

# **Variation in Form and Function of Nominal Group in Pakistani English Newspapers**



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## ACCEPTANCE LETTER

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation titled '**Variation in Form and Function of Nominal Group in Pakistani English Newspapers**' submitted by me in partial fulfillment of the requirement of PhD degree, is my original work, and has not been submitted or published earlier. I also declare that it shall not be submitted in future for obtaining of any other degree from this or any other university or institution.

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## ABSTRACT

Nominal groups or noun phrases exist in a variety of linguistic forms that vary in reference to different syntactic function in an English sentence. Variance in the form of nominal group is based on the different patterns of premodification, postmodification, and both. These varieties of nominal groups perform different syntactic functions in a sentence including subject, subject complement, apposition, direct object, indirect object, object complement, and adverb. Generally, these varieties of nominal group are not employed on equal frequency on all functions in different varieties, registers, and genres. A writer usually makes use of these patterns of nominal group in view of register, genre, and the target receivers. On this basis, this study presents quantitative description of forms of nominal group in relation to syntactic function at the level of clause in the five news sections sports, entertainment, business, city, and national/home in Pakistani English newspapers: *The Nation*, *The News International*, *Dawn*, *The Frontier Post*, and *Balochistan Times*. The corpus of this study is a collection of twenty three thousand nominal groups as a thousand from the five sections of the five selected papers. News stories/reports are chosen randomly from each section of the papers, and the first occurring one thousand groups are considered for the quantitative investigation of form and function of nominal group in reference to register, and genre in second language situation. The frequency and Relative frequency counts are collected for the different patterns of the nominal group in different sentence functions. These counts suggest the highest level of noun phrase complexity in the writing of *The Nation* newspaper at the newspaper level, and the highest level of complexity in the Business section at the section level. Likewise, all the five sections of the five newspapers display a higher frequency count of complex noun phrases in the five sections; this is in line with second language situation which prefers elaboration over condensation.

**Key words:** nominal group, premodification, postmodification, choice

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

Language as a vehicle of communication adapts to the social, political, economic, religious, and regional context of its use. The internationalisation of English language in the wake of colonisation, spread of western education system, and the advancement and spread of science and technology, provides English language users from different parts of the world with diverse backgrounds. Due to these diverse influences, English language has developed into varieties which are generally named as new Englishes.

A language may not stay as it is because the social, political, economic, and geographical conditions of its users may not stay stationary. Language communities may either extend or contract; in case of wide extension of the users of a language, a claim of its consideration as a lingua franca is made. On the other hand, massive decrease in the number of users of a language may declare the language dead. In addition, extension in the number of users of a language diversifies the living conditions which promote linguistic variation; these variations extend to develop varieties of a language as one observes in case of English language. Widdowson (1994, p. 385) reports the very scenario in the following words, ‘As soon as you accept that English serves the communicative and communal needs of different communities, it follows logically that it must be diverse’. Trask (1994) elaborates the diversification phenomena of other languages in general, and English language in specific. He adds that the trend of linguistic diversity begins with the development of dialects which leads to varieties and end up in different languages. The new varieties of English language or New Englishes in their new and diverse social, political, economic, and geographical conditions develop in a uniform way (Schneider, 2003). Any language experiences variation when it is used in a non-native social, political, economic, and geographic scenario; same is the case with English language in the form of new Englishes around the world (Platt, Weber & Lian, 1984).

Quirk et al. (1985) and Kachru (1992) attribute the wide spread of English throughout the world to extra-linguistic factors. Ross (2019, p. 92) reports that language expressed in written and spoken media surface variation caused by the changes in social, political, and economic

condition, but written media does so more than spoken. Butt, Moore, and Tuckwell (2013) add that choice surfaces variation which is dealt by almost all linguistic models in all varieties under different categories like ‘Paradigm,’ ‘agnation’, ‘transformation’ etc. When choices are exercised, variations occur; these choices are triggered by goals, or purposes. Generally, linguistic theories base variations in linguistic descriptions on variations in purposes which generate different choices which in turn surface various linguistic descriptions. In the very way, social functions, or communicative tasks which act as purpose are utilised in the description of the characterisation of different genres, and registers. They present Rhetoric as evidence in support of their view that communicative behaviour is purpose based; the subject was introduced by Aristotle as a discipline to teach the art of linguistic persuasion. They add that linguistic variations which surface in linguistic forms is not something random, and it is not a correction work for the sake of semantic efficacy, but almost all such variations are teleological.

Berlage (2014), and Brunner (2017) suggest two types of causes which promote linguistic variation; they are language external, or non-linguistic, and language internal, or linguistic. Berlage (2014) adds that language external causes are more influential in procuring linguistic variations; she elaborates that economic, political, and social causes make certain trends suitable like colloquialism, linguistic economy in the current world. She elaborates that the current world faces information explosion due to fast means of communication which requires the availability of less space so economical linguistic forms get higher currency nowadays. Likewise, democracy minimizes the walls of formality of classes due to equal rights of citizenship, and voting which promote colloquialism. On the other hand of internal linguistic factors, she considers the form of nominal group causing variation.

Biber, Grieve, and Iberri-Shea (2018) write about variation in written registers of English that communicative purpose, the increase or decrease of the population of the users/readers of a language, and the preferences of language users are the major causes of linguistic variation; they add that these variations surface in linguistic forms deployed by language users. Furthermore, they recommend the linguistic forms of nominal group as a valuable site for investigation such variations. Akinlotan (2018) writes that noun phrase structure in new Englishes may better be studied from the perspective of internal variation in structure. Akinlotan & Housein (2017) investigate noun phrase complexity in Nigerian English, and report syntactic/grammatical function as the most influential cause of noun phrase variation. In addition, text type (Genre), syntactic/grammatical function, and text variety (Register) are considered causes of variation of English nominal group by Schilk and Schaub (2016). Brunner (2014) records the influence of native language on the Premodification, and Postmodification patterns of English nominal group in Singaporean, and Kenyan Englishes. De Haan (2013) reports text, or register as a vital factor causing noun phrase variation. Dryer (2007) suggests the influence of native language as the cause of variation of English nominal group. Biber et al. (1999) and Wallace (1977) report variation not only at the level of registers, but also at the level internal to register. Jucker (1992) investigates receiver based variation in nominal group in British dailies which he finds an influential cause. Quirk et al. (1985) take nominal groups from four register/genres, and report syntactic function as the cause of variation. Varantola (1984) conducts a comparative study of nominal group variation in general, and specific news reporting; she discovers register, or genre as the cause of noun phrase variation. Mardh (1980) investigation of English nominal group in the headlines of British dailies, and declares syntactic function as the cause of nominal group variation. The nominal group investigation in four genres by Aarts (1971) finds syntactic

function and text type as the major causes of variation in English nominal group. These above mentioned factors cause variation in the linguistic form of the group, and the investigation of these forms is made in view of language perspective.

The language used in real life, or linguistic phenomena usually receives two angles of perception: language as organised set of linguistic forms, and language as an action. Traditionally, language is considered as a repertoire of linguistic forms, or finite or limited number of rules to develop, and to organise linguistic forms according to the needs of life. These linguistic forms appear in units of different sizes, and combinations like words, groups/phrases, clauses, and sentences; these combinations convey meaning according to their form, arrangement, situation, receiver, and topic. These linguistic forms are used by language users in order to communicate, or to express whatever they experience, and want to convey to the world. This traditional perspective is held by writer from the antiquarian world like Aristotle to the present day writers like Bloomfield, Saussure, and Chomsky (Linell, 2005). Language as action is a relatively recent perspective which takes the on-going listening, speaking, reading, writing, replying, etc., in the contemporary hi-tech world and its multi-modal communication systems as a continuous activity. Potter, Edwards, and Whetherell (1993) stress this continuous nature of the current discourse, and declare it as a dynamic verb. The repertoire of linguistic forms of a language is exploited in order to perform different functions in reference to language.

Language facilitates human beings in multiple ways which are collectively termed as metafunctions in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL); these metafunctions comprise ideational, interpersonal, and textual. When language is used to express the way one perceives life, and the world, it is named as ideational function which Halliday calls 'language as reflection'. Likewise, when language is used to perform communicative acts, it is termed as

interpersonal function which Halliday writes as ‘language as action’. In the like manner, language is used in developing discourse which surfaces as text, the function is termed as textual metafunctions. This function facilitates the presentation of the other two functions. (Halliday, 2013: 30-31). The choice of linguistic forms in order to perform these linguistic functions depends on the purpose of communication.

Halliday (2013) writes in reference to meaning generation that a language user makes selection from the available linguistic forms in view of purpose of communication, situation of communication, and receiver of communication. So, these differences result in differences of linguistic forms which in turn surface linguistic variation. Tuckwell, Moore, and Bhutt (2013) investigate linguistic variations as the outcome of linguistic choices made by language users in the selection of linguistic forms in view purpose, message, receiver, and situation of communication. They add that the choice of linguistic forms is not a matter of spontaneous overflow of words as linguistic forms, but a process of deliberation of what to use, and what to leave. According to them, the choice of linguistic form in daily life activities is teleological which operates on factors like receiver, message, situation/context/ genre, register, and purpose. They take the terminology of ‘Motivated Selection’ of the Russian Formalist for the selection of linguistic forms in the creation of linguistic text for different functions of life; according to them the forms are available in the linguistic repertoire of a language where from a language user chooses in accordance to the purpose of communication. Likewise, these forms are matched against their semantic signification, and are arranged or ordered in connection to their signification in view of purpose. Freddi (2013) suggests that several issues related to linguistic dichotomies may find easy and valid solutions when language is considered as the generation of meaning in context from the linguistic repertoire of language. In addition, language may be



better analysed by a linguistic model which takes linguistic form and Lexicogrammar in reference to context/situation/environment. Halliday (1969) writes that linguistic choices at Syntagmatic and Paradigmatic levels of linguistic structure represent real life. Likewise, Halliday (2002) adds that these choices of linguistic forms as expression are flexible which get alter with situation, user, topic, and receiver. Matthiessen et al, (2010) consider that the holistic view of language may find the resolution of Langue, and Parole by considering language as paradigmatic contextual choices. Linguistic forms of a language are chosen, and arranged by a language user in view of purpose, situation, receiver, topic, etc., in order to develop meaning.

The meaning making power of language is named as Semogenesis by Halliday, and he considers it as a proper site for linguistic investigation. He adds that lexicogrammatical choices made by a language user are intentional which one opts in order to convey the desired meaning. Furthermore, he classifies English language structures into four units like morpheme which combines to make word which in turn combines to develop group which in turn further develops to make clause which ultimately ends up in clause complex. In the like manner, he suggests that the linguistic analysis of real life language use may occur at the level of any unit depending on the delicacy of linguistic investigation (Halliday as cited in Webster, 2015).

Linguistic expression in the garb of linguistic form may perform different functions. Likewise, one may not predict with cent per cent surety that a particular linguistic form or set of linguistic forms may occur in a certain situation. Similarly, one linguistic form may be utilised in different ways in clauses performing different functions; so, functional role of a linguistic form is not fixed, but flexible. On the contrary, it is possible to diagnose the function of a linguistic form in a clause. The classification of a linguistic form depends on its clausal or phrasal function; Word classes or Parts of speech of linguistic form are based on the concept of their functions

(Huddleston & Pullum, 2002; Abbott, 2006; Kim & Sells, 2008; Brown & Yule, 1988). Furthermore, a linguistic form may be assigned its class in parts of speech classification on any of the following four, or one of the four bases like morphological, morphosyntax, syntax, or semantic, but generally syntactical base is used for such allocations of linguistic forms (Miller, 2002). These linguistic forms at different levels like semantics, pragmatics, and syntax; these functions are presented in grammatical function.

The functions realised by linguistic forms are classified into three categories of semantic, pragmatic, and grammatical functions. Semantic, and Pragmatic functions sum up into linguistic forms which are discernible in the arrangement of linguistic forms in a phrase, and a clause structure, and in subject-verb agreement; a function which is named as grammatical function acts as a link between semiotic function, and the sum of semantic, and pragmatic function; this function accommodates these functions into linguistic structure or construction. Grammatical function is divided into internal and external categories; linguistic forms which perform internal grammatical functions are the components of a clause while the linguistic forms which are called external functions are not the components of a clause structure, but they act as attachments on either semantic, or pragmatic, or both functions; subject, direct object, and indirect object are the main components of internal grammatical functions (Andrew, 2007). The use of linguistic form and function in Pakistani English newspaper may be investigated at different levels like a clause, a group, etc. This study investigates form and function in reference to nominal group because the group is declared important in this regard by several linguists.

