

Verb Particles in Kashmiri English: A Corpus Based Comparative Study of Three Registers

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Abstract

The present study aims to explore the use of verb particles in three registers of the English variety used in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (Kashmiri English). The variant use of different grammatical elements helps determine the features of a local variety of English. Verb particles are the grammatical elements which have been the focus of researchers lately (Thim, 2012; Zipp & Bernaisch, 2012; Haiden, 2017). The present study explores the use of verb particles in three registers of Kashmir English namely academic writing, news, and academic spoken discourse. For this purpose, a corpus was compiled from these three registers of Kashmiri English. The data for the newspaper corpus was collected from the Daily Height that is published in Muzaffarabad. The data for academic writing corpus was collected from M. Phil and PhD theses available at the department of English, the university of Azad Jammu & Kashmir. The data for the spoken discourse was collected in the form of audio recordings of ESL class lectures and students' presentations. These recordings transcribed in text format and an overall corpus of the three registers was compiled for the analysis. The corpora were analyzed through AntConc software to examine the use of verb particles in Kashmiri English. The findings show that the verbs particles are frequently used in all three registers of Kashmiri English. However, Kashmiri English prefer using bare words in place of verb particles where the use of bare verbs do not cause any semantic change in the discourse. The study also shows that use of verb particles is more common in written discourse than in spoken discourse of Kashmir English.

Keywords: Kashmiri English, Corpus Linguistics, Verb Particles

1. Introduction

English has become a worldwide language and almost every country is using it for public or global correspondence. One-fourth of the total

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population currently use English either as first, second or foreign language (Crystal, 2003). Besides its global status, English also exhibits local cultural attributes. In the developmental process of language, new varieties and dialects are arising.

The choice of language by a speaker reflects not only his perception of any idea but also the way he wishes to express his perception to others. Speakers are identified through their use of language. They consider their language as a symbol of their social identity (Kramsch, 1998). English is used as a lingua franca by international speakers and consequently it is undergoing constant change (Carrió-Pastor (2014). With its spread as a lingua franca in the world, the status of English in academic setting has also been globalised. Academic English is now mostly used by non-native speaker (Mauranen, Hynninen & Ranta, 2010). The present study is an attempt to examine the local variety of English used in Azad Jammu and Kashmir through corpus-based analysis of verb particles.

1.1 Research Questions

- How frequently do the Kashmiri English speakers use verb particles across registers?
- To what extent, do the Kashmiri English speakers prefer bare verbs to verb particles?
- How much is there any difference in the use of verb particles in spoken and written discourse of Kashmir English?

Since the present aimed to carry out a corpus-based analysis of Kashmiri English, therefore, a corpus of the three registers of Kashmiri English was compiled using corpus methods. The following section discusses these methods and tools.

2. Corpus Building

In order to study the verb particles of English used in Azad Jammu & Kashmir, a corpus of three registers was compiled. These three registers include newspaper, academic writing and academic spoken discourse.

2.1 Newspaper Corpus (NEWS)

For newspaper corpus, the data was collected from the only English newspaper published in Azad Jammu & Kashmir: *Daily Heights*. The texts were collected from online versions of the newspapers. The text was saved

in three different files according to the type of news i.e. news on international issues & weather, news on national issues and news on local issues. The files were named using the following abbreviations so that there is a direct reference to each text file.

DHINWE ----- Daily Heights International News & Weather

DHNA ----- Daily Heights National News

DHLO ----- Daily Heights Local News

2.2 Academic Writing Corpus (ACWR)

For academic writing corpus (ACADWR), the data were taken from the text of M. Phil and PhD theses from the Department of English, UAJ&K. These theses were available in pdf format which were converted to word files and then into text files. The data from these text files were taken as corpora of ACADWR. These files were converted into text files through AntFile Converter 1.2.0. The files were named according to the type of corpus (i.e. ACADWR1, ACADWR2...ACADWR17).

2.3 Academic Spoken Discourse (ACSD)

For academic spoken discourse corpus (ACSD), the data were taken from the prepared speeches that include lectures and presentations by the academicians at UAJ&K. These sessions were audio recorded by the consent of the speakers and the participants. These recordings were typed as text in MS-Word by the researcher. Thus, twenty MS-Word files were generated which were converted to text files through AntFile Converter 1.2.0. The files were named according to the type of session and the subject being discussed (Lec1, Lec2, Pres1, Pres2, etc.). The text files of all three registers were tagged using POS Tagger TagAnt 1.2.0. These tagged and untagged files were saved in different folders for data analysis.

3. Data Analysis

The main stimulus of this study was to analyse the features of Kashmiri English in objective and quantifiable terms. For this purpose, a corpus was required. Since no corpus of KE was available, therefore a corpus was compiled to meet the objectives of the research. After the compilation and annotation of the corpus of KE using corpus methods and tools, it was analysed to examine the verb particles in Kashmiri English. First of all, overall occurrence of the lexical words is calculated to examine the frequency and rank of verbs among other content words.

