Semantic Prosody Study of 'Talking a lot' Words

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ABSTRACT

Due to sentence formation, the lexicon choice appears as a crucial phase of writing. Moreover, it is caused by the emptiness of words set that are perfectly synonymous and can be interchangeable. In order that it leads the needed for meaning, sense and evocative value identification in the choice of the lexicon. Furthermore, the main objective of this research is to examine the value (sense) of several lexicons, which means 'talking a lot' such as talkative, loquacious, chatty, gossipy, garrulous, talky, and conversational, by using cognitive-linguistic and corpus linguistic approaches. In this case, the researcher examined the lexicon values based on the distinguishing semantic features and semantic prosody of the lexicons. As a linguistic corpus study, this study involved a number of data derived from COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English), the Oxford dictionary (online), and the Merriam-Webster dictionary (online). Hence, this study found that the distinctive features of the lexicons are the subject, the object, the type of communication, the type of information, and the causes. Therefore, *the* semantic prosody in translation practices applies in corpus-based approach translation. It can facilitate a translator to comprehend new words and improve the quality of translation work.

Keywords: *Semantic Prosody; Translation Approach; COCA; Corpus; Collocation.*

A.   INTRODUCTION

Vocabulary is a part of lexicogrammar that always represents the word choice of language user, and the ability of language user to mean a word (OKeeffe et al., 2007). Furthermore, the development of languages in the world appeared by the increasingly of vocabulary diversity. This diversity eventually led to the emergence of various words that have same relation meaning or synonym. The words, in addition, can be used to explain the same meaning, but cannot be truly exchanged one another. According to Bloomfield (Potter & Ullmann, 1963), each form of language has a constant and

specific meaning. Then, if the forms of language are phonemically different, they also have different meanings. In order that, the hypothesis about the existence of absolute synonym will be incompatible with the general view of language. Consequently, It happens as the result of there are no synonym pairs that are perfectly same in meaning, which can be exchanged in all contexts without changing their objective meaning, taste, or evocative value (Potter & Ullmann, 1963).

On the other hand, the lexicon choice is a very crucial part in formatting a sentence. This lexicon choice can lead to the emergence of positive or negative meanings. Moreover, the existence of near synonym words sometimes leads to the vagueness in choosing words of arranging a sentence, especially for EFL students. In addition, it will make EFL students more complicated to arrange sentences. Hence, it should lead to the needed of meaning, sense and evocative value identification in the choice of lexicon. Regarding to differentiate each near synonym words, many researchers use the idea of semantic prosody or semantic preference through the collocation to help identifying the broad meaning of words (McEnery & Wilson, 2001; Nugroho, 2018; Partington, 2004; Prihantoro, 2015; Xiao & McEnery, 2006). Semantic prosody or semantic preference is a relationship between word lexeme and its meaning and it usually affects to the collocation and emotional factor of the hearer (Partington, 2004; Stubbs, 2001). In order that, semantic prosody also purposes for expressing language users' attitude through words (Biber & Reppen, 2015).

As far as the discussion about semantic prosody emerges, the corpus linguistic became a best source of data used for this problem (Liu, 2010; Nugroho, 2018; Partington, 2004). Instead of using other source of data, every words can be studied easily in corpora by concerning the words phraseological structure, words genre, words variety, and words frequency (Charles, 2011). Furthermore, the studies about differentiating near synonym had been done by many researchers. The first study is a study conducted by Liu (2010) entitled "*Is it a chief, main, major, primary, or principal concern?: A corpus-based behavioral profile study of the near-synonyms*". This study is intended to examine the internal semantic feature of five near synonym words namely *chief, main, major, primary,* and *principal.* This study finally affirmed the use of behavioral profile approach in corpus study.

Prihantoro (2015) with his study entitled "*Semantic prosody of words of effects in Indonesian"*. This study aimed to examine the semantic prosody of the meaningful entries of words mean 'effects' such as *hasil, efek, konsekuensi, dampak* and *akibat* by using corpus linguistic approach . From this research, it was found that only the word *hasil* has a positive prosody. Meanwhile, the word *konsekuensi* has a positive, and the derivation of *akibat, dampak,* and *efek* has a positive and negative prosody. However, *akibat, dampak,* and *efek* are more likely to have a negative tendency than positive tendency (Prihantoro, 2015).

