

A Closer Look At Multi Word Verbs In Pakistani English E-Newspapers: A Wordsmith Concord Tool Approach

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Abstract:

The study focuses on the particle or "multi-word" verbs (PVs) in online Pakistani English Newspapers' feature articles corpus (NFAC) and news articles corpus (NAC). The study is confined to the period between January 1st and March 31st, 2022. To conduct a detailed analysis, the WordSmith Concord Tool was employed, utilizing a specific set of parameters: particles were defined as context words, and the context search horizons were set to 0L (zero left) and 5R (five words to the right of the search phrase).

The present research starts with the assumption that in terms of frequency of use and structural behavior, particle verbs could acquire genre-specific characteristics. There were methodical variances among the focused sections of the newspapers. Daily Times NFAC, particularly, was discovered to have the highest particle verbs' frequency, as well as the broadest range in terms of structural applications, formal and semantic innovations. In various genres for particle verbs, it was discovered that specific forms and connotations are predominant, even though the dataset's small size and the resultant lower frequency of individual particle verbs make generalization relatively hard.

Keywords: Multi word Verbs; particles; Newspaper Corpus; Pakistani English.

INTRODUCTION

Multi-word verb¹s (also known as "verb-particle

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combinations") have several distinct semantic and grammatical characteristics. They are fundamentally idiomatic compositions of a verb, and one or more particles that act as a lone lexico-grammatical entity (Zareva, 2016). "Particle" is an impartial cover word for prepositions and spatial adverbs in this context. PVs are very idiomatic and usually semantically ambiguous in different circumstances; they are quasi-synonymous having single verbs that are generally less frequently employed and Latin-derived ones (e.g., put out – extinguish). The paper concentrates on the syntactic features which are pertinent to the analysis.

PVs are divided into three categories: phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs, and phrasal-prepositional verbs. Phrasal-prepositional verbs have three, rather two elements i.e., a verb having a particle as well as a preposition; so, they are distinctive as compared to first two categories, even in case they are formally and syntactically connected to them; thus, they are not the subject of this research, and are not considered further (Torres-Martínez, 2017). "Particle verbs" have been used as an impartial cover term for the first two most essential categories. Phrasal verbs (i.e., find out, call off) are verb-particle groupings that are usually semantically opaque and extremely idiomatic, resulting in the total merger of two 'words' (in Bloomfield's understanding of minimum free form) into a single, complicated lexical unit. Conversely, the PVs are verb-preposition groupings (i.e., look at, remind of) having second constituent's prepositional functions conserved more firmly, hence having a subsequent noun expression, a composition could be interpreted either as "(simple) verb + prepositional phrase (consisting of Prep + NP, in turn)" or as "(complex) verb (consisting of V + Prep) + NP (as object)." Quirk and Crystal (2010, p. 155) label the "prepositional object" for last situation (e.g. look at something, cope with something), and they have used this composition as a clear depiction of 'multiple analyses' concept (2010, p. 90–1), i.e. there is not any resolute form of argument in favor of one interpretation over another in

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particular cases – a sense could be made by the aforementioned patterns as the assessment of such kind of construction. The two constructions' overlapping emerges out of the matter that a large number of words (e.g., about, by, down, in, off, on, over, through, under, up) could be classified as adverb or a spatial preposition in English, owing to the fact that word class boundaries in English are extremely ambiguous while there is no morphological labeling present (Claridge, 2000).

