

## APPENDIX C

### DDL MODULE

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE MODULE: DATA-DRIVEN LEARNING

Law students at tertiary institutions in Malaysia, in general, and at University Sultan Zainal Abidin (UniSZA), in particular, need to possess linguistic knowledge (lexico-grammatical patterns/collocations) and master linguistic skills as a means of achieving successful communication both at academic and professional levels. Writing essays (i.e. Problem-Question essays) in Law of Contract courses is one of the skills assessed in the course assignments and tests. However, it was found from the students' writing samples that lack of linguistic knowledge (as evident from numerous lexical and syntactical errors) has deterred the smooth running of sentence flow and organisation. One of their major deficiencies is with prepositions and their colligations. The errors come in the forms of substitution, deletion, and wrong collocation. Since collocations of prepositions are expressions of legal knowledge (Bhatia, 1993), and since grammar is "...the powerhouse of a language" (Halliday, 1998: 307), having competence in collocation is deemed necessary to achieve advanced legal English proficiency.

This module is designed based on learners' major errors or 'lack' of colligations of prepositional patterns. There are six lessons altogether and each lesson comprises three or four prepositional patterns. The methodology for teaching the experimental course is the lexical or DDL (Data-Driven Learning) approach. In this discovery (inductive) approach, learners are trained to be autonomous and independent in search for the rules and meanings of the KWIC (Key-Word-in-Context) using both online and paper-based concordance printouts by looking at the 'environments' of the text or much larger contexts.

This module is prepared for undergraduate law students at UniSZA, in which their levels of proficiency range from lower and higher intermediate to advanced. The objectives of preparing this module are to:

1. raise learner awareness of colligations of prepositions prevalent in legal texts.
2. ensure learners have a good grasp of the knowledge of prepositional patterns.
3. enable learners to understand the semantic-functions of the patterns.
4. enhance learners' production of accurate sentences using the patterns.

## ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC LEGAL PURPOSES

### Lesson 1

**Duration: One hour and 30 minutes**

**Category 1: *bind* and its lemmas (*binding, bound* + prepositions)**

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the prepositional patterns of the words *bind, binding, and bound* in the concordance lines.
2. identify the semantic functions of the patterns.
3. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

#### **I. Introduction (10 minutes)**

##### **Definitions of Prepositions**

1. A preposition is ‘a word that indicates a relation between the noun or pronoun it governs and another word, which may be a verb, an adjective, or another noun or pronoun’ (Huddleston, 1984: 336).
2. ‘preposition expresses a relation between two entities, one being that represented by the prepositional complement’ (Quirk et al., 1972: 306).

Prepositions are divided into two: free/lexical prepositions and bound/collocations of preposition. Free or lexical prepositions are those whose meanings are not dependent on other lexical items (i.e. noun, verb, adjective, or adverb). However, when prepositions are dependent on verbs, adjectives, and nouns to give meanings, they are called colligations of prepositions or bound prepositions (Biber et al., 1999). Colligations of prepositions are defined as “...a phrase consisting of a dominant word (i.e. a noun,

adjective, or verb) and a preposition (Benson et al., 1997: xv). Compare, for example, the sentences below. Another important point is that prepositions mean differently across registers.

1. Section 7 **provides for** the form of acceptance.  
(a bound preposition and meant differently in legal contract genre)
2. They **provided** the shelter **for** the needy.  
(a bound preposition and is used in general English)
3. The jurists arrived late **at** the court.  
(free preposition)

### **Lists of Prepositions**

#### **List 1: Single-word (Simple) prepositions (adapted from Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985)**

about	At	concerning	in	outside	to
above	before	considering	inside	over	towards
across	behind	despite	into	past	under
after	below	down	like	per	until
against	beneath	during	near	plus	upon
along	beside	except	of	regarding	verses
amid	between	excluding	off	round	via
among	beyond	following	on	since	with
around	But	for	onto	than	within
as	By	from	opposite	through	without

**List 2: Two-word (Complex) prepositions (adapted from Quirk & Greenbaum, 1985)**

according to	away from	inclusive of	pertaining to
ahead of	back of	inside of	preliminary to
along with	because of	instead of	preparatory to
apart from	close to	irrespective of	prior to
as for	contrary to	near to	pursuant to
as from	depending on	next to	similar to
as of	devoid of	off of	subsequent to
as per	due to	out of	together with
as to	except for	outside of	void of
aside from	for all	owing to	with all

**List 3: Three-word and Four-word (Complex) prepositions (adapted from Quirk & Greenbaum, 1989)**

at a cost of	in comparison with	in the case of
as opposed to	in compliance with	in the face of
at the expense of	in connection with	in the light of
at the hands of	in contact with	in the process of
at variance of	in contrary to	in view of
by dint of	in exchange for	on behalf of
by means of	in favour of	on pain of
by virtue of	in front of	on someone's part
by way of	in lieu of	on grounds of
for the sake of	in line with	on the ground of
for want of	in need of	on the part of
from want of	in place of	on the matter of
in accordance to	in pursuance of	on the strength of
in addition to	in quest of	on top of

in aid of	in relation to	the same as
in back of	in respect of	with the exception of
in behalf of	in return for	with/in reference to
in case of	in search of	with/in regard to
in common with	in the aftermath of	with respect to

### **The Meanings (Semantic) and Functions of Prepositional Patterns**

The most basic semantic-functions (meanings)<sup>1</sup> of prepositions are to convey location (place /goal/ path/ source), temporal (time) and extent (distance and duration) using prepositions such as *at, to, in, by, over, under, down, through, for, between, up, after, since*, etc. Prepositions *at* and *in*, for example, are always used to indicate location (place) of someone or something, i.e. *The defendants are waiting eagerly for their legal advisers to arrive at the court. The lawyers are in the elevator.* This way, *in* is semantically perceived as surrounded or contained by something. Preposition *to* is also a preposition of location. But it is used to indicate goal (the intended direction) as in the example: *The lawyers are now heading to the court chambers.* Another preposition of location, i.e. *through*, is used to indicate path as in the sentence: *They have moved through the tunnel.* In this case, the meaning is understood as literal.

However, when prepositional phrases function as adjunct, post-modifier, disjunct, or complementation to verbs or adjectives as shown below, the semantic-functions or meanings of prepositions depend on the functions of the prepositional phrases. See the functions of the prepositional patterns as given below:

#### 1. Adjunct

e.g. The lawyers were present at the court. The semantic-function of preposition *at* is to indicate location.

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<sup>1</sup> The meanings or semantic functions of preposition is used interchangeably to mean the same.

2. Post-modifier in a noun phrase.
  - (a). The agreement **on** this contract was concluded.  
e.g. To express **concerning/about**
  
  - (b). The Court **of** Appeal has just passed the verdict.  
e.g. To express **genitive**
  
3. Complementation of a verb  
e.g. Section 7 provides **for** the form of acceptance.  
Meaning: To make law provision
  
4. Complementation of an adjective  
e.g. The student is keen **on** studying law.  
Meaning: To be too interested in doing something
  
5. Disjunct
  - (a). To express comparison: *as opposed to, in contrast to, contrary to, etc.*  
e.g. The contract was drawn orally, as opposed to a written one, between the two parties.
  
  - (b). To express exception: *except for, with the exception of, except, but, etc.*  
e.g. Everyone has to be present at the hearing, except for small babies.
  
6. Conjunct
  - (a). To express concession: *in spite of, despite, etc.*  
e.g. Despite his death, the contract is still binding.
  
  - (b). To express reference: *with regard to, with reference to, as to, as for, etc.*  
e.g. With regard to the above provision, a contract can be concluded by silence.

Halliday (1985; 1994; 2004) proposes that there are nine main types of circumstantial semantic-functions of prepositions (prepositional phrases functioning as adjunct), i.e. to express location, extent, manner, cause, contingency, accompaniment, role, matter, and angle. For the location and extent, the description and samples were already given as above, but for the rest of the semantic-functions, see the samples below:

### **Prepositional phrases functioning as adjunct**

- 1 Cause, reason, motive: e.g. because of, for, on account of, etc., e.g. *The case was closed for lack of evidence.*
- 2 Purpose, intended destination: for, e.g. *The evidence was gathered for tomorrow's court proceedings; We gathered here for hearing the verdict.*
- 3 Recipient, goal, target: for, to, at, e.g. *The defendant shouted at the judge.*
- 4 Source, origin: from, e.g. *The witness hails from overseas.*
- 5 Manner: with, like, in ...manner, e.g. *The court proceedings go on today in a slow manner.*
6. Means, instrument: by, with, without, e.g. *The contract was concluded by silence.*
7. Instrument, agentive: with, by (passive voice), e.g. *They were defended by competent lawyers.*
8. Stimules: at, e.g. *They were alarmed at the breaking news.*
9. Accompaniment: with, e.g. *The defendant was present at the court with the highest paid attorney.*
10. Support, opposition: for, with, against, e.g. *The case was supported with strong evidence.*

The main aim of our study is on colligations of preposition: (N+ Prep), (V+ Prep), and (Adj + Prep). Therefore, it will be much clearer if the semantic-functions (meanings) of prepositions are ordered this way. You may notice that some prepositional phrases functioning as adjunct as above are indeed the constructions of V+ Prep and Adj + Prep, e.g. in sentences 3, 6, 7 and 10. We will begin with N+ Prep first.

