

Role of Pakistani English Newspapers in Promoting Grammatical Deviations from Standard British Norms

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Abstract: *The purpose of the study is to find the impact of grammatical deviations from standard norms made by the newspaper published in Pakistan. For this purpose, a questionnaire was administered to get demographic information of the participants and a sample of 473 participants was selected through a stratified sampling which was followed by a written test that focused on the grammatical deviations made by the newspapers. It was found that the participants who were used to reading Pakistani newspapers reflected a number of the grammatical deviations which justify the claim that these newspapers are promoting a specific variety. It was recommended that the deviations found in Pakistani variety of English which are systematic, may be promoted. The media should play its part to minimize the intelligibility gap between the users of the two varieties and try to establish the identity of Pakistani English as a distinct variety rather than a sub variety of sub-continent English.*

Key words: Native, language, Newspapers, grammar, variety.

Introduction

Newspapers are a widely read text because of their diversity of knowledge. If a politician is interested in newspaper as a vehicle of political propaganda and a journalist due to its being a source of providing information of daily happenings and as an architect of change in the society by using free speech as a tool, a linguist, on the other hand, would be interested in the language of newspapers of non native area because they provide him with the necessary data that help him study the relation of language with the culture in which it is being used and the subsequent impact it makes on the original native form of the language.

Where the newspapers serve the important purpose of conveying information, they are also seen as indicators of the variation that exists in language varieties across various cultures. In non native areas, the newspapers in the same language bear marks of identity of a separate variety. These markers are the idiosyncratic features of the language due to which the language of a particular area or community or culture gains the status of a separate variety. Mainly the reason of these variations is the influence of local languages and the audience based approach of the writers of a newspapers.

Similarly, Pakistani English newspapers are also seen as a source of identification of Pakistani English language as a separate variety. This present study revolves around the readers of this non native variety who have shown such an impact.

Research Question

What impact does the language of newspapers have on the grammar of its readership?

Objectives

The following were the objectives of the study :

- 1- To enlist the distinctive grammatical features of Pakistani English.
- 2- To highlight the role of newspapers published in Pakistan in promoting a new variety with its distinctive grammatical characteristics.

Significance of the study

The present study is important because it investigates the impact of linguistic deviations from standard norms made by newspapers published in Pakistan which are causing the formation of Pakistani variety of English. Moreover, it highlights the role of newspapers in bridging the gap between native varieties and Pakistani English. In other words, it may help resolve the intelligibility issue between the Pakistani speakers of English and the native ones.

Delimitation

The researcher delimited his enquiry to the Pakistani English newspapers as it is the most widely read text in the written form of English. The readership of 'Dawn', The News, the Nation and Pakistan Times, the most popular and widely read English dailies, was selected as a source of input and data collection. Language has many aspects such as grammar, phonology, lexicon, and non linguistic features but this research was delimited to the grammatical features fairly different from Standard English.

Literature Review

The language of English newspapers in Pakistan exhibits prominently visible differences from standard form of the language. At word level these differences range from word-borrowings to word-formation. Besides, English used in Pakistani English newspapers can also be identified by certain distinctive features of grammar "which are neither errors nor an inferior form of the language as "purists" would suggest" (Mansoor, 2002). Sometimes, these differences are systematic and stable enough to create a new type of "an institutionalized variety of English" (Eli Hinkel, 2011)

The main reason for the change in the language is the difference of ecologies; the one in which the language got flourished and the one in which it is exposed to. The most powerful aspect of the new ecology which influences a new language is psychological, "its interaction with other languages" in the minds of "bi- or multilingual speakers of these areas" (Haugen, 1972). Because of this ecological difference in the language of the newspapers published in non-native areas like Pakistan, "certain amount of language-specific influence is expected" especially when the encoders have different ecologies. (Pütz, Sicola , 2010).

Baumgardner (2006) opines that to "read an English newspaper in Pakistan with complete comprehension, one must be familiar with such words and concepts as baradari (clan), goonda (thug), kabbadi (a sport)". He observes that these loan words have entered the English lexicon. Looking at such loan words, one finds systematic patterning. The words goondas, jirgas, kachchi abadis, namazis, and wallas for example, are composed of single Urdu nouns plus the English plural suffix -s in other words, they have been modeled on the pattern of regular English nouns.

