HiLL PUBLISHING

Translation and Foreign Language Learning, 2025, 1(5), 898-905
https://www.hillpublisher.com/Journals/tfll/
ISSN Online: 3069-0315
ISSN Print: 3070-3077

Recontextualization and Implicit Language Governance: A Corpus-based Discourse Analysis of Heilongjiang Agricultural Policy Documents (2020-2025)

Ying Qin*, Yuhang Cui, Chunchun Song*

Jiamusi University, Jiamusi 154007, Heilongjiang, China.

How to cite this paper: Ying Qin, Yuhang Cui, Chunchun Song. (2025) Recontextualization and Implicit Language Governance: A Corpus-based Discourse Analysis of Heilongjiang Agricultural Policy Documents (2020-2025). *Translation and Foreign Language Learning*, 1(5), 898-905.
DOI: 10.26855/tfll.2025.12.026

Received: October 23, 2025
Accepted: November 16, 2025
Published: December 31, 2025

***Corresponding author:** Ying Qin, Jiamusi University, Jiamusi 154007, Heilongjiang, China; Chunchun Song, Jiamusi University, Jiamusi 154007, Heilongjiang, China.

Abstract

This study examines the discursive evolution of Heilongjiang agricultural policy documents from 2020 to 2025 through Fairclough's three-dimensional discourse analysis framework. By constructing a specialized corpus comprising 12 policy documents totaling approximately 120,501 characters, this research investigates how national agricultural strategic discourse is recontextualized at the local level. Through corpus linguistic methods including word frequency analysis, keyword extraction, and collocation analysis, the study reveals the trajectory of core policy discourse evolution. The findings demonstrate that Heilongjiang's policy documents exhibit distinctive local characteristics while maintaining alignment with central policies, reflecting a process of "reception-transformation" through intertextual strategies. The analysis identifies three key recontextualization strategies: localization through province-specific terminology, operationalization through concrete implementation measures, and legitimation through alignment with national frameworks. From a language planning perspective, this study argues that local policy text writing constitutes an important form of implicit language governance practice, establishing authoritative terminology and constructing evaluative frameworks that shape governance outcomes.

Keywords

Corpus Linguistics; Critical Discourse Analysis; Agricultural Policy; Recontextualization; Implicit Language Governance

1. Introduction

The documents of agricultural policy are the government's decisions and directions for promoting agriculture. The annual "No.1 Document" released by the central and provincial governments in China is a high-level policy document for agriculture and rural areas. These documents set the goals of the policies and construct certain discursive frameworks that shape the public's understanding and direct the way in which they are implemented.

Policy documents are no longer passive records of policy decisions; they have entered the policy process. By virtue of their linguistic choices, people have constructed different systems for thinking about policy problems and their corresponding remedies, and thus altered the direction of policy implementation. This constructive function provides an important object of study for analyzing the process of governance in policy language.

Heilongjiang Province is a major agricultural area in China, and, therefore, falls under the scope of agricultural

policies. The policy documents of the province are exemplary cases for implementing the national strategic discourse at the local level. This paper selects Heilongjiang Provincial Committee No. 1 Documents from 2020-2025 as the case material and compares them with the corresponding Central No. 1 Documents to explore how policy discourse changes.

Given the strategic significance of Heilongjiang for the food security of the nation, it is an ideal choice for this study. As the province with the largest grain output in China, Heilongjiang's policy documents need to meet the requirements of the nation and the specific situation at home, making it an ideal case for studying recontextualization.

This paper will carry out an all-encompassing study of language to explore how national agricultural policy discourse changes at the provincial level. Although previous studies have investigated policy content and implementation results, few have been conducted on the linguistic mechanisms by which policy discourse is recontextualized.

Based on Fairclough's three-dimensional framework for discourse analysis and integrating corpus linguistics methods, this study aims to: (1) build a special corpus of agricultural policy documents; (2) explore the evolution of discourse in Heilongjiang's agricultural policy over time; and (3) reveal the structure of "extended units of meaning". In terms of language planning, this paper proposes that local policy text writing is a typical form of implicit language governance.