Table 3.1: Occurrence of Lexical Words in Kashmiri English (Percentage)

	NEWS	ACWR	ACSD
Nouns	41	33	27
Verbs	15	15	19
Adjectives	7	9	8
Adverbs	3	4	6
Total	65	62	59

Table 3.1 shows that nouns are the most frequently occurring words in all registers of Kashmiri English. The verbs hold second rank whereas as adjectives and adverbs hold third and fourth rank respectively. The occurrence of verbs in all the registers is 15 per cent or more of the total occurrence of all classes of words. Since, the present study aims to analyse the verb particles in Kashmir English, therefore it is appropriate to put major focus on verb particles.

3.1 Verb Particle

The outer circle and expanding varieties tend to use simple constructions instead of the complex ones. The simplicity is preferred in aspects of language whether it be a phonological, morphological or syntactic construction. Verb participles are also considered complex constructions and thus they are used less frequently as compared to mere verbs.

3.1.1 Verb + Particle in all three registers of KE

In order to examine the use of verb particles in KE, all the corpora were tagged using CLAWS7 Tagger since it differentiates between the prepositions and participles. The list of fifteen participles (Mahmood, 2009) was analysed along with the main verbs in all three registers of Kashmiri English. All the instances were also considered as verb particles where there was an NP (noun/pronoun) between the main verb and the particle.

Table 3.1: No. of Verbs per Particle in KE (per million)

Pattern	NEWS	ACWR	ACSD
V about	31	31	0
V along	6	17	0
V around	8	34	27
V back	98	106	187
V by	8	14	0
V down	173	123	240
V in	112	191	53
V off	103	55	27
V on	123	92	320
V out	817	877	427
V over	173	48	27
V round	14	3	0
V through	6	31	0
V under	0	0	0
V up	591	365	347
Total	2263	1987	1655

Table 3.1 lists 15 prepositions which are functioning as particles. These particles are listed with their frequency in three registers of Kashmiri English. The results illustrate that 'out' is the most productive particle in all the three registers as it appears with verbs as particle more than any other particle. It is the highest occurring particles in three registers. It comes 817 times as particle in NEWS corpus, 877 times in academic writing corpus and 427 times in academic spoken corpus. Mahmood

(2009) also found 'out' as the most productive particle in Pakistani English. The next productive particle is 'up'. It comes 591 times as particle in NEWS corpus, 365 times in academic writing corpus and 347 times in academic spoken corpus. the third productive particle is down that comes 173 times as particle in NEWS corpus, 123 times in Academic writing corpus and 240 times in academic spoken corpus. Despite of the variation in the occurrence of third productive particles, 'out' and 'up' are the top two particles in all three registers. The third most productive particle 'down' is the fourth productive in academic writing corpus where it is less productive than 'in'. It is interesting to note that the findings are in line with Mahmood's (2009) who also found 'out' and 'up' as two most productive particles. The findings differ in terms of the third particle since he found 'in' as third productive particle in Pakistani English.

The frequencies in table 3.1 show that 'under' is the non-existent particle in all three registers of Kashmiri English. This goes in line with Mahmood's (2009) description who found 'under' as least productive particle in Pakistani English. Considering the ascending order, 'along' and 'through' are the second least productive particles in NEWS corpus with the frequency of 6 each, whereas 'round' is the second least productive particle in academic writing corpus and is non-existent in academic spoken corpus. It is also important to note that out of 15 particles 6 were not found in spoken corpus which shows that spoken language prefers simple construction to the complex ones more than the written one. If the overall frequencies of the particles are considered in three registers, the results show that NEWS corpus is the most productive in terms of using particles whereas academic spoken corpus is the least productive.

When the verbs that occur with particles are analysed, the findings show that carry is the most commonly occurring verb as it occurs 131 times and with 5 particles (i.e. on, out, along around back)

- a. They reiterated that the Kashmiris would *carry on* their liberation movement till their secured their right to self-determination. (DHLO)
- b. He said the government should pay more attention to GB, and should not rely solely on cosmetic measures, as at present, and it should be ready to *carry along* all parties with it in its attempts to find a solution. (DHLO)

- c. A sense of contentment, however, is required to break the magic spell of consumerism and to realize the real essence of life: “the ability to love, not the name we *carry around* on our passport, business card and identity card”. (ACWR13)
- d. Raja nominated a boy who represents Lord Shri -Karishna and then Lord was *carried back* at the home where he was to be attended by Doctor Aziz.

The second most commonly occurring verb (with participles) is ‘point’ which occurs 117 times but it occurs with two participles only. Out of 117 occurrences, it occurs only once with ‘back’ while all other 116 occurrences are found with ‘out’.