As regards the use in day to day language of newspapers, a few Urdu nouns can also be used as English verbs, for examples, challan (citation) and chowkidar watchman):

The resident Magistrate...raided the premises of diesel oil dealers in the subdivision and challaned 15 of them. (The Pakistan Times, Lahore, 3 Jul 86)

According to (Baumgardner, 1992) Pakistani English manifests many grammatical changes in adjective, verb and noun complementation at sentence level. The adjective complementation in the newspapers published in Pakistan differs from the Standard English:

"Anti- Islamic forces are busy to create differences among Muslims".
(Muslim, 8 Nov 1986).

In the sentence given above the adjective 'busy' is followed by the infinitive complementation whereas in Standard British and Standard American varieties such adjectives are followed by a preposition and gerund form of the verb. Baumgardner finds another tendency among Pakistani English newspapers in terms of another complementation: preposition plus participle instead of infinitive as in Standard British. The following example carries this feature:

"The studentsare eligible for appearing in the examination'. (Muslim, 9 November, 1986) and "PIA is prepared for filling" (Frontier Post, 8 November 1986).

In this sentence, adjective complementation is made up of an adjective followed a preposition and a gerund form of the verb, whereas in standard British English it is used with the adjective followed by 'to infinitive'.

Another area in which Pakistani English newspapers manifest differences from Standard English is the verb complementation. Baumgardner (1992) talks about four types of complementation such as copular, monotransitive, complex transitive, and ditransitive. Pakistani English differs in two types of complementation. These are monotransitive and ditransitive complementation. As far as monotransitive complementation is concerned, it is subdivided into three sub categories such as by noun phrase as prepositional object, by a finite clause and by a nonfinite clause. As all of these constructions or patterns are grammatically an object, they are called monotransitive complementation. The type one of this complementation that is a complementation by a noun phrase as prepositional object has been observed by Baumgardner in the language of the newspapers. The data he collected from Pakistani English newspapers to exemplify these differences are reproduced below.

"Government had not succeeded to redress the real problems of the people". (Pakistan Times, March 15, 1987)

"Javed ...looking forward to become a millionaire" (Muslim, November 8, 1986)

In this case the complementation is achieved by "to infinitive", whereas this verb complementation in native speech is done by "verb+ ing" participle.

The second type of monotransitive complementation consists of a transitive verb plus a "that-clause" as an object. There are some examples taken from the English newspapers in which Pakistani English substitutes "to infinitive" for "verb+ that" clause as object in monotransitive complementation.

"Clerk association announced to take out a procession". Similarly, in (Pakistan Times, March 15, 1987) "many members stressed to eliminate....." Dawn December 1986)

Likewise, a noninfinitive clause with an "-ing" is replaced by "to-infinitive". "Dawn", (December 2, 1986) published the following: "the police avoiding to enter" instead of "entering" and in The Nation (28 February, 1987) "it had been contemplated to issue these". Ditransitive complementation is found with "to +infinitive" in Pakistani English: "It is necessary to discourage the anti-socials to sit at hotels". In British English it is done with a prepositional object. ("Dawn" (July 12 1986).

Another type of transitive complementation is made up of an "indirect object plus "that -clause object" but in Pakistani English newspapers the indirect object is frequently omitted.

"The Nation" (29 November, 1986) published the following:

"The Sindh Minister remindedthat the public memory was not as short as to forget the capture". Similarly, "He has deploredthat the nation has been divided into more than 50 political parties", as used in Pakistan Times (28 March, 1987).

Talking about the deviations, (Rehman, 1990) has observed another distinct feature in English newspapers. It is the omission of the definite article "the" as in the Muslim (May 01, 1984): "He said thatEducation Ministry is recognizingEnglish syllabus". Pakistani speakers miss the use of the definite article in their speech and writing. This has become a regular feature of the language of the newspapers in Pakistan.

In a sum, the linguistic deviations from Standard British English made by the Pakistani English newspapers are shaping a new variety of language that may emerge as a one of the internationally recognized as well as accepted varieties of English and the interest taken by the foreign researchers in this emerging phenomenon bears it out. The main reason behind these variations is the influence of the local languages and the audience based approach of the writers/owners of a newspapers.