In addition, another research has also been done by Yuliawati (2016) with her research entitled "*Profil semantik nomina perempuan dalam korpus majalah berbahasa Sunda (Majalah Mangle, 1958 – 2013)"*. This study discussed the collocation and meaning of some Sundanese words such as *awewe*, *istri*, *mojang, pemajikan,* and *wanoja* by using corpus linguistic approach. As a corpus linguistic study, this study found that the use of words has different frequencies. However, by considering the collocations, each word is always associated with certain topics (Yuliawati, 2016).

Nugroho (2018) in his study also give another example of semantic prosody study through corpus. The study entitled "*A corpus linguistics investigation of two near-synonymous words: rich and wealthy"* is emerged from the English learners' confusion to some near synonym words. In order that, although *rich* and *wealthy* shared some semantic features but they cannot exchangeable in certain context (Nugroho, 2018).

Another research has been carried out by Zahradeen (2020) entitled "Com*ponential analysis of English 'Crying' terms*". This study was intended to find out the distinctive features of 'crying' terms through componential analysis. Therefore, the presence and absence of features can influence the meaning of words (Tijjani Zahradeen, 2020)**.**

The development of semantic prosody studies also has been done by Sanguan-Boon & Tangkiengsirsin (2019) entitled "*A Semantic Prosody and Grammatical Patterns Analysis of Near-Synonym Pair Quit and Stop in the COCA*". This study aimed to find out the semantic prosody and grammatical pattern of near synonym words namely *quit* and *stop*. Therefore, the study found that *quit* and *stop* had neutral semantic prosody, but they cannot be used interchangeably because they had some different grammatical patterns (Treechayawong et al., 2019).

Hwungsookkasem & Sompong (2019) (in Treechayawong et al., 2019) in their study entitled "*A Corpus-Based Study of English Synonym: Goal, Purpose, and Aim*" is another newest study about semantic prosody through near synonym words. This study focused on investigating the similarities and differences of three synonym words namely *goal*, *purpose*, and *aim*. The similarities and differences of the words were examined by concerning the meaning aspects, grammatical patterns, and collocations of words. In this case, the data from *Corpus of Contemporary American English* (COCA) were compared with lexical meaning in some dictionaries. Finally, it found that the synonym word namely *goal*, *purpose*, and *aim* had some shared similar grammatical patterns and collocations. However, they also had some different grammatical patterns and special collocations for each word.

Based on the description above, the study entitled semantic prosody analysis of 'talking a lot' words is different with some previous study above. Therefore, this study aimed to examine and focus on the lexicon values of words 'talking a lot', such as *talkative*, *loquacious*, *chatty*, *gossipy*, *garrulous*, *talky*, and *conversational*. The lexicon values will be concerned on distinguishing semantic features and semantic prosody of the lexicon. In order that, this study will give a new insight of the use of near synonym words '*talking a lot'* based on the aura of the lexicon through the appropriate genre and appropriate context.

B.   RESEARCH METHOD

The term of prosody in corpus linguistic studies refers to the tendency of a word towards positive or negative meaning (McEnery & Hardie, 2011). Meanwhile, the attribute 'semantics' is usually added to the word 'prosody' for emphasizing that the prosody depends on the context of the sentence, and it is also influenced by word features and their collocation (Prihantoro, 2015). Hence, Louw (Stewart, 2009) states that semantic prosody is the aura of meaning that is consistently formed based on the collocation of words and determined by the lexicon or grammar.

In providing data, researchers used data from *Corpus of Contemporary American English* (COCA) (Corpus of Contemporary American-English (COCA), n.d.) and compile it with the data from *The Oxford Dictionary Online* (*De*finitions, Meanings, Synonyms, and Grammar by Oxford Dictionary on Lexico.Com, n.d.) and *The*

Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online (Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-Trusted Online Dictionary, n.d.). In this case, *Corpus of Contemporary American English* (COCA) became the primary source of data, and *The Oxford Dictionary Online & The Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online* became the secondary data to support the data from COCA. Additionally, the dictionaries were used for bring the literal meaning into the discussions.