- a. According to this phenomenon, some signs in use always *point back* to their usage and tell us something about him/ her/ it. (ACWR10)
- b. Critical appreciation means that we have to *point out* hidden aspects of poem that what are the deeper meanings of the poem. Write quickly as we have very short time. (ACSD, Lect6)

The following table contains the list of verbs along with number of particles in three registers of Kashmiri English.

Table 3.2: No. of Particles Per Verb in Kashmiri English

Verb	Total	NEWS	ACWR	ACSD
Bring	6	6	4	0
Take	6	6	6	0
Carry	5	2	3	3
Go	5	5	5	3
Look	4	1	4	0
Put	4	3	4	0
Set	4	2	4	0
Turn	4	1	4	1
Call	3	2	1	0
Live	3	1	3	0
Pass	3	1	3	0
Get	2	1	2	1
Give	2	1	2	2

Keep	2	2	1	1
Pay	2	2	0	0
Read	2	1	2	0
Run	2	0	2	0
Settle	2	1	0	1
Speak	2	1	2	0
Stand	2	2	2	0
Believe	1	0	1	0
Consider	1	1	0	0
Eat	1	0	1	0
Find	1	1	1	1
Grow	1	1	1	0
Help	1	0	1	0
Hold	2	1	0	0
Leave	1	0	1	0
Like	1	0	1	0
Make	1	0	1	0
Move	1	0	1	0
Observe	1	1	0	0
Open	1	1	1	0
Play	1	0	0	1
Present	1	0	0	1
Refer	1	0	1	1
Send	1	1	0	0
Show	1	1	1	0
Sit	1	0	1	0
Work	1	1	1	0
Write	1	0	1	1
Total	87	50	69	17

Table 3.2 shows that ‘bring’ and ‘take’ are the most productive verbs in Kashmiri English which take 6 different particles each. These two verbs occur less frequently as compared to few other verbs in the list but they take maximum number of particles.

- a. She claimed that government headed by Chaudhry Abdul Majeed had **brought about** revolution in education and health sectors in AJK. (DHLO)
- b. The data was collected by recording, note taking of utterances, words, phrases, sentences and lengthy genres of descriptive and prescriptive statements to **bring out** particular speech acts employed by the subjects while begging in the specific area. (ACWR11)
- c. The PDO MD asked AFD to **bring down** the ceiling and relaxed the criteria after approval of AFD. (DHLO)
- d. For example, bring is defined “to come with, carry or lead to or towards,” to go and get from another place and **bring back**, for example, the following sentence is the best elaboration of the word explained. (ACWR2)
- e. He urged investors to take benefit of the generous incentives offered by KP government, Pervez Khattak said that his government was committed to economic development of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through industrialization as it could help our province combat not only economic problems, but especially unemployment and poverty and **bring in** great opportunities for trade and commerce. (DHNA)

All the examples quoted above from corpora affirm the use of bring with certain particles in Kashmiri English. The verb ‘take’ also occurs with 6 different particles. For example,

- a. They agreed to **take back** their resolutions and not to insist on their approval from the parliament. (DHNA)
- b. He said that I have **taken over** as Vice Chancellor of this University only recently. (DHLO)
- c. It is reliable art **taken up** by for studies by most famous figures through ages. (ACWR2)
- d. However, as the learning process goes on, the learner finds it harder and harder to **take in** new language data. ACWR16)
- e. A rally was **taken out** from the office of Tehsil Municipal Administration. (DHLO)
- f. However, the project has been slow to **take off** so far amid land acquisition disputes. (DHINWE)

Two verbs appear as second most productive verbs in Kashmiri English. These verbs are ‘carry’ and ‘go’ which occur with 5 particles each The

verb 'go' was found to be the most productive verb in Pakistani English occurring with 14 particles in PE (Mahmood, 2009) whereas it occurs with 5 particles in KE. Similarly, the second most productive verb in PE was found to be 'live' that occurred with 12 particles while the second most productive verbs in KE occur only with 5 particles. The examples of 'carry' with different particles are already discussed. Consider the examples of 'go' occurring with 5 particles:

- a. The present continuous tense is used to express an action *going on* at the time of the speaking. (ACSD, Lect8)
- b. The table given above really examines the variance in a data set by looking at the difference computed by *going down* the columns of the data matrix. (ACWR3)
- c. The psychological condition she is *going through* hinders in the way of taking right decision. (ACWR13)
- d. Raja Ghazanfar Ali would be given detailed briefing on RCDP's ongoing development projects and *go round* the district complex and sports stadium. (DHLO)
- e. The power *goes off* after every one hour irking all sections of the society. (DHNA)

The occurrence of the particles in Kashmiri English is comparatively low than the occurrences in PE. This trend is obvious in the occurrences of two top most productive verbs in both the varieties. Even the third most productive verb in PE English 'get' occurred with 11 particles that is almost twice the number of particles with which the topmost productive verbs in KE occur (i.e. 6 particles).