The Lexicogrammar of English noun phrase or the modification patterns of nominal group in English language are considered as valuable sites for diagnosing variation in English language in response to socioeconomic trends over centuries (Biber, Grieve, & Iberri-Shea,

2018; Brunner, 2017). Six (06) grammatical functions are investigated in view of noun phrase complexity by Aarts (1971) in his study, 'On the Distribution of Noun-Phrase Types in English Clause-Structure'. Jucker (1992) in his linguistic investigation of the three categories of British dailies, takes eight grammatical functions of noun phrase, but makes analysis of two categories of subject, and non-subject function. Schilk and Schaub (2016) follow the pattern of Aarts (1971), Quirk et al. (1985), and Jucker (1992) by considering two syntactic or grammatical functions of subject, and non-subject in their investigation of noun phrase complexity. Eight (08) grammatical functions of Nigerian English are considered by Akinlotan, and Hossein (2017).

Biber et al. (1999) considers nominal group more important communicatively than other phrasal groups; they add that the deletion of nominal group may make a piece of communication meaningless. One observes their concern in case of mothrese, and one word utterances where one nominal group does the communicative task of a full clause. Brunner (2017), shares that noun phrase variation is a valuable site for linguistic investigation in emerging new Englishes. He adds that syntactic complexity of nominal group surfaces cognitive complexity; so investigation of noun phrase syntactic complexity surfaces ease of comprehension, and processing. After selecting nominal group for linguistic investigation, it is important to find out the proper text for collecting nominal group.

Jacobson (1982) points out two ways of collecting data in a language study: elicitation test & authentic material. Vannestal (2004) recommends the use of real life authentic linguistic material for linguistic investigation for a linguistic analyst of second language, or foreign language. She adds that syntactic variation is a valuable area for linguistic investigation in case of both native and non-native texts. A number of linguistic investigators recommend the utility of authentic material for the investigation of variational patterns of language in reference to

register, topic, genre, medium, receiver, region, etc., (Finegan & Biber, 1991; Sinclair, 1991; Vannestal, 2004). In this regard journalistic writing is recommended as a valuable site of linguistic material due to its close affiliation with its receivers; news writers utilise the linguistic forms in harmony with their target receivers in order to procure their trust and to minimize distance (Higgins & Smith, 2013).

Biber, et al. (2018) considers newspaper language as a trend setter of a language; newspaper reports in such linguistic forms which are to be vogue in the time to come. Crystal (2003, p. 92) cites the report of Britannica Encyclopaedia published in 2002 that 57% of the newspapers of the world are published in those countries where English language avails a recognized status, and the same percentage stands for English language newspapers which propagate local, national, and international news. No news is good news, is a general saying, but still every morning people usually like to read something new in a newspaper. These newspapers write about matters of life in their own ways; newspaper writing is different from the ways writing is made in other walks of life like fiction, drama, scientific reports, etc. Generally, the type of language used in newspaper is termed as Journalese; the language of journalism which is a register. The term is defined as a variety of language according to its use (Biber, 1988). It does not mean that language exploited in newspapers is homogeneous in all respects; there are differences in the writing inside a newspaper as well. Different sections of a newspaper are written differently; science section reports or articles display differences of form and function from business sections, and likewise its use of language is different from arts, and politics:

The restricted language of newspapers, *journalese*, is an excellent subject for empirical research into register variation, because it forms a large convenient corpus, contains several registers; all associated by certain shared features, and is recognized as such by

those who use it. Thus we can examine not only the variation in features, but also how the users of this language view what is appropriate to it. (Wallace, 1977, p. 49)

The variety of language which is distinguished on the basis of its usage in a situation is termed register; a description of a register looks for the context of the situation for a language use, linguistic features of the variety used in that particular situation, and the functional relations between linguistic features and their social functions. A description of a register may be based on a complete text or samples of the text because register description looks for pervasive or the most common linguistic features of the variety. On the other hand, situational or contextual use of language may be analysed on the basis of complete text where an analyst does not look for dominant features, but for almost all features of a variety, such an analysis is termed as genre analysis (Biber & Conrad, 2009).

Media Language has strong ties with the current users of a language; the media of an area represents the current cultural and general trends of the people of the area both locally, and internationally. In addition, media reflect the language of multi strata of multi societies, and localities. Likewise, media usually provide coverage to different situation related to almost all aspects of life, and thus provide the representations of different registers. The fact surfaces very much openly when one reads newspapers; generally, newspapers are divided into different sections or parts which are specialised for discourses: politics, business, sports, showbiz, international news, etc. So, one may get different registers synchronically in a collected manner in newspapers (Wallace, 1977).

Inside a newspaper, there are differences and similarities in the use of language on the basis of genres because a newspaper does not inform us only about a single field of life, but almost all walks of life; so, the linguistic forms get changed with the walk of life a writer or a

journalist reports about. Likewise, use of language gets changed with the subject matter a writer writes about; such linguistic variations are interesting sites for linguistic investigations. In addition, there are linguistic variations in the use of language form and function among different newspapers; so, like the previous one, such stuff also provides valuable opportunities for linguistic investigations. Furthermore, on a broader level, journalistic use of language as First Language (L1) may surface variations in reference to journalistic writing as Second Language (L2); so, once again, a valuable site for linguistic investigation. Research studies developed in reference to Pakistani English and noun phrase investigate other aspects of the variety than this one.

Talat (2002) studies the influence of native languages like Urdu on the form and function of Pakistani English; she takes the clause structure of the variety of English, and matches it against standard British English, and Urdu. Mahmood (2009) documents a lexicogrammatical study of noun phrase in Pakistani Written English (PWE) which discusses variety of the phrase instead of modification pattern in newspaper reporting. The study collects linguistic data from students' theses, and other related documents like documents of constitution, and the like. Khushi (2011) studies the Form and Function of Military English utilised in Kakul Academy; the main focus of the study is to develop ESP course for military officials at Kakul. Rafi, and Moghees (2012) study form and function of Pakistani English in the novels of Pakistani writers in view of translation of Urdu clauses. Mahmood, Asghar, and Asghar (2021) compare the features of Pakistani English noun phrase advertised by E WAVE, and the features of Pakistani English noun phrase extracted from different comprising Pakistani English like ICE-Pak, ICNALE-Pak, and ICLE-Pak. Sibtain, Iqbal, and Aslam (2024) take a small corpus of 1572 noun phrases from Pakistani English journalese; these phrases are analysed in view of X-Bar

theory. All these mentioned research studies are focused on the effect of Urdu, and other native languages on Pakistani English (PE). This present study describes the variety of English named as Pakistani English; specifically, it explores one aspect of the variety which is the nominal group used in Pakistani English newspapers; writing more elaborately, variation of nominal group at the level of newspapers, and at the level of the sections of these newspapers. Inter-newspapers, and intra-newspaper variations of linguistic forms of nominal group in relation to syntactic functions in Pakistani English newspaper is a part of Pakistani English which requires linguistic investigation. The investigation is valuable in the sense that linguistic forms of a language variety are shaped by the social, cultural, religious, political, economic conditions, and needs of the language users; differences in these conditions generate variation in linguistic expression which appear in the form of language variety. As newspaper language forefronts the linguistic trends in form and function of the approaching days; so, these papers offers the approaching linguistic form and function of nominal group in Pakistani English. These linguistic variations of form and function surface in the premodification, and postmodification patterns of the group which express variations in response to receiver, text type, register, topic, genre, syntactic function, and social, political, and economic condition of society.

## **1.2. Research Objectives**

- To document the density, and complexity of nominal groups in the Pakistani variety of English used in various sections of Pakistani English newspapers
- To describe the observance of End Weight Principle in different newspapers
- To measure quantitatively the different forms or patterns of nominal groups in reference to clausal functions in the selected papers

### **1.3. Research Questions**

Q1. What are the different patterns of premodification and postmodification in view of Nominal Group complexity across the selected Pakistani newspapers and their different sections?

Q2. How far does the Pakistani variety of English used in newspapers adhere to the End weight Principle?

Q3. Why do the Pakistani newspaper writers opt for different patterns of nominal groups?

### **1.4. Statement of the Problem**

Newspapers represent the events of real life through language. This representation is not free of the influences of the regional and social context of the newspaper. These influences affect not only the meaning-making process but also the forms of linguistic expressions; these linguistic forms surface in the form of different linguistic patterns that lead to a different variety of English. This research aims to provide a description of Pakistani English in general and a description of a sub-variety of Pakistani English which is Pakistani newspaper English in particular. Stating more specifically, the focus of this study is to analyse the complexity of Nominal group in the sub variety of Pakistani English-Pakistani newspaper English. Nominal Group plays a prominent role in revealing the different perspectives of news events through different formal patterns of premodification, and postmodification. In order to state the scope of this study narrowly that the study investigates variation in the form of nominal group in reference to syntactic functions, register, topic, and regional variety. The form of nominal group, on the basis of modification displays two main patterns: simple and complex. The frequency count of these two patterns and their sub-types are calculated on eight major syntactic functions in the five sections of sports, entertainment, business, city, and national/home of the selected five major Pakistani English newspapers. The simple pattern includes three sub-categories of only



noun, only pronoun, and only proper noun. On the other hand, the complex pattern comprises three major sub-categories of only premodification, only postmodification, and both premodification and postmodification. The count of frequency of those patterns of nominal groups contributes to the style of each section, and shows the simplicity, complexity, formality, and informality on the part of Pakistani newspapers. It also throws light on Pakistani newspaper language as a register, their different sections as genres, Pakistani English as a regional variety, and the language level of the receivers of the papers as Pakistani readers, and the Pakistani news report writers. Likewise, this study investigates information explosion or information load in reference to word economy, or condensation of text. In addition, it investigates the comparison of opposing complexity of syntax, and semantics. Eitelmann (2016), shares that a language user is provided options of linguistic forms in reference to situation by a language system. He continues that the user makes selection of linguistic form in view of context and receiver. In order to facilitate receiver and to shift the gravity or focus of sentence to the end, heavy, complex, or lengthy content is shifted to the end of a sentence. Wasow (1997) adds that shifting heavy, complex, or lengthy contents of a clause to the end of a clause not only facilitates receiver to parse the clause, and decode information, but it also facilitates a linguistic choice maker in the form of a speaker or writer to gain time in order to ponder what to put next. The knowledge gap which this study aims at is the quantitative presentation of the choice of the form of nominal group by the news writers in the news reporting of Pakistani newspaper English in view of semantic and syntactic complexity in reference to different papers, their sections, and readers of these papers.

### **1.5. Rationale**

The study takes Pakistani newspaper English as a valuable aspect of language use in daily life, looks for the description and analysis of the English nominal group used in the English dailies which have wider circulation in the major cities of Pakistan. Speaking more elaborately, this study elucidates the variation existing in the linguistic forms of the nominal groups in reference to syntactic functions in the selected five Pakistani English papers in their five major sections. Previously, linguistic variation has been investigated in reference to clause, and more specifically in reference to verb phrase in Pakistani English as mentioned in the background section of this chapter. This present study looks for the investigation of the nominal groups used in Pakistani English newspapers from the perspective of form and function; the study of the group reveals variations of form and function in the use of language at the level of newspaper and its sections. Although, the group is investigated by different researchers in reference to other Englishes yet in view of Pakistani English, the area has not been researched previously. Jeffries (1989) conducts a stylistic analysis of the verb phrases of British dailies, and Jucker (1992) conducts a stylistic analysis of the noun phrases in British dailies. The English newspapers in Pakistan have not been investigated from this perspective; this study investigates variation in the linguistic forms of nominal groups in relation to syntactic function which lead to variation in styles of newspaper English newspaper at the levels of papers and sections of the papers.

### **1.6. Delimitations**

The study is designed to provide descriptive presentation of Pakistani English; the description may be organised at different levels of the language like phonetics, semantics, syntax, etc. In this regard, the study is limited to syntactic description; specifically to the description of nominal group used in the different sections of Pakistani English newspapers at

the main clausal syntactic function. These newspapers include *The Nation*, *The News International*, *Dawn*, *The Frontier Post*, and *Balochistan Times*. The sections of these newspapers which are related to national, city, sports, business, and entertainment are taken in data collection. One thousand noun phrases are sampled from each section of the newspapers, and are then investigated for patterns of modification. These newspapers are widely circulated in Pakistan, and they have easy availability in the major cities of Pakistan and they have online availability, too. These newspapers are recommended by language teachers for improving reading skill and vocabulary. In addition, students of competitive exams read them as part of their preparation. Furthermore, the bureaucracy also wants them to be available on its tables as worth reading part of its daily routine. These papers cover almost all areas of Pakistan in reference to geography, culture, religion, business, sports and education.