In recent years, scholars of policy studies have been paying more attention to how policy documents are created; they are now considered a particular type of institutional discourse with specific rhetorical features and vocabulary (Bhatia, 2004). Theoretically, this study will introduce corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis for the analysis of policy documents and show how to combine quantitative and qualitative methods. Practically, it offers some suggestions for improving the clarity and practicality of policy texts through attention to linguistic choices. Systematically apply corpus-based methods to the documents for analysis and reveal latent patterns of meaning that cannot be obtained through traditional qualitative research (Baker & McEnery, 2015).

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Recontextualization in Policy Discourse

Bernstein (1990) put forward the idea of recontextualization, and Linell (1998) has employed it in his research on how policy discourse moves through different institutional spaces in discourse studies. When national policies reach the provincial level for implementation, they are often altered in different ways during this diffusion process, such as selections, transfers, and modifications of discourse elements (Sarangi & Coulthard, 2000). In the multi-level governance system of China, given the differences in vertical policy transmission and horizontal regional disparities, recontextualization needs to be undertaken to explore the reasons for varying implementations.

Recontextualization at the level of policy implementation involves several links in the administrative hierarchy. Local documents need to align with the top-down requirements and be adjusted according to local conditions. The two demands are in conflict and thus cannot be expressed simultaneously using words.

Therefore, the study of recontextualization in policy discourse has provided some evidence of how national policies are adapted to local conditions and, at the same time, remain consistent with the main policy system. One needs to know why governance is conducted at various levels of government for more specific reasons.

2.2 Corpus Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis

Corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis have now been applied in discourse studies by Baker and others (2008). Although the older method of CDA has been criticized for a small sample size and possible bias from the analyst, corpus studies provide organized and repeatable evidence of linguistic phenomena in large-scale text databases. Baker et al. (2008) have presented examples of recurring discourse constructions that are not obvious to the naked eye through corpus research.

The first type of analysis is keyword analysis; this determines how frequently a specific word occurs in one body of text relative to others. Collocation analysis investigates how often a certain group of words appears together regularly, and semantic prosody refers to a specific "feeling of meaning" caused by such word groups (Louw, 1993). The above instruments are used to identify extended units of meaning that serve as carriers for ideology.

Semantic prosody is a suitable subject for the study of policy language. It is the stable evaluation-colored sense that words have gained through their usual collocates. Semantic prosody helps to reveal the hidden evaluation systems in policy language.

2.3 Language Governance and Implicit Language Governance

Following Fang's (2021) concept of implicit language policy, this paper will also study the dimension of implicit governance within policy documents as explicit texts. Fang believes that the policy for implicit language should be based on observable practical mechanisms rather than mere ideology; therefore, according to this logic, this study suggests that although local policy text writing adopts an explicit form, it still achieves functions of implicit language governance through discursive practical mechanisms—such as terminological institutionalization, quantified target embedding, and intertextual chain construction—to shape governance cognition and behavior without directly regulating language use. Language governance refers to the systematic practice by which the state and society construct linguistic order, regulate the use of language, and coordinate linguistic relations through language planning, institutional arrangements, discursive practices, and cultural guidance. Formal laws and policies have set up an open-ended system of governance, and at the same time, there are also unwritten norms and social customs that function as indirect regulatory mechanisms. As an indispensable element of language planning, implicit language planning refers to the subtle construction of linguistic ideology and patterns of language use through the selection of preferences, values, discourse, and symbols in the absence of formal provisions for language.

For the purpose of this study, implicit language governance refers to an adaptable form of governance through which policy texts standardize official expressions, establish discursive norms, construct linguistic ideology, and build a stable governance order imperceptibly via institutionalized discursive practices, such as the construction of authoritative terminology, transmission of hierarchical discourse, setting of quantitative evaluation, intertextual linkage, and recontextualization—all without explicit language provisions or direct linguistic constraints.

2.4 Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model

Fairclough's (1992) three-dimensional model of discourse analysis will be employed as the theoretical support for this paper. The three links of this system are: analysis of the text (micro), discourse behavior (meso), and society and culture (macro).

At the micro level, word frequency, collocation patterns, and keyword distribution of language were studied in this paper. At the meso level, intertextuality can be employed to show how texts are related to and changed by policy. The macro analysis reveals the unstated language governance system for policy design. A three-dimensional model can show the linguistic features and their impact on society all at the same time.

3. Methodology

The research corpus includes 12 policy documents: six Heilongjiang Provincial Committee No. 1 Documents (2020-2025) and six Central No. 1 Documents (2020-2025), with a total of about 120,501 characters. The text was obtained from an official government website, and then noise reduction and tokenization with the Jieba segmentation tool with a custom dictionary for agricultural terms and part-of-speech tagging using Corpus Word Parser were performed; AntConc was employed for further analysis.