Phrasal verbs could be intransitive (e.g., touch down, catch on) or they could be transitive (e.g., bring up, try out). Prepositional verbs could merge with one noun phrase (with the outcome of an unclear reading debated here) or they might have a direct object along with a prepositional object (or prepositional complement), as in invest money in a firm, provide someone with something (Torres-Martínez, 2017). The amount of overlapping among the phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs' syntactic behavior in relation with one noun phrase is the most fascinating subject of the current study. The two forms are identical in some formulations, most notably in the composition "V + X + NP" (where "X" might be a particle, or it might be a preposition): bring up a topic and cope with a subject have the same surface constituent sequences. In certain other types of constructions, conversely, some systematic variances emerge out. Particle verbs though not prepositional verbs do permit "X" to either precede or come after an NP5, whereas a preposition should come before its NP (except it's abandoned). Hence, a sequence "V – X – NP" can be either, however "V – NP – X" is a phrasal verb's unambiguous analysis: make a comparison of the aforementioned sentences with bring a topic up but *cope a subject with. Conversely, as an exemption to the aforementioned principle, when realization of NP is done using a personal pronoun, the phrasal verbs do not permit the "V – X – NP" sequencing, therefore, an interdependent distribution of "V – Prep – NP[pron]" vs. "V – NP[pron] – part" is observed: phrasal verb: *bring up it vs. bring it up, prepositional verb: cope with it vs. *cope it with.

A further way to differentiate among the types is whether an adverb can be placed between the verb and particle or preposition: prepositional verbs do permit it, but phrasal verbs do not: cf. He broke completely with his girlfriend vs. *He broke completely up the party (Downing & Locke, 2002, p.

335). Though, grammaticality verdicts might not be undisputed regarding these kinds of instances, specified that other considerations (such as the acceptability of inserting specific adverbials among verbs and their respective counterparts) might impede.

Because the current study has been centered on a plain-text corpus, no grammaticality verdicts can be made, and the limited amount of diagnostic patterns present must be used to assign the observed forms syntactically. In the corpora, the study deals with lexical strings which could and should be classified by word class in order to attain a foundation for cross-genre comparability. The types V (plain verb only), NP [lex], and NP [pron] are un-contentious and may be recognized without dispute, and the preposition used here "X" again for the overlying particle and preposition's type. The below mentioned rules are applicable considering the aforementioned observations:

V – X – NP[lex] > either

V – NP[lex] – X > particle/phrasal verb (unless in a relative or interrogative clause, where a preposition may be stranded)

V – X – NP[pron] > preposition(-al verb) V – NP[pron]

– X > particle/phrasal verb V – Adv – X – NP > preposition(-al verb)

Stress might be a further diagnosis and criterion, as clause-final particle is stressed whereas prepositions are not, but when the stress marking is absent in the corpora that provide the ground for the subsequent analysis, this will be ignored.

Borderline zone among phrasal verbs and prepositional verbs has been focused on the syntactic segments of the present study because it is believed that there is an amount of variability and creativity in this genre because of the necessity to classify freshly developing forms and the likelihood of re-classifying forms that already exist, permitting latest developments and probable structural innovation. As already described, phrasal-prepositional verbs will be completely overlooked.

Particle Verbs as the Topic of the Study

Why particle verbs?

Particle verbs (henceforth PVs), a subcategory of the "multi-

word verbs" (Chen, 1986; Nelson & Hongtao, 2012), set up an intriguing and interesting facet of English grammar for a variety of reasons, and they are expectedly an enticing topic for the current study i.e., the quest for structurally distinct characteristics for different genres.

Various studies on genre analysis have been done, including the diverse verb patterns' recognition and classification and their respective frequencies, phrasal structures, usage of adverbial, and so on. Different phenomena, regarding the structural inclinations of particular words (such as complementation arrangements which the verbs permit), coincidence and collocational propensities of words in phrases, and word formation arrangements, incline to focus among grammar and the lexicon's interface. Verb's lexicalized mixture with particles, collaborating in exactly constricted means with further clause complements, was thought to be exactly quite a lexico-grammatical uncertain place which might take to the variable use, possibly to be conventionalized with various choices given preference from one genre to another. As a result, it is assumed to be an interesting research area and topic.

Furthermore, there are a few assertions implying that the variances are present among genres regarding the use of particle verb. Bolinger (1971:17) states regarding phrasal verbs that they "vary by different genre, "citing instances of usage that he believes are typical of the British newspaper genre but that he would not prefer to use himself, such as tear about, take off, choose out, miss out 'leave out,' last out, open out, and close up. Ahulu (1995) clearly states regarding the disparities and variances in the usage of "complex verbs" among genres, also citing some examples. According to Leisi and Mair (1999: p. 193), phrasal verbs are relatively further common in newspaper headlines as compared to the editorials. Pam Peters (personal communication) points out particle verb usages that are probably typical of newspaper article writing, quoting transitive usages of sort (someone) rather than sort someone out and of impact (something) contrary to impact on something.