**(Noun + Prep): Prepositional phrases functioning as post-modifiers of noun phrases:**

1. Genitive: of, e.g. *a breach of contract, the rights of the public*
2. Having: of, with, without, e.g. *a woman with /without many heirs; a man of courage*
3. Origin: from, e.g. *the witnesses from overseas*
4. Purpose: for, e.g. *a search for evidence*

**B. (Verb + Prep): Prepositional phrases functioning as adjunct or complementation of verb**

1. Subject matter, concerning: about, on, e.g. *They agreed on the terms of contract, argue on, learn about, be reasonable about, etc.*
2. Ingredient, material: with, of, out of, e.g. *The court was built out of bricks.*
3. Recipient, goal, target: for, to, at, e.g. *The defendant shouted at the judge.*
4. Support, opposition: for, with, against, e.g. *The case was supported with strong evidence.*
5. Instrument, agentive: with, by (passive voice), e.g. *They were defended by competent lawyers.*
6. Means, instrument: by, with, without, e.g. *The contract was concluded by silence.*

**C. (Adjective + Prep): Prepositional phrases functioning as adjunct or complementation of adjective**

1. Respect, standard: at, for, e.g. *He's good at law.*
2. Reaction: at, to, with, about, etc. e.g. *We were glad at winning the case.; I was disappointed with the courts' decision.; Everyone was sorry about the death of Lord Denning.; They were alarmed at the breaking news.*



## Reminder

1. The explanations given are not conclusive. You may realise that you have to come up with your own meanings in the context of legal contract by raising your awareness of the semantic functions of prepositions by studying the concordance lines. This is the main reason for studying language patterns.
2. Prepositions also can mean metaphorically, e.g. *We are in trouble*; *The contract was put to an end*; *The lawyers were got down by the weather*, etc.

## II. Task Performance (1 hour 20 minutes)

### Task A: Inductive Learning Process (40 minutes)

**Instructions:** In a group of four, study the concordance outputs. Answer the questions below. Then make several generalisations regarding the use of *bind*, *binding*, and *bound*. For example:

1. What prepositions immediately follow the words *bind*, *binding*, and *bound*?
2. What words which always precede and proceed the words *bind*, *binding*, and *bound*? What patterns can you generalise?

### Concordances: Law of Contract Corpus (LCC)

1. h the general rule is that the offeror cannot **bind** the offeree by stating that if the
- 2 rms or clauses part of the contract so as to **bind** the passenger, the buyer or the
- 3 to withdraw if the tender means “I hereby **bind** myself to execute any orders which
- 4 lace an acceptance sent elsewhere will not **bind** him; nor, if he asks for an
- 5 y, by way of exception to the general rule, **bind** the offeror. For the purpose of

6 rts the view that acceptance by silence can **bind** the offeror. Another possible  
7 the mortgage instalments; but they did not **bind** themselves to go on making the  
8 rformance of the act, but it would cease to **bind** him if they left it incomplete and  
9 a mental patient could be accepted so as to **bind** the other party. These rules  
10 that there was something which would **bind** the company not to institute  
11 esult that, the more a party purported to **bind** himself by a subsequent  
12 al power to enter into any contract and **bind** themselves. But a few  
13 [1973] 1 WLR 1002). It may operate to **bind** parties as to the meaning or  
14 istent company, nor could the company **bind** itself to pay for services  
15 onexistent company, nor can a company **bind** itself to pay for services  
16 e did so rely, Mr Sze had no authority to **bind** the appellants by such  
17 nts, because he was only a salesman. To **bind** the appellants, counsel  
18 be protected, but that could not by itself **bind** the consignee. They might  
19 ntract in regard to the goods which will **bind** the owner, although the owner  
20 the book from a retailer and wishes to re-**bind** it and use it in a private

3. When can the word *bind* combine with prepositions?

### **Concordances: British National Corpus (BNC for Law)**

039. operty, it's the practice of the Registry to **BIND** up in the land or charge cert  
054. to offer to the party whom it is sought to **BIND** by them a reasonable oppor  
045. o offer to the party whom it is sought to **BIND** under the conditions on the

## Binding

4. What is the part of speech of the word *binding* underlined in the concordance lines below?

### Concordances: Law of Contract Corpus (LCC)

14 are made and are not intended to be rigid, binding arrangements. Salmon LJ  
16 umption that it was intended to be legally binding. The Court of Appeal  
29 tely posted an acceptance which was held binding because the delay arose

5. What prepositions may come after *binding*?
6. Can you generalise the semantic-functions of the preposition underlined? For example, *binding for lack of consideration* (to indicate *reason*)
7. Are the patterns *binding + on* and *binding + upon* similar in meanings?
8. Based on the concordance lines in the LCC below, what is the type of verbs that precede the word *binding* in lines 75-132?

### CONCORDANCES: LCC

17 , they remain in the realm of undertakings binding in honour. This decision  
22 s was equally part of the contract and was binding upon them. The practical  
26 tion clause was not as a matter of contract binding on them because they had  
27 ne. Their opinions, though not technically binding on the courts, represent  
41 ertain promises which in England are not binding for “want of consideration”

72 defective, then the new promise might be **binding** on the analogy of the rule  
74 tient, that C's later promise to A was not **binding** for want of contractual  
75 obligations to the company; and was held **binding** on the ground that "A  
81 CE. A variation may not be contractually **binding** for want of consideration  
84 s to variations that not were contractually **binding** for lack of consideration  
125 epresentation made by the salesman was **binding** on the appellants. Salleh  
129 t the representations by Mr Sze were not **binding** on the appellants,  
130 that the representations were a warranty **binding** upon the appellants on  
132 hether the letter signed by Mr Hewish is **binding** on the respondents

## **Bound**

9. Underline the verbs which come before the word **bound** + prepositions in lines 2-18 in the concordance lines of the LCC below.

Can you determine the parts of speech of the verbs in the underlined phrases?

10. a. Can you generalise the semantic-functions of *bound + to*, *bound + for*, *bound + by*, *bound + on* and *bound + in*?

## **CONCORDANCES (LCC)**

2 . Upon acceptance, the offeror becomes **bound** by the contract proposed  
3 at if the offeree does nothing he will be **bound** to a contract, there may  
6 ledgment of payment. To hold a party **bound** by the terms of a  
7 fendants claimed that a passenger was **bound** by terms stated on a  
8 d to read it, and he was now held to be **bound** by it. The phrase

11 f fraud or misrepresentation, a person is **bound** by a writing to which he  
 13 ight that the plaintiff might have been **bound** by these clauses  
 15 'now lying in the port of Limassol and **bound** for London'. Instead of  
 18 s negatives the maker's intention to be **bound** on acceptance: for  
 19 it expressly provides that he is not to be **bound** merely by the other  
 27 cause hardship to an offeror if he were **bound** without knowing that his  
 28 ost. For if the [offerors] ought not to be **bound** till after they had  
 30 cified way, the offeror is not, in general, **bound** unless acceptance is  
 33 to the general rule that an offeree is not **bound** by silence. If the offer has  
 137. , in which wives became contractually **bound** in support of their husband'  
 00 argain," neither party is contractually **bound** at this stage, and A can,  
 147. ty? Is not the wife while in desertion, **bound** in law to refrain from pledging

10b. Can you differentiate between these two patterns: *bound* + preposition *to* and  
 bound + *to-infinitive* (to + the base form of the word, i.e. to go, to do, to run,  
 etc.)? What are the meanings of these two different patterns?

11. What are the possible translations of these prepositional phrases in Malay-  
*binding in, binding on, binding for, bound by, bound to, bound in, and bound for?*

12. Can we translate these prepositional phrases of English directly into Malay?

### CONCORDANCES (LCC)

3 at if the offeree does nothing he will be **bound** to a contract, there may be  
 4 ved that, by a local custom, a tenant was **bound** to farm according to a certain  
 20 ould follow that the customer would be **bound** to buy as soon as he picked

- 24 ces an order for the goods; and he is not **bound** to place any order at all
- 25 party who has submitted the tender is **bound** to fulfil it. Whether he can

**Task B. Practice (40 minutes)**

**Instructions: Based on your generalisations of the prepositional patterns, do the practice below.**

**Practice 1: Gap-Filling (15 minutes)**

**Instructions: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions following the words *bind, binding, and bound*. Put an (X) if a preposition is not necessary. Sentences containing an infinitive- *to* are also included.**

1. The Court supports the view that acceptance by silence can bind \_\_\_\_\_ the offeror.
2. The clause stated that it was to become binding only \_\_\_\_\_ acceptance by signature on F's behalf.
3. Mr. Sze had no authority to bind \_\_\_\_\_ the appellants by such representations.
4. The couple may expressly declare that the agreement between them is not to be binding\_ \_\_\_\_\_ law.
5. It was decided that the representations were a warranty binding \_\_\_\_\_ the appellants.
6. The sellers provide for the content of the contract of sale and intend to bind \_\_\_\_\_ the buyers to accept the terms and conditions.

7. The defendant claimed that he was bound \_\_\_\_\_ seven years after employment not to work in other companies.
8. In the case of *Stilk v Myrick*, *Stilk* failed because he was already bound \_\_\_\_\_ the contract to work the ship back.
9. Even if the legal procedures may be improved, they are bound \_\_\_\_\_ remain vulnerable to an erroneous police.
10. The jurists were bound, however, \_\_\_\_\_ their traditional procedural constraints and were not allowed to make changes in law.

**Practice 2: Error Identification and Correction (10 minutes)**

**Instructions:** Identify whether the word in bold in each of the phrases underlined below is correct or wrong. If it is correct, write (C), and if it is incorrect, write (I) to replace with IN the space provided next to the sentence. Then, make corrections to the errors you have identified earlier in the space below. Write an (X) in the space if the answer is correct. See examples (1) and (2).

Example 1. The plaintiff needs to rely **on** private investigators for information.

\_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_

Example 2. The plaintiff needs to depend **at** private investigators for information. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

1. It was held that the agreements bind **towards** the seller and the purchaser.

\_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

2. An offeror is not bound **to** the contract until he receives the actual acceptance.

\_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

3. The contract is binding **on** the offeror upon acceptance by telex messages.

\_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

4. The directors are bound **for** a fiduciary duty to advance shareholder welfare.

\_\_\_\_\_

Correction:

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Clause 10 purports to bind **on** the respondents to accept alterations and amendments.

\_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Practice 3: Determining the Semantic Functions (5 minutes)**

**Instructions: Provide the semantic functions of the prepositions in bold in the underlined phrases below. See the example below.**

Example: That the parties eventually agree **on** the rent does not make a concluded agreement.

