



## A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ASPECTS OF VERB USED IN ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS OF PAKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was to find out the use of stative and dynamic aspects of verb used in English newspapers of Pakistan and stylistic use of verbs in writings. For these purposes, the data of editorials on the social issue of child labor from four English newspapers namely Dawn, The Nation, Express Tribune and Daily Times, were collected from online sources of news. Mixed method approach was used to find out the results. Analysis of these newspapers was done through Software AntConc and Fairclough 's textual level analysis. The data of these newspapers was tagged through claws tagger to get C5 tag sets, to be put into AntConc for the extraction of stative and dynamic verbs in newspapers. The results revealed that stative verbs are used more frequently than dynamic verbs in the articles as a whole. It is also revealed that verbs play vital role in the stylistic construction of any writing. This study will be useful for future researchers and students as it will help them to analyze verbs in different aspects. This study will be helpful for future researchers to explore other aspects of grammar.

**Keywords:** Aspects, Stative and Dynamic, Child Labor, English Newspapers, Stylistic features

### Introduction

There are eight parts of speech in English grammar that are the noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. This study employed the verb section, one of these eight elements of speech, and the discussion focused on the verb tenses that are most frequently used in Pakistani English publications. The most difficult component of speech is the verb. Similar to a noun, a verb is an element of grammar that can finish sentences, statements, or questions in a phrase. Numerous English-language newspapers are published in Pakistan and other nations, and many of them have distinctive writing styles. Take verb tense as an example. Each



newspaper uses a different vocabulary and grammatical style. Most verbs in news stories appear straightforward but actually have numerous meanings. It might be challenging for an inexperienced reader to follow news stories when they use a "newsy" meaning. The purpose of this study was to analyze the use of verbs.



Stative and dynamic aspects of verb are used in different ways in different newspapers editorials. The purpose to analyze them was to check the specific syntactic role of these verbs in English newspapers of Pakistan. And to analyze the similarities and differences in verb forms that were used in Pakistani English Newspapers. In previous researches, verbs and mostly modal verbs in Pakistani English newspapers' editorials were studied. This study filled that gap by analyzing the dynamic and stative forms of verb in English Newspapers of Pakistan. The main objectives of this research paper were; to find out the frequency of stative and dynamic verbs used in English newspapers of Pakistan, to find out the use of stative and dynamic verbs in English newspapers of Pakistan and to find out the unique role of verbs in syntactic features of English newspapers of Pakistan.

This study will be helpful for students and researchers for further research in the field of genre research, such as newspapers. It will help them to analyze the language of newspapers i.e. either progressive or perfective. This study will also be helpful for young researchers who are aimed to study a genre in a deep context of syntactic use of verbs in genre of newspapers. The use of such verbs in daily life classroom teaching will also be important for teachers to convey their knowledge briefly and concisely among students. As well as it will also be important for the students to use properly the verbs in their academic writing for better results in daily tests and final exams

### Literature Review

Numerous studies have been conducted on newspaper analysis. The 2019 study "Modal Verbs as editors' stance markers: an analysis of Pakistani English Newspapers Editorials" looked into this topic (Ahmad, Mahmood, Mahmood, and Siddique). In order to conduct quantitative study, they examined just one newspaper, "The News," published between April and March 2016. 250 editorials totaling 103860 tokens were taken. Data from earlier studies were retrieved using Microsoft Excel. They utilized the AntConc 3.4.4.w version to analyze and compile the data. The investigation sought to determine whether or not the editorials appearing in the aforementioned newspapers are affected by institutional or personal attitudes. According to research, prediction models are (will be) most frequently employed in editorials in Pakistani English newspapers, indicating that these editorials are characterized by their use of prediction and that Pakistani editors deliver accurate information by applying their realistic and critical writing style.

A study was done in 2019 to look at "Meta discourse in Pakistani English Editorials" by Siddique, Mahmood, and Qasim. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the usage of attitude markers in meta discourse and, eventually, to create a method for categorizing attitude markers and propositional content in Pakistani English editorials. 1000 editorials were included in the data for a mixed approach, with 250 coming from each of the four newspapers (Dawn News, The Nation, The Frontier, and The Express Tribune), and 473,382 tokens were obtained from the month Analysis was conducted by using AntConc 3.4.4 and Microsoft Excel. They discovered that "The Frontier" editors had employed more attitude indicators than other editors. Personal pronouns are used in propositional language. It entered intrapersonal meta discourse. Additionally, the broad use of attitude indicators enables writers to communicate with readers more effectively, and editorial staff members personally connect writers with authors or audiences.

