



Divergence in Hyphenated Lexemes in Pakistani Journalistic English

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ABSTRACT

Native speakers of English lost their control over it when it became an international language. Now non-native speakers are more in number than natives and they have their own distinctive variety of English. Many researches at sociolinguistic, phonetic, and syntactic etc level have been conducted to argue that PakE is also another variety. But still, there is lack of linguistic tolerance. This research contributes to prove PakE as another variety through divergence in hyphenation which is important aspect of punctuation. It is a qualitative research and descriptive method is used to analyze it. Data is collected from well-known Pakistani English newspapers Dawn, The nation, Daily Times and Pakistan Observer. Tool of the research is BNC (The British National Corpus) and only those hyphenated lexemes, in different functions, categories and combinations, are collected which exist without hyphenation in BNC. This research concludes that despite of having different entity at other levels, Pakistani English is unique in punctuation through hyphenation. It must be regarded another non-native variety of English.

Key words:

PakE, newspaper, divergence, hyphenation

1) INTRODUCTION:

According to Hatami et al (2012) it's the language through which people communicate with each other. They exchange ideas, opinions, threats, thanks, promises, beliefs, declarations and knowledge. They even smile, and shriek to express happiness, disrespect, excitement, anger or fear. But communication is not just to transmit. According to Adumitroaie-Popovici & Gafencu-Bandiul (2012) just that communication is a successful communication which transmits any item with desired frequency and coherence. It is needed to have more research. I wonder very often that what is the reason of so little saying and writing about communication, despite of this fact, it is included in social life as a pervasive and obvious factor (Park, 1938). Major source of this communication is in written form. Uszkoreit (2000) says the language of humans occurs both in written and spoken forms. Speech is regarded as natural and oldest mode for communication but mostly knowledge is transmitted and maintained through written texts.

Ideas are basics to begin writings. It's author's choice to select words and their arrangement for the expression and relationship



of ideas. While forming sentence's series, rules of grammar and punctuation are followed to impart these ideas (McCaskill, 1998). Along with grammar, punctuation has also a vital role in writing. According to NY et al (2000) punctuation has a purpose. It is helpful to remove the obstructions in the meanings of written or printed languages. 'The president will speak to small-business men' is clear sentence comparing with "The president will speak to small business men" (PI, 2013). Hyphen is a part of punctuation and considered as a joiner. Its function is to join words or their parts to each other. It is required for prefixes and suffixes to connect with words. It also plays its role in combining compound words (McCaskil, 1998...ibid).

In modern trend hyphenation is far away, it is optional and considered as a choice of taste. In spite of this, Pakistani journalistic English follow hyphenation to prevent ambiguity, confusion and spell correctly. Present study will analyze the function of hyphen and will bring into light those categories which are hyphenated in Pakistani journalist English but these hyphenated lexemes exist in BNC (The British National Corpus) without hyphenation. According to Bell (1991) there are reasons of studying media language because we can know both about language and media through it. Data is available easily in large quantities because its collection is easier in comparison to conversation and we can have access towards those language features which we want to collect for study. Bell (1995) considers media as very important linguistic and social institutions. In any speech community, usage of media shapes and reflects both attitudes and language use. Media is crucial presenter of social life, culture and

politics. Therefore, language of media always succeeded to get attention of the linguists. Newspapers are selected for present research. Dobelli (2010) says "news works like a drug" because we always try to know how the story continues and it is very tough to ignore despite of having those hundreds story lines which are side by side in our mind. Communication through newspapers is much better than other sources. According to Rogers (2004) it's writing's power that communication can precede at distance. Communication through video recordings and spoken medium can happen in this modern age but these expensive sources can never be compared to writing where requirement is just paper and pencil to communicate.

Newspaper's power and its role in communication increase its value to study its features. In this research, hyphenation will be studied as a diverse aspect of Pakistani journalistic English. This diversification will be analyzed through functions of hyphen and categories of compound adjectives.

1.1: Research significance:

It will be helpful for the future researchers to investigate the diversity of punctuation in Pakistani journalistic English.

1.2: Research Objectives:

- To find the function of hyphenation.
- To find out those hyphenated lexemes in Pakistani newspapers which do not exist in BNC
- To analyze diversity into further categories of hyphenated adjectival compounds.