Research Methodology

The present study was predicated upon descriptive research, because it attempts to describe the existing condition. It is an ex post facto research in which the independent variable is not manipulated. This research was done in two phases given below.

Phase One:

A survey was conducted by the researcher through a simple questionnaire (Appendix I) and those males and females who were used to studying any one of these newspapers and were not having any other reading habit were selected as sample of the research.

Phase Two:

In the second phase an open book test (Appendix II) was given to the participants. The test consisted of Multiple Choice Questions to find deviations at sentence level.

Data Analysis:

This section presents the result of the multiple choice questions given to the participants to check the influence of the language of the newspapers at sentence level. In this section the data collected through the test have been presented in the form of the tables with the names of the newspapers read by the participants. At this stage each item at sentence level in which Pakistani variety of English has forged its own linguistic identity was taken into consideration.

The table no 1 presents the result of an adjective complementation by infinitive instead of gerund, "-ing" form, found in the language of the participants who were the readers of the newspapers given in column A of the table. The columns B to F group the participants according to the numbers of sentences in which they selected the option of Pakistani adjective complementation with infinitive instead of gerund. And column G presents the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to the newspapers they read.

The horizontal view of the table presents the row-wise arrangement of the data which provides another angle for its analysis. The second row shows the numbers 1 to 5, which denote the number of the sentences in which adjective complementation with infinitive is used. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration it is found that 30.66 percent of the participants read Dawn, out of which 11.63 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in one sentence, 11.21 percent in two, 5.29 percent in three, 1.27 percent in four, and 1.27 percent participants selected option of Pakistani English in all five sentences. Similarly, the result of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership. If we take into consideration columns B, C, D, E, and F, presenting the results of the participants who selected the option of Pakistani English 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 words in their tests, we find that Dawn promoted such items more than the other newspapers. The Pakistan Times is the second big promoter of these items.

The table no 2 presents adjective complementation by gerund instead of infinitive by participants who were the readers of the different newspapers given in column A of the table. Columns B to E group the participants according to the number of sentences in which they used Pakistani adjective complementation with To-infinitive. The second row shows the numbers 2 to 5, which denotes the number of the sentences in which adjective complementation with infinitive is used. If the data in the third row of the table is taken into consideration, it is found that 30.66 percent of the participants are used to reading Dawn out of which 11.63 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in two of the sentences, 9.09 percent in three, 8.03 percent in four, and 1.90 percent participants selected the option of Pakistani English in all five sentences. Similarly, the result of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership.

The table no 3 presents the result of the monotransitive verb complementation by infinitive instead of Preposition gerund as an object found in the language of the participants who were the readers of the different newspapers given in column A of the table. The other explanation of the table is similar to the one given in table one. The second row shows the numbers 1 to 5, which denote the number of the sentences in which adjective complementation, that is, with To-infinitive is used. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration, it is found that 30.66 percent of the participants were the readers of Dawn, out of which 4.44 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in one of the sentences in the tests, 4.23 percent in two, 9.51 percent in three, 5.71 percent in four, and 6.77 percent of the participants from this group selected the option of Pakistani English in all five sentences. Thus, the percentage of the participant increases with the increase in the number of the sentences, which means that majority of the participants who were the readers of Dawn, reflected the influence of the language of the newspaper. Similarly, the results of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows respectively.

The no 4 table displays the result of the mono-transitive complementation with infinitive instead of "that clause". Columns B to F group the participants according to the number of sentences in which they selected the option of adjective complementation with infinitive. Column G presents the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to the newspapers they read. The horizontal view of the language presents the row-wise arrangement of the data, which provides another angle for the analysis of the data. The second row shows the numbers 1 to 5, which denote the number of the sentences in which adjective complementation with infinitive is used. The figure presented in the row three column G shows that 30.66 percent of the participants were the readers of Dawn, out of which 5.92 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in their sentences in the tests as in row three column B, 5.07 percent in two, as in row three column C, 6.34 percent in three, as in row four column D, 10.57 percent in four, as in column E row three, and 2.75% selected the option of Pakistani English complementation in all five sentences as given in row three of the table. Similarly, the result of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows respectively. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership. If we take into consideration columns C, D, E, E, and F, presenting the result of the participants who selected the option of Pakistani English 1,2,3,4, and 5 sentences words in their tests, we find that Dawn promoted such items more than the other newspapers. The Pakistan Times is the second to promote these items.