### **1.7. Methodology**

This is basically a descriptive study of Pakistani Newspaper English which looks for the syntactic functional analysis of nominal group used in these papers; the description of the group is provided in reference to syntactic functions of nominal group in a sentence. The description of Pakistani news reporting is based on the language which is used in Pakistani society; more elaborately, this is not the description of linguistic competence of Pakistani language users, but it is based on linguistic performance of Pakistani news reporters (De Haan, 1989). Jucker (1992) nullifies free variation in paradigmatic replacement in nominal group; these Paradigmatic options as linguistic forms are in complementary relation. That is to say that they do differentiate meaning when one option is replaced by other. At the level of nominal group, Paradigmatic linguistic forms as options may be generated on the various patterns of modification. Likewise, the density of a linguistic pattern or form is calculated on its frequency count which provides a

valuable insight in the diagnosis of linguistic variation at different levels in different varieties of a language (Wallace, 1977). In addition, linguistic features may be correlated to non-linguistic features which in one way or the other cause linguistic variation; the correlation may be expressed in a better way when the other related factors are taken in common like context in order to investigate the variation of a specific linguistic entity uninterruptedly (Jucker, 1992). De Haan (1989, p. 03) in his study of noun phrase with postmodifying clauses as postmodifiers takes those phrases quantitatively in reference to register, and syntactic function like sentence-initial and sentence-final positions. In addition, he suggests the frequency count of different types of nominal group on the basis of modification for the quantitative description of linguistic variation. Francois and Ponsonnet (2013, p. 184) declare Descriptive Linguistics (DL) as a basic step in the development of Linguistic Typology which looks for the comparison of languages in search of linguistic universals. DL utilises a bottom up linguistic approach based on empirical data for the synchronic analysis of linguistic analysis of a specific language. This study investigates Pakistani newspaper English at inter-paper level, and intra-paper level; nominal group variation is investigated among papers, and among sections of papers. Five prominent Pakistani Newspapers based on four provincial capitals Karachi-*Dawn*, Lahore-*The News International*, Peshawar-*The Frontier Post*, and Quetta-*Balochistan Times*, and the national capital Islamabad-*The Nation*. News reported in the five areas/sections: national/home, entertainment, city, business, and sport news, provide text for the study as core texts. A thousand nominal groups/noun phrases are analysed from the five types of news texts from the five cited newspapers each:  $1000 \times 05 \times 5 = 25,000$ , but the actual collection counted as 23000 noun phrases because *Balochistan Times* presents readymade reports in Sports, and Entertainment sections.

## **1.8. Chapter Division**

This research study is presented in six (06) chapters like Introduction, Language Variation and Newspaper Language, Nominal Group, and Form and Function, Methodology, Data Presentation and Analysis, and Finding and Conclusion. The following paragraphs present a preview of the chapters of this study.

### **Chapter One**

This chapter is titled as Introduction which covers topics like background of the study, study objectives, study questions, statement of the problem, rationale, delimitations of the study, methodology, and a glimpse of the succeeding chapters.

### **Chapter Two**

Language Variation and Newspaper Language are the main headings of this chapter. It includes topics like causes of language variation, linguistic choice as a cause of variation in form and function, style of newspaper language, reader oriented language of newspaper, nominal group patterns of modification in newspaper language, and prior studies in reference to newspaper language.

### **Chapter Three**

Variation in linguistic forms in view of functions, types of function, types of nominal group syntactic function, structure of nominal group, modification patterns of nominal group, background of Pakistani English (PE), and previously conducted studies in reference to nominal group.

**Chapter Four**

The chapter four of this study discusses the methodology of this study in reference to previously conducted studies. It includes conceptual framework, measures of nominal group complexity, use of newspaper as authentic text, features of linguistic description, corpus, and statistical analysis.

**Chapter Five**

Data Analysis is presented in this chapter; the chapter is divided into two sections. The first section presents the frequency count of the patterns of nominal group at the level of the selected papers. The second section displays the count of frequency of the patterns in reference to the selected five sections of the papers.

**Chapter Six**

This final chapter presents the results of this study in comparison to the results of previously conducted relevant studies. In addition, it presents the answers of the research questions of the study in view of the results of the study.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LANGUAGE VARIATION & NEWSPAPER LANGUAGE**

This chapter presents reviews of previous studies on four main headings language variation, choice of linguistic form, and newspaper language. The first heading covers language variation, variants and variations, factors causing linguistic variation, intra-linguistic factors of linguistic variation, factors causing nominal group variation, variation in view of variety, register and audience/receiver based variation, variation in nominal group in view of writer's attitude, syntactic variation, levels of linguistic variation, synchronic variation in newspaper language, newspaper internal variation. Likewise, the second main heading reviews choice of linguistic form in communication, choice and register, and choice and context. In the like manner, under the third main heading, information structure, given vs. new information, sentence topic, focus, and efficiency are reviewed as promoters of linguistic variation. The final main heading of this chapter reviews newspaper language, reader or audience based language of Journalism, compact style of newspaper prose, premodification in newspaper prose, postmodification in newspaper prose, and previously developed studies in reference to newspaper.

#### **2.1. Language Variation**

Variety is exercised through the freedom of choice in the activities of life. In a similar way, as semiotics is a science of meaning; so, semiotic activities offer the choice of meaning. Sometimes, the offer is made in polarity while at others in multiplicity. Specifically, semiotics is termed as a study of signs (Noth, 2023), but according to Halliday (2013) it is a science of meaning. He elaborates that when we mean, we act semiotically. We make choices at doing, at meaning, and at saying. That is to say that we make a choice in what to do, in what to mean, and then how to linguistically present in linguistic forms what to mean. Our utterances and writings

are always guided by what we want to mean. Halliday continues that a child learns how to mean from the language that people use around him/her. A person chooses to mean as a person chooses to do, to act, or as a person decides to be, but the choices are guided, or motivated by design as in case of writers, politicians, rhetoricians, teachers, news writers, etc., (Halliday, 2013, pp. 16-18).

Firth (1968) introduces the two terms, system and structure, where ‘system,’ provides elements to fill slots in a syntagmatic structure. Saussure introduces the terms ‘paradigm,’ and ‘syntagm’; paradigmatic relations rest in comparison with the unmentioned while syntagmatic relations surface in relation to other elements in a structure (Saussure, 1959). A system provides options for choice at different levels. For instance, the system of ‘Resonance,’ comprises the terms like ‘oral and nasal,’ which may be determined at the domain of syllable or word; this availability at different domains is covered under the term, ‘Prosodic Principle’. Likewise, ‘Polysystemic Principle,’ stands for the fact that an exponent may be utilised by different systems (Butt, 2019). On the basis of Hjelmslev (1953 as cited in Halliday, 2013), Halliday distinguishes two linguistic strata of substance which are linguistic forms, and ecological material where linguistic forms are utilised. Semantics provides the content of material environment while Phonetics, Lexicogrammar, etc., provides the content of somatic environment. Halliday considers semiotic activity as the choice of a way which works on making choices in different systems. Likewise, Henrici (1981) states that a system is a combination of choices of which one may be chosen for a certain effect or meaning. In addition, Halliday writes on the statement of Matthiessen (2010) that the following points regarding linguistic choices in reference to meaning generation may be verified in relation to a given population, and given variety of language in case of either a dialect or register.



- A. A certain choice is available in certain conditions.
- B. A certain choice displays certain realizations.
- C. Certain choices have expectations of occurrence in certain conditions. (Halliday, 2013, pp.18-19)

Strata like Linguistic forms, Lexicogrammar, and Phonology may be fully classified systematically into different domains where options of choice may be chosen in order to orient meaning. There are hierarchical points in a system where options are there to be chosen; these hierarchical points are termed as ranks. As one may observe at the level of syntax, the higher rank scale is of a clause which is further classified into groups or phrases, words, and morphemes. Every language offers linguistic potential at the level of system in reference to situations which comprises options for making choices in order to generate meaning (Halliday, 1977).

### ***2.1.1. Variations & Variants***

Researches in linguistic variations have focused on two areas: external factors influencing variations, and internal linguistic factors. External factors have remained the main concern in the field of Sociolinguistics, and Stylistics; such studies are comparatively earlier than studies focusing on the internal factors causing linguistic variations. Internal factors have remained mainly the concern of quantitative linguistics (Jacobson, 1986; Coveney, 1996). In addition, Coveney (1996), points out three patterns of grammatical variations: omission of items, alternation of items, and alternation of grammatical structures.

Biber et al. (1999), and Vannestal (2004) consider syntactic variants as options; they have similar or equivalent meanings, and communicative intents and effects. In addition, they argue

that the availability of alternative syntactic structures with similar or equivalent meanings suggest enquiry to know what different purposes these constructions are used for which make the survival of these construction possible. They add to the suggestion to make enquiry in the source of the knowledge on the basis of which a user decides where to use what. Similar views are shared by Bolinger (1977) who states that the survival of similar syntactic structures suggests differences in semantic meaning. He continues that in some cases the distinctions in meanings are quite apparent while in others they are not; where such instances appear to be pragmatic differences. Likewise, Langacker (1999) supports the very point from the perspective of cognitive grammar, and suggests that every syntactic structure surfaces differences in meaning, otherwise, these structures would have lost their currency. He adds that the same phenomena of objective world may be presented from different angles of perception, and with different foci; alternative syntactic or linguistic structures are utilized for the very purpose.

### ***2.1.2. Factors Causing Linguistic Variation***

Several causes of linguistic variation are shared by linguists; theses causes comprise factors like variety, medium, register, genre, receiver, situation, etc. Vannestal (2004) states two causes of variation in linguistic forms. She adds that the main factor causing variation in linguistic forms which according to some linguistic carry semantic variation too, is regional varieties. Furthermore, those variations which may not be elaborated in view of regional variety are relegated to medium. In view of Vannestal (2004), Pakistani English newspapers are taken into consideration in this study where these two factors are investigated in reference to nominal group as a linguistic form which keeps a repertoire of variation paradigmatically. In addition to regional variety, institutionalisation of language which may be elaborated as a conventional way of using language is also a factor causing linguistic variation.

Moon (1998) considers linguistic variation conventional, or institutionalized. In addition, variation may occur due to registers which are field specific varieties of a language. Likewise, variation may be the outcome of the levels of formality. The variations may have different frequencies in different varieties of language or registers. Furthermore, variation may be produced for stylistic effect as well. She adds that in the register of Journalism, Lexical or/and Semantic alterations are made to Fixed Expressions and Idioms (FEIs) for stylistic manipulation or humour. It is also observed that certain changes are made in FEIs in order to make them suitable to the relevant contexts. In this regard, the language of Pakistani English papers is a valuable area of linguistic variation. Furthermore, the language of these papers is based on social interpretation of these linguistic forms.

Languages offer varieties of syntactic forms in reference to different social functions. In such cases where a language offers varieties of linguistic forms, a user may give preference to one form or the other. In some cases, one may relate the preference to different factors like region, social class, medium, register, genre, etc., while in others one does not have fair evidence to establish such relations (Quirk et al, 1985; Biber et al. 1998; Trudgill & Hamah, 2002; Vannestal, 2004).

### ***2.1.3. Intra-Linguistic Factors of Linguistic Variation***

Vannestal (2004) elaborates three levels of language to locate linguistic factors of language variation: Lexis, Semantics, and Syntax. She adds that lexical, semantic, and syntactical features in the co-text are influential in the choice of certain variants in the text. Furthermore, there are two types of features in these areas: internal features of the very variant and the external features of the other variants available in the co-text. For instance, in reference to internal semantic

features, she cites Levin (2001) analysis that the animacy of collective nouns which is an internal semantic feature, takes a plural verb frequently while inanimate collective nouns frequently take singular verbs. In the elaboration of external semantic features, she takes her own observation of (Vannestal, 2001) that the preposition ‘outside of,’ and ‘inside of,’ varies in reference to the following noun phrase in the co-text. If the following noun phrase contains an abstract noun, the preposition is ‘outside of,’ while in case of a concrete noun in the following noun phrase in the co-text, ‘outside,’ is chosen. She extends her views of external and internal factors to the area of Syntax, too. She cites the instance in reference to internal syntactic factors that a noun phrase with definite article as a determiner takes ‘outside of,’ frequently, while a noun phrase with demonstrative or possessive determiner takes ‘outside of,’ frequently. It means this is an internal syntactic variation of the prepositional phrases; with one type of determiner in the complementing noun phrase, it takes one variant while with the other type of the determiner, it takes the other variety. Likewise, in reference to external syntactic factors Jacobson (1989) that the adverbial, ‘probably’ comes before an auxiliary verb in a sentence when the subject is a non-pronominal noun phrase while it comes after an auxiliary verb when the subject of a sentence is a pronominal noun phrase.

#### ***2.1.4. Factors Causing Nominal Group Variation***

Brunner (2017) considers form of modification as a factor of noun phrase variation; length of modifiers causes various forms of the phrase. In case of English nominal group, Phrasal and clausal modifications are placed after the head noun as postmodifiers while adjectives, nouns, and participial modifiers are placed before the head noun as premodifiers. In view of Quirk et al., (1985, pp. 1330–1), premodifiers produce “reduced explicitness” and “relative impermanence”. In addition, from the perspective of information structure, the use of

premodifiers necessitates previous mention, because they are not self-explanatory. Rosenbach (2014, p. 232) considers Rhythm, and Persistence as two intra-language factors causing linguistic variation. In reference to rhythm, she mentions the alternation of weak and strong syllables. Likewise, in reference to persistence, she states that the linguistic form which is used from the beginning in a context is to be used throughout.