A set of policy documents from the central and provincial governments over six years has been compiled for comparison. This design can conduct synchronic comparisons of different kinds of documents and diachronic analysis of changes in policy over time.

Analytic indicators are used to determine words that appear often; keys or phrases important to content can be extracted by log-likelihood ratio methods (Rayson & Garside, 2000), co-occurrence matrices can help reveal semantic relationships, and evolutionary trajectories of core ideas can be studied over time. Quantitative corpus research and qualitative discourse analysis can be used to find different patterns and their reasons.

4. Results and Analysis

4.1 Corpus Statistics and Lexical Features

Statistical analysis reveals that the Heilongjiang sub-corpus contains 26,696 tokens with 4,477 unique word types (TTR=0.168), while the Central sub-corpus contains 23,283 tokens with 4,028 unique types (TTR=0.173). The higher TTR in central documents suggests greater lexical diversity, while Heilongjiang documents demonstrate more focused vocabulary usage.

Table 1. Corpus Statistics (2020-2025)

Sub-corpus	Year	TOKENS	TYPES	TTR	STTR
Central	2020	3,961	1,654	0.417571	0.581667
Central	2021	4,645	1,772	0.381485	0.549750
Central	2022	4,407	1,764	0.400272	0.569750
Central	2023	3,802	1,626	0.427670	0.584667
Central	2024	3,272	1,400	0.427873	0.569333
Central	2025	3,196	1,407	0.440238	0.580000
Heilongjiang	2020	3,950	1,647	0.416962	0.578333
Heilongjiang	2021	4,543	1,784	0.392692	0.556750
Heilongjiang	2022	5,197	1,967	0.378488	0.564000
Heilongjiang	2023	4,860	1,847	0.380041	0.551500
Heilongjiang	2024	3,944	1,654	0.419371	0.577000
Heilongjiang	2025	4,202	1,706	0.405997	0.562000

4.2 Analysis of Keyword

Through year-by-year keyword analysis of Heilongjiang's local policy documents from 2020 to 2025, this paper systematically studies the process of recontextualization for central policy discourse at the local level. According to the above analysis, the texts in Heilongjiang are in line with the top-tier policy requirements and have been localized, quantified and implemented. Keywords such as "the whole province", "national-level" and "ten thousand mu" were used in 2020-2022 to indicate that the central policy tasks were implemented in an engineering-style manner and quantified. After 2022, leading words such as "brand", "build" and "Longjiang" have shown a trend of agricultural branding, marketisation and the construction of regional identity. Compared with central texts that focus on the overall system and institutional support, Heilongjiang's texts tend to concentrate more on provincial subjects, industrial paths, and responsibilities for implementation. The repeated use of governance verbs such as "implement" forms a local governance order of "policy–task–objective", and this provides empirical support for understanding the mechanism of "implicit language governance" in policy texts.

4.3 Evolution of Core Concepts

A total of 35 basic ideas has been collected in four groups.

National Strategies and Phase Transition Concepts: These refer to terms such as "poverty alleviation", "moderately prosperous society in all respects", "rural revitalization" and "agricultural power", which indicate the development of national macro-strategies and policy-phase transitions.

Heilongjiang Local Recontextualization Concepts: Examples include "agricultural strong province", "modern large-scale agriculture", "black soil conservation", "Great Northern Wilderness" and "Longjiang", which show local translation and special expressions of national policies.

Agricultural Governance and Industry Concepts: These include areas such as "food security", "high-standard farmland", "revitalization of the seed industry", "smart agriculture" and "brand agriculture", along with specific governance pathways and industrial development themes.

Concepts of Implicit Language Governance: Action-oriented verbs such as "implement", "advance", "strengthen", and "support" are frequently used to indicate execution logic and responsibility transmission in policy discourse.

All these main concepts take on different forms. For example, the concept of "rural revitalization" includes "rural revitalization strategy" and "comprehensively advance rural revitalization". In the statistical analysis, the principle of longer-variant priority matching is used, and non-overlapping counting is applied to avoid counting the same text position multiple times.