Above factual details and examination, considered collectively, drove the optimism for discovering rising differences in this domain and field.

METHODOLOGY OF ANALYSIS

Corpus investigation

The data used for this research has been taken from four Pakistani English e-newspapers, NFAC and NAC, which were published between January 1st and March 31st, 2022, as shown in Table 2. The corpora have been compiled, and their sizes have been listed in the tables below.

Online Newspaper	Links
The Dawn	https://www.dawn.com/newspaper/editorial
The Nation,	https://www.nation.com.pk/opinion/editorials
Daily Times,	https://dailytimes.com.pk/editorials/
The Express Tribune	https://tribune.com.pk/opinion/editorial

Table 1. Size of the corpora

Corpus Name	Feature News Article Corpus (FNAC)	News Article Corpus (NAC)
The Dawn	825,865	568,998
The Nation,	451,002	450,847
Daily Times,	480,788	461,119
The Express Tribune	662,824	765,432

The analysis has been done by the WordSmith Concord Tool, having particles defined as context words and context search horizons has been set to 0L (zero left, because the particle should not come before the verb) and 5R (Particles have been discovered up to five words to right of search phrase i.e. verb); constructions having interceding component lengthier as compared to those which have been overlooked). Relevant word files that are to be searched have been created where relevant. Then, for each sub-corpus independently, identical searches have been conducted along the grounds mentioned below. The search results have been "sorted by centre" and "tagged," and then manually filtered for tokens that were not desired for certain reasons (coincidence chance of verb-particle/preposition, as in the instance of give plus in, search words' homographs, non-verbal incidences and structurally or semantically unimportant tokens for specific

investigations), and then the reduction has been done consequently using WordSmith's "zap" function. Data that came as output has been then stored as concordance files, which were then examined and evaluated using the categories and processes outlined below.

Q 1: Are there particular genres where PVs generally, or certain PVs particularly, are preferred?

The question can be raised in terms of both quantity (the range of various forms, or kinds that are found in a specific genre) and quality (the token frequencies of incidence).

Q 2: Is there any proof that different PVs are being utilized and classified differently in different genres grammatically?

Now, these generic research questions must be "operationalized," that is, converted into analysis steps. Formal differences that can be seen in a corpus are suggestive of generic problematic areas. Having this goal in mind, particular tests have been designed to be conducted to preset, selected verbs set in the corpora (for each test, the "sample list"; different versions have been adjusted accordingly to the research question's requirements,). The following is the overall set up:

To study research question A, Frequency of use:

A1 absolute frequency test is conducted in which observation/examination has been done of the frequency with which sample list PVs occurred in the corpus. It has been ensured that both high-frequency as well as low-frequency PVs were included in sample list to understand if there was a variance in transmission and conduct. Intransitive PVs have been chosen just in this case to evade overlapping with the test B. Several further tests similarly suggest frequency with which PVs are used, and interpretations in this research will take these into account.

Test A2, relative frequency in a semantic area has been conducted. Provided that several PVs are synonymic having plain verbs, it's possible that a genre builds an inclination for plain or complicated representation of a semantically similar option. To investigate this tendency, a list of quasi-synonymic PVs pairs and related simple verbs (e.g., hand out – distribute) has been compiled and comparison of their comparative frequency has been done.

To examine the research question B, structural behavior,

Test B1, phrasal verbs or prepositional verbs categorization has

been conducted. It's possible that some verb-particle groupings are classified differently in different varieties, and therefore act differently. Select verbs that might be either phrasal or prepositional verbs based on their form (i.e., ones having homonymic particles have been termed "class B" by Quirk and Crystal, 2010: 151) have been evaluated for above given syntactic analysis.