Table no 5 presents the result of the mono-transitive complementation of nonfinite clause by infinitive instead of gerund that is, "verb+ing". Columns B to F group the participants according to the number of sentences in which they selected the option mono-transitive complementation of nonfinite clause by infinitive instead of gerund that is, "verb+ing" And column G presents the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to the newspapers they read. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration, it is found that 30.66 percent of the participants were the readers of Dawn, out of which 2.54 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in one of the sentences, 8.67 percent in two, 8.67 percent in three, 6.34 percent in four, and 4.44 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in all the five sentences

given in their papers. Similarly, the result of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership. If we take into consideration columns C, D, E, E, and F, presenting the result of the participants who selected the option of Pakistani English 1,2,3,4, and 5 sentences words in their tests, we find that Dawn promoted such items more than the other newspapers. The Pakistan Times is the second to promote these items.

Table no 6 presents the result of the di-transitive complementation with an infinitive instead of a prepositional object. Columns B to F group the participants according to the number of sentences in which they used Pakistani adjective complementation with infinitive. And column G presents the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to the newspapers they read. The data in the third row shows that 30.66 percent of the participants were the readers of Dawn, out of which 8.67 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in their sentences in the tests, 8.67 percent in two, 3.59 percent in three, 6.98 percent in four, and 2.75 percent of the participants from this group selected the option of Pakistani English in all five sentences. It has been observed that the percentage of the participant increases with the increase in the number of the sentences, which means that majority of the participants who were the readers of Dawn, reflected the influence of the language of the newspaper. Similarly, the result of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows.

Table no 7 presents the result of the omission of indirect object in ditransitive complementation. Columns B to F group the participants according to the number of sentences in which they selected the option of the complementation observed in the newspapers published in Pakistan. Column G presents the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to the newspapers they read. The figure presented in row three column G shows that 30.66 percent of the participants were the readers of Dawn, out of which 8.25 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in one of the sentences in the tests, as in row three column B, 8.88 percent in two, as in row three column C, 3.17 percent in three as in row four column D, 6.55 percent in four, as in column E row three, and 3.81 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in all five sentences as given in row three of the table. Similarly, the result of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership. If we take into consideration columns C, D, E, E, and F, presenting the result of the participants who selected the option of Pakistani English 1,2,3,4, and 5 respectively, we find that Dawn promoted such items more than the other newspapers. The Pakistan Times is the second to promote these items.

Table no 8 presents result of "no change in the verb in indirect speech. Columns B to F group the participants according to the number of sentences in which they selected the option in which verb in indirect speech is not changed. Column G presents the total percentage of the participants along with the division according to the newspapers they read. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration, it is found that 30.66 percent of the participants were the readers of Dawn, out of which 8.46 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in one of the sentences, 9.30 percent in two, 2.11 percent in three, 6.34 percent in four, and 4.44 percent of the participants from this group selected the option of Pakistani English in all five sentences. It is observed that percentage of the participant increases with the increase in the number of the sentences, which means that majority of the participants who were the readers of Dawn, reflected the influence of the language of the newspaper. Similarly, the result of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership. If we take into consideration columns C, D, E, E, and F, presenting the result of the participants who selected the option of Pakistani English 1,2,3,4, and 5 sentences words in their tests, we find that Dawn promoted such items more than the other newspapers. The Pakistan Times is the second to promote these items.

Table no 9 presents the result of the no change in the word order. Columns B to F group the participants according to the number of sentences in which they selected the option mentioned above. If the data in the

third row is taken into consideration, it is found that 30.66 percent of the participants were the readers of Dawn, out of which 9.73 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in one of the sentences in the tests, 8.03 percent in two, 2.11 percent in three, 6.34 percent in four, and 4.44 percent of the participants from this group selected the option of Pakistani English in all five sentences. Moreover, percentage of the participant increases with the increase in the number of the sentences, which means that majority of the participants who were the readers of Dawn, reflected the influence of the language of the newspaper. Similarly, the result of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows.