A diachronic change analysis shows that from 2020 to 2025, both central and Heilongjiang's policy discourse have

undergone a significant shift in focus, moving from "poverty alleviation" to "rural revitalization" and "agricultural and rural modernization", and "rural revitalization" has served as the common core policy framework during this transition. At the same time, the ideas of the central government's "agricultural power" and Heilongjiang's "agricultural strong province" are typical cases of how national strategies have been implemented at the local level. Heilongjiang's texts translate national strategies into provincial governance tasks by putting forward concepts such as local resources and industries, for example, "black soil conservation" and "brand agriculture". In the field of agricultural governance, "food security" is a shared core concern, and "soybeans" and "high-standard farmland" provide specific implementation paths. According to the analysis of the concept of implicit governance, the texts in Heilongjiang significantly use action verbs such as "implement" and focus on conveying top-down directives for implementation at the local level.

Table 2. Comparison Table of the Core Concept

No.	Core Concept	Central Total Frequency	Heilongjiang Total Frequency	Central Avg. Frequency per 10,000 Words	Heilongjiang Avg. Frequency per 10,000 Words	Heilongjiang/Central Ratio
1	Poverty Alleviation	40	29	16.4521	11.1849	0.6798
2	Moderately Prosperous Society	11	10	4.5665	4.1643	0.9119
3	Rural Revitalization	147	145	60.4393	51.8831	0.8584
4	Comprehensive Rural Revitalization	14	14	7.216	5.7086	0.7911
5	Agricultural & Rural Modernization	22	19	8.6544	6.8515	0.7917
6	Agricultural Power (Nation)	8	3	3.8152	1.1621	0.3046
7	Chinese-Style Modernization	5	2	2.5001	0.8192	0.3277
8	Common Prosperity	1	1	0.3782	0.3207	0.848
9	Thousand Villages Demonstration Project	8	7	3.968	2.8043	0.7067
10	Grand Food View	8	10	3.8983	3.8831	0.9961
11	Strong Agricultural Province	0	9	0	3.3781	Only in Heilongjiang
12	Modern Large-Scale Agriculture	0	2	0	0.8192	Only in Heilongjiang
13	Ballast Stone (Role)	1	6	0.3588	2.297	6.4015
14	Black Soil Protection	9	20	3.9353	7.0012	1.7791
15	Great Northern Wilderness	0	8	0	2.9965	Only in Heilongjiang
16	Longjiang (Heilongjiang)	1	62	0.3782	22.6378	59.8594
17	Four Agricultures	0	6	0	2.3021	Only in Heilongjiang
18	Five Modernizations	0	3	0	1.1861	Only in Heilongjiang
19	Black Soil Premium Products	0	5	0	1.9277	Only in Heilongjiang
20	Nine Treasures and Eighteen Delicacies	0	3	0	1.2418	Only in Heilongjiang
21	Cold-Region Medicinal Herbs	0	3	0	1.2411	Only in Heilongjiang
22	Grain Security	20	27	8.4091	9.8066	1.1662
23	High-Standard Farmland	21	20	8.8214	7.154	0.811
24	Cultivated Land Protection	15	21	6.2646	7.4302	1.1861
25	Soybeans	24	36	10.5589	13.3225	1.2617
26	Seed Industry Revitalization	14	11	5.8265	3.8645	0.6633
27	Biological Breeding	7	4	3.0034	1.5284	0.5089
28	Smart Agriculture	7	19	3.1485	7.295	2.317
29	Facility Agriculture	9	10	4.0501	3.7217	0.9189
30	Brand Agriculture	1	30	0.5215	10.9157	20.932
31	Implementation (Implementation)	100	209	41.7978	77.8386	1.8623
32	Advancement (Promotion)	307	356	132.5537	133.6951	1.0086
33	Strengthen	373	381	163.4793	142.8692	0.8739
34	Support	200	200	98.5785	74.6188	0.7569
35	Strictness	39	43	16.4254	15.9371	0.9703

4.4 Analysis of Collocation Patterns

Collocation analysis shows that Heilongjiang's policy documents achieve the recontextualization of the central policy discourse through localized combinations of core concepts. Heilongjiang's texts (e.g., "food security" collocating with "ballast stone" and "political responsibility") have transformed national agendas into local responsibilities, whereas the central texts are focused on nationwide institutional arrangements. In terms of local strategic concepts, Heilongjiang's texts constitute a specific provincial development narrative of "agricultural strong province", "black soil conservation", and "brand agriculture". Collocations of governance verbs, such as "implement-rural revitalization" and "advance-construction", are also used to show how macro-level policy directives have been translated into

local execution tasks. Collocations in the central text (e.g., “agricultural power-construction”, “eastern and western regions-cooperation”) are more indicative of high-level strategic and regional coordination. In short, by combining local resources, strategic positioning, industrial branding, and action verbs, Heilongjiang’s texts have created a policy discourse with local features under the central system. High-frequency collocation patterns of governance action verbs show the implicit governance mechanisms in policy texts.