In view of language external factors causing variation of nominal group, Labov (1973) declares that it is inherent to language which surfaces in reference to topic/register/genre, and situation of use. Likewise, Brunner (2017) counts variety, register, and modality. Biber, et al., (1999) consider register as an important factor in variation of nominal groups. They add that certain register like conversation, and fiction display richness of premodification in comparison to formal written register like academic prose. On the contrary, formal academic written registers display richness of postmodifiers (Schäpers 2009). In addition to register, Mazaud (2004), and Brunner (2017) consider regional variety as an important factor generating variation of form in nominal group. De Haan (1993) relegates noun phrase complexity to text type; he shares that literary texts uses simple noun phrases in comparison to non-literary texts like media texts, and academic texts. Biber (1998) also choses text type like news texts, conversation, academic texts, and fictional texts for diagnosing noun phrase complexity. On the other hand, Jucker (1992) takes an audience or reader based use of language as a factor causing variation of form of nominal group; he focuses on the factor in order in his investigation of noun phrase variation in the three categories of British newspapers. Schilk and Schaub (2016) grade factors causing noun phrase complexity in the order of syntactic function, text type/register/genre, communicative purpose of text, medium, and regional variety. Sånglöp (2014) considers bilingualism on the part of the language users as the major factor causing noun phrase complexity. Akinlotan (2018)

declares the syntactic/grammatical function of noun phrase as a vital factor determining noun phrase linguistic form as either simple, or complex. In view of the mentioned factors, the present study takes into linguistic investigation regional variety, register, genre, and syntactic functions in reference to variation of form in nominal group.

### ***2.1.5. Variation in View of Variety***

Huddleston & Pullum (2005) state in reference to the standard variety of English Language that due to wide spread use of the language in different geographies, and societies of the world, the language has developed different varieties called dialects. These varieties differ to a greater degree in pronunciation, and to a lesser degree in vocabulary, and to a least degree in grammar. The standard variety displays a greater degree of stability, and popularity at the above mentioned levels, and particularly at the level of grammar. The standard variety is comparatively well known among the user of the language, and does not display regional and social origins overtly, or explicitly. The variety has comparatively greater circulation in sober and serious affairs of life throughout the users of the language. The discussion does not suggest that the lesser known regional and social varieties are substandard, or inferior in status. In addition to varieties of the language; the standard variety comprises two varieties of formal, and informal in reference to styles. Users of a language utilize different styles in reference to the context of language use. The choice of formal or informal style is not a matter of superiority, or inferiority, but a matter of suitability to the context of use or situation of use; some situations of daily life attract formal style while others informal. The choice of style surfaces at different linguistic levels; in reference to syntax, it surfaces in the selection of linguistic forms in view of function.

Newspaper and magazine also reflect the very variations in their news reporting, and news stories. The distinction of formality and informality is not limited only to speech, but it also surfaces in written communication. Print and electronic media display both forms in reference to different situations. A mismatch of form and situation/context results in artificiality, absurdity, and ignorance. In newspaper stories, depending on the reported situation, either formal or informal style is chosen. That is the reason that some parts of a newspaper are more formal while others are more informal. Informal forms of communication are available nowadays in academic books, and an average user of a language is aware of the varieties of forms, and has the ability to switch between both as per the demands of a situation while in case of dialects such a switching is not a common ability on the part of the users of a variety of a language.

Vannestal (2004) adds that a common syntactic form will be available in two varieties of a language prominently, but one variety will offer other alternative forms which will be missing in the other variety of the language. New brook (2011) confirms her statement by comparing that the syntactic structure of Australian English to British English, but Australian English accommodates informal forms in syntax more than the standard British English.

Peters & Fee (1989) confirm the statement of Vannestal; they write that Aus E originated in the 18thc with the arrival of Britons who mainly used the English dialect spoken in the South East of UK. Although the foundation dialect of Aus E was British yet the current Aus E represents both British and American varieties of English. They add that such types of changes occur due to different types of communication opportunities through media, tourism, professional training Programmes, etc. Butler (2001) reiterates that the Aus E of the day is a combination of both American and British variety; the difference of the variety is clearly discernable in the orthography. Biber (1988) studies written and spoken language of American

and British English from stylistic perspective, and states that writing in American English is more subjective, colloquial, nominal, and rich in jargon in comparison to writing in British English.

#### ***2.1.6. Register and Audience/Receiver Based Variation***

Register is defined as a functional variety based on language use in certain real life situations or professional life settings which comprise a collection of co-occurring linguistic features which quite often or regularly occur in such settings (Halliday, 1988, p. 162). Inter-speaker or inter-user language variation occurs due to difference of geography, ethnography, social set up, professional set up, and the like. Intra-user variation may be better elaborated in reference to receiver; a language user orients his/her language variety according to the receiver even in a similar professional setting. As an instance, a medical professional varies his/her language in reference to patient, co-worker, sub-ordinates, bosses, and family members; the orientation of language variety in reference to receiver also covers the distinction of formality, and informality. Jucker (1992) investigates the internal variation which occurs at the level of genre, sub-genre, and within sub-genre in British dailies. He suggests that such variations are instigated by non-linguistic factors like difference of receiver, but they appear in linguistic features, too (Jucker, 1992).

#### ***2.1.7. Variation in Nominal Group in View of Writer's Attitude***

Ni (2000) is of the view that the use of different types of premodifiers may present a discourse in a different colour. He elaborates his view on the basis of the statement of Widdowson (1993) that Classifying premodifiers in a text may present a speaker or a writer to be providing list of events or occurrence in the form of a catalogue in an objective and detached



manner; that is to say that a speaker or a writer with such a usage of premodifiers tries to distance himself or herself from the presented material so that to provide the expressed events as facts. It is due to the fact that classifiers are the type of premodifiers which express those features of a noun head which are intrinsic and permanent to the head noun; they are generally placed immediately before the head noun. He provides classification of premodifiers in reference to Semantics; they are relational qualifier, attitudinal epithet, experiential epithet, and classifier. For instance,

- i. A palpable handsome young Turkish doctor

A (Determiner), palpable (Relational Qualifier), handsome (Attitudinal Epithet), young (Experiential Epithet), Turkish (Classifier), doctor (Head Noun)

Chafe & Danielewicz (1987, p. 84) relates that the high concentration of premodifiers in the noun phrase of a text displays the quality of 'writtenness,' while Ni (2000) considers the saturation of noun phrase of a text to be a sign of the information density or information focusedness of a discourse. His study reveals high concentration of premodification in broadcast news in comparison to creative writing; he elaborates the results that creative writing is less information focused as compared to broadcast news. Quirk (1962, p. 16) comes across brevity of style in English of Science and Technology in the form of greater availability of premodifiers in noun Phrases of scientific discourse. The high concentration of classifiers in academic text differentiates it from other texts like fiction and conversation. Classifiers in abundance in the noun phrase of academic texts present these texts as objective and impersonal. On the other hand, the high concentration of attitudinal and experiential epithets in fictional and conversational texts may present them as personal and interactional as he elaborates attitudinal

epithets in reference to Quirk et al. (1985, p. 1338) and Halliday (1994, p. 183) that such epithets display the subjective view of a speaker or writer of a noun phrase referent.

These semantically different types of premodifiers may distinguish registers; but sometimes, in order to create special effect, a text in a register may display differentiation in the type of premodification. Ni (2000) states that in case of newspaper stories, the choice of the type of premodifiers usually depends on the subject matter. He discusses noun to noun combinations in which the first nouns function as premodifiers of noun Phrases; such a combination is found in abundance in newspaper stories. The type of premodification in news stories is ‘context-sensitive,’ which may have different interpretation in different contexts of discourse. Likewise, academic writing also displays such sequences in premodification. In case of academic writing, these sequences usually have the interpretation just like that of a prepositional phrase with ‘of,’ as preposition as ‘ozone depletion,’- depletion of ozone; or the sequences may be conventionalized technical terms like ‘Schwann Cells.’ He concludes that different types of noun phrases in reference to complexity, and patterns of premodification and postmodification are vital in the development of styles in different genres and registers.

Díez-Bedmar & Pérez-Paredes (2020) study the syntactic complexity of English noun phrase in the writing of Spanish secondary school students studying at the levels of grade 7, 8, 11, and 12; their study acts as a sub section of the International Corpus of Cross linguistic Interlanguage, ICCI (Tono & Díez-Bedmar, 2014). They used two methods for data collection: manual parsing of noun phrases and automatic analysis of noun phrases by Tool for the Automatic Analysis of Syntactic Sophistication and Complexity (TAASSC 1.0) developed by Kyle (2016). The collected corpus comprises 17,034 words taken from the essays of Spanish secondary school students on the topic-“Describe your favourite film. What happens in it?” The

study collects five head nouns of high frequency from the collected essays of each level by utilizing W Matrix developed by Rayson (2008). Non-parametric tests like Kruskal-Wallis tests, and Mann-Whitney tests were applied on the data in order to dig out criterial characteristics in reference to noun phrases complexity in view of non-normal distribution of data. Noun phrase complexity of the data was calculated through TAASSC 1.0 by selecting four compound noun phrase indices from Kyle (2016) like Noun phrase elaboration, nouns as modifiers and modifier variation, determiners, and possessives. Noun phrase elaboration (NPE) counts the number of adjectives, determiners, prepositions, and verbal modifiers per noun in a noun phrase. The study collects noun as modifier in noun phrases, and modifier variations from the corpus; these modifiers are used as object of a preposition, direct object and subject. In the like manner, the study analyses the number of determiners per noun in a noun phrase, and the number of possessive per nominal used as object of preposition, direct object and subject in different groups of the data. As a second method, both the researchers performed manual parsing of the data for noun phrase patterns, and Cohen's  $\kappa$  test ( $\kappa=.936$ , 95% CI,  $p<.0005$ ) displayed promising correlation between the parsing of the data of the two parsers. They discovered twenty nine (29) patterns of noun phrases in the data which were grouped into four main headings like noun phrase with determiner, premodified noun phrases, postmodified noun phrases, and both premodified and postmodified noun phrases. As a general count of the data, determiner noun phrase displayed the highest frequency overall, premodifier noun phrase as the second highest, postmodifier noun phrase as the third highest, and premodifier and postmodifier as the lowest among the four types. In addition, the data revealed that percentage of simple determiner noun phrase is high in grade seven and eleven, and a decrease of premodifier noun phrase is reported for grade 12. Furthermore, the analysis reveals a decrease of single type of modifiers like

premodifier, and postmodifier, and likewise determiner per noun phrase gradually at grade 12; this grade surfaces greater complexity in noun phrase structure by surfacing such noun phrases in abundance where a head noun is accompanied by determiner, premodifier, and postmodifier. The analysis section of this study also reveals a gradual increase in the variety of noun phrase per increase in grade; grade seven level of writers utilised only seven varieties out of twenty nine, grade eight utilised eighteen out of twenty nine, grade eleven utilised twenty variety of noun phrases out of twenty nine while grade twelve utilised all the twenty nine varieties in their writing. They sum up their manual analysis of eight hundred and thirty two noun phrases that noun phrases with multiple premodifiers, and multiple postmodifiers display increase with the increase in grade, and the same is reported for noun phrases with multiple postmodifiers. However, complex noun phrases which have multiple determiners, multiple premodifiers, and postmodifiers appear in the highest grade of the study.

#### ***2.1.8. Syntactic Variation***

Vannestal (2004) writes that there are differences in the meanings of certain alternative syntactic forms. The choice of a variant instead of the other depends on different linguistic and non-linguistic factors. However, there is no strict correlation between two syntactic forms conveying two exactly different meanings in case of all syntactic structures. She adds that some syntactic structures display more differences of meaning while others less. She supports her statement by citing the statement of Langacker that certain forms or variants are conventional to certain dialects-Dialect Conventionalisation of variants. Likewise, she quotes Sapir's statement that masses in general do not pay attention to the semantic delicacies of variants.

Kachru (1985) proposes a model of the different types of regional varieties of English. He places British, and American English in the inner most circles because English is a prominent language of communication in both of these regions. The other circle is allocated to those varieties of English which are used in former colonies as official language. In addition, the outer most expanding circle presents those regional varieties of English where this language is utilized as a foreign or additional language as in Sweden.

### ***2.1.9. Levels of Linguistic Variation***

Vannestal (2004), shares that linguistic variation may not be discerned equally at all levels of a language. Variations at the level of lexicology, orthography, and pronunciation are discernable easily and clearly while syntactic variation is expressed by the availability of alternative options in different varieties of a language.

Variation in linguistic forms occurs at different levels of organization like medium, mode, channel, Physical features of language use. One such level is the medium; difference in media develops differences in the form of language because these media are chosen in view of different functions. The general differences between written and spoken have been enumerated by writers like (Chafe, 1994; Cornbleet & Carter, 2001). Biber (1988) mentions an interesting fact in this regard that the dichotomy between speech and writing is not a rigid one, but the relationship is of a continuum one. Both speech & writing comprise subsets on the basis of their registers because language is utilized for different social functions on the basis of the linguistic demands of those social situations, or circumstances. He continues that there some prototypes of speech like face to face interaction, and of writing like informational exposition in the form of news in a newspaper. The rest of the subsets, or sub categories have either more or less, or equal

characteristics of either speech or writing. In a similar manner, Quirk et al., (1985) state that Intra-variety variations are more than Inter-variety variations. As pointed out by Vannestal (2004) that there are sections in newspaper which are either written interviews or speech, or commentaries; they have more characteristics of speech in spite of the fact they appear in written form. So, this study of a second language newspaper elaborates such differences in reference to the different sections of the papers.