Answer: **concerning**

1. The Divisional Court held that she was bound **by** these terms.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The agreement is to be bound **on** acceptance by both parties.

\_\_\_\_\_



3. The decisions are binding on the parties in questions.

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4. I conceive that the promise would not be binding for want of a previous request by the testator.

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5. It was held that neither party is contractually bound at this particular stage.

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**Practice 4: Single-Sentence Construction (10 minutes)**

**Form sentences based on the words or phrases provided. Use more than five words to complete the sentence.**

1. bind:

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2. binding:

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3. binding on:

---

4. bound by:

---

5. bound to:

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## References and Materials

The Researcher Corpus: *Law of Contract Corpus (LCC)*

BNC Legal Corpus: Available at: <http://www.lex tutor.ca/concordancers>

### Law of Contract textbooks:

1. Allen, D.K. (1988). *Misrepresentation*. London: Sweet & Maxwell.
2. Alsagoff, S. A (1996). *Principles of the law of contract in Malaysia*. Kuala Lumpur: Malayan Law Journal Sdn Bhd.
3. Beatson, J. (2002). *Anson's law of contract* (28th eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Ceong, A.P.B. (1998). *Cheshire, Fifoot and Thurston's law of contract* (1<sup>st</sup> Students' eds.). Singapore: Butterworth.
5. Kian, C. T. S. & Chin, T.S. (2001). *Contract law: A layman's guide*. Singapore: Times Media Private Limited.
6. Sinnadurai, V. (2003). *Law of contract in Malaysia and Singapore: Cases and Commentary (Vol. 1)*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
7. Sinnadurai, V. (2003). *Law of contract in Malaysia and Singapore: Cases and Commentary (Vol. 2)*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
8. Treitel G. H. & Peel, E. (2007). *Treitel on the law of contract* (12th ed.), London: Sweet & Maxwell.
9. Contracts Act 1950 (Act 136) & Contracts (Amendment) Act 1976 (A 329), Selangor, Malaysia: Penerbitan Akta (M) Sdn. Bhd

### Grammar Textbooks:

- Halliday, M. A. K. (1994). *An introduction to functional grammar* (2<sup>nd</sup> eds.). London: Edward Arnold.
- Quirk, R. et al. (1972). *A grammar of contemporary English*. London: Longman Group Limited.
- Huddleston, R. (1984). *Introduction to the grammar of English*. Great Britain: Cambridge University Press.

## Lesson 2

**Time: One hour**

**Category 2: Misuse of complex prepositions: *contrary to, in contrast to, as opposed to***

### **Learning Outcomes:**

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the prepositional patterns of the words *bind, binding, and bound* in the concordance lines.
2. identify the semantic functions of the patterns.
3. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

### **I. Introduction (5 minutes)**

Prepositions can be divided into two- simple and complex. Simple prepositions are one word prepositions. They are *in, on, to, at, out, of, under*, etc., to name a few. Complex prepositions, on the other hand, are a combination of prepositions (one or more) with other lexical items (nouns, adjectives, adverbs). They are two- word, three- word, and four- word prepositions. They are fixed in form, requiring no changes, and the meanings cannot be derived from the meanings of their parts. Therefore, they are also considered as one word preposition. For example, the preposition *in contrast to* is a combination of two prepositions (*in* at the beginning and *to* at the end) with the word *contrast* (a noun, in the middle).

### **II. Task Performance (55 minutes)**

#### **Task A: Inductive Learning Process (15 minutes)**

**Instructions: In a group of four, study the concordance outputs as given in the handouts- my corpus printouts. Answer the questions below. Then make several**

**generalisations regarding the syntactic elements, uses, and meanings of these complex prepositions.**

1. Search the words *contrary*, *in contrast* and *as opposed to*. Can the preposition *with* follow the words *contrary* and *contrast*? What prepositions immediately come after them?
2. Determine and underline the verbs that always precede these complex prepositional items and the type of the verbs. Can you determine the parts of speech of the words *contrary* and *opposed*?

### **CONCORDANCES: BNC FOR LAW**

#### **In contrast to**

009. ives on state benefits. That is **IN CONTRAST TO** the security that the mother h  
010. shment. Breach of a civil law, **IN CONTRAST TO** a breach of a criminal law, no  
011. rinciple. He said in a lecture: **IN CONTRAST TO** Röling's approach, which in t  
013. ent for each delivery month. **IN CONTRAST TO** other commodities, metal fut  
014. nvictions were engaged, not **IN CONTRAST TO** the demands of convention, b  
015. here is therefore no question, **IN CONTRAST TO** I.T.C. Film Distributors Ltd.  
016. tself create a prior restraint **IN CONTRAST TO** the grant of an injunction. Bu  
017. on- existent or rudimentary. **IN CONTRAST TO** general victim compensatio  
019. of the case stands in marked **CONTRAST TO** the rules obtaining in other juris  
020. e employer. This is in marked **CONTRAST TO** the position of most other applic  
021. ife. She stands in very stark **CONTRAST TO** Mrs. Malette in Canada. (3) The  
022. at this finding stands in stark **CONTRAST TO** the finding that was implicit in  
023. subsections (3) to (7) is in the **CONTRAST TO** be drawn with the provisions of s  
012. es on state benefits. That is in **CONTRAST TO** the security that the mother has a

### **CONCORDANCES: LCC CORPUS**

#### **Contrary to:**

8. f the Pool Betting Act 1967. This is **CONTRARY TO** section 24(a) of the  
9. that the decision is anomalous and **CONTRARY TO** principle, but that is only

#### **CONCORDANCES: BNC FOR LAW**

036. ble because such restrictions are **CONTRARY TO** public policy. Despite the gen  
037. er the restrictions it contains are **CONTRARY TO** the public interest. Alternative  
038. enterprise even though they are **CONTRARY TO** the interests of the existing m  
039. es, if there is nothing more, are **CONTRARY TO** public policy... A more rece  
265. at issue in the present case were **CONTRARY TO** the principle of proportionali  
266. e Monopolies Commission were **CONTRARY TO** the rules of natural justice an  
267. ction 14 of the Act of 1988 were **CONTRARY TO** article 52 of the E.E.C. Treat  
268. ntained in the Act of 1988 were **CONTRARY TO** article 52 or article 58 of the  
269. itions of the type at issue were **CONTRARY TO** Community law. The applica  
141. ules of Community law. (2) It is **CONTRARY TO** the provisions of Community  
142. Next there is the instinct that it is **CONTRARY TO** fair play to put the accused i  
143. sal... But in the present case it is **CONTRARY TO** fair play for Mr. Tully to pre  
144. the onus of establishing that it is **CONTRARY TO** the public interest, being reas  
145. ollows that such a requirement is **CONTRARY TO** article 52. 33. It follows fro  
146. ors must be of that nationality, is **CONTRARY TO** article 52 of the E.E.C. Treat  
147. of Community law. (2) (a) It is **CONTRARY TO** Community law for a membe  
148. vice through such an authority is **CONTRARY TO** the law of that country) 254.  
149. od transfusion arises because it is **CONTRARY TO** the beliefs of the Jehovah's  
150. othing in the transaction which is **CONTRARY TO** the public interest. Suppose t

#### **As opposed to:**

030. umber of caesarean section births, **AS OPPOSED TO** natural births. This fear ma  
031. for the supply of goods in business **AS OPPOSED TO** consumer transactions. Pre  
032. r comes out of the vendor's capital **AS OPPOSED TO** distributable profits, then t  
033. t to medical treatment of the child **AS OPPOSED TO** no exclusive right to such  
034. ething to restore. A compensatory, **AS OPPOSED TO** a restitutionary, order can

035. pany's business is a going concern, **AS OPPOSED TO** a break - is. 3.6.2 Challen  
 036. ng an action for breach of contract, **AS OPPOSED TO** invoking the express reme  
 037. was held that a property developer, **AS OPPOSED TO** a building owner, was not  
 038. ury (whether physical or economic) **AS OPPOSED TO** one who has an intangibl  
 039. ere being a parliamentary executive **AS OPPOSED TO** a presidential executive.  
 040. that good public relations exercises, **AS OPPOSED TO** advertising, on the part o  
 041. f printed conditions, or an expressed **AS OPPOSED TO** an actual willingness to  
 042. uired to satisfy a court that a father, **AS OPPOSED TO** any other person, had sex  
 043. giving protection in a limited field, **AS OPPOSED TO** the generality of the term  
 044. that the evidence was to be given **AS OPPOSED TO** the position of the witne  
 045. confer recognition on governments **AS OPPOSED TO** on states. The new policy  
 046. e distinction between a racial group **AS OPPOSED TO** a religious one is by no  
 047. d to intention to cause racial hatred, **AS OPPOSED TO** the likelihood that racial  
 048. sition that we have now brought in, **AS OPPOSED TO** the original one in the Bi  
 049. l gloss upon the statutory language, **AS OPPOSED TO** a legitimate construction  
 050. endant's entry is by authority of law **AS OPPOSED TO** the plaintiff's authority a  
 076. only grants the right of suspension, **AS OPPOSED TO** termination, where the se  
 077. hy should the individual taxpayer, **AS OPPOSED TO** taxpayers as a whole, b  
 078. art monarchy, to discuss what they, **AS OPPOSED TO** the monarch, chose to ha  
 079. gral part of the conception of a trust **AS OPPOSED TO** a legacy. The crucial diff  
 080. from Parliament, we have a unitary **AS OPPOSED TO** a federal constitution. It i

3. Can *contrary to*, *in contrast to*, and *as opposed to* be used interchangeably? Can you notice their similarities and differences in their use?

4. Study the phrases immediately precede or come after the preposition *as opposed to*. What can you generalize from here?

5. Study the positions of these prepositions? Can they be placed in the middle position only? What prepositions can also be placed at the beginning of a sentence?