Table no 10 presents the result of "-ing" with non-progressive verbs. Columns B to F group the participants according to the number of the sentences in which they selected the option discussed above. The figure presented in the row three column G shows that 30.66 percent of the participants were the readers of Dawn, out of which 4.23 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in one of the sentences in the tests as in, 8.03 percent in two, 3.81 percent in three, 9.51 percent in four, and 5.07 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in all five sentences, as given in row three of the table. Similarly, the result of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership as far as this change deviation is concerned.

Table no 11 given above presents the result of the omission of the definite article "The". Columns B to F group the participants according to the number of sentences in which they selected the option mentioned above. The second row shows the numbers 1 to 5, which denote the number of the sentences in which article "the" is omitted. If the data in the third row is taken into consideration, it is found that 30.66 percent of the participants were the readers of Dawn, out of which 8.67 percent selected the option of Pakistani English in one of the sentences in the tests, 6.55 percent in two, 5.50 percent in three, 6.77 percent in four, and 3.17 percent of the participants from this group selected the option of Pakistani English in all five sentences. Moreover, the percentage of the participant increases with the increase in the number of the sentences, which means that majority of the participants who were the readers of Dawn, reflected the influence of the language of the newspaper. Similarly, the result of the readership of The Nation, The News, and The Pakistan Times is presented in fourth, fifth and sixth rows. The analysis of the data reveals that the language of the newspapers has had its impact on the language of the readership.

Conclusion

The deviations from the native norms which appear in the language of the newspapers have been found in the language of the readership. The details of the deviation are given below.

1. The adjective complementation by to- infinitive instead of gerund which has been regular feature of the language of Pakistani newspapers has been found in the language of readers of these newspapers.
2. The adjective complementation by preposition and gerund instead of infinitive has been seen in the language of the participants.
3. It has been found that monotransitive verb complementation by infinitive instead of preposition and gerund as an object is reflected in the language of the readers of the newspaper published in Pakistan.
4. The monotransitive complementation of nonfinite clause by infinitive instead of gerund has been observed.
5. The ditransitive complementation with a to-infinitive instead of a prepositional object has been found in the test given to the participants.
6. The omission of indirect object in ditransitive complementation which has been observed in the language of newspapers published in Pakistan is also found in the language of readership.

7. It has been found that change in the verb in indirect speech which is common in the language of English newspapers published in Pakistan has been reflected in the test of these participants.
8. The use of "ing" with non-progressive verbs which has been found in the language of Pakistani newspapers has also been reflected in the tests of the participants.
9. As definite article is omitted in the language of the newspaper in Pakistan it found that the participants of the present study who have been reading these newspapers did not use the article where it was necessary.

Suggestions and Recommendations

1. The deviations found in Pakistani variety of English which are systematic, may be promoted.
2. The media should play its part to minimize the intelligibility gap between the users of the two varieties and try to establish the identity of Pakistani English as a distinct variety rather than a sub variety of sub-continent English.
3. Further research on intelligibility of the language can be carried out to know how much intelligibility problems occur, if at all they do.
4. As the acceptability of a new language variety depends on intelligibility so it should not be compromised and media could play its part in removing the barriers in intelligibility of this variety so that it becomes more acceptable to the native and the rest of non native world.
5. The authentic material (the English newspapers) should be used in English language classes to make the learning meaningful and relevant. Pakistani English should be presented as a variety so that the students could understand the difference between the standard variety and Pakistani variety, just like they would understand the difference between British and American English.
6. As the present research excludes the spoken variety of Pakistani English, an exclusive research can be carried out on this area. Just like written form of Pakistani variety, spoken form should also be not only encouraged but also promoted through media.
7. Since the sub varieties of Pakistani varieties could be many, so it is desirable that only the most systematic and language of educational institutions should be promoted.

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Appendix I Questionnaire

Note: Please tick against the relevant option.