Test B2, particle placement pre- or postnominal: It's possible that there exist different inclinations from one category to the next when it comes to structures with no clear functional differences. This largely refers to the particle's choice of whether to place it ahead of or after the object (assuming object isn't a pronoun, but a chockfull lexical form.), that's generally unconstructed (aside from pragmatic settings like statistics emphasis; see Dehe', 2002). As a result, a comparison of the occurrence of particle placement pre-NP and post-NP in transitive phrasal verbs having non-pronominal NP accompaniments has been done (e.g., cut something off vs. cut off something).

Methodological procedure

Verbs' sample list has been created for each of the specific tests stated above, and their respective behavior for each test parameter was determined and a comparison was done among the categories under examination, with regards to kinds and tokens. Some verbs have been gathered from the literature included in these sample lists (i.e., quoted verb instances in grammars or erudite studies of PVs), whereas bulk of them have been obtained from the Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary at random (Summers, 2000). The lone criterion used in this assortment has been to include high-frequency as well as low-frequency kinds included in this sample to examine if the frequency with which a given form is used produces different forms of comportment. The verbs present in the sampling lists thus reflect a quasi-random sample: there wasn't any clear prejudice in their selection, however also their selection process wasn't sternly randomized in a statistical context. Although statistical significance tests aren't justifiably acceptable, the selections could be presumably substantially indicative regarding the general behavior of PVs in their respective types. The number of PVs chosen for research for test types A and B was 20. In corpus linguistics, needed sample sizes are a well-

known and unresolved problem. Of course, if the data size is bigger, then findings will have high reliability and only a small number of categories should be researched to avoid a potential but undesirable majority of specific lexical idiosyncrasies. On the other hand, considering how time-consuming raw data analysis is, any corpus examination must consider simple practical restraints (a huge number of tokens should be collected, selected, classified, and calculated). For purposes of this study, the above statistics were chosen as a suitable balance between representativeness and practicality. Obviously, it would have been desirable to examine much larger type numbers, but it must be recalled that this is pilot research in several aspects, and to a certain degree methodologically oriented, thus the interpretation of the findings and results should be done cautiously.

For every instance, occurrence frequencies of the corresponding forms in each corpus have been determined, results have been tabularized, comparison of the type and token distributions has been done as required by the research questions, and the verification for individual observations and token idiosyncrasies has been done for each case (which often are indicative of further related specifications or intrusive elements in corpus linguistics). Then interpretation of the findings has been done in view of the above questions as realistically and sensibly as possible.

In fact, if sample sizes aren't equal, direct comparison of token frequencies can't be done, as it's the situation with tests for research question A through various sub-corpora. For making this data comparable directly, it is needed and has been normalized (Biber, Conrad, and Reppen, 2004: 263–4), which meant that examined incidence frequencies have been forecasted to a corpus size basis of precisely one million words. For putting it another way, the division of number of tokens counted for each kind has been done via precise sub-corpus size, subsequently its multiplication has been done with one million, producing a regulated (average) token rate of recurrence per 1 million words. Tables 2–4 (those primarily related by means of overall token rate of recurrence through variety) contain this information. By reversing the formula, the precise token number of incidences could be conveniently reconstructed. Conversely, tables that concern with proportions of forms in relation to one another, are centered on and quote examined token

frequencies.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

A: frequency of use

Test A1 is an absolute frequency test. As previously stated, this test is centered solely on intransitive PVs, partially to ensure entirely complete data (no chance of long intervening items being missed by the WordSmith search technique) and partially in order to separate this sample from the A2's PV section. 9 of the 20 sample items (act up, break out, catch on, go off, grow up, pull out, ring off, stand out, strike back) turned out to be dictionary words that produced no data whatsoever; concerning other respect, unique PVs are uncommon all over. Table 2 shows normalized frequencies of the 11 PVs that produced outcomes, firstly on individual level, then by genre and style, and finally by genre using both styles combined.