#### ***2.1.10. Synchronic Variation in Newspaper Language***

Bauer (1994) is of the view that language is ever changing in its lexicon, grammar, and pronunciation; all such changes may be observed clearly in synchronic studies. He adds that variation and change in the levels of language occur side by side. Furthermore, by relating synchronic variation to the age of the users, a linguist may discern clearly language change.

Mair (1998) reports on the basis of the study conducted under Freiburg Project for finding the interaction of diachronic change, and regional and stylistic synchronic variation, that language change may be studied thoroughly by relating synchronic variation to region, and media. He adds that linguistic variation does not keep the same pace in its use in different walks of life. The pace difference of linguistic change is based on register, genre, and media: newspaper language displays a faster pace of linguistic change as compared to academic prose. The present study takes the mentioned types of synchronic variation of nominal group in view of syntactic functions in the register of Pakistani newspaper English; the register is reported well for its tendency of newness in language and amalgamation of different genres.

### ***2.1.11. Newspaper Internal Variation***

Jucker (1992) shares his views based on his study of noun phrase in the three categories of British dailies that newspaper language or text may not be taken as coherent text, but there exists variation at the level of papers, and sections of papers. He continues that the corpus of his investigation does not opt for any comparison with any norm text, but variation is recorded at the level of newspapers. Furthermore, he adds that the bulky corpus of the noun phrase of the British dailies may not allow for fine grain investigation of individual phrases. That is why he limits his study upto a thousand nominal groups from each section of the chosen British dailies. In the like manner, this present study collects of one thousand nominal groups from each section of the selected Pakistani English newspapers.

Regarding internal linguistic variation in newspaper language, Crystal and Davy (1969) write that the term ‘Journalese’ may not be taken in the sense of formulaic language; they add that language of journalism displays variation at the level of newspapers as well as at the level of different sections of newspaper internally. They support their view by comparing two articles on the use of computer technology in weather forecasting published in two different newspapers: *Daily Express*, and *The Times*. Keeping aside the other linguistic differences, they observe that *The Times* utilises more sentences per paragraph, and lengthy sentence structure in the utilised sentences in comparison to the *Daily Express*. In addition, they suggest that style is decoded through linguistic features displayed by a text like the choice of linguistic forms, order of words, sequencing of information, and so on. These linguistic features facilitate linguists to trace back the extra-linguistic features about a language user like social set up, regional set up, socio-economic condition, etc.

## **2.2. Choice of Linguistic Form in Communication**

Halliday (2013) states in view of meaning that human beings usually look for choice in all aspects of life; the very spirit may be discerned in the act of meaning. Likewise, Butt, Moore, and Tuckwell (2013) add that choice surfaces variation which is dealt by almost all linguistic models in all varieties under different categories like ‘Paradigm,’ ‘agnation’, ‘transformation’, etc. When choices are exercised, variations occur; these choices are triggered by goals, or purposes. Generally, linguistic theories base variations in linguistic descriptions on purpose. Difference in purpose generates different choices which in turn surface various linguistic descriptions. In the very way, social functions, or communicative tasks which act as purpose are utilised in the description of the characterisation of different genres, and registers. They present Rhetoric as evidence in support of their view that communicative behaviour is purpose based; the subject was introduced by Aristotle as a discipline to teach the art of linguistic persuasion. They add that linguistic variations which surface in linguistic forms is not something random, and it is not a correction work for the sake of semantic efficacy, but almost all such variations are teleological.

### ***2.2.1. Choice & Register***

Freddi (2013) writes about choice which is considered as a key or solution to many linguistic concepts like the relation of language as a system (code), and its instances in Performance like text or discourse. Likewise, the concept of choice is helpful in diagnosing the concepts of register, genres, or corpus which are based on recurring instances of linguistic forms. In addition, it is useful in decoding theories like structuralism, generativism, etc. Freddie is of the view that language may be taken as a set of options in a context. According to holistic view,



language may be viewed as a combination of meaning potential, or meaningful linguistic choices in context, and lexicogrammatical expression. Halliday (2005) also shares the view that issues related to linguistic dichotomies may be resolved easily when language is considered as a collection of options per context. He adds that the generation and accumulation of language as a system gradually develops from real life language usage instances for years (Fries & Gregory, 1995).

### ***2.2.2. Choice & Context***

Holistic view does not appreciate the dichotomy of langue (linguistic code as a system), and Parole (real life instances of language); the dichotomy may be demolished by the unifying principle of linguistic choice per context. Linguistic choices per context are paradigmatic choices which are organized on the principles of contrast or substitution (Matthiessen et al, 2010). According to Freddi (2013), these Paradigmatic Alternatives are the choices which a language user opt in reference to situation. Halliday (1969) writes that linguistic code (language) comprises systems which are realised along the axis of Paradigm, and Syntagm in the causal structure by choosing from the options available in the context by a language user. Halliday (2002), writes in reference to the derivation, and determination of structure, or realization of statement from systems of linguistic code, corpus, register, or text works on probability. Likewise, the frequency of any instance in the text of a register or genre is also a matter based on probability. One cannot predict with cent percent surety that a language user may use an instance in a context. In the words of Halliday, “any concern with grammatical probabilities makes sense only in the context of a paradigmatic model of grammar” (2005, p. 133).

### 2.3. Information Structure

Lambrecht (1994) describes Discourse Pragmatics as a study of the interaction of linguistic forms at the level of a sentence, and its discourse setting. Likewise, Brown and Yule (1983) define Information Structure as the information surfaced by small local discourse units like a clause, or phrase. Chafe (1976, p. 27) comes up with a similar term ‘Information Packaging’ which according to him is the study of those features of linguistic forms which display the manner of conveying information than the contents themselves. He adds that the term covers the evaluation developed by a language user of a receiver in reference to linguistic form utilised in specific context. Dik (1997, pp. 310 & 11) elaborates Pragmatic Functions as those functions which relates the information structure of linguistic forms to its communicative setting. He adds that the term ‘Communicative Setting’, covers a speaker's awareness of Pragmatic Information of an addressees like beliefs, feelings, and experiences in reference to context. Keizer (2007) adds that only those focal and topical elements display pragmatic functions whose grammatical forms or linguistic forms represent their information status. Lambrecht (1994) records that Information Structure covers the linguistic or grammatical representations of the mental states of language users in utterances in a discourse context. Keizer (2007, p. 191) sums up different elaborations of Information Structure or Information Packaging into three points:

- A. It studies the information status of elements at the level of clause pragmatically.
- B. It focuses only at those Pragmatic processes which are displayed in the grammatical forms of linguistic expressions.
- C. It pays significance to communicative setting which covers Pragmatic knowledge of interlocutors.

### **2.3.1. *Given vs. New Information***

Chafe (1974, p. 130) elaborates “New Information” to be the one which is not in the consciousness of a receiver at the moment of an utterance; it does not mean that it is completely pin pack information, but at the time of the usage of an utterance it is not in the consciousness of a receiver. Likewise, according to Chafe (1974, p. 130), “Given information” is the one which is in the spotlight of the mind or consciousness of a receiver at the occurrence of an utterance.

In the like manner, “Given Information” vs. “New Information” may be disentangled in view of recoverability or predictability; according to Halliday and Hassan (1976, p. 326), “Given Information” may be recovered by a receiver from previous discourse or situational context while “New Information” may not be.

According to Keizer (2007, P. 192), “Given Information” vs. “New Information” may be differentiated in the sense of shared information; in case a user supposes that the information conveyed by an utterance is shared by a receiver, the piece of information is supposed to be given. On the contrary, if a user supposes that the information conveyed by an utterance is not shared by a receiver, the information is deemed as new.

### **2.3.2. *S-Topic***

Keizer (2007, p. 196) discusses that the concept of “Discourse topic (D-Topic)” is too broad to be grammatically located in the constituents of a clause; so, it may be made narrow and specific as “Sentence topic (S-Topic)” at the clause level. Hockett (1958, p. 201; as cited in Keizer (2007, p. 196)) introduces the term ‘topic’ at the level of sentence who writes that a user says or writes a topic and states something in reference to it. Similarly, Quirk et al (1985, p. 79),

and Lambrecht (1994, p. 131)) elaborate topic as what a sentence states ‘about’; it is what a user presumes as a point of beginning.

Dik (1997, pp. 312-326) relegates the function of topic to the grammatical category of noun phrase (NP) which is generally a referring linguistic expression, or to any linguistic form which is utilised to denote. In addition, he distinguishes different types of topics like “new topic”, “given topic”, and “sub topic”. Furthermore, he elaborates that new topics bring new entities into discourse, given topics denote old discourse entities, and sub topics denote those entities which are inferable on their relation with given topics that is why Hannay (1985) refers to them ‘Inferables’.

### **2.3.3. *Focus***

Quirk et al. (1985, p. 1362) associate the pragmatic concept of “Focus” with that part or element of a clause which displays the most significant, relevant, or new information. Keizer (2007, p. 199) shares that it is not compulsory that focal information be new, or anything new should be focal. She elaborates that focal information is relevant to and significant to the main concern of communication, and it is new in the sense that a language user wants to add to the pragmatic repertoire of a receiver. Dik (1997, p. 326) considers focal information as the most salient information in a linguistic setting which a language user wants to add to the pragmatic information of a receiver. Halliday (1967, pp. 4-5) elaborates that focal information is not utterly new in a sense that it lacks previous mention, but it is new in the sense that a language user thinks or feels that a receiver may not be able to collect from the previous discourse. Lambrecht (1994, p. 207) declares that focal information is that part of information in a clause which cannot be taken for granted or left out; he reiterates it differently by declaring that focal information is that part of a proposition of a clause which is outside the domain of presupposition.

### **2.3.4. Efficiency**

Keizer (2007, p. 271) considers language as a very proficient system of communication which renders a message in the best available form. Likewise, she defines “Efficiency” as the communication of a message in the easiest or the most easily understandable linguistic form. She adds that efficiency also covers the practice of lime lighting the information status of linguistic forms for establishing a desired communicative effect. “Displacement” which appears in the case of Discontinuous noun phrases tries to establish the minimum level of complexity, and to limelight the focused salient content especially in reference to new referent of discourse. On the contrary, all instances of real life language use may not observe Extraposition due to the above mentioned reasons. One may come across instances of Extraposition where there is neither new nor focal information. It is also possible in case of instances from real life that basic word order may not be more complex than the extra posed one. Keizer (2007) elaborates that such instances in real life language usage are more common in spoken which might be the outcome of a language user lack of linguistic knowledge. She presents the hypothesis that a Language user choice of displacement from a noun phrase usually depends on two independent and competing factors like communicative weight, and structural weight. In majority of instances, these two principles support one type of word order. In case, they do not support each other in reference to word order then it depends on the purpose of a user that which principle supports his/her purpose in a particular context. The most purposeful principle outweighs the other.

### **2.4. Newspaper Language**

Biber (1988) declares the language used in newspapers as a register which is generally named as Journalese. The register comprises a wide variety in reference to different sections of a paper, and in reference to different newspapers. Wallace (1977) considers journalese, the register

of newspaper, a valuable research area because the register provides multiple registers in one collection. In addition, media language presents the current and dominant linguistic trends in almost all strata of life in different life situations. These registers display linguistic patterns which the users are well aware of, and which are in accordance to their newspaper policy which in turn is chosen in view of the interest of their sponsors, and the language taste and standards of their readers. Biber and Conrad (2009) elaborate register as a variety of language which is developed for usage in reference to situation; the situational use of a language variety is termed as register. The analysis of register is developed on the basis of the most dominant, or repeated features of a variety which may be based on the most prototypical texts of the register. This present study takes the register of Pakistani English newspaper, and records quantitatively the repeated features of the nominal group of the register in reference to syntactic functions.

#### ***2.4.1. Reader or Audience Based Language of Journalism***

Language variation usually surfaces in linguistic forms which in turn are chosen in view of their receivers; these receivers do exist in certain frames and situation. In addition, these receivers possess cultural schema, and linguistic repertoire. Pakistani English newspaper stories are generated in view of their prospective receivers; that is to say that the language of these stories provides a view of Pakistani English in reference to Pakistani users of the language. Turco (1999) relates style to the convincing power of a text; the text which convinces readers, or audiences in the best way is considered as the most effective text. Enkvist (1985) writes that language users orient their language in view of subject matter or topic, context, or situation.