**In contrast to**

015. instrument for each delivery month. In **CONTRAST TO** other commodities, met  
016. the charge, the pledge and the lien. In **CONTRAST TO** consensual security int  
010. not in itself create a prior restraint in **CONTRAST TO** the grant of an injunctio  
012. himself lives on state benefits. That is in **CONTRAST TO** the security that the mo  
008. grounds to suspect otherwise. This is in **CONTRAST TO** section 18, which per

### **As opposed to**

082. rove who actually used the violence **AS OPPOSED TO** merely threatened it. It  
083. if the transfer were merely voidable, **AS OPPOSED TO** void. So the appeal was  
084. ding such formally guaranteed zones, **AS OPPOSED TO** the looser idea of “zone

### **CONCORDANCES: LCC CORPUS**

1. ding expressly for the event of X giving, **AS OPPOSED TO** selling, the property to
2. re the promisee has conferred a factual (**AS OPPOSED TO** a legal) benefit on the
3. ising to perform, a duty imposed by law (**AS OPPOSED TO** one imposed by contra

### **CONCORDANCES: BNC FOR LAW**

#### **Contrary to**

007. y mean nothing. That is absolutely **CONTRARY TO** the constitutional position  
008. ment of Offence: False accounting, **CONTRARY TO** section 17(1) ( a ) of the T  
009. is also guilty of false accounting, **CONTRARY TO** s.17 of the Theft Act 1968  
010. offence, namely, false accounting **CONTRARY TO** section 17(1) ( a ) of the T  
011. aine stated that a governmental act **CONTRARY TO** the constitution is an act  
012. ower to repeal any law, even to act **CONTRARY TO** the principles of internatio  
013. tly requiring the practitioner to act **CONTRARY TO** the fundamental duty wh

6. Can you generalize the semantic functions of the phrases underlined below? Do they perform the same functions?

008. rounds to suspect otherwise. This is **IN CONTRAST TO** section 18, which permi

012. power to repeal any law, even to act **CONTRARY TO** the principles of
007. ey mean nothing. That is absolutely **CONTRARY TO** the constitutional position
083. f the transfer were merely voidable, **AS OPPOSED TO** void. So the appeal was a

**Task B. Practice (40 minutes)**

**Practice 1: Sentence-Completion (10 minutes)**

**Based on your generalisations of the prepositional patterns, do the exercises below.**

**Instructions: Fill in the blanks with either *contrary to*, *in contrast to*, or *as opposed to* in the sentences below.**

1. This section is \_\_\_\_\_ section 16 which permits the defendant to claim that he was not aware that his words were threatening, abusive, or insulting.
2. It follows that such a requirement is \_\_\_\_\_ Section (3) (24) of the Contracts Acts 1950.
3. The English rules will be applicable to the state rules provided that nothing is done which is \_\_\_\_\_ the law of the state.
4. The promisee has conferred a factual, \_\_\_\_\_ a legal benefit, on the promisor.
5. The question whether a person can enforce a promise made to him in return for performing a duty imposed by law, \_\_\_\_\_ one imposed by contract, has received a public attention.
6. Mr. B obtained a factual benefit by securing actual performance from Mr. A, \_\_\_\_\_ sue him for non-performance of the original contract.



7. The evidence under section 92 only applies where all, \_\_\_\_\_ some only, of the terms of the contract are written.
8. He was charged with offering for sale a flick-knife, which is \_\_\_\_\_ the provisions of the Restriction of Offensive Weapons Act.
9. The provisions for non-performance in subsections (4) (10) is \_\_\_\_\_ the provisions of subsections (5) (10).
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the provisions in the English law that considerations must move from the promisee, considerations in Malaysian law can move either from the promisee or any other person.

**Practice 2: Determining the Contrasted Phrases (10 minutes)**

**Instructions: The semantic functions of all these complex prepositions are to express comparison. Underline the ideas being contrasted in the sentences below. See example 1.**

Example 1. It has been described as 'promissory estoppel' in contrast to an estoppel founded upon a misrepresentation of fact.

1. Express rules will generally override an implied term or if they are clearly contrary to it.
- 

2. It is said that the decision is anomalous and contrary to principle, but that is only because you are looking at it through the spectacles of 1961 and not those of 1924.
-

3. There is no case in which such an injunction has been granted against a defendant who acquired the property with only constructive, **as opposed to actual**, notice of the contract.
- 

4. The common law was opposed to actions in tort and the landlord was immune from a tort action in respect of dangerous premises (Cavalier v Pope (1906) AC 428).
- 

**Practice 3: Sentence Formation (20 minutes)**

**Instructions: Form sentences based on the prepositions provided.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_, as opposed to \_\_\_\_\_
2. In contrast to \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ contrary to \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ in contrast to \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_, as opposed to \_\_\_\_\_

Notes on Translation: You may notice that these three complex prepositions are all translated in Malay as *bertentangan dengan*. Therefore, there is the tendency for us to collocate the prepositions with *with*, as opposed to *to*.

### Lesson 3

**Time: One hour**

**Category 3: Overuse of prepositions: Adding prepositions to the words *seek*, *contravene*, and *discuss***

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the patterns of the words *seek*, *contravene*, and *discuss/discussion*
2. identify the semantic functions of the patterns.
4. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

#### **I. Introduction (5 minutes)**

There are lexical verbs in English followed immediately by prepositions. We call this as collocations of preposition or specifically a verb + preposition combination. Not all verbs, however, must be followed by prepositions.

#### **II. Task Performance (55 minutes)**

##### **Task A: (20 minutes)**

**Instructions: In a group of four, study the concordance outputs either displayed on the computer (Data-driven learning online- the lextutor) or the printouts (my corpus). Answer the questions below. Then make several generalisations regarding the syntactic elements, uses, and meanings of these verbs and prepositions.**

1. Based on your study of the concordance outputs below,
  - a. Can **seek** be followed by the preposition **for** in these sentences?

- i. The Property Limited Co. cannot **seek** restitution under Section 2 (40).
  - ii. A woman should realise that it is difficult to acquire a license to own a gun and **seek** help once needed.
  - iii. The franchising proposals indicate that where there is only one lawyer, the board will **seek** evidence that files are being reviewed on a regular and objective basis by that lawyer.
- b. Study the concordances of the word **seek** below. What is the meaning of the word **seek**?

**Concordances (LCC)**

001. prayer for relief. Paragraphs 10 and 12 **SEEK** declarations that these defendants  
 007. ewhat differently expressed. They all **SEEK** declarations to the following effec  
 009. s get in the eyes, to wash them out and **SEEK** medical advice. Proof of negligenc  
 010. to the court to purge his contempt and **SEEK** his release. The liberty of the indi  
 012. hanges assume a more formal role, and **SEEK** new means to distinguish themsel  
 013. nt can challenge the decision to act and **SEEK** an order requiring the authority to  
 014. l questions to one or more experts and **SEEK** a determination on an issue. Unle  
 016. have recommended. All the appellants **SEEK** orders that, because of the Secreta  
 023. ain) procedure by which a litigant can **SEEK** judicial review of a governmental  
 024. wer is positive then the employer can **SEEK** redress. In Hivac Ltd v Park Roya  
 026. e balance and the Legal Aid Board can **SEEK** immediate repayment of its defici

2. What prepositions can come after the word **seek**?

030. nt case. Thus, the remedy the S.I.B. can **SEEK** under section 6(2), whether agains  
 020. re and more polarized in their attitudes, **SEEK** with some prospects of success to  
 160. x III. In addition, the purchaser should **SEEK** from the vendor a specific indemn

3. Study the patterns below. Does **to** function as a preposition? What is the meaning of **seek** in these patterns?

002. ry trusts created before 18 March 1986 **SEEK** to create interests in possession per  
003. lement.” That is what sections 89 to 96 **SEEK** to achieve. But to understand the  
004. eciding in which areas you will actively **SEEK** to expand your personal injury pra  
005. y written communication or agreement, **SEEK** to exclude or restrict: (1) Any othe

4. Can the word **contravene** allow any prepositions after it?

001. be objected that the propositions above **CONTRAVENE** the principle in *Stilk v.*  
002. from doing anything unless his actions **CONTRAVENE** what is perceived to be  
003. owever, ex hypothesi, the firm cannot **CONTRAVENES** ( 57) because, as a m  
004. nsission of programmes which might **CONTRAVENE** the duties set out in s4.  
005. accordingly, a suspended order did not **CONTRAVENE** the regulation (post, pp  
006. ing that the Sunday trading laws did not **CONTRAVENE** Article 30. In *Stoke - o*  
007. tion of ambiguous legislation would not **CONTRAVENE** article 9. No doubt all j  
008. ument provided that the contents do not **CONTRAVENE** any of the rules on adm  
009. 977, then it is important that it does not **CONTRAVENE** its provisions: e.g. in c  
010. inging of an action and therefore did not **CONTRAVENE** section 69 of the *Solici*  
011. an retain an interest in the trust and not **CONTRAVENE** the alienation of incom  
012. proceedings in Parliament or otherwise **CONTRAVENE** article 9 of the Bill of  
013. rent jurisdiction cannot be exercised to **CONTRAVENE** any statutory provision  
014. ticular it was submitted that in order to **CONTRAVENE** section 1(1) and there  
015. as particularly submitted that in order to **CONTRAVENE** section 1(1), and theref  
016. asonable likelihood that any person will **CONTRAVENE** any provision of -rules  
017. ould otherwise be appropriate, it would **CONTRAVENE** article 9 of the Bill of  
018. Act were allowed to prevail, this would **CONTRAVENE** the constitutional rule t  
019. e free flow of goods, then the law would **CONTRAVENE** Article 30 of the Treat  
020. ncrete evidence that the broadcast would **CONTRAVENE** the civil or criminal la

4. Can the word **contravene** be preceded by any linking verbs, e.g. be –verbs (is, are, was), etc.?
5. What prepositions follow the word **discuss**? Does the preposition *about* come after the word **discuss**? What generalisations can you deduce?
6. What verbs come before the word **discuss**? Is **discuss** a linking or main verb?