Another study on "The use of Modal Verbs as Stance Markers in Pakistani English Editorials" was carried out in 2019 by Ahmad, M., Mahmood, M. A., Mahmood, M. I., & Siddique, A. R. The goal of the study was to look into how modality is used in Pakistani newspapers and how editorial writers can utilize modal verbs to influence readers' thoughts and opinions. 1000 editorials, 250 from each of the aforementioned newspapers, dated between March and April 2017, totaling 4, 73,382 tokens, were taken in support of a new study. Microsoft Excel was used to retrieve data from earlier studies for quantitative research, and AntConc 3.4.4.w was utilized to analyze and compile the data. The findings indicated that editorials produced by Pakistani editorialists for "The News" appear to utilize predictive phrases frequently and modal adverbs sparingly. Less general language is utilized,



and Pakistani editors don't seem to need to use editorials' predictive expressions. While Pakistani editorials of "The Frontier" utilize prediction expressions more frequently than other editorials, the use of modal adverbs seems to be minimal in these editorials. Additionally, the generic phrases aren't as frequently utilized in "The Express Tribune" as the predictive expression. He claimed that as a result, editors in Pakistan are mostly focused on reporting on "what can happen, what should happen, and "what will happen."

An essay titled "Hedges and Boosters in Pakistani Opinion Articles" was written by Batool, Majeed, and Zahra in 2019. They looked at the conventions being followed in the backdrop and how Pakistani writers employ these aspects to communicate their viewpoint. Additionally, it will educate you how to speakup when a less-experienced writer publishes an opinion piece. The Dawn, The Pakistan Observer, The Express Tribune, The News, and The Daily Times are the five top Pakistani English newspapers that have been chosen to participate in the mixed-method study.

A total of 47927 tokens were used to select 50 opinion pieces that were released in November 2018. The software utilized was METAPAK. The writers from Pakistan utilized 480 hedges and 457 boosters. The findings indicated that Pakistani writers exhibited dedication and reserve by using hedges. Additionally, utilize boosters to show. your support for something and to show your attitude. It utilized to convey their assurance in their remarks and assertions.

This demonstrated how a writer can either increase and assert his message by employing a booster or a less persuasive marker hedge to reduce his tone. A corpus-based analysis on "Manifestation of Modal Verbs in Pakistani English Newspaper Editorials" was done by Bano, Mubeen, and Arshad in 2019. Using a hybrid technique of analysis, a corpus of 25 editorials from Pakistan's three most widely read English newspapers, Dawn, The Nation, and The News, for the month of March 2019 was created. The corpora contain 61514 words in total. Use of AntConc 3.4.4 is made for analysis. The study examined which modal verbs editorial writers used more and less frequently. Additionally, how editorial writers mould and mold readers' attitudes on certain problems through the use of modal auxiliaries. According to the findings, modal verbs of possibility (should, can, and could) are more frequently employed than modal verbs of necessity (should and must), and prediction (will and would). In contrast, the requirement auxiliary verbs should and must are less frequently used in newspaper editorials. However, by comparing, it is inferred that "The Nation" is busier than "The News" and "Dawn" and provides instructions. In a study on genre signaling through theme, Lavid, Arus, and Moraton (2011) used the news report and commentary genres from two newspapers. It was intended to investigate the nominal elements and experiential aspects that make up the clausal thematic features.

According to the analysis, specific theme features are preferred by each newspaper genre. These thematic preferences may be tied to elements of the genre, such as the goal of the communication or the topic matter.

A discourse analysis of the editorials in English-language publications in Sri Lanka was done by Gnanaseelan (2010). The study concentrated on how linguistic statements with prejudicial ideas contribute to ethnic strife and peace. It was determined by using the social constructionist approach to discourse analysis that media exhibited a gradual shift in their ideologies and attitudes. Additionally, it asserted that the editorial's genre is fluid as a result of context changes. The researcher argues that these findings need not be interpreted as set positions because the editorial discourse in Sri Lankan English newspapers may take diverse perspectives both now and in the future.

## Methodology

Mixed method approach was used in this study as a research design. As the data collected from online sources, was compiled into a single text to put into software tool for analysis. Qualitatively, stative and dynamic aspects used in editorials 'articles of English newspapers of Pakistan (Dawn, The Nation, Express Tribune and Daily Times) were identified and their function was determined in

the context they occurred. Quantitatively, these aspects were calculated in terms of overall frequency and functions and were compared.