The third most productive verb rank is shared by four verbs in Kashmiri English (i.e. look, put, set, turn). These verbs occur with four particles each. Consider the examples of 'put' with different particles in Kashmiri English:

- a. The passive voice occurs also in transitive verbs which are tied to an adverbial particle and a preposition, e.g. inefficiency must be done away with; such conduct cannot be *put up* with; the losses have been made up for etc. (ACWR6)
- b. More than 10,000 people have been *put off* from the ECL, he added. (DHNA)
- c. Besides the beggars, eunuchs *put on* colourful clothes, get

themselves up and allure the young in the same way and earn about Rs.500 to 1500 per day. (ACWR11)

- d. He lauded the efforts *put in* by all echelons of Pakistan Navy in successful conduct of the exercise.

It is important to mention that though the verb ‘put’ occurs with four particles and hold third rank among the most productive particle, it occurs only 11 times in all three registers of Kashmiri English which further supports to conclude that Kashmiri English users tend to use fewer verb particles as opposed to Pakistani English users. The following table lists the verb with zero particles in all registers of Kashmiri English:

Table 3.3: Verbs + Particles Having Zero Frequency in Kashmiri English

Sr. No.	Verb with zero particle	Sr. No.	Verb with zero particle	Sr. No.	Verb with zero particle
1	Accept	21	Form	41	Reach
2	Achieve	22	Hear	42	Receive
3	Add	23	Improve	43	Relate
4	Allow	24	Increase	44	Remain
5	Appear	25	Introduce	45	Require
6	Ask	26	Issue	46	Say
7	Become	27	Join	47	See
8	Begin	28	Lead	48	Seek
9	Cause	29	Lie	49	Seem
10	Change	30	Lose	50	Serve
11	Continue	31	Maintain	51	Start
12	Create	32	Mean	52	State
13	Date	33	Meet	53	Stop
14	Decide	34	Mention	54	Talk
15	Enjoy	35	Need	55	Tell
16	Ensure	36	Offer	56	Think
17	Establish	37	Prepare	57	Try
18	Express	38	Produce	58	Understand
19	Feel	39	Provide	59	Visit
20	Follow	40	Raise	60	Want

Table 3.3 shows the verbs which do not occur with any particle in any of the three registers of Kashmiri English. Taking an account of the same list of verbs, Mahmood (2009) found only 8 verbs which did not occur with any particle in PE. Out of those 8 verbs, 7 are included in the list while one verb (observe) which did not occur with any particle in Pakistani English occurs with one particle only once in Kashmiri English.

- The first anniversary of the terrorist attack on the Army Public School (APS) Peshawar has been *observed through* in the Azad Kashmir on Wednesday. (DHLO)

This use of particle with ‘observe’ seem to be peculiar since it is not used commonly by the native English speakers. The detailed analysis of the particles shows internal variation among the three registers of Kashmiri English. The following section deals with those internal variations.

Table 3.4: Verbs + Particles Having Zero Frequency in NEWS Corpus

Verb	NEWS	ACWR	ACSD
Run	0	2	0
Believe	0	1	0
Eat	0	1	0
Help	0	1	0
Leave	0	1	0
Like	0	1	0
Make	0	1	0
Move	0	1	0
Play	0	0	1
Present	0	0	1
Refer	0	1	1
Sit	0	1	0
Write	0	1	1

The data in table 3.4 shows that there are 13 verbs which do not appear with any particle in NEWS corpus. Out of these 13 verbs, 2 verbs (play & present) do not appear in academic writing corpus either. These two verbs only appear in academic spoken discourse with the frequency of 1 each.

- Extrametrical means that they *present over* but we do not count them. (ACSD, Lect13)

The occurrence of ‘play’ with a particle appears in a piece of literary text that is read by a student during a lecture and thus it may not be considered an instance of Kashmiri English. The use of the particle ‘over’ with ‘present’ in the given example also appears to be specific to KE.

Table 3.5: Verbs + Particles Having Zero Frequency in ACWR Corpus

Verb	ACWR	NEWS	ACSD
Play	0	0	1
Present	0	0	1
Settle	0	1	1
Consider	0	1	0
Hold	0	2	0
Observe	0	1	0
Send	0	1	0
Pay	0	2	0

Table 3.5 shows that there are 8 verbs which do not occur with any particle in academic writing corpus but they appear in one or both of the other two registers. The first two verbs (play & present) have already been discussed which occur only in academic spoken discourse. Out of the next 6 verbs, only one verb (settle) occurs with one particle in both of the other two registers while 5 verbs occur with particles only in NEWS corpus. There are 5 verbs which occur only in NEWS corpus.