In order to use another corpus data, this study preferred using COCA based on some considerations. Firstly, COCA is the largest English corpus that contains amount of data in different genres such as spoken language, academic writing, newspapers, fiction, magazines, and etc. However it contains million corpus data, it is free and accessible by every people. Besides, the corpus data are updated regularly in order that it suits as a main source of data, especially for studying the current use of English words in many genres.

Furthermore, the data are analyzed in two ways, namely analyzing the words by using componential analysis, and analyzing the collocation that exists between lexicons. In the first step, this study used componential analysis to find out the meaning and the distinctive meaning between words. Moreover, the meaning of words from *The Oxford Dictionary Online* and *The Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online* will be analyzed by concerning the distinctive feature of words.

After that, to make the deep analysis of words this study compiles it with collocation analysis in COCA. In this case, the semantic prosody will be seen in lexical index and lexical profiles which are in corpus linguistics. In exploring the corpus, the investigation will focus on identifying semantic collocations and preferences that are usually accessed through word profiles or concordance. According to Hoey (Stewart, 2009), collocation is a term used to describe the relationship between a lexical part and parts that appear regularly in a textual context. In other words, Firth (Stewart, 2009) implied that collocation is basically quantitative, entailing statistical significance and not only a juxtaposition. After that, the data can be analyzed at the level of semantic prosody. Finally, the results and discussions will be presented in a combination of simple statistics, tables, collocation data, and qualitative descriptions.

C.   FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

Based on searches in the Merriam-Webster and Oxford dictionaries, it was found that the meaning of *talkative, loquacious, chatty, gossipy, garrulous, conversational, and talky* lexicon can be seen in the table below.

Table 1.The Meaning of Lexicons 'Talking a lot'

Words	Meaning 1 (Merriam-Webster)	Meaning 2 (Oxford)
Talkative	tending to talk a lot or to enjoy having conversations with people	Fond of or given to talking.
Loquacious	liking to talk and talking smoothly and easily	Tending to talk a great deal talkative.
Chatty	tending to talk a lot; fond of chatting, having an informal style that is similar to friendly speech	Readily engaging in informal talk; (of a conversation, letter, etc.) informal and lively.
Gossipy	characterized by, full of, or given to gossip	Characterized by casual conversation or reports about other people; derogatory Enjoying talking about other people's private lives
Garrulous	fond of talking or conversation pointlessly or annoyingly talkative	Excessively talkative, especially on trivial matters
Conversational	tending to do informal talk involving two people or a small group of people	As used in conversation not formal; Consisting of or relating to conversation.
Talky	tending or wanting to talk having a lot of talking	(of a film, play, novel, etc.) containing a great deal of talk or dialogue; (of a person) inclined to talk at length; talkative

From the data collections, it was found that the characteristics of shared meaning components in the lexicon of talkative , loquacious, chatty, gossipy, garrulous, conversational, talky, were [+SUBJECT ANIMATE] [+SUBJECT SINGLE-PLURAL] [ANIMATE-INANIMATE OBJECT] [SINGLE-PLURAL OBJECT] [ONE WAY COMMUNICATION]. In other side, some distinctive features that distinguish the near-synonym words that mean ' talking a lot', were in

terms of the subject (actor), object (patient), type of communication, and the type of information involved, and causes of communication as shown in the appendix 1.

Discussion

Semantic Prosody

To determine the semantic prosody of the lexicon such as *talkative, loquacious, chatty, gossipy, garrulous, conversational, talky*, the data are analyzed by looking at the collocation around the lexicon. As Louw (Stewart, 2009) stated that a semantic prosody is established through some familiar themes such as the consistency of semantic collocation, and the attitudinal function of semantic prosody. In other words, a semantic prosody appears as the result of the relationship between the word and the collocates. In this case, three types of prosody were found in this study, namely positive prosody, negative prosody, and neutral prosody.

a. Positive Prosody (Amelioration)

Positive prosody as the meaning that generated in speech which is positive or as same as its expected (Prihantoro, 2015) . In this case the lexicon that has a positive sense or prosody among others is *talkative, loquacious, chatty, and talky*.