The very first intriguing finding addresses the overall tendency to employ PVs: it is quite higher in The DAWN FNAC (that is 100 occurrences per one million words), whereas, on the other hand, it is lesser elsewhere and extremely lesser in The DAWN NAC (36). Furthermore, The DAWN exhibits characteristics of style marking, having PVs primarily informal, and i.e. appearing more commonly in FNAC as compared to NAC.

Table2. (A1) intransitive PVs Frequency (token frequencies normalized to one million token corpus, rounded to closest whole number)

PV	FNAC				NAC				
	The Dawn	The Nation	Daily Times	The Express Tribune	The Dawn	The Nation	Daily Times	The Express Tribune	The Dawn
back off	4	6	4	5	2	2	3	2	1
Sign up	6	6	3	4	4	4	3	1	4
Turn up	26	36	19	31	9	11	12	9	7
Sign off	-	-	17	23	8	-	15	9	6
Cloud over	5	4	6	4	7	7	11	14	3

Show up	9	7	4	5	3	7	4	2
Drop out	22	19	16	9	7	5	11	7
Rush off	22	14	9	10	8	6	-	2
Leak out	6	7	9	4	2	5	8	9
Pull ahead	-	-	7	4	-	9	5	4
SUM	100	99	94	99	50	56	72	59
SUM per genre	392				273			

Individual lexical inclinations (partially required to be validated by high token frequencies): turn up appears regularly in The Nation FNAC, while sign off was largely present in the Daily Times NAC.

Test A2: a semantic field's relative frequency. The goal of this test is to come to be as close to a straight paradigmatic correlation as possible, i.e., for looking into concept of "variants of a variable" in terms of a sociolinguistic context, in case that similar connotation could be articulated using a plain verb or a PV, at that time regionally distinct inclinations for one or another alternative should arise. Answering this question was only achievable with constraints, owing to the higher rate of recurrence of plain verbs and issue of varying degrees of polysemy.

Synonymy among related plain verbs and PVs is desired in theory, but practically it is impossible to accomplish as it would necessitate a discussion of semantic theory as well as a comprehensive connotation examination of each distinct token; here both situations are outside this research's scope. This problem has been resolved pragmatically: PVs have been vetted for usages that are largely synonymic with related full verb (for example, occurrences of bring up someone 'raise' or bring up something 'increase' have been removed since 'mention' was the targeted connotation), however for plain verbs, total tokens have been calculated, regardless of their exact connotation (those verbs have been chosen having a lower degree of polysemy, but semantic based pointing out of each token might had been excessively

time consuming and of fruitless struggle.

It's worth noting that exact synonymy isn't essential for the objectives of this study: the proportional correlations among simple V and PV incidences through genres would remain invariable as long as approach that has been followed is similar all over.

The findings are listed in Table 3, with normalized frequencies and PVs quoted first, then plain verb data. The overall summary of the data is shown in the last four lines. The percentage statistics in the following two lines are computed directly from token frequencies (rather than the normalized and rounded figures provided), therefore they might be marginally more accurate as compared to the proportions computed from the normalized numbers.

Table 3.

lexical items/PV	FNAC				NAC			
	The Dawn	The Nation	Daily Times	The Express Tribune	The Dawn	The Nation	Daily Times	The Express Tribune
turn down: reduce	224:16	80:33	87:73	50:16	26:176	0:25	0:20	24:57
branch off: split	100:26	31:10	17:10	23:9	8:61	0:8	7:36	35:116
tear down: destroy	20:36	0:5	12:15	83:66	0:6	21:44	5:15	2:16
brew up: prepare	14:6	0:36	44:5	24:14	14:87	2:36	3:78	17:56
sketch out: outline	114:56	52:8	20:0	8:6	10:12	25:64	9:34	12:13
bring up: introduce	44:31	188:96	0:10	0:19	16:23	0:3	19:32	24:36
put out: extinguish	0:12	2:0	2:7	80:2	14:7	15:19	24:66	3:6
build up: harden	0:8	4:3	0:19	35:4	19:3	3:5	3:6	19:5
point out: unfold	44:12	115:64	115:89	98:34	9:81	102:15	3:26	23:20
call off: delay	70:27	24:8	32:9	9:8	23:56	3:7	9:8	23:29
make up: design	20:0	35:7	239:110	87:73	9:17	60:15	16:98	10:66
cut back: lower	0:0	0:1	5:0	45:12	56:166	0:3	2:9	32:66
leave out: exclude	8:2	25:0	9:6	7:27	8:11	13:78	12:77	15:12
dream up: visualize	2:9	0:0	78:24	0:0	0:3	44:66	23:89	0:6
Help out: accommodate	14:18	6:9	3:19	33:8	36:12	22:65	10:36	2:9
fetch up: spew	0:0	9:4	0:78	39:17	9:14	6:9	0:9	16:19
find out: uncover	36:16	221:0	98:51	5:0	8:35	56:116	35:16	14:89
hand in: agree	9:7	32:6	9:3	27:0	0:5	19:31	63:9	3:7