1.3: Study Questions:

- What are the linguistic functions that are performed by hyphen?



- In which hyphenated combinations Pakistani journalistic English is diverged from British English?

2) LITERATURE REVIE

Pakistani English is different from native English at different levels. Lot of researches has been conducted to consider it as a different variety instead of counting so-called errors. This study is based upon the past researches which are arguing that Pakistani English is so much diverted that it is another non-native variety of English. According to Mahmood (2009) when English spread enormously then native speakers lost their control and power over it.

Initiated has taken from the speakers of non-native varieties to codify it because Pakistani English is diverged from native English at lexico-grammatical level of noun phrase. Six aspects are explored using BNC as a research tool. Urduization (urdu words are included in Pakistani English. Anwar (2007) highlighted code-switching of phrases and clauses of Urdu-English), hyphenated compounds, noun+ noun compounds, modifying adjectives and collocations are studied. Significant results are obtained through data analyses to form the diverse status of Pakistani English. Baumgardner (1995) research on the choice of English model and acceptance of grammatical and lexical features of Pakistani English provides enormous results. Still there is considerable influence of econormative model but Pakistani norms are also emerging and trends of Urdu borrowing, syntactic innovations and Urdu-English hybridization are also accepted in this former colony. According to Rahman (1990) like Singaporean, Nigerian and Indian English, Pakistani English is also a variety. It is further

divided into other four sub-varieties according to its approximation at lexico-semantic, phonological and syntactic features while comparing with Standard English.

Still there is need to accept these non-native varieties and even those channels through which these varieties are appeared. Baumgardner (1987) also emphasizes the linguistic tolerance of English local varieties. Data is collected from local Pakistani newspapers on verb, noun complementation, adjective and reality of native system of Pakistani English is brought into light. Teachers of West and East who are not in favor of using local newspapers as pedagogical aids because they regards it so-called errors, they should accept this variety. According to Shabbir (2013) English has a great number of speakers who are no-native because English is regarded an international language. Pakistani English is realized different at phonological level also. There are different variables in comparison to RP. Two consonants /θ/& /ð/ are pronounced differently in comparison to other dialects and accents of English. This research about phonology is beneficial and guidepost for other researchers because they claim that PakeE is another variety of English and this research can be boosted in future.

This is an age of technology and this phological level is further researched through this modern channel. There is a close association between media and language. Language always required media for its survival and spread. Language researchers and teachers play their role in language learning but they have to face some serious issues. But media can be significant tool if it is handled carefully. In it, the phonological deviation of Pakistani English is explored. Data is collected



from electronic media to determine the behavior of PakE and variation accrued in schwa (It is vowel sound occurs as an unstressed syllable and called mid central vowel. It is represented through /ə/) which is omitted regularly and appears in Pakistani English as a distinctive feature. Example of word 'trial' is exemplified in BrE /traɪəl/, AmE /traɪəl/ and PakE /tral/ (Hashmi, 2012). It has also been investigated through a sociolinguistic point of view. According to Talat (2003) Pakistani English is a diverged variety according to sociolinguistic point of view. Speakers do not notice this divergence in comparison with Standard English. Comparing the view difference leads to hold this argument that in its own, no doubt, it is another variety.

Pakistan is an Islamic state and people are linked with their religion. Their attachment with religion is clearly shows linguistically. Mahboob (2009) says Islamic values are reflected through English which is being using in Pakistan and it contains all Islamic sensitivities of South Asia. Word formation is an important process in any language. According to Baumgardner (1998) Pakistani English has distinctive patterns of forming words. Word-formation through compounding, conversion, clipping, affixation, back-formation, blends, and abbreviation has its own specific characteristics. Their acceptability raises no questions. Urdu is a national language and spoken by a great number of people in Pakistan. It affects the sound system of English. According to Sheikh (2012) Pakistani English is far from deficient variety and deviation. It has a distinctive entity among other varieties. Pakistani English has its own restricted sound system which is approximately near to Urdu. Its pronunciation assimilates with RP instead of