001. sold; (c) identify who is involved; and (d) **DISCUSS** the structure for the sale, na  
 002. r a single coherent scheme of principle. (I **DISCUSS** some consequences of that f  
 015. ary said, at column 1100: “Perhaps I may **DISCUSS** a closely allied problem un  
 016. s dealt with later. However, first we must **DISCUSS** when employment ends. Thi  
 017. exponent of entitlement theory, does not **DISCUSS** the precise requirements for  
 018. lar legal convention. When philosophers **DISCUSS** conventions, they usually ha  
 019. n to procedural impropriety, and we shall **DISCUSS** it again in that context. Perh  
 022. xempt from such execution. A few texts **DISCUSS** the position in Roman law.  
 028. viet Party Congress in February 1981 to **DISCUSS** issues linked with the intern  
 030. aptain of the other ship put out a boat to **DISCUSS** salvage. At the time there w  
 045. , there has been no need or opportunity to **DISCUSS** concepts of rights in detail,  
 049. charge. There is a prevailing tendency to **DISCUSS** the theory of the double tax  
 052. therefore, I would argue that our job is to **DISCUSS** the contradictions and possi  
 053. tact each party or their representatives to **DISCUSS** the case. It is important for t

7. What prepositions can follow **discussion**?

### **Discussion**

001. to each item in the fine observation kit. (a) **DISCUSSION** with the teacher If yo  
 143. nce and understanding: basing my view on **DISCUSSION** with W. what I have  
 002. of the ways teachers have used the unit (d) **DISCUSSION** of its educational obje  
 004. The DRA was not expected to object to “a **DISCUSSION** of issues connected w

005. ents in civil and commercial matters 1968. **DISCUSSION** of the phrase at the Ha  
010. tion and little else, then to launch into a **DISCUSSION** of the wordings they e  
014. dies acting as appointing authorities. For a **DISCUSSION** of the potential liabilit  
018. at he would have any degree of skill. (For a **DISCUSSION** of the meaning of" qu  
020. in sexual situations is largely irrelevant in a **DISCUSSION** of the rights and wron  
021. e Criminal Law Revision Committee. For a **DISCUSSION** of this topic see A. Ha  
022. an initiative was unequivocally negative. A **DISCUSSION** of this initiative was u  
197. te is a distraction, artificially confining the **DISCUSSION** to the company's supp  
227. rding. This is no longer surprising after the **DISCUSSION** in Section I. The seco  
251. rt, to the landlord. There was an unresolved **DISCUSSION** in the case as to wheth

8. Can you recognize the difference in patterns between **discussion** + *on* and  
**discussion** + *about*?

192. e of security will be dealt with later in the **DISCUSSION** on registration. The p  
202. ry"). As will have been apparent from the **DISCUSSION** on pre - rights, th  
003. d be busy drawing graphs themselves (vi) **DISCUSSION** on the interpretation  
029. na specific arena. Our argument is that a **DISCUSSION** about whether positi  
038. property There has been much academi **DISCUSSION** about the nature of  
136. ate law right to interfere with freedom of **DISCUSSION** about the workings  
172. f which he disapproved. There was some **DISCUSSION** about the possibility

### **Discussion**

001. each item in the fine observation kit. (a) **DISCUSSION** with the teacher If y  
002. f the ways teachers have used the unit (d) **DISCUSSION** of its educational ob  
004. The DRA was not expected to object to "a **DISCUSSION** of issues connected  
005. ents in civil and commercial matters 1968. **DISCUSSION** of the phrase at the  
010. tion and little else, then to launch into a **DISCUSSION** of the wordings they  
014. ies acting as appointing authorities. For a **DISCUSSION** of the potential liab  
018. he would have any degree of skill. (For a **DISCUSSION** of the meaning of"

020. sexual situations is largely irrelevant in a **DISCUSSION** of the rights and wr  
 021. Criminal Law Revision Committee. For a **DISCUSSION** of this topic see A.  
 022. an initiative was unequivocally negative. A **DISCUSSION** of this initiative w

**Task B. (10 minutes) Error Identification and Correction**

**Instructions: Identify whether the word in bold in each of the phrases underlined below is correct or wrong. If it is correct, write (C), and if it is incorrect, write (I) to replace with IN the space provided next to the sentence. Then, make corrections to the errors you have identified earlier in the space below. Write an (X) in the space if the answer is correct. See examples 1 and 2.**

Example 1. The plaintiff needs to rely **on** private investigators for information.

    C    

Correction:     X    

Example 2. The plaintiff needs to depend **at** private investigators for information.

    I    

Correction:     on    

1. On equal terms, the offeror and the offeree, or their lawyers, seek for a firm foundation of principle and authority. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

2. In the case of Papoo v Veeriah (1965) 1 MLJ 127, the defendant was sued for contravening with Section 68 of the National Land Code 1965 to own the temporary occupation license. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

3. The purchaser should discuss about the scope, aims, and objectives of the investigation with the legal adviser. \_\_\_\_\_



Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

4. The legal adviser should discuss the effects of the case on the client prior to bringing it to the Court. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

5. The appellants in this case seek to get round this rule in three different ways.

\_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**Task C. (20 minutes)**

**Complete the sentences below. You are required to use more three words to complete the sentence.**

1. The rules of the order forbade its members to seek \_\_\_\_\_

2. The respondent cross-appealed to seek \_\_\_\_\_

3. The Courts seek to \_\_\_\_\_

4. There is a reasonable likelihood that the defendant may contravene \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The agreement drawn contravenes \_\_\_\_\_

6. The propositions above contravene \_\_\_\_\_

7. It was unnecessary for the House of Lords to discuss \_\_\_\_\_

8. For a discussion \_\_\_\_\_

9. For the purpose of this appeal, I will now discuss \_\_\_\_\_

10. There was some discussion \_\_\_\_\_

**Task D: Sentence Formation (5 minutes)**

**Form sentences based on the words provided.**

1. seek \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. contravene \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. discuss \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Notes on Translation: As a Malay learner, there is a tendency to add the preposition **for** in the phrase **seek peace** (as a substitution to **search for** or **look for**, and which is grammatically wrong) and the preposition **with** and **about** in the phrases **contravene the law** and **discuss the subject** respectively. This occurs due to the grammatical rules in Malay which require such prepositions to be inserted. This interference is thus affected in translating those phrases when they are translated as **bertentangan dengan undang-undang** dan **berbincang tentang**.

## Lesson 4

**Time: One hour**

**Category 4: Misuse of prepositions: *come to, reach, enter into***

### **Learning Outcomes:**

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the patterns of the words *come, reach, and enter*.
2. identify the semantic functions of the patterns.
4. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

### **I. Introduction (5 minutes)**

There are verbs in English where learners collocate with prepositions wrongly. For example, in the previous lesson, the preposition **for** is added to the verb **seek**, whereas the intended collocation is **ask for**, meaning the same with **seek** in English. In contract law, these three words- **come, reach, and enter** are among the most frequent words appeared in legal texts. They always combine with prepositions and other lexical items to form specific patterns, meanings, and functions. However, these prepositions are always substituted with incorrect ones or added unnecessarily to the words. A note to remember is that the prepositions following the word **come** are called particles because when combined they produce different meanings. The combination is called phrasal verbs.

### **II. Task Performance (55 minutes)**

#### **Task A: (20 minutes)**

**Instructions: In a group of four, study the concordance outputs in the printouts (my corpus). Answer the questions below. Then make several generalisations regarding the patterns and semantic functions of these complex prepositions.**

**Come.**

1. What prepositions always combine with the word **come**? What are meanings of those prepositions?
2. What words/ phrases immediately come before and after **come + to** (preposition)?

What words/phrases follow **come + to** (infinitive)?

3. Based on your generalisations,
  - a. Copy instances of **come + prepositional phrases** in the table below and give meanings to them.
  - b. Study these two phrases- **come to agreement** and **come into existence**. Can you determine the meanings from their parts?

No.	Prepositions	Phrases	Meaning of Phrase
0. e.g. come close	to	<b>come close to saying</b>	nearly to say something
1. come	to		
2. come	into		
3. come	of		
4. come	for		
5. come	in		

## CONCORDANCES (LCC CORPUS)

1. cumstances under which an offer may **COME TO** an end. Unlike the position und  
2. le time, and the contract had therefore **COME TO** an end. The second agreement, i  
3. ppeal. It is quite possible for parties to **COME TO** an agreement by accepting a pr  
4. mprovidence, has forced Parliament to **COME TO** the customer's aid. The first Hi  
5. hat these general remarks of his would **COME TO** be a favourite citation of a supp  
6. f sale between him and the owner will **COME INTO** existence. In a unilateral cont  
8. be required.<sup>146</sup> If a contract has **COME INTO** existence but is to terminate  
9. It was held that a contract of sale had **COME INTO** existence, but that the option  
10. nce. 214 Courts have sometimes **COME** close **TO** saying that in order to exc  
12. uilding sub-contract was held to have **COME INTO** existence (even though the p  
13. hough the acceptance has not actually **COME TO** the notice of the offeror: e.g.  
14. matter of common law, a contract has **COME INTO** the existence. Moreover, the  
15. er that duty to deny that a contract had **COME INTO** existence. It is finally possibl  
18. ersons, even though it does not in fact **COME TO** the attention of them all. 2. R  
19. nd to improve here state. After she had **COME OF** age and married; and her husba  
24. the same points). A valid contract has **COME INTO** existence provided the other  
26. building sub-contract was held to have **COME INTO** existence (even though the p  
27. the question of estoppel. The time has **COME FOR** this court to recognise that the  
28. elief in its truth. For the reasons, I have **COME TO** the conclusion that the represe  
29. inates a contract or treats it as having **COME TO** an end in reliance upon the bre  
32. ajor exception to that rule. Before we **COME TO** that Act, it is necessary to cons  
33. es not have some certain limits, it will **COME** perilously close **TO** abrogating co  
34. he conditions of carriage. How has this **COME ABOUT**? The reason is because i  
35. all too apparent; and the time may well **COME** when, **IN** an appropriate case, it w  
36. the present appeal. However, they have **COME TO** the conclusion that it would no  
37. usually current in the trade. But when I **COME TO** study the conditions I do not t  
39. is wife and children other cases readily **COME TO** mind. A host makes a contract  
42. uty to disclose supervening facts which **COME TO** the knowledge of either party  
44. term was a condition, and that if he had **COME IN** proper time he could have rejec

4. Can you generalise the semantic functions of the underlined prepositional phrases below?

16. received. (2) Communication need not **COME FROM** the offeror Although withd

17. ommunication of withdrawal need not **COME FROM** the offeror can be a regrett

20. promise to give a man \$50 “if you will **COME TO my house**”; that the act of exec

23. the promise of extra pay seems to have **COME FROM B.** The element of factual

25. ebsite: that is, the offer would seem to **COME FROM the customer** (e.g. where he

### **Reach**

1. What prepositions always follow the word **reach**?

2. Is the phrase, **the parties may have reached to an agreement** correct? Why?

Given this phrase- ... **to an agreement**, what word which must come before **to** ?