Journalistic writing or journalism tries to develop and enhanced social identity, and sense of community with its readers, or audience by taking from the linguistic reservoir of their readers

or audience. So, Journalistic writing takes into consideration the linguistic and knowledge background of its audience or readers. Journalistic writing utilizes the background knowledge of its readers, and audience, and tries to establish a common identity with its readers by utilizing such linguistic forms which are in common with its readers or audience (Higgins & Smith, 2013, p. 03).

Labov (1972) documents his study of /r/ variation in the departmental stores of New York City. In the study, he considers the socio-economic condition of the employees of the stores in relation to the socio-economic conditions of the departmental stores like the displayed merchandise of the shops, their pricing standards, the status of the area of the shops, their level of advertisement, etc. He reports that the shop employees oriented their language in view of their clients.

Bell (1984, p. 150) is of the view that Labov's experiment (1972) of three different types of reading of Minimal Pairs based on the concept of difference of attention may not be mirrored in real life situation. Bell (1991, pp. 90-94) in reference to his study of news broadcasting of news at different news channels even by the same broadcaster denies the concept of variation based on the amount of attention paid by the speaker. On the contrary, he suggests on the basis of this study that language is developed, or utilised in view of receiver which includes addressee, listener, hearer, over hearer, and even eavesdropper. He adds that generally inter-speaker variation is paid attention while the intra-speaker variation exists in inter-speaker variation. Likewise, Bell (1984, p. 151) reports that most of the variation studies are focused on inter-speaker variation; he suggests that research may be developed on intra-speaker variation. Bell (1984, p. 171) studies the count of variation of voicing the intervocalic /t/ by the same newscaster on different radio news channels. He records different figures of /t/ voicing for YA

national radio station which caters for older citizens with more than average education level, and ZB station which caters for the local family oriented citizens ages between thirty to forty. He names this adjustment of language on the part of language user in view of reference group as “Initiative Style”.

Jucker (1985, pp. 29-30) attributes inter-speaker variation to receiver. Based on Bell’s categorisation, he elaborates receivers into different categories like eavesdropper, auditor, over-hearer, and addressee. According to him, the social status, social class, and tastes receive the paramount attention of a language user, second to him stands the auditor, and the third in importance is the over hearer while the fourth one he/she is ignorant of. He continues that the order of importance of receiver may variate in reference to different speech communities. In addition, Bell (1984, p. 161) introduces the category of “reference group” which includes those receivers who are immediately, or physically available to the language users. Coupland (1984) arranges a study similar to that of Labov’s about travel assistants; he reports that these assistants adjust their language in accordance to their customers.

Jucker (1985, p. 32) seconds the Audience Design Model suggested by Bell (1984, p. 192), and suggests that studies developed on the basis of Labovian Framework may be re-evaluated in view of Bell’s Model. He is of the view that journalists working on any sort of media orient their language in reference to their targeted receivers; that’s to say that linguistic choices of different sorts are made by journalists in view of their expected audience, listeners, or readers.

On the basis of their comparative analysis of two articles on the same topic of Utilising computer in Weather forecast in two different dailies *The Times*, and the *Daily Express*, they



suggest that newspapers communicate news in view of their readers; these papers not only utilise language in accordance to the taste of their readers, but also the type, and the sequence of information (Crystal, and Davy, 1969, pp. 174-189).

Kaunisto (2006) writes in reference to letters of scientists that they write differently in reference to their readers; the linguistic expression they deploy while writing to their colleagues are different from the linguistic forms they use while writing to their family members.

Adebilege (2016) studies Forms and Functions of English Noun Phrase in two novels *Broken Ladders* by Lekan Oyegoke, and *Purple Hibiscus* by Chimamanda Nagohi Adichie; both the authors are considered prolific in Nigerian English. *Broken Ladders* relates the life of two friends connected to each other through letters; their lives face struggle at the beginning, but their heroic spirits make them survive at the face of the hurdles. *Purple Hibiscus* deals with the effects of brutality or application of force at the level of family and state. His main concern in the study is the headedness of noun phrases from the selected texts. In particular, he searches and analyses noun phrases of the texts in reference to Bi-nominal constructions, appositions, of appositions, and kind/sort/type of constructions. His main focus is on the patterns of apposition in noun phrases in both texts. He defines apposition as a relation of equivalence between two noun phrases. He discusses two types of apposition: restrictive and non-restrictive. A restrictive appositive is essential for the appreciation of the phrase in apposition. In case of non-restrictive appositive, the information provided is non-essential or additional. Likewise, in case of non-restrictive appositive, the order of both the phrases may be exchanged as well as both of the phrases may stand alone in a sentence. Such appositive phrases are detached by a comma, and these phrases share similar semantic and syntactic headedness which suggests same referential status of both the noun phrases in apposition. Furthermore, he studies both the texts in reference

to Bi-nominal construction where both the writers have utilized bi-nominal construction with ‘of’ as a prepositional phrase like ‘Leader of the team,’ one special feature of such nominal construction is several layers of embedded prepositional phrases in the texts. He also discovered Partitive construction in noun phrases of the text; left-headed Partitive construction with quantifier and embedded like ‘One of these attractive sights,’ surfaced in the text which indicates partiality. He reports *Purple Hibiscus* to be more complex in comparison to *Broken Ladders* in reference to complex noun phrases. He relegates this complexity of the text to the context in which these texts are utilized. The plot of *Purple Hibiscus* surrounds church, university, home, and publishing house setting and surfaces the theme of control and conformity through force; the narrative is developed in view of mature readers while the Plot of *Broken Ladders* is explorative in nature developed to motivate teenagers to tackle their lives handsomely and realistically. He is of the view that a writer’s purpose, context of usage, target readers or listeners, and the subject matter of a piece of writing determine its form and style. He concludes that nominal group varies in form and function in view of context, target of the text producer, or sponsor, or both, subject matter, and target readers, or audience.

#### ***2.4.2. Compact Style of Newspaper Prose***

News writers share two major opposing concerns of space, and ambiguity while generating news reports. More elaborately, if a news writer opts condense structures, the writer produces semantic ambiguity. On the opposite, if a writer uses more elaborate structure, the writer faces the issue of space. Nowadays, a news writer lives in the world of information explosion; the writer has to convey more information at the cost of the consumption of less space. In such a situation of news writing, a writer squeezes news reporting in view of the target

receivers. The patterns of nominal groups of Pakistani English newspaper reporting are chosen in view of the Pakistani English news readers.

Bell (1991, pp. 76-78) documents the deletion of text to be a major tool for the reduction of size of a text. On the other hand, Biber & Finegan (2001) suggest that the size of newspaper text may be minimised linguistically by utilizing such linguistic forms which result into compact style. Their study reveals that the reduction of newspaper text may be realized in linguistic forms like Noun-noun Sequences as noun phrases, elaborate appositive phrases as postmodifiers, and To-noun complement clauses. The compact and dense style developed through the application of such patterns of premodification and postmodification overburdens the readers or listeners in reference to interpretation. The news writers exploiting such linguistic forms expect their receivers to be well aware pragmatically in reference to the information provided to them in compact style. They consider the better availability of facilities in writing like computer, internet, and language related soft wares, and the heavy load of information are the causes of the compact style of newspaper prose. They state that although newspaper prose accommodates oral features yet it is still literate style in view of its compactness (As cited in Biber, 2003).

Ahmadi, Esfandiari, and Zarei (2020) are of the view that academic writing is different from conversation in view of noun phrase; academic writing surfaces noun phrases more frequently than conversation. The use of frequent and complex noun phrases in academic writing makes it difficult for readers to understand the academic text. They add that such academic texts over burden less efficient readers in the process of decoding a text. They consider the development of abstract is a difficult task which requires skillfulness and understanding of the expectations of the discourse community which the abstracts are aimed at. Hyland and Tse (2005, p. 126 as cited in Ahmadi, Esfandiari, and Zarei, 2020) state that abstracts are designed to

attract readers to the reading material; so, abstracts are designed according to the expectations of the target readers. Stotesbury (2003) states that abstracts are evaluative and persuasive in nature. They are evaluative because they provide the whole research in short and compact way. Likewise, abstracts are designed to convince readers to study the whole document. Furthermore, abstract squeezes much information into little available space due to two contrastive demands of less space and much information that is why it tends to be in compressed style. Compact or compressed style expresses much information in a few words. Halliday and Martin (1993), Ruan (2018), Biber, Gray & Poonpon (2011) write that noun phrase modification plays a vital role in the development of compact style.

Ahmadi, Esfandiari, and Zarei (2020) compares noun phrase structure in the abstract of academic research articles from peer-reviewed international journals (IC) by native writers of English and peer-reviewed Persian Research articles (PC) by non-native English users. They collected a corpus of almost 39000 words from the abstract of 109 international research articles, and 100 Persian research articles. Corpus balance is established in this study on the basis of frequency of words in both corpuses instead of texts as recommended by Crawford and Csomay (2016, p. 62). The study conducts analysis of fifteen patterns of noun phrase modification in the collected text which includes adjectives, nouns, possessive nouns as premodifiers, and relative clauses, preposition plus non-finite complement clauses, noun controlled complement clauses, present and past participle phrases, prepositional phrases, and appositive phrases as postmodifiers. The study compares the two types of text in those fifteen patterns of noun phrase, and in the use of formulaic noun phrases as lexical bundles. The preliminary step of parts of speech tagging (POS) is performed automatically by Stanford Core NLP Version 3.9.2 which provides parts of speech tagging and it also provides complex syntactic dependents of words and

AntConc version 3.4.4.0 is utilised for extracting lexical bundles. PayCharm version 3.4 was utilised by them for extracting noun phrase modifiers, and t-test and Chi-square test were exploited for analysis. Developmental Stages of writing prescribed by Biber, Gray, and Poonpon (2011) were exploited by them for gauging noun phrase complexity in the collected texts. In case of an abstract, a writer packs the whole research article in a smart way in a minimum consumption of words according to the understanding level of the target readers. The compact discourse in abstracts necessitates the appropriate use of the modification patterns of noun phrase; it is due to the fact that according to Raun (2018) modification of noun phrase plays a vital role in the construction of compact style. Likewise, the significant role of modifiers of a noun phrase in surfacing a dense and compact discourse style in academic writing has been appreciated by Biber, Gray and Poonpon (2011). They add that complexity in academic writing surfaces through the linguistic form of noun phrase while complexity in conversation surface through short clauses (Biber & Gray, 2016 as cited in Ahmadi, Esfandiari, and Zarei, 2020).

Based on the Developmental stages of academic writing by Biber et al. (2011), Staples, et al. (2016) state that development in academic writing moves from clausal complexity which is a characteristic feature of spoken discourse to phrasal complexity which is a characteristic of specialised academic writing. Based on the hypothesis related to the developmental stages of noun phrase by Biber et al. (2011); they have extracted fifteen patterns or features. These stages surface that at early stages noun phrases function as constituents in a clause while in higher stages noun phrases take phrases and clauses as constituents. Likewise, at earlier stages, noun phrases comprise premodifiers while in advance stages noun phrases take postmodifying clauses, and phrases with different levels of embedding.

## Stages of Syntactic Complexity by Biber et al. (2011)

STAGE	GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE	EXAMPLE
TWO	Attributive Adjective	Excellent Plan
	Relative Clause	The reason that is provided
THREE	Noun as Premodifier	Physics book
	Possessive noun as Premodifier	Father's call
	Of Phrase (Concrete/Locative Meaning)	Panel of judges
	Preposition Phrase as Post Head modifier other than (Concrete/Locative Meaning)	Children in the orphanage
FOURTH	Past Participle Form as Postmodifier	Experience related to Clinical Practice
	Present Participle Form as Postmodifier	The exercises promoting learning
	Nouns and Attributive adjectives as Premodifiers	Television Programme Lazy learners
	Of phrase (Abstract Meaning)	Appreciation of imagination
	Prepositional phrase as Postmodifier other than 'of' (Abstract Meaning)	Courses for students and teachers
FIVE	Preposition plus Non-finite complement clause	Plans for alleviating poverty
	Complement clauses controlled by nouns	Irregularities that have surfaced regarding scholarship fund
	Appositive Noun Phrases	BRT, Bus Rapid Transit
	Multiple Embedded Prepositional phrases	Development of English Grammar with regional variations

Wray (2002) elaborates 'Recurrent Word Combinations', as sequences of words either in continuity or discontinuity which may either be prefabricated or appearing to be prefabricated, and which are stored and retrieved as units, but not as individual words. Such combinations are a characteristic feature of academic prose. These word combinations surface as different forms of expression which serve to identify different genres, and registers due to their usage in these genres in accordance to the expectations of the target community (Apple & Wood, 2016, p. 55).

