

Appendices

Concordance lines produced from the respective lemmas in Tables 1, 2 and 3

1. Concordances of ‘depend’ in the British corpus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian</th>
<th>British</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(hug) the rules, i fuck(hug) the world’</td>
<td>DEPENDs on youself....... I could do anything in some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter Sunday was beautiful or not? all</td>
<td>DEPENDs on the sun shone and if it was warm. The</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concordance of ‘depend’ in the American corpus:

| is freaking 250 pages in this 30s novel.. | DEPENDing on the level of difficulty I started from last |

2. Concordances of ‘look’ in the British corpus:

| stranger's garden "Another friend put" Don't glamorous, the bride's grandmother didn't forgotten. B.F. Skinner. It is better to be As you know everyone smiles more and who saw the photos of Ryan at the wedding... and the choir sang with gusto, the bride bride's mother nearly stole the show as she glad that the wedding wasn't last glad that the wedding wasn't last glad that the wedding wasn't last glad that the wedding wasn't last glad that the wedding wasn't last It is wise and kind to be sometimes blind and few words, he told Laura how beautiful she of Ryan from the wedding so you now can |
|---|---|
| looking for flaws as you go through life and even to bad either, in fact she scrubbed up quite over than overlooked. Mae West Egotism happier when the day is sunny so all the like my father, his great grandfather? I beautiful and the groom handsome. The very glamorous, the bride's grandmother like the greatgrandmother not the like the greatgrandmother not the for the virtues behind them. I wonder if and then how proud her granddad would be how similar Ryan is to his Great Grandfather |

Concordance of ‘look’ in the American corpus:

| I was blessed today.. all things | LOOKed freaking great (ironic for sure!!!!) Ok.. there |

3. Concordance of ‘turn out’ in the America corpus:

| Wednesday, May 09, 2007 it TURNs OUT to be good since The late snowstorm |
4. Concordance of ‘sound’ in the British corpus:

| i was really really pissed and everything | SOUNDe | just perfect. had vodka b4 goin and 4 bottles |

5. Concordances of ‘get’ in the British corpus:

| gaps and gaps Believe yourself and | GET     | enough guts Cos once of the times, we |
| were crazy shoutin, yesss. 2-1, him would | GET     | that 50pounds but who knows in the added |
| in fact they even had to queue to | GET     | in! The flowers and banners in the church |
| feeling like I never should Whenever I | GET     | this way, I just don't know what to say |
| Every time I see you falling I | GET     | down on my knees and pray I'm waiting |
| the dinner, many of them helped me to | GET     | the different dishes and i know they did that |
| fall into someone It’s even harder to | GET     | it started If you are aware of what you |
| n 1.25pounds. if won, the first one will | GET     | 30pounds bk and the 2nd will win 50. at30th |
| were really nice and feelin so full now.... | Got     | football match tomorrow and hopefully i can |
| i am workin my ass off right now but | Got     | Man U vs Benfica in half an hr. wot shud i do |
| to meet today but it's meaningless to me. | Got     | a cw to hand in due tmrw and i am workin my |
| man...i couldn't even remember how i | Got     | home but i am sure him took me bk. i |
| some canned food for my roommate .. I | Got     | salty eye relief solution... I got mask from |
| I solution... I got mask from boots.. I | Got     | Stanford horse... I got Stanford shot glass. |
| horse... I got Stanford shot glass.. I | Got     | Potato head.... any more? definitely i |
An investigation into the blurring speech/writing divide

1-1 finished the 1st half. for him left only
years later he and his small team had only
from boots.. I got Stanford horse... I
substitued patrick in the 2nd half. i've
it's not the reason of time but jst hvn't

Wednesday, May 02, 2007
mushroom pizza is supa good.... I
I got salty eye relief solution... I
last nite till this morning. after i

Concordances of ‘get’ in the America corpus:

| Not fun at all...I cant even go to walmart | GET | a new game to feed my psp...seriously, the
| im excited to Wal-mart tomorrow to | GET | the sexiest jazz singer Norah Jones home..
| im afraid i dun get enough time for they | GETting | the visa done besides the renewal....."
| keeping untouch for half year. will they plan on hand..crap...thats no way i can | GET | expired?". I asked."i dun know....", she
| idea on which car i should, when i should | GET | one in spring Wegman's for me is a
| bad time management, I didnt manage to | GET | where i should get.. i dun have any
| i should, when i should get, where i should | GET | all my work done, so I m not able to sleep
| cant do on december since im afraid i dun | GET | .. i dun have any feasible plan on hand..
|
business in accounting...okk..i
GET bored of it..i dun see theres anything fun to
parents:"im afraid they r not letting u
GET a new one like ten months be4 it expired?"
my colleagues are highly diversified, I
Got some Indian Computer Greek in Watson's
variety of drinks to guests on demand...We
Got fresh veggies n' special mixed sauce for
every nite unless i got drunk. After I
Got a psp with winning eleven 10, i havent
iPhone just now. God bless who just
Got a cell phone before that...lol..
bed at the end of every nite unless i
Got drunk. After I got a psp with winning eleven
be polished before serving guests.. We
Got a beverage group which provides a variety of
Rushed to Wal-mart with high hope,
Got the the norah jones latest released album with
in the way i want... i know how i
Got fell down according to the theory about