In the COCA corpus, the word *talkative* is widely used in fiction and newspapers genre rather than in oral, magazine, and academic genre. Furthermore, by considering its significant collocates, it can be grouped into a number of forms, for instance, those which is related to gender (*lady*), and manner means (*friendly*, *lively*, *cooperative*, *cheerful*, *energetic*, *relaxed*). Consequently, it shows that *talkative* is relate to woman more than to man.

Figure 1. General Collocates of talkative

On the other hand, the data about top twenty collocates of *talkative* shows that it collocates with some adjectives such as *friendly, outgoing, cooperative, lively, energetic, and cheerful*. The collocation in this lexicon shows that the collocations are positive in extreme, because it does not collaborate with negative meaningful adjectives. As a result, *talkative* can be categorized as in positive prosody (amelioration).

The same thing is also seen in *loquacious*, which is more widely used in the genre of magazines and newspapers than in spoken, fiction, and academic genre. The general collocates of *Loquacious* can be seen on the table below.

Figure 2. General Collocates of Loquacious

In addition, by considering the general collocates above, collocates can be grouped into several groups such as, words related to gender (i.e *ladies),* words related to speech (i.e *articulate, silent, affable, speechless, candid, pause, normally, loud*), and words related to communication objects (i.e *vendor, companion*). In order that, it shows that *loquacious* is an adjective which relates to woman than man. Furthermore, it usually speaks of something in real with normal articulation and occurs in two way communication.

Specifically, *loquacious* looks more collocating with other adjectives, such as *articulate*, *candid*, *affable*, *silent*, and *speechless*. In order that, there is not negative meaningful words are found around this lexicon.

As well as *talkative* and *loquacious*, *chatty* is also categorized in positive prosody. It usually used in fiction and newsletters genre, compared to spoken, magazines, and academic genre. Then, the general collocates of *chatty* can be seen on the table below.

Figure 3. General Collocation of Chatty

Furthermore, by considering the general collocates above, collocates can be grouped into several groups such as, words related to the subject (i.e. *girl, guy, driver, letters, phone*), words related to speech (i.e. f*riendly, normally, outgoing, relaxed, casual*), and words related to the object of conversation (i.e. *mood, style*). Based on this classification, it shows that *chatty* is not only related to women, but also men. The

meaning of the speech in this adjective is a simple and familiar style of speech. In order, the conversation is becoming relaxed.

Specifically, lexicon *chatty* more collocating with other adjectives such as, *friendly, cheerful, charming, casual, downright, outgoing*. As a result, it categorized in positive prosody because it is surrounded by positive meaningful adjectives.

Finally, another lexicon that has a positive prosody is *talky*. This lexicon is more widely used in magazines and fiction genre than in spoken language, letter, and academic genre. The general collocates of *talky* can be seen on the table below.

Figure 4. General Collocation of Talky

Moreover, by considering the general collocates of *talky,* they can be grouped in words related to purpose (i.e. *play, socialism*), words related to the way (i.e. *long, static, engaging, surprisingly, along, badinage-based),* words related to object form (i.e. *comedy, over the heads, anecdote-shares-in, docudrama*),and words related to the subject (i.e. *somebody, aides*). In order that, *talky* emphasizes the features speaking method used rather than the gender preferences of subject. Then, it usually relates to the objects of comedy, anecdotes and drama.

Additionally, the adjectives collocations of *talky* are only *static, long, engaging, talky, walky.* Moreover the adjectives only contained positive meanings. Therefore, *talky* is categorized as a positive prosody lexicon.

b. Neutral Prosody

Prihantoro (2015) states that the neutral prosody is an aura meaning which is neutral generated. Based on the data, it was found that some lexicon *'talking a lot'* which has neutral prosody are *garrulous* and *conversational*.

Firstly, *garrulous* is more used in fiction and magazine genre than in other genres. The general collocates of *garrulous* can be seen on the table below.