1. Name:.....
2. In what age group are you?
 - 19 and under
 - 20 - 29
 - 30 - 39
 - 40 - 49
 - 50 - 59
 - 60 +
3. Gender:

Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
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- Qualification
 - Matric
 - F.A/ F.sc
 - B.A/ B.sc
 - M.A/ M.sc
4. Profession
 - Government Employee
 - Businessman
 - Student
 - Any other
5. Province

Punjab			<input type="checkbox"/>
Sindh			<input type="checkbox"/>
Balochistan		<input type="checkbox"/>	
KPK		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Any other			
7. Which newspapers do you like reading?
 - Dawn
 - The News
 - Daily Times
 - Any other.....
8. How often do you read the newspapers?
 - Daily
 - Once a week
 - Fortnightly
 - Rarely
9. What reading habit other than reading newspaper do you have?
 - Reading novels
 - Reading books
 - Reading magazines
 - None

10. Which of the following do you like?
- Watching English movies
 - Watching Urdu Movies
 - Watching English TV Channels
 - Watching Urdu TV Channels

Appendix II

Open Book Test (Part1)

Question No. 3a (i): Select the most appropriate adjective complementation from the given options.

1. He is interestedUrdu. (In learning, to learn)
2. Riaz is busyhis income tax. (To do, doing)
3. They are capableanything. (To do, of doing)
4. We are engagedthe papers. (In marking, to mark)
5. The students are fed upthe same lesson everyday. (Reading, to read)

Question No. 3a (ii): Select the most appropriate adjective complementation from the given options.

1. He is busyhis income tax. (In doing, to do)
2. He is happya content life. (To live, living)
3. The players are prepared the game. (To start, for starting)
4. Now we are freeour own decision. (In taking, to take)
5. The girl is desperate.....admission to the college. (In getting, to get)

Question No. 3b (i): Select the most appropriate verb complementation from the given options.

1. I am looking forwardto Lahore. (To Going, Go)
2. They have abandoned the ideato the city. (To move, of moving)
3. I have never thought..... without you. (Of living, to live)
4. He will have to pay the price.....so heavily. (Of smoking, to smoke)
5. I can't think.....you alone. (Of leaving, to leave)

Question No. 3b (ii): Select the most appropriate verb complementation from the given options.

1. They announced.....another drawing soon. (To prepare, that they would prepare)
2. I suggested him.....a new car. (That he should buy, to buy)
3. I would recommend you..... a case against the thief. (That you file, to file)
4. The teacher announced on leave the next day. (To be, that he would be)
5. The army has declared... the area the next week. (To vacate, that it would vacate)

Question No. 3b (iii):

1. We are planning to gotomorrow. (To swim, swimming)
2. He contemplatedthe murder. (To commit, committing)
3. Our neighbors have decided..... their present accommodation. (Shifting, to shift)
4. He regretted.....his studies midway. (Leaving, to leave)
5. You should stop..... others for your own failures. (Blaming, to blame)

Question: 3 C (i) Select the most appropriate Ditransitive Complementation.

1. They prevented him..... (To speak, from speaking)
2. He reminded us..... the task in time. (Of finishing, to finish)
3. The trainer warned us.....up the steep hill. (To climb, of climbing)
4. The officer ensured the crowd.....their demands. (Of fulfilling, to fulfill)
5. They banned the film..... (From being, to be distributed)

Question: 3. (ii) You want to make a sentence from the cue words below. Which of the following sentences would you select that you think gives clear meaning.

- A. The teacher.....remind.....break
1. The teacher reminded that it was time for a break.
 2. The teacher reminded the students that it was time for a break.
 3. The teacher reminded the students that it is time for a break.
- B. The warden.....inform.....demands met.
1. The warden informed the prisoners that their demands would be met.
 2. The warden informed the prisoners of their demands being met.
 3. The warden informed that the demands will be met.
- C. He.....tell.....return early
1. He told that he would return early.
 2. He told his wife that he would return early.
 3. He told his wife that he will return early.
- D. He..... briefedform a new party.
1. He briefed that the convention would decide whether to form a new party.
 2. He briefed us of the convention deciding whether to form a new party.
 3. He briefed that the convention will decide whether to form a new party.
- E. The secretaryapprisedrecommendation of the committee.
1. The Secretary apprised that action would be taken according to the recommendation of the committee.
 2. The Secretary apprised the meeting of the action to be taken according to the recommendation of the committee.
 3. The Secretary apprised the meeting that action will be taken according to the recommendation of the committee.