Table 3. Comparison Table of the Collocation Patterns

Node Word	Node Category	Heilongjiang Sub-corpus Frequency	Central Sub-corpus Frequency
Rural Revitalization	Core Concept	159	161
Food Security	Core Concept	25	18
High-standard Farmland	Core Concept	9	9
Cultivated Land Protection	Core Concept	11	11
Agricultural Power (Nation)	Core Concept	3	8
Agricultural Strong Province	Core Concept	9	0
Black Soil Conservation	Core Concept	12	8
Broad Food Perspective	Core Concept	10	8
Brand Agriculture	Core Concept	27	1
Heilongjiang	Local Characteristic Term	58	1
Longjiang	Local Characteristic Term	18	0
Ballast Stone	Local Characteristic Term	6	1
Black Soil Premium Products	Local Characteristic Term	5	0
Cold-region Medicinal Herbs	Local Characteristic Term	12	0
Soybeans	Local Characteristic Term	34	24
Implementation	Governance Action Verb	209	98
Promotion	Governance Action Verb	343	292
Strengthen	Governance Action Verb	439	431
Support	Governance Action Verb	215	241
Strictness	Governance Action Verb	105	100
Building	Governance Action Verb	477	356
Agricultural Power (Nation)	Central Characteristic Term	3	8
Chinese-style Modernization	Central Characteristic Term	2	5
Eastern and Western Regions	Central Characteristic Term	0	9
Yangtze River	Central Characteristic Term	0	10
Main Production Areas	Central Characteristic Term	2	8
Low-income Population	Central Characteristic Term	8	10

5. Discussion

5.1 Recontextualization as Discursive Strategy

Analysis shows a pattern of recontextualization for the main policy ideas in Heilongjiang documents. Bernstein (1990) and Fairclough (2003) have proposed a selection, modification, and arrangement of discourse elements for recontextualization. Heilongjiang Documents show this through the three strategies: (1) localization by using province-specific terms; (2) operationalization through practical implementation measures; and (3) legitimation by aligning with national strategic plans.

Localization is shown in the prominent use of Heilongjiang-specific terms such as “Longjiang”, “cold-region medicinal herbs”, and “black soil premium products”; these words have evoked the region’s rich agricultural heritage and provided a sense of local identity for the national policies. The above words help to advance both practical application and symbolism, meet the specific needs of agriculture in Heilongjiang, and promote the construction of food security in the country.

Operationally define abstract policy objectives as specific goals. Where the central documents call for “strengthening agricultural infrastructure”, the Heilongjiang documents specify targets for high-standard farmland construction, irrigation system upgrades, and mechanization rates. This operationalization serves the implementation purpose of the provincial document and needs to convert general policy directives into practical plans.

Legitimation is achieved by using a uniform expression in the middle and local modifications. This intertextual practice shows a political position and provides a platform for provincial innovation. The density of intertextual references is unevenly distributed among the policy areas, and a high concentration of them can be expected in areas that are more politically sensitive, such as food security.

5.2 Implicit Language Governance

From a language planning perspective, local policy text writing constitutes implicit language governance. Unlike explicit language policies that directly regulate language use, implicit governance operates through institutionalization of particular discursive practices. The Heilongjiang documents exemplify this through three mechanisms:

First, authoritative terminology establishment. Terms such as "ballast stone" to describe Heilongjiang's role in food security become institutionalized through repetition across annual documents. Once established, such terms constrain subsequent policy discourse, as deviations would require justification.

Second, evaluative framework construction through quantification. The inclusion of quantified targets transforms aspirational statements into measurable commitments, creating implicit accountability mechanisms. This quantification reflects broader trends in evidence-based governance, where policy documents function as instruments for resource allocation and performance assessment.