Biber, Leech, Conrad, Johansson, and Finegan (1999) develop quantitative measure of such word combinations in the form of frequency and range, and they name these word sequences as Lexical bundles. Their study revealed that international research writers use more noun phrase postmodifiers in comparison to Persian research writers; this is in accordance to the previous studies conducted by Ansarifard, et al., (2018), Parkinson and Musgrave, (2014), and Ruan, (2018) which elaborate that proficient writers tend to use more noun phrase modifiers than less proficient ones. In order to keep explicitness which is deemed as a characteristic feature of academic writing, proficient writers go for noun phrase postmodification which is considered more explicit semantically than premodification. The use of postmodifier(s) in a noun phrase not only provides explicitness in meaning in academic writing, but also economy of space which is of much currency in an age of information explosion (Biber & Gray, 2010). According to Wu, Mauranen, and Lei (2020), premodifiers in a noun phrase are less explicit in meaning in comparison to postmodifiers; they add that a prepositional phrase as a postmodifier makes the meaning of a noun phrase explicit by drawing a logical relation between nominal groups (Wu, et. al., 2020, p. 9). In addition, attributive adjectives as premodifiers were found in abundance in both International Corpus (IC) and Persian Corpus (PC); it is due to the fact that premodifiers are valuable means of accommodating much information in economy of space by compressing meaning in less space occupying linguistic forms. Biber et al. (1999) highlight three main functions of attributive adjectives as description of size, classification, and evaluation. Their study surfaced the rich availability of prepositional phrases as postmodifiers in both corpuses; it is in accordance to the statement of Cortes (2004) that academic writing makes use of post nominal modification in abundance especially as alternative to genitive construction. Hyland (2008, p. 52) attributes the concentration of postmodifiers in general and prepositional phrase in

particular as postmodifier in a nominal group to their capacity to express diversity of meanings and functions; they surface logical and textual relations among constituents of arguments. In addition, postmodifying prepositional phrases expressing abstract meaning were found in abundance in IC in comparison to PC; they think that it might be due to less exposure of the Persian writers to the use of prepositional phrases for conveying abstract meaning. Furthermore, Prepositional phrase as a postmodifier is considered a key feature of advanced academic writing by Jiang, Bi, & Liu, 2019; Taguchi, Crawford, & Wetzel, 2013 (As cited in Ahmadi, Esfandiari, and Zarei (2020). Biber & Gray (2016, p.191) support the view by writing that prepositional phrases play a vital role in the development of information dense compact communication. Likewise, Biber and Gray (2010) also state that compressed style is expressed by the linguistic forms of phrases like nominal group with premodifiers and prepositional phrases. Furthermore, the study expressed in its results four times more usage of Relative clauses by IC from PC; out of the four varieties of relative clauses like Subject Object, Object Object, Subject Subject, and Object Subject, only one variety of relative clause-Object Subject type is deployed in abundance by Persian writers. They attribute this usage to L1 which is a verb final language which follows subject object verb order which is different from L2-English. As for as Lexical bundles are concerned, PC writers used more noun qualifying lexical bundles than IC writers; they attribute this to the formulaic nature of L2 learning by the non-natives. They conclude that IC abstract text is more complex than that of PC on the basis of rich noun phrase postmodification.

### ***2.4.3. Premodification & Newspaper Prose***

Biber, et al. (1999) state that premodification is considerably more elaborate or lengthier in academic prose. They cite instances like the following one, ‘a Quaker-run training college for teachers.’ The aforementioned type of lengthier premodification pattern is common to newspaper



prose. Such premodification compresses the content of a clause into a few premodifiers, and this practice accommodates bulky information into little space and span of time. The above mentioned instance may be reproduced into a clause like the following one,

‘There is a training college for teachers; the college is run by Quakers.’ In addition to the lengthier pattern of premodification, the newspaper prose displays the use of a single noun as a premodifier in a very productive way and amounts of the forty (40) percent of the premodifiers of the noun phrases of the corpus of their study. These nominals as single premodifiers usually surface wide spread institutions like ‘government’. For instance, government schools, government policies, government plans. Likewise, material nouns like ‘school,’ may be realized as premodifiers to surface activities and entities related to such terms. For instance, school life, school plan, school work, school teacher, school plan, school time, school bus, etc. They record that there is a consistent growth/increase in the noun-noun sequence as a noun phrase in the newspaper prose; the newspaper prose records more such instances than the academic prose. Historically, these premodifying nouns were utilized to modify proper nouns as titles in newspaper prose, but the last years of twentieth century records the use of premodifying nouns as modifier to common nouns. This noun-noun sequence is a common feature of the current newspaper and medical prose. This above mentioned noun-noun sequence results in compact information packaging which consumes less space or air time, but over burdens readers or listeners in the process of interpreting such phrases (Biber, 2003).

#### ***2.4.4. Postmodification & Newspaper Prose***

According to Biber et al. (1999), postmodification is opted in newspaper prose to surface dense information in less space in an integrated manner. They add that non-restrictive relative

clauses, and appositive phrases are found in abundance in newspaper prose. Non-restrictive relative clauses as postmodifiers of nouns in noun phrases surface in the newspaper prose to provide tangential information in reference to the noun head in a noun phrase. The tangential information is considered valuable as background information in the interpretation of the noun phrase in particular and the discourse in general. Appositive phrases surface in abundance as postmodifiers in newspaper prose; these phrases provide background information in the manner of non-restrictive relative clauses. As they share similar function in newspaper prose, they may appear together in a single sentence in the form of several levels of embedded structures. The embedded structures found in this regard are quite lengthy and elaborate. In newspaper prose, appositive constructions are generally used as postmodifiers to proper nouns providing background information about the heads while in academic prose, they are deployed for the clarification of technical terminologies. To-noun complement clauses appear as another type of noun postmodifier in abundance in newspaper prose. Most of the head nouns of such postmodifying clauses tend to be nouns surfacing human actions, aims, etc. Likewise, most of such heads are extracted from verbs, the use of which develops into a highly compact and dense style. They add that such a usage usually covers or hides the performer unspecified, and puts the focus on the action.

## **2.5. Newspaper Based Research Studies**

Ryden (1975) studies noun phrase descriptively as proper name with appositive noun phrase in newspaper language. The structure shares four (04) patterns of variations: descriptive appositive before the noun phrase in two varieties of either with determiner, or without. Likewise, descriptive appositive phrase in the post head position of the noun phrase either with determiner, or without. He calculates the relative frequencies of these four variants in different

newspapers. He reports that the variant of preposed appositive without determinative shares high frequency in popular press; but the study misses correlating linguistic features with non-linguistic factors.

In reference to American Journalese, Wallace (1977) compares the sort of language used in the two section of News, and Sports in two American papers *Champaign Urbana Courier*, and *The Chicago Tribune* on five (06) linguistic features like expressions adding colour to news, use of technical vocabulary, descriptive quoting words in sentence per line, and the ratio of passive verb to finite verb; the study measures the first two features qualitatively while the last two quantitatively. In case of the first two qualitatively measured features, both the sections of both the papers show similarity in the use of colour adding statements which provide more than factual information. As far as the second qualitative feature is concerned, Sports journalists enjoy a greater degree of freedom in the use of technical jargons in comparison to news section due to regular sports lover as reader in the reference group. The third feature comprises such quoting words and expressions which provide either contextual, or attitudinal information, or both. In the third feature, both the newspapers display variation, *The Tribune* displays more such words, and expressions than *Champaign Urbana Courier*.

As a first quantitative measure, he counts the number of sentences per line in order to evaluate the strength in length of sentence in the paragraphs of both the sections in both newspapers. The measure records lengthy sentences in news section while short in that of sports; in order to observe the significance of the difference, he calculates z-test. The z value in case of the news and sports section of *The Tribune* is one percent (01%), but in case of *Champaign Urbana Courier* is less than one.

Second qualitative measure is the ratio of Passive verbs to all finite verbs. In this regard, the sports news sections of both the papers display significantly higher percentage than that of the news.

O' Donnell, and Todd (1980) compare certain linguistic features of *The Guardian* and *The daily Mirror* newspapers. They find that *The Guardian* does not utilise finite verbs in headlines while *the daily Mirror* does not opt for the verb phrase in its headlines. In addition, they observe that both the newspapers use different referring expressions in noun phrase while referring to different dignitaries.

Ferguson (1983) studies the syntactic structural peculiarities of live commentary of Baseball. He reports that the use of heavy noun phrase modification in the manner of written English. Likewise, as one may observe in the genres of event reporting and advertising, initial subject noun phrases are left to secure brevity. In addition, he considers the inversion of predicate, and subject as the key feature of the live commentary.

Bell (1985) observes that the application of a single linguistic rule in different newspapers may be the outcome of different non-linguistic factors. He studies the omission of determiner in a pre-posed appositive noun phrase in a combination of appositive phrase with a proper noun as name. His study reports that American Journalese uses the very combination in almost all papers while the British papers display variations in its application in relation to the readers. In addition, its usage has got increase with the passage of time, and it displays different frequencies in the texts of different geographies.

Floraeno (1986) collects his text samples from two categories of British newspapers, and news radio broadcasts, and classifies them into quality and popular categories. The quality

collection comprises *The Guardian*, and The Daily Telegram and *Six O' clock News* by BBC Radio Four News Bulletin while the popular category comprises *The Sun*, and *Daily Mirror*, and *News Beat* by BBC Radio One News Bulletin. The division is made on the basis of the main programmes for which the broadcasting channel is generally utilised for; Radio one, generally spreads popular music while Radio Four specializes in news and educational programmes. That's why Radio One is grouped with the popular newspapers while Four with quality one. According to his expectation, quality papers displays mark strength of long sentences, but the situation is the other way round in case of quality radio broadcasts which shares similarity with Radio BBC Four. In case of noun phrase complexity in view of modification, the quality papers display mark count of complex modifications while both the radio news broadcasts display similarity to popular in this regard. Furthermore, the use of pronouns as noun phrase is used more by Radio One in comparison to Radio Four.

Luger (1983) classifies that three types of linguistic researches may be conducted on the text of newspapers. One of the types is the research studies where newspaper text is considered as an easily available and accessible data of authentic language in general; such studies exploit newspaper texts for the diachronic study of language. The second of the three types is the research study which investigates newspaper texts as register or genre. The last of the three types is the research study which investigates the language of one specific newspaper, or publications. His approach to the study of newspaper text for Linguistic analysis is not restricted only to lexicology, or grammar, but he is interested to explore the textual type of newspaper, and its sub sections. Furthermore, he divides newspaper texts into five (05) types: informative, persuasive, instructive, dyadic, and Contact Developing text. Informative newspaper writing presents only facts without the evaluation of those facts. Persuasive writing is evaluative in nature which

shares views, opinions, and tries mind mapping. Instructive Writing provides guidance, and advice on the ways different things are performed. Dyadic writing presents either written interview comprising questions and answers, or a posed question in the beginning is answered in the remaining portion. Contact Creating Writing is similar to the writing of advertisement which is designed to grab the attention of the readers to communicate certain policies, packages, or offers. He accepts the fact that quite often newspapers texts are not developed with a single target, but is oriented to achieve multi goals; keeping in view such multi-purpose texts, he observes that there is always one purpose which dominates the rest; so, the text may be classified according to the dominant one. Jucker (1985, p. 44) writes in reference to Luger's work on newspaper language that he pinpoints to the readers the way lexical, and /or grammatical choices on the part of language user may be utilised to diagnose the context of the very variety.

Verscheuren (1985) studies the reporting language of a single incident in different ways in newspaper texts. For the purpose, he selects the U-2, a prominent incident in the American-Russian Cold War, in the reports of *The New York Times*; the linguistic variable for his study is the use of Linguistic Action Verbs, or Meta pragmatic Metaphors. He is interested to note the objectivity, impartiality, or neutrality on the part of the news developers in reporting the incident, or statements related to the incident by observing the use of neutral action verbs like said, reported, etc., and biased verbs like pointed, objected, etc. He reports that the texts of the paper presents the Russian, Khrushchev as an uncivilised, and emotionally bursting figure while Eisenhower is projected as a civilised, and rational being.

Carter (1988) studies an article on the labour leader, Neil Kinnock from the Home news section of the daily *Mail* in reference to vocabulary; he expects newspapers to be providing news in an objective manner, and in a plain style. Keeping in view the objective perspective of

newspapers, he expects core words on the paper which are considered less emotive, and neutral in reference to discourse, and registers. She reports the deviation of the paper from objectivity in view of the use of non-core words.

Ghadessy (1988) studies the sub-genre of written sports commentary from the Sports section of the daily *The Times*. He analyses different aspects of the genre like avoiding details as shared knowledge, narration of past and present events in one flow, specific sense usage of vocabulary, and so on. In addition, he differentiates the factual neutral usage of language from the biased, emotive, and subjective one. Furthermore, he suggests that genre/register analysis may be studied in a better way by comparing, and contrasting it with other genre/register.

Jucker (1992) classifies British dailies into three categories on the basis of social classes. His corpus comprises 43000 noun phrases from five different sections of the papers. He measures the complexity of noun phrase in reference to the categories of the dailies. The results of the study may be exploited in comparison to this study where the measures are similar.