There are many English Newspapers in Pakistan but this present study analyzed just four English Newspapers of Pakistan, for example Dawn, Express Tribune, The Nation and Daily Times. These newspapers are different from each other in many perspectives. For example, their language styles, their vocabulary, the way the writers represent their thoughts regarding the social issues and the way they deliver the message through editorials and articles. Many times, the writers of these newspapers just represent such kind of news in which they see some benefit or the news they just want to convey to the public. The collected data was compiled and then was put into AntConc 3.5.7. Word list of four newspapers was formed separately to find out the frequency of stative and dynamic verbs used in these newspapers.

## Results

The gathered data was examined to determine frequencies and to perform the textual analysis suggested by Norman Fairclough in his model in order to respond to the research question. The analysis was qualitative and quantitative both. The textual analysis moved towards the interpretation of the given data. The results are given in the compile form.

**Frequencies of Stative and Dynamic Aspects of Verbs Used in English Newspapers**

Selected newspapers	Articles of newspapers	Stative aspects	Dynamic aspects
Dawn	5	97	61
The Nation	5	80	48
The Express Tribune	5	102	60
Daily Times	5	67	114
<b>Total Newspapers</b>	<b>Total articles</b>	<b>Total number of stative aspects</b>	<b>Total number of dynamic aspects</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>283</b>

According to the table 4.1, total number of stative verbs used in the newspapers 'articles is 346 and the dynamic verb is 283. Stative verbs are more often used than dynamic verbs in the articles of newspapers. The writers of The Express Tribune use more stative verbs that is 102 than other newspapers. And more dynamic verbs are used by the writers of Daily Times.

These examples reveal that verb and aspects of verb play an important role in the construction of a language. Somewhere they are being used with auxiliary verbs, somewhere with modal verbs and somewhere they are being used with perfective verbs.

- – children *are classified*||
- –*have amplified* labor||
- –across Pakistan *are employed*||
- "hiring" - (hiring children without facing).



- "remain" - A dynamic verb representing an action that continued (these children remain trapped).

Dynamic verbs are being used with the subjects, pronouns and adjectives. Somewhere it is presented with -ing form, somewhere simple depending upon the sentence message.

- -are" -indicating a state of being (children are stripped).
- "is" - representing a state of being (child labor is toxic).
- "was" - indicating a state of being in the past (Pakistan was the victim).

The results of this analysis reveal that stative verbs sometimes have been used in combination with other stative verbs and sometimes with the auxiliary verbs.

- -years reaching
- -providing education

These are some of the examples from the text. These examples reveal that verbs are important for making a sense of the sentences.

- "Reports of a child domestic worker tortured to death just because he had dared feast on delicacies forbidden to him..." - "Had dared feast" uses a dynamic verb ("feast") to describe the action of eating, which has a clear beginning and end.

Results depict that possession verb as stative verbs are more often used in Daily Times' by the writers.

## Discussion

. The news articles were being analyzed thoroughly in a detailed manner. The main objectives of the study are discussed in this portion. Here's a discussion of the results:

### Frequency of Stative and Dynamic Verbs Used in English Newspapers of Pakistan

The table 4.1 and the subsequent discussion provide insights into the usage of stative and dynamic verbs in articles from different English newspapers. The table presents data from four selected newspapers, including Dawn, The Nation, The Express Tribune, and Daily Times. It shows the number of articles from each newspaper, as well as the frequency of stative and dynamic aspects of verbs used in these articles. When we look at the total numbers, we see that there are 346 stative verbs and 283 dynamic verbs in the articles from these newspapers. This indicates that stative verbs are used more frequently than dynamic verbs in the articles as a whole.

The data also reveals variations in verb usage among the different newspapers. For instance, The Express Tribune stands out with the highest number of stative verbs (102), while Daily Times has the highest number of dynamic verbs (114). This suggests that newspapers have distinct writing styles and preferences when it comes to verb usage. The discussion rightly points out that stative verbs generally convey states of being or existence, while dynamic verbs emphasize actions or processes. This distinction is crucial in understanding how newspaper articles convey information. The article explains that stative verbs are often employed to describe existing situations or how they are perceived. In contrast, dynamic verbs are used to emphasize the actions that should be taken to address problems. This context is essential because it highlights how language choices reflect the tone and intent of newspaper articles. The discussion mentions that the articles cover various topics, including government initiatives and child labor.

