English as Lingua Franca: *Anna Mauranen, Helsinki*
Corpus linguistics is a superior means for discovering what L2 Englishes have in common –
or, indeed, what all Englishes have in common, and where varieties differ. It is hard to think
of serious alternatives to corpus methods for answering such questions. Corpora have been
heavily dominated by L1 and Standard English, quite understandably, but we can now move
beyond that and accept that L2 speakers constitute an important group of 'users', not just
'learners'. L2 speakers outnumber L1 speakers by 4 to1, so we live in interesting times of
potentially rapid change in English. This should be captured in corpora. L2 user language, via
English as a lingua franca, is inevitably going to make its way to Standard English through
language change. Since we already have corpora and descriptions which take variation on
board, I suggest we include ELF in corpus work and acknowledge its important features in
our ensuing descriptions.

Corpus linguistics and linguistic ownership: *Joybrato Mukherjee, Giessen*
The question of who owns the English language is of central importance for the compilation
and analysis of English language corpora. It is (what we believe are) the owners of the
English language that should be represented by linguistic corpora and that are allowed, as it
were, to develop new standards and norms. In the context of linguistic ownership, I will argue
with regard to the topics to be covered by the panel that:

a) while the use of English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) in entirely non-native settings is a
   reality and needs to be described on the basis of solid data, ELF does not constitute a
   variety in its own right and is thus not characterised by its own stable norms;
b) nativeness remains a central criterion for the decision on who can be included in a corpus
   of English, a useful distinction being (in Kachruvian terms) 'genetic nativeness' (for L1
   corpora) vs. 'functional nativeness' (for L2 corpora).
c) the corpus-linguistic focus on the acrolectal standard(ising) variants of L2 varieties of
   English is linked to the fact that it is the educated and competent users of English as a
   second language who can claim ownership of English and therefore develop new and
   generally accepted local norms.

The ICE corpora and Global English(es): *Pam Peters, Macquarie University*
Q: Do we have the "right" corpora for studying global English? How far do the ICE corpora
go in meeting such needs?
A: The ICE project is in many ways remarkable, providing a larger view of world English
than any corpus project before it. It does nevertheless constrain or frame our view of world
English in at least two ways:

#1. With their fixed size (1m. words, half spoken/half written material, and multiple genres of
discourse in each), the ICE-corpora inevitably provide a somewhat arbitrary range of lexis,
morphology and syntactic constructions. Even high frequency polysemous words may not
present identical sets of uses, especially in L2 varieties of English. For example, some uses of
until in Singapore English are slightly different from those of the international written
English, but they may not emerge from smallish amounts of interactive discourse.

#2. The set of Englishes included in ICE is still limited. While it includes quite a few of those
based on British English (e.g. Australian, New Zealand, Indian, Hong Kong), there is only
Philippine English to represent those based on American English. New ICE projects for the
Bahamas, Fiji, Ghana, Sri Lanka will enhance the coverage of Commonwealth Englishes,
though the ICE network remains something less than "global" English in the full sense of the
word.