6. Concordances of 'seem' in the British corpus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>SEEM</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the church are white and yellow which SEEM to light up the whole building.</td>
<td>The church</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very heavy but a steady downpour. It SEEMs that this April will be the driest for many</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mean I don't think you're what you SEEM I do admit to myself That if I hurt someone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, May 08, 2007 SEEMs everyone has exams but me...dun know if i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important for Man U this match but... SEEMs also important for me...haha.</td>
<td>currently using</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shed a little tear. However it made Frank SEEM very close to us all just then.</td>
<td>The reception</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write such messages extolling what SEEM to be long lost sentiments of honesty, kindness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concordances of ‘seem’ in the America corpus:

| activities like skiing.. unfortunately it SEEMs like a popular activity in snowing season….
| u can eat...", she said. "r u serious?, it SEEMs like keeping untouch for half year. will they

7. Concordances of ‘want’ in the British corpus:

| him...but did see someone there... quite wanted to meet today but it's meaningless to me. got
| this will happen again but i jst dun wanna drink this much again ever. can I?
| one of my gap jacket, i suddenly didn't wanna sell it at the last min and asked fd to bid a
| questions but wot i know is nothin. dun wanna know the everythin in this world but do i jst

Concordances of ‘want’ in the America corpus:

| when i cant manage myself in the way i WANT...i know how i got fell down according
| to reserve my air-ticket... simply dun WANT to book the ticket to Detroit on August now...
| textbooks to deal with... apparently, he WANTs to cry... any other ways impossible...
| NEVER asked us to do that be4... He WANTed to use the quiz to check if we did read the
| "mum:"ohh reali? but i still WANNA watch 義無反顧 in atv channel..." me:"

8. Concordances of ‘nothing’ in the combined corpus:

| May 08, 2007 the weather here is NOTHING but like Mediterranean sea area..the sky is
| own bfs/gfs, actually at the end i have NOTHING...Monday, May 07, 2007
| some candies from the processing line... NOTHING BIG
| summer plan is still insecure.. there is NOTHING more better than sitting beside the laptop
| I can do except waiting any mail from Ivy
r always like "your idea is brilliant".. NOTHING gonna change my mind.

Wednesday
to the cancellation of classes NOTHING better than this, right? due to bad
today.....

Election meeting today and i am NOTHING from the board, the committee
simply and i am even
than love between us I guess it is NOTHING in between. Wednesday, May 02
classic.. weather is nice... there is NOTHIN to be complained about...simply
perfect!

many 'wot' questions but wot i know dun wanna know the everythin in
is this world

9. Concordances of 'anything' in the combined corpus:

know wot else i can say...i just can't ANYTHING but wtf..... him, feel so sorry
say about that... wtf
of my ANYTHING else i can blame besides my
hair didnt change at all...... stupid mind?
to kill the time, like a hardcore sex ANYTHING ) Monday, April 30, 2007
or watched
okk..i get bored of it..i dun see ANYTHING fun to audit a manufacturing
theres company
different.. okk...I dun "ask" them ANYHTING ..I just "inform" them for
everything...they r
for in some sense.... Monday,
on youself......... I could do ANYTHING May 07
write me sth if u guys have time. , ok? Tuesday, May 08,
just ANYTHING 2007

10. Concordances of 'any' in the combined corpus:

I said then he continued.......... ANY better ways to activate it faster next
time

Tuesday May 08 2007 personally i ANY favor on those high-risk activities like
dun have skiing
should get where i should get... i dun ANY feasible plan on hand... crap... thats
have no way
smooth metal surface just can't generate
suddenly recognized that actually I dun have
there is nothing I can do except waiting
shot glass... I got Potato head....

nesty kindness and love of your neighbour Do
Egg one which pleased him as he didnt have
gonna make it right Just have a little faith
deal with... apparently he wants to cry...
management unlike walmart u wont find
lack of security and im most concerning with
my self-protection system is always aware of
I or am I not Because you are. ... all of me
one my heart will always carry till the end
desserts and more are on the menu.

jazz singer Norah Jones home... I dun see
all held by colored people and I didnt see

friction for me... it is how skiing works but
local frd in macau who can help me for sth rid
mail from Ivy-League sku at the current moment
more definitely I will come again lol

of you who saw the photos of Ryan my GS at the
of that kind. All the children at church were
other than love between us I guess it is nothing
other ways impossible... Wednesday May 09 2007
piece of defective good... they use a prefect
potential physical risk... Monday May 07 2007
potential collision so it keeps asking me to
questions More than willing to tell ya you are
questions i can prove all my words with deeds
questions Call directly to 2882-1908. Paris
severe effects of global warming here... the
white works as a minimum wage staff..... White
References