3. Based on the concordance outputs,

a. What words/ phrases come after the word **reach**?

b. What are the semantic functions of **reach**?

For example, **reach Kuantan** is to show location/point

4. Do you think that **come to** and **reach** have the same meaning?

### **CONCORDANCES (LCC CORPUS)**

1.ing; and the courts, in their anxiety to **REACH** a result which may reasonably ref

2.nufacturers and traders first sought to **REACH** potential customers who could not

3.t would take her a further two days to **REACH** Haiphong. She did not in fact com

4.e court will be particularly anxious to **REACH** such a conclusion where the performa

5. eate a contract since the parties must **REACH** agreement: it is not enough that their

8. the offer, as the parties can no longer **REACH** agreement. But there may be a contra

9.ement. Parties to a contract must first **REACH** an agreement. To have an agreement,

10. a third party. This telegram did not **REACH** the plaintiffs until some time after the  
 11. court will be particularly anxious to **REACH** such a conclusion where the performa  
 12. at the said furnace should be able to **REACH** a temperature of 2,600°F and it was a  
 13. at the said furnace should be able to **REACH** a temperature of 2,600°F  
 19. d as to the conclusion which I shall **REACH**, especially in the light of the authoriti  
 20. h at cross purposes that they do not **REACH** agreement. In mutual mistake, there a  
 21. rry passengers from A to Z and will **REACH** Z and other intermediate stops at certa  
 22.h; but it was misdirected and did not **REACH** A until the 5th so that their acceptanc  
 23. eorgetown, thinking that this would **REACH** E more speedily. He was wrong, and t  
 24.evoking the offer. This letter did not **REACH** B until the 20th. Lindley J. held, first,  
 25.ly arise where parties in negotiations **REACH** 'points of agreement' or exchange 'lett  
 26. n, a letter of acceptance that did not **REACH** the proposer was a valid acceptance u  
 27. gistered letter posted which did not **REACH** a proposer in time was a good accepta

### **Enter**

1. What prepositions come after the word **enter**? Can it be followed by a preposition **to**?
2. What words come before the word **enter**?
3. What words/ phrases that immediately follow the patterns of **enter into**?

### **CONCORDANCES (LCC CORPUS)**

1.rty to another party of his willingness to **ENTER INTO** a legally binding contract, o  
 2. timation of willingness by an offeror to **ENTER INTO** a legally binding contract. It  
 3.y make a statement of his willingness to **ENTER INTO** a contract by inviting other  
 4. d to nothing more than an agreement to **ENTER INTO** an agreement. Accordingly,  
 5.on to whom the offer has been made, to **ENTER INTO** a contract by manifesting as  
 6.efendants, however, were not willing to **ENTER INTO** a full guarantee of the subsi  
 7. de to induce another business person to **ENTER INTO** a business transaction woul  
 8. a right to damages to anyone induced to **ENTER** a contract by a negligent misrepres  
 9.LJ. In effect, Mr Smith said: 'If you will **ENTER INTO** a contract to buy this motor  
 10. te it'. It will be seen that where parties **ENTER INTO** a written contract after one

**Task B. (20 minutes): Gap-filling Exercise**

**Instructions: Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions. If prepositions are not necessary, write an (X) in the blanks provided.**

1. Termination of the offer may come \_\_\_\_\_ a number of ways: revocation is one of them.
2. The correspondence shows that the two parties have definitely come \_\_\_\_\_ terms for the last two months.
3. Two of them reach \_\_\_\_\_ the result which is in conflict to each other's interest.
4. The telegram did not reach \_\_\_\_\_ the plaintiff until 20<sup>th</sup> October.
5. The defeated party attempts to issue the case to the court even though it does not in fact come \_\_\_\_\_ the knowledge of the authorities.
6. The two parties are free to decide whether or not to enter \_\_\_\_\_ the relationship.
7. The jurists, particularly, are anxious to reach \_\_\_\_\_ such a decision.
8. The defendant spoke to the press that if he had come \_\_\_\_\_ proper time he could have rejected the offer.
9. The contract becomes binding after a customer submits a proposal to enter \_\_\_\_\_ a hire-purchase agreement.
10. The party attempts to deny the fact that a binding agreement had come \_\_\_\_\_ effect.



**Task C (5 minutes): Determining the Semantic Functions of the Prepositions.**

**Instructions: Provide the semantic functions of the prepositions in bold in the underlined phases below. See example 0.**

Example (0). That the parties eventually agree **on** the rent does not make a concluded agreement.

Answer: **concerning/about**

1. It was the intention of the judge to hear the confessions coming **from** both parties.

---

2. It was imperative for the offeror to come **to** the offeree's place as stated in the contract.

---

3. The contract becomes void if the agreement comes **from** the underage.

---

**Task D (5 minutes): Sentence Formation based on the Given Semantic Functions**

**Instructions: Study the intended meanings (in bracket) next to the word. Then form sentences based on the functions given. You may change the parts of speech of the given words. See example 1.**

Example 1: reach (to indicate a degree level of temperature)

The furnace has reached a temperature of 1500 °C.

1. reach (to show location/point)

---

2. reach (to indicate time)

---

3. come (reach full years)

---

**Task E (10 minutes): Sentence Formation**

**Instructions: Form sentences based on the phrases provided. Use more than five words in each sentence.**

1. reach

---

2. come to an end

---

3. come close to

---

4. come about

---

5. enter into

---

## Lesson 5

**Time: One hour**

**Category 5: Wrong substitution of prepositions: *aware of, provides for, provision of, abide by***

### **Learning Objectives:**

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the patterns of the words *aware, provide, provision, and abide*.
2. identify the semantic functions of the patterns in concordance lines.
3. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

### **I. Introduction (5 minutes)**

Another set of lexical items which are substituted wrongly with prepositions are **aware** and **abide**, respectively. Meanwhile, the word **provide** (though it can stand alone) is always regarded as not collocating with any prepositions (learners tend to avoid prepositions) since they are familiar with another grammatical item-**that**.

### **II. Task Performance (55 minutes)**

#### **Task A: (15 minutes)**

**Instructions: In a group of four, study the concordance outputs either displayed on the computer (Data-driven learning online- the lextutor) or the printouts (my corpus). Answer the questions below. Then make several generalizations regarding the patterns, meanings, and functions of these prepositions.**

1. Can **aware** be followed by **about**? What prepositions always come after it?
2. What is the type of verb preceding **aware**?
3. Study the patterns of **aware + of** and **aware + that**. What is the difference?

## **AWARE**

### **CONCORDANCES (LCC CORPUS)**

1. ces, reasonably be expected to be **AWARE OF** the term unless it is drawn to his atti
2. where the employee only became **AWARE OF** the dishonest conduct after he had c
3. was aware, or ought to have been **AWARE, OF** its terms and co
4. was aware, or ought to have been **AWARE, OF** its terms and conditions. These cas
5. r requirement that A must also be **AWARE OF** B's state of mind. Secondly, B kno
6. e terms of the offer without being **AWARE OF** it. The reasons for holding that ther
8. at neither party could have been **AWARE OF** the possibility that the employee mi
9. ages. If the employer had been **AWARE OF** this possibility, it is far from clear t
11. requirement that A must also be **AWARE OF** B's state of mind. Secondly, B kno
13. intention and the other party is **AWARE OF** this mistake but nevertheless is guilt
14. eady owns and 11 either party is **AWARE OF** the fact. In Cooper v. Phibbs, HL, 1
17. e promisor, (b) the promisor is **AWARE THAT** the third party has relied on the
20. ed out that many laymen are not **AWARE THAT** a duty of disclosure exists and t
32. ened. Even if the defendant was **AWARE THAT** he could be sued on the cheque
33. leged deed the defendant was not **AWARE THAT** the plaintiffs had no intention to
34. rned. Even if the defendant was **AWARE THAT** he could be sued on the cheques
35. ume 1, paragraph 154. We are **AWARE THAT** the Pao On, above, originated i

## **PROVIDE**

4. What does the word **provide** mean? What prepositions follow the word **provide**?
5. Study these patterns or constructions and also their semantic sequences. What can you generalise from here?
  - a. provide / objective justification / for their valuations.
  - b. provide / consideration / for the promise.
  - c. provide / a basis /for determining the existence / of a breach of contract.