Question: 3 (ii). Select the most appropriate option from the sets given below:

Set 1:

- i. He said that I will see you at the gate.
- ii. He said that he will see me at the gate.
- iii. He said that he would see me at the gate.

Set 2:

- i. The manager told me that I was the most skillful engineer.
- ii. The manager told me that I am the most skillful engineer.
- iii. The manager told me that you were the most skillful engineer.

Set 3:

- i. He said that he is an authentic reference of Urdu Modern Poetry.
- ii. He said that he was an authentic reference of Urdu Modern Poetry.
- iii. He said that I am an authentic reference of Urdu Modern Poetry.

Set 4:

- i. The boy shouted that his brother is dying.
- ii. The boy shouted that my brother is dying.
- iii. The boy shouted that his brother was dying.

Set 5:

- i. The fox said that the crow sung very sweetly.
- ii. The fox said that he sings very sweetly.
- iii. The fox said the crow sings very sweetly.

Question: 3. (iii) Select any one option from the sets given below:

Set 1:

- i. Never he listens to his parents.

ii. Never does he listen to his parents.

iii. Never listens he to his parents

Set 2:

i. Hardly ever you find him in the class in time

ii. Hardly ever would you find him in the class in time

iii. Hardly ever find you him in the class in time

Set 3:

i. What you are talking about?

ii. What are you talking about?

iii. What you talking about?

Set 4:

i. Who are you talking to?

ii. Who you are talking to?

iii. Who talking are you to?

Set 5:

i. In no circumstances he agrees to work against his principles.

ii. In no circumstances does he agree to work against his principles.

iii. In no circumstances he does agree to wok against his principles.

Question: 3. (iv) Select any one option from the sets given below:

Set 1:

i. I am thinking that they will leave the city next week.

ii. I think that they will leave the city next week.

iii. I thought that they will leave the city net week.

Set 2:

i. I am seeing that his attitude has changed over time.

ii. I can see that his attitude has changed over time.

iii. I saw that his attitude has changed over time.

Set 3:

i. I am believing that the war will end this year.

ii. I believe that the war will end this year.

iii. I believed that the war will end this year.

Set 4:

i. I am hoping that country's economy ill rise very soon.

ii. I hope that the country's economy will rise very soon.

iii. I hoped that the country's economy will rise very soon.

Set 5:

i. I am assuring you of my full cooperation in doing your assignment.

ii. I assure you of my full cooperation in doing your assignment.

iii. I assured you of my full cooperation in doing your assignment.

Question: 3 (v). Insert definite article 'the' where required and cross (x) where it is not required.

i. What is there on table?

ii. He is man I was talking about.

iii. Why are you disturbing the birds in garden?

iv. He is person whom the John wanted to see.

My books are in bag which is in the garage.

Table 1: Adjective Complementation by Infinitive instead of Gerund

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
The Newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	The Readers
Dawn	11.63%	11.21%	5.29%	1.27%	1.27%	30.66%
The Nation	10.36%	9.51%	6.34%	0.85%	0.63%	27.70%
The News	3.81%	2.54%	2.75%	0.42%	0.42%	9.94%
Pakistan Times	6.55%	8.88%	13.11%	1.06%	2.11%	31.71%
Grand Total	32.35%	32.14%	27.48%	3.59%	4.44%	100.00%

Table 2: Adjective Complementation by Gerund instead of Infinitive

A	B	C	D	E	F
Row Labels	2	3	4	5	The Readers
Dawn	11.63%	9.09%	8.03%	1.90%	30.66%
The News	2.33%	3.38%	2.75%	1.48%	9.94%
The Nation	6.98%	11.84%	7.19%	1.69%	27.70%
Pakistan Times	7.61%	12.47%	6.98%	4.65%	31.71%
Grand Total	28.54%	36.79%	24.95%	9.73%	100.00%

Table 3: Mono-transitive verb Complementation by Infinitive instead of Gerund

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Dawn	4.44%	4.23%	9.51%	5.71%	6.77%	30.66%
The Nation	5.92%	3.17%	5.71%	9.30%	3.59%	27.70%
The News	1.69%	3.17%	2.75%	1.06%	1.27%	9.94%
Pakistan Times	6.77%	2.75%	10.36%	6.13%	5.71%	31.71%
Grand Total	18.82%	13.32%	28.33%	22.20%	17.34%	100.00%