- a. We believe tolerance in politics but it should not *consider out* weakness.
- b. According to the details the ceremony would be *held on* today (Sunday) at a local hotel named as Neelum View Hotel. (DHLO)
- c. The Chairman of Ansar Burney Trust International and former Federal Minister for human rights, Ansar Burney sent urgent letters to Indian Prime Minister, Indian Foreign and Interior Ministers with the request to release and *send back* Pakistani missing national Irfan who was missing after Samjhouta Express blast in 2007 and now found in an Indian Ambala jail after 9 years. (DHNA)

- d. Authorities hope that the dilapidated infrastructure of hospitals, lack of basic facilities and the demarcation between those who can *pay up* and those who cannot will vanish once this healthcare scheme is firmly established in health infrastructure of the country.

Table 3.6: Verbs + Particles Having Zero Frequency in ACSD Corpus

Verb	ACSD	NEWS	ACWR
Consider	0	1	0
Hold	0	2	0
Observe	0	1	0
Send	0	1	0
Pay	0	2	0
Believe	0	0	1
Eat	0	0	1
Help	0	0	1
Leave	0	0	1
Like	0	0	1
Make	0	0	1
Move	0	0	1
Sit	0	0	1
Grow	0	1	1
Open	0	1	1
Show	0	1	1
Work	0	1	1
Call	0	2	1
Run	0	0	2
Read	0	1	2
Speak	0	1	2
Stand	0	2	2
Live	0	1	3
Pass	0	1	3
Look	0	1	4
Set	0	2	4
Put	0	3	4
Bring	0	6	4
Take	0	6	6

The data in table 3.6 shows that academic spoken register of Kashmiri English is the least abundant register in terms of the use of verb particles. There are 29 verbs which appear with particles in other two registers of Kashmiri English but these verbs do not occur with any particle in academic spoken corpus. Out of these 29 verbs, 5 verbs appear with particle only in NEWS register and 9 verbs appear with particle only in academic writing corpus. The two most productive verbs (bring & take) which occur with 6 particles in other two registers also do not appear with particles in academic spoken corpus.

- a. This Schema is also the part of our daily experiences; for example, a child **grown up** against his environment from child to adult, and adult to older one, meanwhile he interacts with animate as well as inanimate entities in the environment. (ACWR17)
- b. In a statement in Muzaffarabad on Friday he said a meeting of the PPP workers was called on the directive of the Prime Minister Chaudhry Abdul Majeed who is also PPP President some days back but was **called off** just two hours before its commencement as neither the Prime Minister nor Secretary General of the party picks up courage to face the workers. (DHLO)
- c. Two hundred and eighty eight cadets have **passed out** from Marine Academy who will play a significant role in promotion national economy and defending the mother land. (DHNA)
- d. In remarks, chairman of the committee, said that CPEC project would boost the economy and would **open up** new horizons of growth and development at national level. (DHNA)

The following graph depicts the overall trend of particle use in three corpora of Kashmiri English considered for this study.

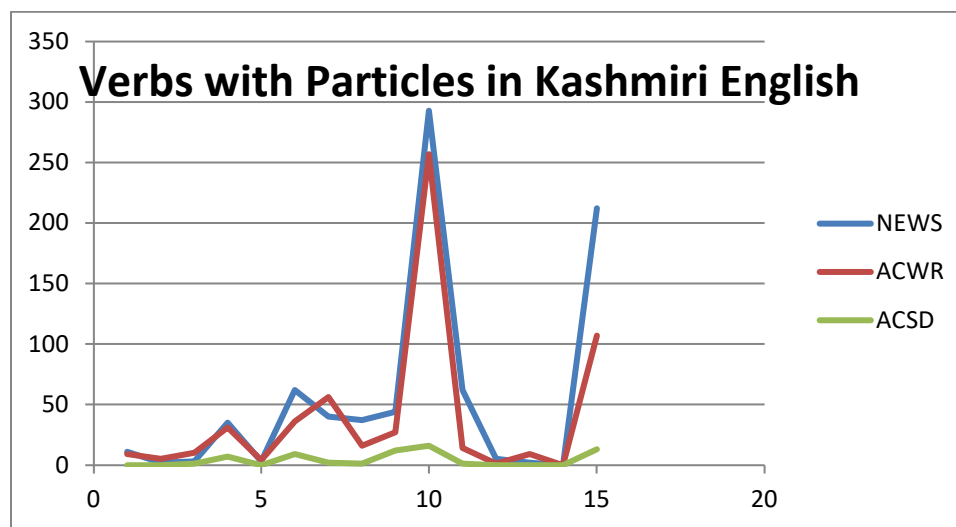


Fig. 3.1: Verbs with Particles in Kashmiri English (per million words)

The graph in figure 3.1 shows the internal variation in the use of particles with verbs in among three corpora of Kashmiri English. The internal variation is more significant in written corpora (NEWS & ACWR) as compared to the spoken one (ACSD). Overall, the use of particles in Kashmiri English is very less as compared to not only the native varieties of English but also Pakistani English. The underuse of particles can be the result of two possibilities; either the use of verb instead of verb particles or the use of synonymous verb instead of verb particle (Schneider, 2004). In order to examine these reasons, he prepared two lists of verbs and conducted research on six English varieties. The following section is an attempt to investigate the reason for underuse of verb particles in Kashmiri English. The lists of verbs compiled by Schneider (2004) will be adapted for this purpose

3.2 Bare Verbs VS Verb Particles

Schneider (2004) formulated a list of 22 verbs which can occur with or without particle not causing any major semantic change. The following table shows the occurrence of these verbs in bare form as well as with particles.