6. In legal texts, **provide + that** is frequently used. Study the difference **in patterns between provide + for and provide + that.**

### CONCORDANCES (LCC CORPUS)

2. on the seller's skill and judgement to **PROVIDE** such goods, then the seller, unless  
3. h are to be applied unless the parties **PROVIDE** otherwise. As far as the seller's ob  
4. was, so far as reasonable care could **PROVIDE**, in such a condition as not to enda  
6. cted give a carrier exclusive rights to **PROVIDE** its road haulage and transportation  
8. o exclude the normal implied duty to **PROVIDE** a reasonably safe system of work  
9. thus broken a term in the contract to **PROVIDE** a ship 'in every way fitted **FOR** or  
10. act and that the strike clause did not **PROVIDE** an effective defence since it soug  
11. n effective defence since it sought to **PROVIDE** a relief of liability contrary to the  
12. ontract since the strike clause did not **PROVIDE** a defence in the event of misperf  
59. it matters not how they were able to **PROVIDE** the price of his promise **TO** the  
60. was joining in the promise by B to **PROVIDE** A **WITH** the price of his promise  
70. ore both parties to the contract must **PROVIDE** consideration. The promisor does  
71. t is the uncertainty of the terms that **PROVIDE** the key **TO** the problems in this  
73. ntroduced an information service to **PROVIDE** clients **WITH** advice on third pa  
76. ay, by implication, if not expressly, **PROVIDE** some method of determination o  
83. 0, they required the respondents to: **PROVIDE** our clients **WITH** a suitable ban

### **PROVIDE THAT**

1. ted that the contract did not expressly **PROVIDE THAT** shipments should be 'subje  
2. he forbearance can generally retract it, **PROVIDE THAT** he gives reasonable notic  
3. e between those dates which expressly **PROVIDE THAT** it should. Persons who w  
4. a ticket, although regulations in effect **PROVIDE THAT** no contractual liability is  
57. . Do Treitel's and Anson's examples **PROVIDE** a convincing argument **THAT** th  
74. ticket, although regulations in effect **PROVIDE THAT** no contractual liability is

## **PROVIDE FOR (LCC)**

53. Act 1950 seems to be custom-made to **PROVIDE** logistical support **FOR** this parti  
54. sion is made'. Yet the judge acted to **PROVIDE FOR** an event which the parties  
55. Such provisions in the said agreement **PROVIDE FOR:** (a) cancellation of the lice  
56. d in reliance on such a promise might **PROVIDE FOR consideration for** it, but  
61. s made include a person who does not **PROVIDE** consideration **FOR** the promise,  
67. ic enquiries or otherwise take steps to **PROVIDE** objective justification **FOR** their  
69. ater, Mrs Jones offered in addition to **PROVIDE** a house **FOR** her daughter, some  
73. ons to section 21 of the Act do not **PROVIDE FOR** the situation. After the Con  
75. ning it'. The terms of a contract must **PROVIDE** a basis **FOR** determining the exi  
77. part of the Maharaja of Ventakagiri to **PROVIDE** money **FOR** expenses of the ca  
81. pt them. Their purpose is evidently to **PROVIDE FOR** the content of the contract  
84. spect of which, inter alia, they were to **PROVIDE** all necessary equipment **FOR** th

## **PROVISION**

7. **Provision** is the noun to the word **provide**. Can you generalise the meaning of the word **provision** in legal discourse?

## **CONCORDANCES (LCC)**

2. nstitutional action'. In 1969, despite this **PROVISION**, some unions which were par  
3. ally enforceable. It is believed that this **PROVISION** had little practical effect, sin  
14. e Court of Appeal held that even if this **PROVISION** was incorporated into the co  
19. remedy, to which no similar legislative **PROVISION** extends. The arbitration case  
21. d. An offer which contains no express **PROVISION** limiting its duration terminat  
22. the condition has occurred; and such a **PROVISION** may also be implied. If an of  
25. remedy, to which no similar legislative **PROVISION** extends. The arbitration case  
26. on 3 does not invalidate a contractual **PROVISION** that the contract contains the  
27. rn intestate succession for which other **PROVISION** has been expressly made by

## **Provision + Prepositional Phrases**

8. What prepositions proceed the word **provision**? Can you generalize the semantic functions of the underlined phrases below?

### CONCORDANCES (LCC)

15. because there was NO EXPRESS **PROVISION IN** the present case as to the liability  
17. or exclusive clause or SIMILAR **PROVISION IN** a contract should be construed  
18. fundamental breach, nor was THE **PROVISION FOR** demurrage a 'limiting term':  
20. a reply which adds SOME NEW **PROVISION BY WAY OF** indulgence to the  
23. the absence of AN EXPRESS **PROVISION IN** it on the point, the accord rele  
24. . Skinner that it suffices that THE **PROVISION OF** peace of mind, or the prevent  
27. k but they did not think that THE **PROVISION AS TO** hours of work had produ  
28. implied term. Taken literally, THE **PROVISION AS TO** hours of work would hav  
29. ing Co case, if the fact is that A **PROVISION IN** a charter-party such as that c  
42. any ... would have been, not HER **PROVISION OF** the quarry but her accountabi  
43. rehsion of what constitutes THE **PROVISION OF** consideration and of what co  
44. ies) Act 1999 is "An Act to MAKE **PROVISION FOR** the enforcement of contract  
47. clear from the contract that SOME **PROVISION IN** it was intended to benefit him  
52. d husband's estate to enforce THE **PROVISION OF** the agreement for the benefit  
54. en the parties, including: (1) THE **PROVISION OF** the return of the deposit on

### ABIDE

**Abide + by** appears quite frequently in legal texts.

9. What does **abide** mean? What prepositions always proceed **abide**?
10. What does **abide + by** mean? What is the type of verb coming before **abide**?
11. Underline the noun phrases immediately proceeding **abide + by**. What can you generalise from here?

## CONCORDANCES (BNC CORPUS)

001. left everything to Duval, and must **ABIDE** the consequences. This passage from  
002. -Soviet Finnish political forces to **ABIDE** by the military provisions of the 1948  
003. who accepted them and agreed to **ABIDE** by the new constitution. Our constitut  
004. is that the jury cannot be made to **ABIDE** by directions of this kind, and so it is  
005. lication for membership, agrees to **ABIDE** by the rules. This means that the exch  
007. y unlawful if the parties choose to **ABIDE** by it: it is only unenforceable if a par  
011. in the sense that governments will **ABIDE** by its provisions, then it will be suffic  
012. laration by the haulier that he will **ABIDE** by the rules of the licensing system.

### Task B. (15 minutes): Identification of Errors and Correction

**Instructions:** Identify whether the word in bold in each of the phrases underlined below is correct or wrong. If it is correct, write (C), and if it is incorrect, write (I) to replace with IN the space provided next to the sentence. Then, make corrections to the errors you have identified earlier in the space below. Write an (X) in the space if the answer is correct. See examples 1 and 2.

Example 1. The plaintiff needs to rely on private investigators for information.

C  
Correction: X

Example 2. The plaintiff needs to depend at private investigators for information.

I  
Correction: on

1. The plaintiff provides a convincing argument for there is a separate agreement to this contract. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_



2. Section 6 (3) provides that the defendant must as a minimum be aware **that** his conduct is or might be threatening. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Clause 2 of the agreement provided **for** the purchaser would pay certain deposits at certain periods. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

4. In such circumstances it is essential that benefactors are fully aware of the situation and that they abide **with** the provisions of the Act. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

5. You also have to accept, as a general rule, that you will abide **by** a majority decision when it turns out that you are among the minority. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

6. There was no agreement to enforce until the requirement was satisfied and the deposit was returnable under the provision **of** the agreement itself as there was no ground for withholding it any longer. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Regulation is an indication that competition policy cannot provide a solution **for** the monopolistic behaviour of these lawyers. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

8. The principle to be deduced from the cases is that if there is an essential term which has yet to be agreed and there is no express or implied provision of its solution, the result in point of law is that there is no binding contract.

\_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

9. It is clearly a most effective sanction, if proprietors are aware of failure to comply with the requirements under section 5 may render them unable to enforce what would otherwise normally be enforceable contracts. \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

10. The plaintiff should have been aware about the risk in Smith v Austin Lifts Ltd (1959). \_\_\_\_\_

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

**Task C (10 minutes): Determining the Semantic Functions of the Prepositions**

**Instructions: Provide the semantic functions of the prepositions in bold in the underlined phrases below. See example (1).**

Example 1. That the parties eventually agree **on** the rent does not make a concluded agreement.

**Meaning: concerning / about**

1. The provisions **in** clause 9 regarding the lodging of a caveat and granting of a power of attorney appear to their Lordships to be (as Mr Cross submitted) more appropriate to the protection and transfer of existing registered interests than to the procuring of interests yet to be obtained.

---

2. It is next to be observed that clauses 9 and 10 contained express provisions as to the completion of the purchase on 30 April 1956.

---

3. In such a case law and equity fill in the details, so to speak, providing by way of implication for whatever is necessary to effectuate due performance.

---

4. There is no further requirement that A must also be aware of B's state of mind.

---

**Task D. (15 minutes): Sentence formation**

**Instructions: Write sentences based on the words/phrases given. Use more than five words to write the sentences.**

1. provide: \_\_\_\_\_

2. provide for: \_\_\_\_\_

3. provide that: \_\_\_\_\_

4. provision of: \_\_\_\_\_

5. provision for: \_\_\_\_\_

6. provision in: \_\_\_\_\_

7. abide : \_\_\_\_\_

8. abide by: \_\_\_\_\_

9. aware of: \_\_\_\_\_

10. aware that: \_\_\_\_\_

Notes on Translation: We must be concerned with the fact that the three words under study give different translations when they collocate. For example, **aware of** and **aware that** may mean *sedar tentang* in Malay, though in fact, they differ in meanings and functions.

## Lesson 6

**Time: One hour**

**Category 6: Miscellaneous Misuse of Prepositions: *look* + prep (s), *approval* + prep (s)**

### **Learning Outcomes:**

By the end of the course, learners should be able to:

1. recognise and locate the patterns of the words *look* and *approval*.
2. identify the semantic functions of these patterns.
3. produce well-formed sentences based on the knowledge of the patterns.

### **I. Introduction (5 minutes)**

The last category of confusing collocations of prepositions is **look** + prepositions and **approval** + prepositions. These two types of lexical items (**look** and **approval**) are frequently miscollocated with prepositions. The word **look**, for example, can collocate with many prepositions and can mean differently according to their uses. The prepositions are now called **the particles**. Together with the verbs they form phrasal verbs. Only **look** + particles **at, to, into, after, and for** will be discussed in this module since they appear frequently in the BNC law corpus and the LCC (Law of Contract Corpus). Among all of these, **look** + **at** is the most frequent one.