Third, intertextual chain creation. Heilongjiang documents consistently incorporate key phrases from central documents while adding province-specific elaborations. This intertextual relationship demonstrates alignment, facilitates policy coordination, and provides interpretive frameworks for local implementation. However, intertextuality is not mere repetition; the transformation of central formulations through local additions, substitutions, and reordering reflects active interpretation and adaptation.

The concept of "extended units of meaning" (Sinclair, 1996) proves valuable in understanding this governance mechanism. Policy terms function not merely as lexical items but as complex semantic units carrying evaluative and action-oriented meanings. Consistent collocation patterns reveal the "semantic prosody" (Louw, 1993) that guides policy interpretation. For instance, the term "grain" in Heilongjiang documents collocates with "production," "increase yield," and "sown area," emphasizing quantitative targets, whereas central documents show collocations with "security," "capacity," and "strategy," highlighting systemic considerations. These patterns reflect the different functional orientations of central and provincial documents and demonstrate how extended units of meaning operate as carriers of ideological content.

These findings carry practical implications for policy text writing. Provincial authorities should recognize that policy drafting constitutes not merely technical communication but discursive governance practice. Specifically, they should (1) systematize the construction of authoritative terminology through cumulative repetition across annual documents; (2) design quantified targets as evaluative mechanisms rather than rhetorical decoration; and (3) manage intertextual chains strategically, ensuring mandatory alignment in high-priority domains while allowing local innovation in implementation-oriented sections. By attending to these linguistic dimensions, policymakers can enhance both the clarity of policy transmission and the effectiveness of policy implementation.

6. Conclusion

Corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis can be applied to study how policy documents change in this paper. Based on the above analysis, there is a specific mechanism for recontextualization of the national strategic discourse in local areas under ideological supervision. Heilongjiang documents use the three strategies of localization, operationalization, and legitimation, and thus serve both as policy implementers and discourse transformers for the province.

Research results help us understand how policy texts serve as tools for implicit language planning in the study of language governance. Local policy writing is an active discursive construction that forms governance by means of authoritative terminology, quantified goals, and intertextual chains.

The following are some deficiencies. The single-province focus limits the generality of the study, and analysis of written documents does not include interpretation of implementation. In the future, this method of investigation can be extended to other provinces for comparison.

The above deficiencies are thus not significant enough to preclude the application of corpus linguistics and critical discourse analysis. Therefore, it can be hoped that at the policy level, language will be more effective in guiding governance; thus, efforts will be made to improve the language of the policy.

Funding

This study was funded by the Key Educational and Teaching Reform Research Project of Jiamusi University (No. 2024JY1-15).

References

Baker, P., Gabrielatos, C., KhosraviNik, M., Krzyzanowski, M., McEnery, T., & Wodak, R. (2008). A useful methodological synergy? Combining critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics to examine discourses of refugees and asylum seekers in the UK press. *Discourse & Society*, *19*(3), 273-306.

Baker, P., & McEnery, T. (2015). Corpora and discourse studies: Integrating discourse and corpora. Palgrave Macmillan.

Bernstein, B. (1990). The structuring of pedagogic discourse: Class, codes and control. Routledge.

Bhatia, V. K. (2004). Worlds of written discourse: A genre-based view. Continuum.

Fairclough, N. (1992). Discourse and social change. Polity Press.

Fairclough, N. (2003). Analysing discourse: Textual analysis for social research. Routledge.

Fang, X. (2021). What is "Implicit Language Policy"? *Chinese Journal of Language Policy and Planning*, *6*(5), 91-96. https://doi.org/10.19689/j.cnki.cn10-1361/h.20210507

Linell, P. (1998). Approaching dialogue: Talk, interaction and contexts in dialogical perspectives. John Benjamins.

Louw, B. (1993). Irony in the text or insincerity in the writer? The diagnostic potential of semantic prosodies. In M. Baker, G. Francis, & E. Tognini-Bonelli (Eds.), *Text and technology: In honour of John Sinclair* (pp. 157-176). John Benjamins.

Rayson, P., & Garside, R. (2000). Comparing corpora using frequency profiling. *Proceedings of the Workshop on Comparing Corpora*, 1-6.

Sarangi, S., & Coulthard, M. (2000). Discourse and Social Life (1st ed.). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315838502

Sinclair, J. (1996). The search for units of meaning. *Textus*, *9*(1), 75-106.