Figure 5. General Collocates of Garrulous

As a result of considering the general collocates of *garrulous,* they can be grouped into several groups such as words related to the cause of the conversation (i.e. *nature, drunk, personality*), words related to the subject conversation (i.e. *old, man, veteran, uncle*), words related to speech (i.e. *articulate, positively, vague, relaxed, sociable, friendly*), and words related to the frequency of events (i.e. *usual, normally, extraordinarily*).In order that, it shows that *garrulous* is mostly done by older men than women. Usually this trait arises purely because of the personality of the object.

However, specifically the adjectives around *garrulous* are *usual, friendly, relaxed, old, drunk*. On the other hand, there are three adjectives in positive meaning, namely *usual, friendly,* and *relaxed.* Meanwhile *old, drunk,* are considered in negative meaning. In order that, *garrulous* can be a flexible lexicon because it can be positive or negative. Therefore, this lexicon is categorized as a neutral prosody lexicon.

		CONTEXT		FREQ		ALL	%	MI	
1	☐	TONE		75		20539	0.37	7.48	
2	☐	SAMPLES		58		17074	0.34	7.38	
3	☐	SPEECH		55		44908	0.12	5.91	
4	☐	STYLE		45		41847	0.11	5.72	
5	☐	LANGUAGE		37		73408	0.05	4.63	
6	☐	EXCHANGE		34		29798	0.11	5.81	
7	☐	NARRATIVE		32		18739	0.17	6.39	
8	☐	SKILLS		32		58794	0.05	4.74	
9	☐	VOICE		32		105182	0.03	3.90	
10	☐	SAMPLE		27		33787	0.08	5.29	
11	☐	INTERACTION		23		16137	0.14	6.13	
12	☐	PARTNERS		23		20774	0.11	5.76	
13	☐	INTERVIEW		23		44713	0.05	4.66	
14	☐	ENGLISH		22		55827	0.04	4.27	
15	☐	TOPICS		16		11589	0.14	6.08	
16	☐	SPANISH		14		22378	0.06	4.94	
17	☐	EXCHANGES		13		4686	0.28	7.09	
18	☐	TASK		12		39035	0.03	3.91	
19	☐	GAMBITS		11		67	16.42	12.97	
20	☐	INTERFACE		11		4811	0.23	6.81	

Figure 6. General Collocates of Conversational

As well as *garrulous, conversational* is also categorized in neutral prosody. This lexicon is more widely used in the academic magazines genre rather than others. This lexicon is surrounded by its significant collocates that can be grouped into words related to speech features (i.e. *tone, speech, style, language, skills, voice, topic*), words related to speech forms (i.e. *narrative, samples, interaction, interview, task, gambits*), words related to place (i.e. *interface*), and words related to language (i.e. *English, Spanish*). In order that, *conversational* emphasizes the speaking features used rather than the gender preferences. Then, the general collocates of *conversational* can be seen on the table below.

In addition, the surrounded adjectives of *conversational* are *English, Spanish.* In order that, *conversational* lexicon tends to be neutral in nature because it is surrounded by adjectives that are neither positive nor negative. Hence, it cannot be in positive or negative prosody adjectives, but rather in neutral.

c. Negative Prosody (Pejoration)

Negative Prosody refers to an aura of lexicon which has negative meaning or not as expected. In this study, it was found that there is only one lexicon that has negative prosody, namely *gossipy*. *Gossipy* is used more in fiction and magazine genre than other genre. As a result of considering the general collocates of *gossipy,* they can be grouped into words related to place (i.e. *magazine, lunches, book, account, industry*), words related to the form of conversation (i.e. *conversation, written, writing*), words related to subject of conversation (i.e. *seller, neighbor*), and words related to negative issues (i.e. *tidbits, fussy, notoriously, superficial, erotic, weakness*). In order that, it shows that *gossipy* is mostly done in the neighborhood and sellers. In this lexicon, gender preference is not dominant. Furthermore, the speech form is not only in oral form, but also in written form. Moreover, the content of this talk is usually negative issue based on the general collocations.

Figure 7. General Collocates of Gossipy

However, *gossipy* categorized in negative prosody as a result of the negative adjective collocations around it. In addition, the adjectives are *superficial, erotic,* and *fussy*.