Table 4: Mono-transitive Complementation with Infinitive instead of that Clause

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Dawn	5.92%	5.07%	6.34%	10.57%	2.75%	30.66%
The Nation	6.55%	4.65%	7.40%	6.98%	2.11%	27.70%
The News	3.17%	3.17%	1.69%	1.48%	0.42%	9.94%

Pakistan Times	5.29%	7.40%	6.55%	9.09%	3.38%	31.71%
Grand Total	20.93%	20.30%	21.99%	28.12%	8.67%	100.00%

Table 5: Mono-transitive Complementation of Nonfinite Clause by Infinitive

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Dawn	2.54%	8.67%	8.67%	6.34%	4.44%	30.66%
The Nation	4.23%	10.78%	9.09%	2.33%	1.27%	27.70%
The News	2.54%	2.75%	3.38%	0.42%	0.85%	9.94%
Pakistan Times	5.29%	7.40%	13.32%	2.33%	3.38%	31.71%
Grand Total	14.59%	29.60%	34.46%	11.42%	9.94%	100.00%

Table 6: Di-transitive Complementation with Infinitive instead of a Prepositional Object

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Dawn	8.67%	8.67%	3.59%	6.98%	2.75%	30.66%
The Nation	11.21%	6.34%	2.33%	4.02%	3.81%	27.70%
The News	2.54%	2.54%	2.54%	1.27%	1.06%	9.94%
Pakistan Times	10.15%	9.51%	3.38%	4.65%	4.02%	31.71%
Grand Total	32.56%	27.06%	11.84%	16.91%	11.63%	100.00%

Table 7: Omission of Indirect Object in Di-transitive Complementation

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Dawn	8.25%	8.88%	3.17%	6.55%	3.81%	30.66%
The Nation	14.16%	4.86%	2.75%	3.81%	2.11%	27.70%
The News	4.23%	3.17%	1.06%	0.63%	0.85%	9.94%
Pakistan Times	8.67%	10.15%	2.96%	6.98%	2.96%	31.71%
Grand Total	35.31%	27.06%	9.94%	17.97%	9.73%	100.00%

Table 8: 'No Change in the Verb' in Indirect Speech

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total

Dawn	8.46%	9.30%	2.11%	6.34%	4.44%	30.66%
The Nation	10.78%	8.46%	2.54%	3.81%	2.11%	27.70%
The News	3.38%	3.81%	0.85%	1.06%	0.85%	9.94%
Pakistan Times	8.03%	10.78%	4.02%	6.34%	2.54%	31.71%
Grand Total	30.66%	32.35%	9.51%	17.55%	9.94%	100.00%

Table 9: Newspaper-wise Result of No change in Word Order

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Dawn	9.73%	8.03%	2.11%	6.34%	4.44%	30.66%
The Nation	13.53%	5.71%	2.54%	3.81%	2.11%	27.70%
The News	4.86%	2.33%	0.85%	1.06%	0.85%	9.94%
Pakistan Times	9.30%	9.51%	4.02%	6.34%	2.54%	31.71%
Grand Total	37.42%	25.58%	9.51%	17.55%	9.94%	100.00%

Table 10: Use of -ing with Non-progressive Verbs

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Dawn	4.23%	8.03%	3.81%	9.51%	5.07%	30.66%
The Nation	8.25%	6.13%	3.38%	8.03%	1.90%	27.70%
The News	0.85%	3.38%	1.90%	1.90%	1.90%	9.94%
Pakistan Times	6.77%	7.40%	4.23%	8.67%	4.65%	31.71%
Grand Total	20.08%	24.95%	13.32%	28.12%	13.53%	100.00%

Table 11: Omission of Definite Article "The"

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Row Labels	1	2	3	4	5	Grand Total
Dawn	8.67%	6.55%	5.50%	6.77%	3.17%	30.66%
The Nation	5.50%	7.82%	3.81%	8.25%	2.33%	27.70%
The News	2.75%	2.96%	1.27%	2.54%	0.42%	9.94%
Pakistan Times	8.88%	8.88%	2.75%	6.77%	4.44%	31.71%
Grand Total	25.79%	26.22%	13.32%	24.31%	10.36%	100.00%