Table 3.7: Bare Verbs VS Verb Particles

Verb Particle	NEWS		ACWR		ACSD	
	Verb Particle	Verb Only	Verb Particle	Verb Only	Verb Particle	Verb Only
Connect up	0	31	0	28	0	0
Divide up	0	25	0	69	0	6
Finish off	0	12	0	4	0	15
Finish up	0	12	0	4	0	15
Impact on	0	4	0	0	0	0
Lend out	0	11	0	5	0	1
Move down	0	30	0	89	0	8
Open up	1	49	1	33	0	3
Pick up	8	4	3	2	2	4
Pick out	0	4	3	2	0	4
Rent out	2	4	0	0	0	0
Save up	0	42	0	26	0	1
Seal up	0	5	0	0	0	0
Seek out	0	90	1	23	0	1
Sell off	0	30	0	11	0	2
Sort out	5	0	7	2	0	2
Split up	0	3	1	7	0	0
Stir up	0	4	0	0	0	0
Wake up	3	0	0	0	0	1
Wind up	4	0	2	0	1	0
Wrap up	0	0	3	0	0	0
Yell out	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Frequency	23	360	21	305	3	63

The data in table 3.7 shows excessive use of a verb instead of its use with a particle. There were 23 verb particles in NEWS corpus but the frequency of the bare verbs is 360 that forms the ratio 1:16. Similarly, academic writing corpus contains 21 verb particles and 305 bare words with the ratio of 1:15 that is almost similar to the ratio of NEWS corpus. On the other hand, the ratio of verb particles and bare verbs in academic spoken corpus is 1:21 with only 3 verb particles as opposed to 63 bare verbs. This

shows that spoken discourse in Kashmiri English preferably uses bare verbs instead of verb particles.

An in-depth analysis of the results shows that there are few verbs which are used preferably with particles than bare form. For instance, the NEWS corpus contains 8 verb particles with 'pick' (i.e. pick) but only four times the verb 'pick' comes with any particle. In the same way, two verbs (sort & wind) do not occur in bare forms but both occur only with verb particles. The verb 'sort' comes 5 times with the particle 'out' and the verb 'wind' appears 4 times with the particle 'up'. Consider the following examples from NEWS corpus:

- a. In a statement in Muzaffarabad on Friday he said a meeting of the PPP workers was called on the directive of the Prime Minister Chaudhry Abdul Majeed who is also PPP President some days back but was called off just two hours before its commencement as neither the Prime Minister nor Secretary General of the party *picks up* courage to face the workers. (DHLO)
- b. Residents in AJK's border areas allege that Indian troops often whisk away civilians who herd cattle, cut fodder and *pick* wood or medicinal plants along the LoC. (DHLO)
- c. The Premier advised the Secretary Fayyaz Ali Abbasi to *sort out* pending issues with WPDA related to Mangla Dam raising Project and power load shedding in AJ&K. (DHLO)
- d. He was *winding up* a motion by Chaudhry Tanvir Khan about hardships being faced by Overseas Pakistanis due to the acts of terrorism in the western countries.

The example in 'a' is remarkable in terms of using verb particles since it contains three verb particles in one sentence which are 'call on', 'call off' and 'pick up' respectively. It is interesting to note that the same tendency was found in academic writing corpus for the same three verbs. The verb 'pick' is preferably used with the particles 'up' and 'out' in the ACWR corpus with a ratio of 3:2 each. The verb 'sort' is found more frequent with verb the particle 'out' than the bare form with a ratio of 7:2. The verb 'wind' did not occur in bare form in ACWR corpus. It occurred 2 times with the particle 'up'. For example,

- a. Being a native speaker of the Urdu language, the researcher has ability to *pick up* the metaphoricity of the most of the keywords in the Urdu corpus. (ACWR17)
- b. Once the dailies and their sections were determined, the process of data collection was duly initiated by reading carefully, the desired sections and *picking out* the Urdu words appearing in them. (ACWR14)
- c. He tried to *sort out* the causes of slow leaning. (ACWR16)
- d. Raw data was *sorted* using tally marks.
- e. This section *winds up* the major findings of the current study, in relation to its research questions. (ACWR17)

The data in table 3.7 shows that academic spoken corpus also exhibits the same trend of underuse of particles that is even less than the two corpora of written registers. However, the trend of using particle with verb 'wind' is same while the trend is other way round in case of the verb 'pick'. The verb 'pick' is used 4 times in bare form while it takes the particle 'up' only 2 times. On the other hand, the verb 'wind' is used only once in the ACSD corpus where it appears with the particle 'up'. Consider the following examples from ACSD corpus.