The Implications of Semantic Prosodies through Translation Practices

Talking about the aura of near-synonym or words semantic prosody is always related to translation studies and practices. In this case, the implication of semantic prosody can be seen in the use of corpus-based approach in translation practice. It can

be used in world level translation and also above word level translation. Corpus-based approach in translation is usually not only used for investigating the difference between the source language text and target language text, but how genres affect the translation work (Zanettin, 2014).

As well as above, the semantic prosody's implication through translation practice also shows in the analysis of semantic prosody in near-synonym 'talking a lot' words. In this talk, the collocations of words can show some systematic features of words. Furthermore, the aura or connotative meaning of near-synonym words obtained by corpus-based approach is indirectly showed that the corpus-based approach can be used well as an option in translation practice.

Therefore, the translators cannot only transfer word per word meanings, but also the values and cultures within the words. Due to above, the corpus-based approach is not only able to detect and analyze the systematic features of translation, but also can identify and provide the appropriate tools to test norms and regularities hypotheses in translated texts (Zanettin, 2014). The example of corpus-based approach in translating practice 'talking a lot' word can be seen on the table below.

Table 2. Example of gossipy corpus-based translation

Word	Collocation			
	Related to place	**Related to conversation form**	**Related to conversation subject**	**Related to negative issues**
Gossipy	*magazine, lunches, book, account, industry*	*conversation, written, writing*	*seller, neighbor*	*tidbits, fussy, notoriously, superficial, erotic, weakness*

The word *gossipy* above is not only translated as a casual conversation, but it transfers some values and auras of word such as its genre, form, subject, and negative values. In order that, *gossipy* can be translated as a casual conversation which is used more in magazine genre than other genre. It has usually done by the neighbor and sellers, meanwhile the content always relates to negative issue.

Along with the discussion of semantic prosody implication through translation practice was emerged, the corpus methodology in translation practice was first introduced by Baker in 1993 (Baker, 2018). Baker suggested that translation study and

practice can be done well by elucidating translated text through its construction, in order that the observations can be done through the relative frequencies of specific words, word classes, collocations and lexico-syntactic structures (Malmkjær, 2018). However, the translation approach is not basically well-developed in Indonesia translation practice. This is because it requires more technologies in translating text, such as some corpus data (COCA, BNC, COHA, GloWbE), Computer-Assisted Rranslation software, AntConc, Sketch Engine, and etc. In addition, the corpus-based approach is generally mastered by advanced translators more than by beginner translators. Hence, corpus-based approach is very feasible to use in Indonesia translation studies and practice. For this reason, it is useful to facilitate foreign language learner and foreign language translator in comprehending new words. Identically, corpus-based approach can improve the quality of translation work, especially the accuracy level in meaning transference.

D. CONCLUSIONS

To sum up, all near-synonym adjectives which mean '*talking a lot'* are not in perfect synonym. They have to be used agree with the context. Based on the research above, it can be concluded that the distinctive features of the adjectives mean *'talking a lot'* are subjects, objects, types of communication, types of information, and causes of communication. Besides, some lexicon such as *talkative, loquacious, chatty, and talky* are categorized as lexicon which have positive prosody in extreme. Moreover, *garrulous* and *conversational* are neutral, because they can be positive or negative depending on the context. On the other hand, *gossipy* is the only lexicon that tends to have negative prosody. Hence, the words semantic prosody is always related to translation studies and practices through corpus-based approach. It facilitates foreign language learner and foreign language translator in comprehending new words, and improves the quality of translation work.

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Appendix. Componential Analysis and Distinctive Features Table

No	Words	Subject							Object							Types of Communication				Types of Information							Causes	
		Animate	Inanimate	Singular	Plural	Male	Female	Neutral	Animate	Inanimate	Singular	Plural	Male	Female	Neutral	One Way	Two Ways	Formal	Informal	Positive issue	Negative issue	Neutral	Written	Spoken	General	Special	Conscious	Unconscious
1.	Talkative	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
2.	Loquacious	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
3.	Chatty	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
4.	Gossipy	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
5.	Garrulous	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
6.	Conversational	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
7.	Talky	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-