give in: quit	77:26	18:2	193:66	6:1	36:98	44:189	63:112	23:123
give out: allocate	26:14	0:0	90:21	18:7	23:56	36:56	23:119	44:187
average over sum	41:16	42:15	53:31	34:15	16:46	27:43	16:45	17:47
average per genre	43:19				19:45			

The inclusive findings endorse the genres' inclinations observed in test A1: PVs are utilized frequently in Daily Times (average over total is 53 in FNAC), however less frequently in Daily Times and Dawn (average over sum is 16). According to the findings, PVs are more common in FNAC and less common in NAC among all newspapers. This demonstrates that, in comparison to NAC, FNAC is much more sensitive to the stylistic significance of these complex verbs.

Preferences for items in four online newspapers are indicated again. Other than The Express Tribune-FNAC, build up-harden and fetch up-Spew are uncommon in both genres. Conversely, when comparing FNAC to NAC, the overall results reveal that FNAC utilizes PVs with the max frequency, like turn down, branch off, tear down, bring up, point out, makeup, find out, and give out (this association verifies the significance of the direct paradigmatic testing done here). Conversely, there are a few rare instances where NAC has a higher PV frequency than a single word verb, such as make up in The Nation, which has a frequency of 60, and design, which has a frequency of 15. Such uncommon instances have also been figured out when PVs are less frequent in FNAC than single word verbs like put out in The Dawn, The Nation, and Daily Times, build up in The Dawn, The Nation, and Daily Times, tear down, and brew up in The Nation, put out in Daily Times and The Express Tribune, and cut back in The Nation.

This is maybe notable that apart from the patterns, the frequency statistics and proportions are strikingly same across a wide range of objects and genres. It might be interpreted as a small reinforcement of idea that linguistic changes has an effect on specific forms and usages while leaving linguistic system's massive bulk unaffected, together with subconscious standards and norms regarding how often something is being utilized.

B: Structural behavior

Test B1: classification as phrasal or prepositional verbs. Six of the twenty PVs tested for incidences in the syntactically diagnostic arrangements mentioned earlier produced no meaningful data i.e., rest on, shut off, flash about, tick off, seat on, and run by. Carry through, crap up, dig out, touch down, put together, leave off, hook up, read through, run

over, leap out, go across, tear up, pull up, and turn off were among other 14 words that provided significant sample structures. But the test was inconclusive because of diagnostic patterns' small token numbers, and while the ones that are meaningful aren't particularly noteworthy. The particles put after their corresponding objects, nominal as well as pronominal, are referred to as phrasal verb structures. Look at the following examples:

- i. She turned the machine off while working on dashboard. (DNFAC, S4b-65.txt)
- ii. Laura carried herself through very well (ETFNAC, STT5b-5.txt)

Constructions indicative of prepositional verb condition is either missing (not any instances of an adverb among the verb and particle were identified) or extremely uncommon (a particle coming before its counterpart pronoun).