any other native pronunciation but it must be regarded as a distinctive variety because of its segmental and non-segmental distinctive characteristics. Norms of Pakistani English also contribute to form it distinctive as Khan (2012) argued for PakE as legitimate and distinct variety by elaborating the work of many researchers e.g. Ali (1993) Mahboob (2004), Kachru (1982, 1992), Rehman (1990) etc. It discusses the standards and norms of Pakistani English which are unique in their own rights at lexis, phonology, morphology, syntax and features of creative writing. Different identity of English is evolving in Pakistan and elite class; mass media are playing their role to project it. Yet Pakistani variety is less-researched and more research should be conducted to investigate its distinguish features instead of just making its comparison with British and American English.

3) RESEAECH METHODOLOGY:

Methodology is qualitative and descriptive method is used for this research. Tool of this research is Newspaper. Different recognized Pakistani English newspapers as Dawn, Pakistan Observer, Daily Times and The Nation from the month of April, 2014 and columns by Zahid Malik dated 2010, 13 and 14 are used for the collection and analysis of data. Required words are highlighted in bold. Data from each genre headline, sports, national, international, business and entertainment news is studied to fulfill the objectives of this research. Only those words are included in present research which exists both in newspapers and BNC. These words are diverged from British English because they exist without hyphen in BNC. Burnard (2002) says BNC (The British National Corpus) is a major reference point and have influential role



to construct any language corpora Data is gathered and categorized in different stages .

4) DATA ANALYSIS

4.1) Hyphen is used for emphasis:

Hyphen has the function of emphasis .E.g. Uzbek leader who is (very) well known, realities who were (very) well- armed, Mumbai residents are (very) well-known, President would be (very) well-advised and sources are (very) well-placed

- And his running mate is the **well-known** Uzbek leader (2014, Apr5, P4, OBS)
- The smugglers who were **well-armed** retaliated, killing two security personnel and wounding another (2014, April28, Dawn).
- The problem also affected some **well-known** Mumbai resident (2014, April 26, Daily Times).
- The west President Putin would be **well-advised** to desist aggravating the crisis (2014, April 1st, P4, OBS)
- **Well-placed** sources in knowledge of such developments (2014, April 8, OBS)

4.2) Hyphen joins the words with prefixes:

Nezami (2011) defines prefix that it is used to create new words. It is added at the start and it can be one or either group of letters. UN is used for NOT in Latin e.g. in “UNTIDY”. ‘UN’ is added at the start of the word TIDY which is a prefix

- This is with reference to **un-equal** load-shedding schedule of K-Electric going in different areas of Karachi (2014, April1st, P5, OBS)
- DRAP to take action against **un-authorized** drugs price increase.(2014, April7, OBS)
- And **un-licensed** firearms and have registered cases against the accused accordingly (2014, April10, OBS).

Hyphen is required with prefix before adjective or proper noun (McCaskill, 1998...ibid). Here, hyphen has the function of attaching prefixes with proper nouns.

- Meanwhile, the weekly one-day **anti-polio** campaign was held on Sunday (2014, April28, D).
- AL carries a pathological legacy of trumping up **anti-Pakistan** frenzy for political expediency (2014, April 2, Page4, OBS).

De Angelis (2007) says that prefixes e.g. all, self, ex etc always demand a hyphen.

- Philippine leader receives draft law for Muslim **self-rule** (2014, April15, Dawn).
- Hamid Mir’s attack would have to end otherwise anti-state elements would take advantage of the situation (2014, April26, Daily Times).
- To investigate allegations of **non-payment** of taxes by the members of Parliament (2014, April9, P7, OBS).
- And **un-licensed** firearms and have registered cases against the accused (2014, April10, OBS).
- Dir upset Peshawar Greens in **inter-district** hockey (2014, April11, P1, DAWN).
- **Pre-registration** for jobs in Skorea begins (2014, April8, OBS).

4.3) Hyphen prevents ambiguity and awkwardness.

Hyphen plays a function to prevent the ambiguity e.g. re-assuring is not like reassuring.

- Sends yet another **re-assuring** message to the masses about discipline and unity of the country (2014, April1st, P4, OBS).