- a. We need to *pick* useful material, useful words, items, structure according to the needs, curricular needs and demands of learners for a course designing. (ACSD, Lect11)
- b. We *pick up* formal style of conversation and we *pick up* some formal vocabulary and we put that vocabulary in a particular order to talk with that person. (ACSD, Lect14)
- c. He *wounded up* the watch and put the guard before fire as safety.

The following graph shows the overall tendency of verb particles and bare verbs in Kashmiri English.

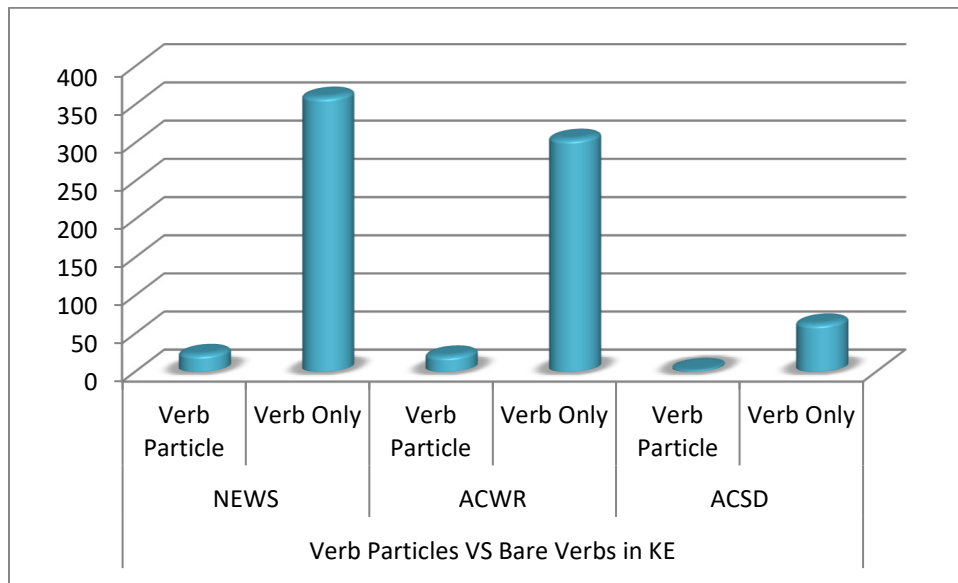


Fig. 3.2: Verb Particles VS Bare Verbs in Kashmiri English (per million words)

The graph in figure 3.2 shows the tendency of using bare verbs instead of verb particles in Kashmiri English. The tendency of using bare verbs instead of verb particles is obvious in all three registers. The following section probes into the second reason for the underuse of verb particles discussed by Schneider (2004).

3.3 Synonymous Verbs VS Verb Particles

Schneider (2004) asserts that the users of non-native varieties also avoid verb particles by using synonymous verbs in place of verb particles to convey the desired meaning. He gave a list of 20 verb particles along with their synonymous verbs to examine the use in the given variety of language. The following table shows the use of verb particles and their synonyms in all three corpora of Kashmiri English.

Table 3.8: Synonymous Verbs VS Verb Particles

Verb + Particle	Synonymous verb	NEWS		ACWR		ACSD	
		V P	Verb Only	V P	Verb Only	V P	Verb Only
Branch off	Diverge	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brew up	Concoct	0	1	0	0	0	0

Bring up	Mention	3	44	5	202	0	6
Build up	Strengthen	5	77	6	8	0	1
Call off	Postpone	2	9	0	3	0	0
Cut back	Reduce	1	43	0	19	0	0
Dream up	Imagine	0	5	1	7	0	0
Fetch up	Vomit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Find out	Discover	11	6	63	11	2	2
Give in	Surrender	0	4	1	1	1	0
Give out	Distribute	0	32	0	16	0	2
Hand in	Submit	0	54	0	4	0	0
Help out	Assist	0	8	1	12	0	0
Leave out	Exclude	3	2	1	6	0	0
Make up	Invent	0	0	7	4	0	0
Point out	Explain	52	15	63	167	1	8
Put out	Extinguish	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sketch out	Outline	0	0	1	4	0	0
Tear down	Demolish	0	3	0	0	0	1
Turn down	Reject	3	48	1	17	1	0
				15			
Total Frequency		81	351	1	481	5	20