Even so, there exists a slight proof that one of the genres under examination has an innovative inclination. With the PV-read through in DTNFAC, it's possible that a class assignment alteration might be happening. This is usually classified as a phrasal verb since it allows the arrangements "V – X – NP [lex]" (read through something), "V – NP [lex] – X" (read something through), and "V-NP [pron] – X" (read it through; see Summers, 2000: 409). Nonetheless, NFAC provides proof of variance and suggests that this PV could be re-characterized as a prepositional verb: in the examples (iii, iv), phrasal verb's behavior characteristic could be seen (with the particle pre-modified and positioned before a lexical NP complement), however instances too exist which are indicative of action as prepositional verbs i.e. "V – X- NP [pron]" arrangement (iv):

- iii. She was satisfied as she read the letter through carefully. (DTNFAC)
- iv. Among others, they read through the tragic events. (ETNFAC)

Test B2: particle's pre-or postnominal placement: Break off, clean down, cross out, cut back, cut off, drive up 'increase,' fix up, gobble down, hook up, jam up, look up (someone/something), order in, plough up, prune back, rake off, ramp up, sell on, serve out, show out, and stretch out

were among the 20 phrasal verbs that have been analyzed for particle's placing prior or after the complement. Some of them didn't appear at all, however the fundamental issue with this test has been that most of the structures where these PVs have been utilized, didn't permit for much variation. There were a substantial number of intransitive usages (which have no complements), passives, relative clauses, and pronominal objects (where particle has a fix positioning), chance verb-particle concurrences, and undesired connotations (e.g., look up to 'admire'). Following the removal of all the "don't count" instances, there were just a small number of tokens left, and nearly all of them had particle existing in preverbal location. In order to help make up for this unsatisfactory outcome and proceed the pursuit without trying searching further raw information and data, a decision was made to complement the sample by analyzing data which was already present, that is 5 high-frequency PVs gathered for investigation A2 (bring up, build up, find out, hand in, point out) for this syntax feature, and once more, the pronominal particle position prevailed throughout, apart from one case apiece of "find – NP[lex] – out" in Britain as well as Kenya.

The word fix up has been the only distribution that was found significant and notable. There exists merely one postnominal particle location's BrE instance; fix something up (5a), and alternate placement's one instance each; fix up something (5b, 5c) from the Philippines and India:

- (1) a. Andy, bless him, fixed my porch light up today (ICE-GB, written)
- b. They probably are in a hurry to make some necessary actions to fix up the damages (ICE- PHI, written, w1a-011.txt)
- c. Why don't you fix up some mechanical substance (ICE-India, spoken, s2a-038.txt)

Certainly, the above assessment isn't generally applicable – we cannot establish anything upon a few limited instances like these. However, this might be recognized that the difference between two genres (NFAC and NAC) does have the same impact just as one witnessed in the instance of B1, which is locating particle instantly after the verb though it might be delayed. Is this possible that it is true concerning other genres?

Evidently, the evidence is insufficient to support such a conclusion, but it may be worthwhile to investigate the matter in a more attentive way.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that in terms of their propensity to utilize PVs, there are systematic distinctions among the genres under examination. PVs are utilized regularly, broadly, and creatively in NFAC; it discloses biggest number of tokens and nearly all the time the broadest range of kinds in terms of its structural usage and formal and semantic inventiveness in all tests. On the other hand, the usage of PVs is generally lesser in NAC.

The readiness of a genre to utilize PVs is inversely proportional to its level of stylistic formality. As a result, they appear to be strongly representative of spoken English in NFAC, whereas they seem to be stylistically unmarked or even linked with some further formal approaches, which are preferable in written texts, in NAC.

Token frequency relates with type frequency, i.e., PVs are inclined to be utilized a lot extensively and creatively in NFAC where PVs are employed more often (particularly in DTNFAC), and in a broader variety of lexical, structural, formal, and semantic kinds.

Certain lexical elements, structural usage, forms, and meanings have been cautiously identified as having indications of probable structural nativization – i.e., genre-based concentrations and inclinations. The interpretation of the relationships just mentioned should be done cautiously because the token frequencies of specific forms were very small all through to permit for significance testing or firm endorsement of the findings. It's possible that they signify upcoming innovations, but it's impossible to say for sure. This will necessitate either a significantly bigger corpus of multiple genres or just the test of time.

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