Hyphen is helpful for pronunciation to use it between two vowels when they appear together. When a consonant would be tripled and a vowel doubled then hyphen is used (McCaskill, 1998). Here, are the examples of double vowel e.g. re-establish and re-enters.

- **Re-establish** the confidence of people over the institutions (2014, April6, P1, OBS).
- Pakistan **re-enters** global bond market raises \$2b (2014, April10, P1, OBS).

4.4) Compound Words:

According to Jackson & Amvela (2000) compounds are divided into noun, verb, adjective and adverb compounds. The active part is played by the nouns to provide stems to components of hyphenated compounds (Shie, 2002). It is based on corpus analysis. It does not deal with the diversification but gives statistical analyses of occurrences of hyphenated compounds in numbers. It concludes that adjectival hyphenated compounds are more in number in comparison to nominal compounds. But present research is dealing with hyphen as a diverged aspect and its function in compounding. Here, hyphen has the function of compounding in the categories of noun and adjective.

4.4.1) Noun compound

First word must be a noun but there is not any compulsion for second component to be noun. There can be combination of Noun+ Noun, Noun+ Verb and Adjective+ Noun. But compound noun can also be formed from verb and preposition.

- The significance of the media could not be denied as it had played a vital role in stabilizing social **set-up** and bringing the truth to the people (2014, April 26, Daily Times).

4.4.2) Adjective compound

In adjectival compounds, second part must be an adjective and first part can be a noun, Adjective or Adverb.

- And his running mate is the **well-known** Uzbek leader (2014, April5, P4, OBS)

4.5) Phrases as single words:

Hyphen plays a function to combine words to make it a phrase but this phrase work as a single

word or a single idea.

- Japanese and Chinese patrol ships have been playing **cat-and-mouse** near the islands (2014, April 26, Daily Times).
- Pakistan has totally delinked itself from the past policy **vis-à-vis** what is happening across the Durand Line (2014, April1st, page4, OBS).
- Women, **father-in-law** killed (2014, April8, OBS).
- Will it subsequently bring **face-to-face** the provincial ruling alliance to the opposition?(2014, April 17, The Nation)
- The President appointed a successor and then two weeks back fired him too, after an embarrassing magazine profile that made General Stanley McChrystal sound contemptuous of the **Commander-in-Chief.**(Zahid Malik, 2010, 12, 7, OBS)

4.6) Compound Adjective:

According to Nezami (2011) Word's position depends upon the language and can vary. There are Variety of ways of combining compound structure in English. Particularly, it can be Nouns+ Noun, Adjective+ Noun, Verb+ Preposition, Verb+ Noun, Adjective+



Adjective, Verb+ Adverb, nouns and even gerunds. There is a common pattern that two words will be joined with hyphen. Now, it will be analyzed different combinations of words and they will perform the function of adjectival compounds. But in all these combinations they are diverged in Pakistani journalistic English because of hyphenation.

Hyphen is used in compound adjectives, when two or more than two word's action is just a single idea for the description.

- And his running mate is the **well-known** Uzbek leader (2014, April5, P4, OBS).

'Well-known' is adjective (used to describe Uzbek leader) and hyphen is used to connect 'well' with 'known' to show that it is one idea or one adjective.

There are most common types of compound adjectives.

4.6.1) Compound Adjectives with Periods of Time

In compound adjective, numbers are joined with time period through hyphen. This compound adjective refers time period in a singular form.

- Pakistan is looking for a permanent coach after former Australian batsman Dav Whatmore's **two-year** tenure ended in February (2014, April 25, The Nation).
- The government has launched one-day special campaigns on Sunday (2014, April28, DAWN).
- Meanwhile, the weekly **one-day** anti-polio campaign was held on Sunday (2014, April28, DAWN).