The table 3.8 shows that the verb particles are less common in Kashmir English as compared to the synonymous verbs. This trend is prevalent in all three registers except a few instances where the verb particles are more frequent than the synonymous verbs. The overall frequency of occurrence also shows the same tendency. In NEWS corpus, the verb particles appear 81 times while the synonymous verbs appear 351 times forming the ratio of 1:4. It shows that the use of synonymous verbs is four times greater than the use of verb particles. In the same way, verb particles occur 151 times in ACWR corpus whereas the frequency of occurrence of synonymous verbs is 481 with a ratio of 1:3. This shows that the use of verb particles in contrast with synonymous verbs is bit more frequent in academic writing corpus as opposed to the NEWS corpus. In academic spoken corpus, the overall frequency of occurrence of selected verb particles is 5 while the synonymous verbs appear 20 times. The ratio of this occurrence is similar to that of the NEWS corpus (i.e. 1:4).

Although the results support the notion that verb particles are less commonly used than their synonymous verbs in Kashmiri English but there is another fact about the verb particle ‘find out’ that makes it noteworthy. Unlike the general trend, it occurs more frequently than its counterpart verb in NEWS corpus and ACWR corpus and shares the same frequency of occurrence with its synonymous verb ‘discover’ in ACSD corpus. There are two verb particles which show their appearance in ACSD corpus without any occurrence of their synonymous verbs. These two verb particles are ‘give in’ and ‘turn down’ and both make their appearance in ACSD corpus only once.

- a. He faces many trials tribulations and hardships but he never *gives in*. (ACSD, Lect3)
- b. Aziz *turned down* the request and showed the response that suggested that he has no interest.

The following figure compares the use of mere verbs and verb patterns in all three registers.

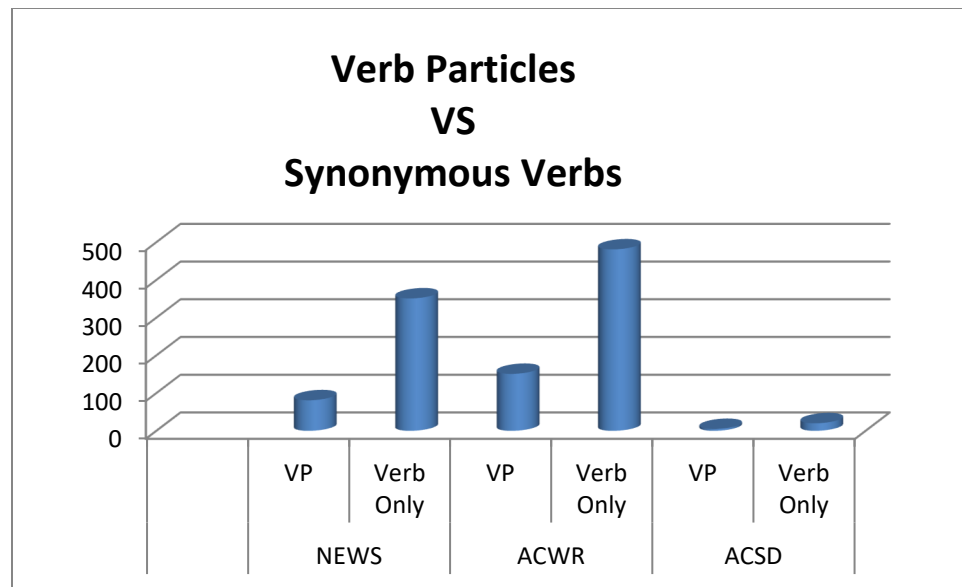


Fig. 3.3: Verb Particles VS Synonymous Verbs in Kashmiri English (per million words)

The total frequency of verb particles and the synonymous verbs in all three corpora (in fig. 3.3) show that the verb particles are used less commonly

than the synonymous verbs. The following section concludes the major findings and results of the analysis.

4. Conclusion

The present research is an attempt to carry out a corpus-based analysis of the verb particles in the variety of English used in Azad Jammu & Kashmir. The study has been conducted to seek answers of three research questions. The main objective of the study was to find out the use of verb particles in three registers of Kashmiri English. The findings not only support the hypothesis that verb particles are less commonly used in non-native English varieties but also provide a base to form a proposition that verb particles are rarely used in spoken form of language than in the written one. The present study has unfolded few areas for further study. It is recommended to create a general corpus based linguistic profile of Kashmiri English. For this purpose, the register of fiction should also be included if found written by Kashmiri fiction writers. Besides, the spoken corpora from other domains of life should also be included like the spoken corpus of judicial register, medical register and the parliamentary register. The research conducted on such broader corpus would help codify the variety of Kashmiri English in a more authentic way. The research also offers an opportunity to accept the local variety of English as institutionalized variety and use the same in the pedagogical domain. Since the local variety has been found simpler as opposed to the native varieties of English, therefore, if it is considered for pedagogical purposes by the teachers, learners and syllabus designers it surely will help enhance the efficacy of learning English as a second language in the state of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

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