This information is relevant because it suggests that the choice of stative or dynamic verbs may be influenced by the nature of the topics being discussed. For example, stative verbs may be more common when describing the current state of affairs,

while dynamic verbs may be used when discussing actions needed to address social issues. In conclusion, the analysis of verb usage in newspaper articles provides valuable insights into the writing styles of different newspapers and how they choose verbs to convey information and engage readers. This linguistic analysis can be valuable for researchers studying language in journalism and



its impact on reader perception.

### **The use of stative and dynamic verbs in English newspapers of Pakistan**

Both stative and dynamic verbs are used to effectively convey the message about the pressing issue of child labor and its associated mental health challenges. Stative verbs, which describe a state of being or a condition that typically remains constant over time, are employed to convey information, feelings, and states of being. Examples of stative verbs in the text include "is unfortunate" to describe the unfortunate circumstances surrounding child labor and "government has severely neglected" to indicate a state of neglect by the government. For instance, "should be greeted" conveys the action of greeting positive developments, while "start collecting data" represents the initiation of the process of data gathering to understand the extent of child labor. The results of textual analysis reveal that this syntactic use of both stative and dynamic verbs enhances the text's effectiveness in delivering its message.

In essence, authors strategically choose stative and dynamic verbs to convey information, draw readers in, and present a complete picture of events and circumstances in newspaper articles. This harmony enables a more thorough and interesting news story.

### **The Unique Role of Verbs in Syntactic Features of English Newspapers of Pakistan**

In the context of Pakistani English, the use of stative and dynamic verbs plays a unique role in shaping the syntactic features of the language, particularly when discussing socio-economic and societal issues like child labor.

Pakistani English often employs stative verbs to emphasize the continuity or persistence of certain conditions or states. For instance, phrases like "is plagued," "has failed," and "lacks" are used to underscore the long-standing challenges associated with child labor. This use of stative verbs helps convey a sense of enduring issues, which is a characteristic feature of Pakistani English when discussing social problems. Stative verbs provide essential context in Pakistani English texts. In discussions of societal issues, such as child labor, they are used to provide readers with a foundational understanding of the problem's current state. This contextual background is important in a linguistic context where readers may have varying degrees of familiarity with the issue.

Pakistani English often employs dynamic verbs to create action-oriented discourse. Phrases like "enforce laws," "provide education," and "address the issue" highlight the proactive measures being taken to combat child labor. This action-oriented approach reflects the urgency and commitment often seen in discussions about pressing social issues in Pakistan. Dynamic verbs are pragmatically chosen to convey the practical steps and initiatives being implemented to address societal challenges. In Pakistani English, there is an emphasis on practicality and concrete actions, and dynamic verbs align with this pragmatic approach.

The use of dynamic verbs in Pakistani English can also reflect a sense of activism and advocacy. It shows that writers and speakers are not merely describing problems but are actively engaged in efforts to bring about change. This characteristic is particularly relevant when discussing social issues like child labor.

In summary, stative and dynamic verbs in Pakistani English serve unique functions in the language's syntactic features. Stative verbs provide essential context and emphasize continuity, while dynamic verbs create action-oriented and pragmatic discourse. Together, they contribute to a distinctive linguistic style when discussing societal issues, reflecting the urgency and commitment often associated with addressing such challenges in Pakistan.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, it is demonstrated that the choice of stative and dynamic verbs in English newspapers in Pakistan reflects not only the writing style of different newspapers but also the tone, intent, and





urgency of articles. Moreover, it illustrated how these verbs play a unique role in shaping the syntactic features of Pakistani English, especially when discussing important social issues. Understanding these linguistic choices can be valuable for researchers studying language in journalism and its impact on reader perception.

Thus it can be said that Newspaper article writers efficiently transmit information, explain events, and provide context by using both the stative and dynamic sides of verbs. By combining stative and dynamic verbs, authors can clearly depict unfolding events and accurately explain continuing activities or situations. While dynamic verbs describe acts, static verbs frequently represent states or conditions. This combination aids readers in comprehending both the current circumstance and the events that are occurring inside it. Using a wide variety of verbs minimizes monotony and keeps the writing interesting. Writers can keep readers engaged by utilizing dynamic verbs to represent actions and events and stative verbs to describe circumstances or emotions.

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