- Akram earlier this year signed a **two-year** contract as bowling coach (2014, April 25, The Nation).
- But his **two-month** contract was not extended by PCB after a poor showing at the World Twenty20 last month (2014, April 25, The Nation).
- The **four-day** larger-than-life event with all its glamour (2014, April 20, The Nation).
- Malik, 51, who played 103 Tests and 283 **One-day** Internationals, is upset with the PCB due to a recent incident (2014, Aril24, The Nation).
- India's **six-week** long elections will end on May 12 with results four days later(2014, April 24, The Nation"

4.6.2) Adjective+ Past Participle

- The Russian side also expressed its support for Pakistan's inclusion in SCO as **full-fledged** member.(2014, April 26, Daily Times)

4.6.3) Noun + Past Participle

Hyphen is used between two words when noun+ past participle appears and performs the function of compound adjective, e.g. party-based, remote-controlled and male dominated. There is study about the nature of adjectival compound and it is corpus based by Jovanovic (2005) discussing the adjectival compounds regarding their morphological aspects. He brought into light features of compound-word's modifiers regarding their structure. He presented formal characteristics and interpreted those compound words which were using at the adjectival positions. Hyphen plays a role in pronominal modifier and determining compound words. Noun is viewed as a dominant element of these compounds and past participle as a second. So, a typical adjectival



compound of English will be compound words that consist upon noun plus past participle as weather-beaten. This category is also investigated for diversification.

- PTI forced “N” to hold **party-based** local pools (2014, April13, p2, DAWN).
- The official added that blast appeared to have been carried out using a **remote-controlled** detonator (2014, April28, DAWN).
- It is believed that women have no rights or privileges in the **male-dominated** society of Pakistan (2014, April20, The Nation).
- He added it was a **remote-controlled** attack.(2014, April23, The Nation)

4.6.4) Noun + Present Participle

When we have a noun + present participle, we put a hyphen between the two words to make it a compound adjective, e.g. war-footing, eye-opening, price-fixing and witch-hunting.

- For which the Government was working on a **war-footing** basis(2014, April6, page1, OBS)
- Another **eye-opening** reality is that the TTP have been against all those Jihadi groups in Pakistan which dumb Jihad obligatory only in Afghanistan(2014, April2, page 4, OBS)
- The divisional administrations had also failed to establish a **price-fixing** mechanism (2014, April3, P1, OBS)
- What is regrettable is that the West does not realize that **witch-hunting** of the Muslims has brought abnormality (Zahid Malik, 2010, October5, OBS).
- The United States is caught in a Catch-22 situation **vis-à-vis** war on terror and

is looking for some face saving mechanism to get out of the mess which has **mind-boggling** costs (2010, December7, OBS).

4.6.5) Adjective +Noun

When there is an adjective with noun then hyphen is used between the words to function as a compound adjective, e.g. white-collar and low-income. Either combination can also be noun+ adjective or it can also work as compound adjective, e.g. drought-stricken.

- The responsible authorities to lessen the corruption in the society had turned into the collaborators of the white-collar criminals (2014, April 26, Daily Times).
- All set to launch **low-income** housing scheme (2014, April 9, OBS).
- Abdul sitar Edhi collecting charity for drought-stricken people of Thar (2014, April14, Page1, OBS).
- A **one-state** solution in the Middle East (2014, April14, p11, DAWN).
- Among other **high-profile** leaders who will address the Forum are Prime Minister of Malaysia, Mr.Najib (Zahid Malik, 2014, October29, OBS).
- son of the Crown Prince, who had been the KSA's **high-profile** and very influential Ambassador to the US (Zahid Malik, 2011, Aug24, OBS)
- Homent **General-Secretary** Umme Laila said...(2014, April18, Page2, DAWN)

4.6.6) Adverb + Past Participle

Hyphen is used when adverb appears with past participle to have a function as compound



adjective, e.g. well-known and much-needed are examples of it

- And his running mate is the **well-known** Uzbek leader (2014, April 5, page 4, OBS)
- In view of her deep commitment to book, education and school and the cause of much-needed peace (Zahid Malik, 2013, OCT 29, OBS)

4.6.7) Noun + Verb

When noun comes with verb comes with noun then hyphen is used to function as a compound adjective. Example is war-torn.

- As long as foreign forces would stay on in the **war-torn** country, the menace would continue to spread (Zahid Malik 2010, 10, 5, OBS).

5: Conclusion:

Hyphen has its own importance in punctuation because functions to remove obstacles, give emphasis and to join words for compounding or even to make phrases. In functions and categories of compound adjectives, hyphenation is diverged from British English. It concludes that it is also another distinctive variety from the view of punctuation.

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