## II. Task Performance (55 minutes)

**Instructions:** In a group of four, study the concordance outputs displayed in the printouts (my LCC corpus). Answer the questions below. Then make several generalisations regarding the patterns, meanings, and functions of these prepositions.

### Task A: (15 minutes)

1. Study the patterns of **look + at, to, into, after, and for**. What is the meaning of each of the prepositions?

e.g. **at** is used to indicate space

2. What is the meaning of **look at, look to, look into, look after, and look for**? Can the meanings be derived from their parts, i.e. **look + into**, means to see something inside?

### LOOK AT

#### CONCORDANCES (LCC)

24. ng made liable at all. But if you **LOOK AT** the Elder, Dempster case with the spe
25. cause they neglected to go and **LOOK AT** the contracts. Another instance wit
26. at: To my mind, the court has to **LOOK AT** the intention of the parties. Did the
33. 05) ... We must therefore take a **LOOK AT** section 2 (d) of the Contracts Act 195
34. ort a future promise, you must **LOOK AT** the document and see if the promise c

## CONCORDANCES (BNC CORPUS)

001. is important therefore to have a **LOOK AT** the reliefs and exemptions that may be

006. when he drove round to have a **LOOK AT** the property. But was he under any du  
008. er having cut the ties and had a **LOOK AT** the will, he made another in which he r  
009. ll, but then opened it to have a **LOOK AT** it. No problem so far, for the will rem  
011. done. The court could actually **LOOK AT** the documents in order to make a deci  
012. pletely clear the court may also **LOOK AT** the factual background, including the  
242. t a member of the public would **LOOK AT** it, there was no falsity at all in the tra  
245. I think, is quite clear when you **LOOK AT** the definition again, but it is not neces  
246. case or (depending on how you **LOOK AT** it) to distract them from it. As the Co

## LOOK TO (LCC)

019. er; all that a court of justice can **LOOK TO** is the parliamentary roll; they see tha  
021. institution which has failed can **LOOK TO** the Deposit Protection Board for £15,  
022. eversion in that the landlord can **LOOK** not only **TO** the tenant but also to the sur  
024. rse of his acting for a client can **LOOK TO** the latter for reimbursement. (c) Wi  
058. ess of the offence. “At present, I **LOOK TO** the judiciary for advice on the time to

## LOOK INTO (BNC CORPUS)

**977.** a judge (Justice Heilbron) to **LOOK INTO** the matter. The Heilbron  
Committee

**1587.** the Executive Committee to **LOOK INTO** various aspects of membership.

004. oard of inquiry was called to **LOOK INTO** the charges of cowardice made agai  
005. wed. Government research will **LOOK INTO** new products and methods. Import

### **LOOK AFTER (BNC CORPUS)**

28. was appointed by the court to **LOOK AFTER** the plaintiff company's affairs. T  
014. with your usual diligence and **LOOK AFTER** Them so that they may come to  
020. se: "A managing director can **LOOK AFTER** himself". In other words, the cou  
130. e extent, to be better able to **LOOK AFTER** their own interests. Further, mark

154. ction. The surety would have to **LOOK AFTER** himself or herself, as most sureti  
161. ive or friend gives up work to **LOOK AFTER** the plaintiff, the measure of da

### **LOOK FOR (LCC)**

1. interrupted him, saying 'You need not **LOOK FOR** anything: the horse is perfectly  
2. and that there was no time for them to **LOOK FOR** any other source of supply. The  
3. d, it may not be particularly helpful to **LOOK FOR** a definite offer and acceptance.  
5. ts of the particular case. But when I **LOOK FOR** such a principle I cannot find  
12. ises, as they might induce people to **LOOK FOR** the information and so promote  
202. the landlord may well be entitled to **LOOK FOR** additional security, such as a p  
208. ifts to such trusts then they have to **LOOK FOR** their exemptions elsewhere. E  
221. e of escape. Where, then, may we **LOOK FOR** hopeful areas of peace, ways i  
236. y having to make a payment will **LOOK FOR** ways to postpone that event

### **APPROVAL (BNC CORPUS)**

3. Study the patterns of the sentences which come before the word **approval**. How does the structure differ?
4. What are the semantic functions of **from** and **of**?

063. panel. Guardians will have to seek **APPROVAL** from the panel before instructin  
072. fendants have] never obtained such **APPROVAL** from the Board of Governors. S



074. rangements first being made for the **APPROVAL** of new foster parents. Section  
075. on Channel 4 late at night with the **APPROVAL** of the Director - General of the

5. What is the part of speech of the word **approval**? Underline the words which come immediately before the word **approval**. What are the parts of speech of the words?

021. unts to the United Kingdom's formal **APPROVAL** of the agreement concluded b  
022. offer Mr. Page, subject to the formal **APPROVAL** of senate and council, an appo  
024. ber of settlements require the formal **APPROVAL** of the court. A high proporti  
025. g their louvre doors on 14 days' free **APPROVAL** and indicating the price and t  
026. ar as a separate item for 14 days' free **APPROVAL** carriage free. This had not be  
027. ositions which have met with general **APPROVAL** among lawyers and comment  
028. easure was enacted, or by the general **APPROVAL** given to a measure subsequ  
029. t in full since it received Government **APPROVAL** and is likely to be re - introdu  
030. changed his mind and withdrew his **APPROVAL**. The defendant was rearrang  
031. e incurred with the express or implied **APPROVAL** of the client; (b) have been re  
032. "recognition" interpreted as implying **APPROVAL**. For example, in circumstanc

6. Study the patterns of **approval + to**-infinitive and **approval + to**- preposition. What verbs come before these two patterns?

7. What is the semantic function of **to** preposition in *approval + to*?

### **APPROVAL (LLC CORPUS)**

1. We will seek the director's **APPROVAL** to contact the interested parties identifi

137. Today they were given **APPROVAL to** mount a High Court Challenge over t

### **APPROVAL (BNC CORPUS)**

023. pay the estate agent before formal **APPROVAL** to do so has been received by yo.  
007. secure accommodation orders and **APPROVAL** to the emigration of children in c  
033. icts. At p. 700F, the court gave its **APPROVAL** to a shortened version of the direc  
035. 1986 the Court of Appeal gave its **APPROVAL** to a much less interventionist ap  
036. dealing) appeared to give judicial **APPROVAL** to the defendant's understanding

8. What are the semantic functions of **by** and **for** in *approval + by* and *approval + for*?

### **APPROVAL (LLC CORPUS)**

009. tatement was quoted with apparent **APPROVAL** by Lord Edmund - Davies in H  
010. e Swiss franc, cited with apparent **APPROVAL** by Lord Denning MR in Staffor  
099. tion to the full accounts, apply to **APPROVAL** by, and signature on behalf of, t  
103. . (whose speech was cited with **APPROVAL** by Lord Keith of Kinkel in Atto  
110. 57 C.L.R. 170, 180, and cited with **APPROVAL** by the Jamaican Court of Appea  
111. part of a longer passage cited with **APPROVAL** by Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord  
114. A public uthority, was cited with **APPROVAL** by Brennan J. delivering the opi

### **APPROVAL (BNC CORPUS )**

**1044** we required was United Nations' **APPROVAL** for the legality of our action.

**181** are asking for your **APPROVAL** for two bills, a thirty pounds si

**803** Indeed, the local strategists won **APPROVAL** for opting out of competitive te

**3279** the farmer to seek the Ministry's **APPROVAL** for a tenancy of up to five  
years.

**Task B (20 minutes) Gap-Filling Exercise**

**Instructions: Fill in the gaps with correct prepositions.**

1. He was entitled to look \_\_\_\_\_ the land on behalf of the grantor's family.
2. The plaintiff never has a thought to look \_\_\_\_\_ his solicitor for advice.
3. We are ordered by the Court to look \_\_\_\_\_ the defendant's lost properties.
4. The Courts often and generally look \_\_\_\_\_ the real nature of the transaction.
5. Judges are not paid to look \_\_\_\_\_ a man's soul, but only to see the results of his actions.
6. The solicitor has won approval \_\_\_\_\_ defending his client.
7. You will submit a design for approval \_\_\_\_\_ your client and put this in hand with builders.
8. Any intention to buy a plot of land from the plaintiff is subject to the approval \_\_\_\_\_ his solicitor.
9. The contract drafter is advised to use the words "subject to the preparation and approval \_\_\_\_\_ a formal contract" in drafting this contract.
10. They are waiting for approval \_\_\_\_\_ His Majesty for further investigation in the palace.

**Task C (5 minutes): Determining the Semantic Function of the Prepositions**

**Instructions: Study the sentences below. Then give the semantic functions of the prepositions in bold in the underlined phrase below. See example 0.**

**Example (0).** That the parties eventually agree **on** the rent does not make a concluded agreement.

Meaning: concerning/about

1. The user has attempted to grant approval **to** a package before the approval listings have been prepared.

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

2. There are three areas relating to the vendor's property where the purchaser may require the consent or approval **of** a third party before proceeding to completion.

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Expert adjudication on technical issues in the haulage industry will usually meet with approval **from** experienced goods vehicle operators who might be surprised at the lack of specific expertise in road haulage matters among the ranks of the judiciary.

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

**Task D (5 minutes): Providing the Meanings of the Phrasal Verbs**

**Instructions: Provide the meanings of the phrasal verbs below. See example 0.**

**Example (0).** They have set up a team of reputable lawyers to **look into** the case closely.

Meaning: **examine**

1. Based on Chamberlain's case, it shows that the most profitable course to follow is to look for the property charged with rights in favour of beneficiaries.

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Sir John put it in The New Straits Times, 21 November 1998 that Mr. Thames should look to the judges for advice, not orders.

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

**Task E (10 minutes): Write sentences using the phrases below. Use more than five words to complete the sentence.**

1. look after: \_\_\_\_\_

2. approval by: \_\_\_\_\_

3. look into: \_\_\_\_\_

4. look at: \_\_\_\_\_

5. approval in: \_\_\_\_\_