Mazaud (2014) studies the complexity of noun phrase premodification in articles from newspapers. The corpus of the study takes articles from British, Irish, Australian, Canadian, New Zealander, and Singaporean newspapers. The study reports differences in the frequency of complex premodifiers in reference to regional varieties. The study is elaborate in view of the inclusion of several regional varieties, but narrow in the sense of variable as it takes the frequency count of only complex premodifiers. The results of the study may not be compared directly to this present study.

## CHAPTER 3

### NOMINAL GROUP & FORM AND FUNCTION

The importance of nominal group in general and in journalistic writing in particular, structure of nominal group, syntactic functions of nominal group, types of functions of nominal group, types of syntactic functions of nominal group, related research studies on nominal group, background of Pakistani English (PE), and related research studies in Pakistan are the topics reviewed in this chapter.

#### 3.1. Nominal Group

De Haan (1989, p. 08) elaborates noun phrase in very concise manner:

A noun phrase is a string of words which, syntactically, is a constituent with an internal structure containing a determiner, a modifier and a head. The head (the only obligatory element in the structure of the noun phrase) may be a noun or a noun equivalent. Semantically, a noun phrase can be used as a referring expression.

Biber et al (1999, p. 232) attach very much importance to noun phrase in a text because noun phrases make specification, and reference to what a text mentions. In addition, the removal of verb phrases or phrases other than noun phrases from a text may make the prediction about reference of the text difficult, but not impossible. On the other hand, the absence or removal of noun phrases from a text may make prediction about the reference of the text almost impossible.

##### *3.1.1. Importance of Nominal Group*



Biber et al (1999, p. 232) consider noun phrase important in a communication through language because it specifies the referent(s) of a text; it is the noun phrase which tells readers/listeners, what or whom the text is referring to. In addition, by removing noun phrases from a text, or from a piece of text, makes it ungraspable while in case of removal of other classes or groups of words, one does not come across the very effect in such an intensity. Quirk et al (1985, p. 657) also attach very much importance to noun phrase on the basis of the multi grammatical functions which the phrase takes in language.

Algeo (1995) considers noun and verbs as the most important ingredients of an English sentence. Nouns play a pivotal role in surfacing the semantic content of a linguistic structure like a sentence. A basic English sentence involves constituents like subject, object, complement, adjunct, and predicator; majority of the constituents is provided by noun phrase. A noun phrase may comprise a noun or a pronoun as a key word or head in the noun phrase which may either be accompanied by premodifiers(s), or postmodifier (s), or both; the minimum requirement for a noun phrase in English is the existence of either a noun or pronoun.

Keeping in view the layered structure of an English clause, it is argued that the structural features of noun phrase may be compared to those of a clause. Taking arguments as one of the structural features, the predicator (nucleus or simply verb) of the predicate element of clause take arguments as in the following instance, i. Jawad keeps two cars.

Similarly, relational noun phrases comprise arguments of relational nouns as in the following instance, ii. Jawad's sons.

Likewise, it is possible that the structure of a clause accommodates another clause in itself as a structural component as in the following instance,

iii. Hamad believes that deforestation is the main agent of climate change.

Similarly, it is observed that a head noun in a noun phrase may similarly accommodate a clause as a component of internal structure as in the following instance,

iv. Hamad's belief that deforestation is the main agent of climate change.

(Chomsky, 1970; Jackendoff, 1977; Langacker, 1991; Rijikhoff, 1992; Van Valin, JR & Lapolla, 1997, p. 52)

### ***3.1.2. Nominal Group Structure***

Gleason (1965, p. 409), and Vannestal (2004, p. 39) point out six slots of premodifiers in a nominal group before head in reference to slot wise analysis. He adds that it is not necessary that all slots of premodification are filled before the nominal group head; it is very rare that all slots of premodification are found filled in a noun phrase. For instance,

N-6	N-5	N-4	N-3	N-2	N-1	N
all	the	three	other	new	school	houses

De Haan (1989, pp. 31-32) proposes a slot-and-Filler Model which displays three slots before the head of noun phrase: limiter, determiner, and premodifiers. He does not proceed to sub-slots in determiners, and postmodifiers; however, these slots may be filled by one or more than one items. The limiter may contain modifier of the determiner which may either be a word or a phrase; it may usually be an approximating adverb modifying a following determiner (De Haan: 1989, pp. 31-32; Borjars, 1998, p. 15; Vannestal, 2004, p. 39).

### ***3.1.3. Head of Nominal Group***

Many grammarians and linguists consider head of a noun phrase as the compulsory component of the phrase. It is usually a count or mass noun; it may be a pronoun, a proper noun, or an adjective used as noun. In reference to subject-verb agreement, the form of the finite verb in a sentence is selected on the basis of the noun phrase acting as subject of a clause (Quirk et al, 1985; Huddleston & Pullum, 2002; Vannestal, 2004).

Pronouns have been included in the category of noun phrase because they share many qualities and functions of a noun; that is why, they may be considered as a sub-class of nouns (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 327). Furthermore, frequency of the type of noun phrase varies in reference to registers; noun phrases with pronouns as heads are common in conversation while complex noun phrases as head- head with premodification and postmodification are common in written registers. Likewise, the position of the type of noun phrase in a sentence depends on its thematic structure, or value; noun phrases with pronouns as head surface as themes of sentences where they refer to or stand for given information. On the other hand, complex noun phrases surface as themes of clauses where the information is not given, but to be provided by the thematic complex noun phrase.

#### **3.1.4. *Variation in Nominal Group***

Biber and Gray (2011) document in ‘Grammatical change in the noun phrase: the influence of written language use’ that although not worked out and acknowledged previously yet a noun phrase in English displays variations in reference to grammatical constructions, lexical associations, and grammatical and semantic functions on the communicative demands of written discourse. They elaborate Fox (2007, p. 299) views that different conditions of production and different communicative demands of written and spoken discourse or different

registers may surface different grammatical variants with different functions. They add on the basis of the diachronic data that academic writing which is informative in nature maximizes the use of nouns and phrasal modification. The complex phrasal modification appears in the form of embedded phrasal modifier instead of clausal constituents. The phrasal modification in the form of complex noun phrases is a characteristic feature of academic writing which is different from other popular registers of written discourse like fiction, and register of spoken discourse like conversation. They argue that academic research writing generate different grammatical variants on the basis of different conditions of production like written instead of spoken, monologic instead of interactive, based on specialised professional knowledge instead on personal knowledge, and well thought over, revised, edited and re-edited instead of being produced on the spur of the moment as in conversation. Their study traces the use of two modification patterns like nominal premodifiers, and prepositional phrase as postmodifier in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in reference to grammatical variants, lexical associations, and functions. Their study collects data of the patterns of modification like appositives and Prepositional phrase as postmodifier from scientific articles mostly medical science, newspaper reportage, novels, dialogues from history, and face-to-face conversation. Instances of those noun phrase modification patterns were collected for manual annotation from already tagged corpora. Biber and Gray (2011) acknowledge the use of grammatical categories like nominalisations, attributive adjectives, nouns as premodifiers, prepositional phrases as postmodifiers, and appositional phrases in the development of compact nominal style in informative written prose. They record increase in the use of nominalisation in informative academic prose, and newspaper prose while a decrease in prose writings like drama and novel. They add on the basis of the data of the last three centuries that the use of attributive adjective shows steady increase in academic prose,

consistency in newspaper prose, and decrease in novel and drama. Furthermore, twentieth century informative written prose like scientific prose and newspaper prose surface a dramatic increase in the use of noun as premodifiers. In contrast to academic written prose and newspaper prose, fictional prose records little increase in the grammatical degree while it is still rare in dramatic writing. Likewise, they document fifteen times more frequency for prepositional phrases as postmodifiers than for relative clauses as postmodifiers in informative writing. In the like manner, nominal apposition as named by Meyer (1992, p. 10) or appositional noun phrase shows increase in the twentieth century informative writing. In this regard, scientific writing displays another variety of nominal apposition-parenthetical construction instead of comma while newspaper documents the use of comma construction. They attribute these changes to unique production circumstances, information explosion, and specialised audience. Unique production circumstances in twentieth century which offer ample opportunities of planning, revision, and editing. Likewise, due to abundance of information, an informative writer has to accommodate much information in the little available space and time. Furthermore, a writer of informative prose keeps such readers in mind who share background knowledge in the area of writing. All the above mentioned reasons may promote compact nominal style in informative writing, but the most influential is the unique production circumstances because according to Biber (2006), teaching at the university level provides informational content to specialised audience, but the style lacks compactness. In 1988, Biber conducts multidimensional analysis of register variations, and concludes that written informative texts display richness of noun phrases with attributive adjectives and prepositional phrases while spoken texts display richness of clausal structures. Research studies in written discourse by Mair (2006); Leech et al. (2009) ; Biber & Gray (2010) document marked increase of nominal groups or noun phrases in

informative genres; this increase in the use of nouns and complex noun phrases develop nominal style which is compact and compressed instead of elaborated one. Halliday & Martin (1996) and Banks (2008) document the increase of nominal in scientific writing; they study the replacement of process displaying verbs by state displaying nominals. They add that those nominal are developed either through affixation or conversion.

They also investigate the expansion in meaning and functions of the premodifiers and postmodifiers discussed afore. In case of premodifying nouns, they studied meaning of premodifying nouns, nominalisation as premodifying noun, more than one premodifying nouns, and meaning connection among nouns as premodifiers and head nouns. They conducted qualitative analysis of the data taken from ARCHER Corpus which comprised medical prose and newspaper prose; on the basis of the analysed data, they classified all the premodifying nouns from seventeenth and eighteenth centuries into three groups: titles, locations, and tangible nouns. Furthermore, they record that by the end of the nineteenth century, not only the frequency of the premodifying nouns increased, but also expansion occurred in the meaning capability of the premodifying nouns by surfacing meaning of institutions, states, and intangible. Bank (2008, p. 133) states similar views that mid nineteenth century surface the use of nominalisations in both head and premodifying functions in informative written prose; those nominalisations were developed from verbs either through the process of derivation or conversion, and they express either activity or process. Twentieth century informative written prose also documents the use of nominals derived from adjectives and nouns surfacing abstract qualities. Multiple premodifying nouns (NNN) were very uncommon with proper noun as head before 1800, but late nineteenth and early eighteenth century document the use of multiple premodifying nouns with common

noun as head. The second half of twentieth century documents the use of NNN sequence in abundance, and even NNNN sequence may also be discerned.

They report that the expansion of N-N sequences is not limited to increase not only in frequency, but also in meaning relations between the premodifying nouns and head nouns. Seventeenth and Eighteenth century use of nouns as premodifiers display only two relations of title and location to their head nouns in majority, but nineteenth and twentieth informative writings display multiple relations between premodifying nouns and head nouns. In the like manner, nominalisations as head nouns display processes which surface their premodifying nouns as themes or patients of those processes. In case, the nominalised head is derived from an intransitive verb, the premodifying noun displays a relationship of subject to the head, e.g. ‘Labour Protest’ as ‘Labour protested’. Likewise, if a nominalised head is derived from a transitive verb, the premodifying noun displays a relationship of direct object, e.g. ‘Honey extractor’ as ‘someone extracted honey’. In addition, the premodifying nouns may surface the topic area of the nominalised head as in instance, ‘Petrol crises’. Furthermore, this is also possible that the premodifying noun and the head noun both are nominalised nouns and both display processes. Their study reveals expansion of nouns in noun phrases historically at the level of frequency, meaning relations of premodifying nouns and head nouns, and increase in the number of premodifying head nouns.

They report a similar trend in case of Prepositional phrases as postmodifier; there is a consistent increase in the variety of prepositions used in prepositional phrases as noun phrase modifiers historically. Seventeenth century informative written prose documents the use of ‘Genitive of’ as head of the Postmodifying Prepositional phrase. Eighteen century comes up with the addition of ‘in’ as head of the Postmodifying Prepositional phrase which show increase in

frequency in the succeeding centuries. The trend of ‘with, for, and on’ as head of prepositional phrases functioning as postmodifiers to noun phrase surfaced in twentieth century in informative written prose which are still rare in conversation. Likewise, prepositional phrases surface expansion in grammatical functions and meanings as one observes the use of prepositional phrase as noun phrase postmodifiers headed by preposition and followed by ‘ing-clause’ as prepositional phrase complement, e.g. ‘The importance of attendance in passing a semester,’ the structure gets its currency in nineteenth century and gets popularity in informative written prose in twentieth century. In addition, the structure may surface a historical parallel in the form of prepositional phrase following a verb instead of a noun. Similarly, these prepositions also surface expansion in the domain of meaning; at the beginning of their use back in sixteenth century, they expressed tangible locative meaning which is added by abstract meaning with the passage of the succeeding centuries. They report the use of such postmodifying prepositional phrases conveying concrete locative meaning on the pattern of sixteenth century in conversation of end twentieth century. Furthermore, the current informative written prose contains these prepositions with sixty percent used in abstract meaning. One such abstract use of these prepositions is expressing the modifying in a prepositional phrase as a patient of the process expressed by the head noun which the very prepositional phrase is modifying. These extensions in the form of variants at the level of grammar, functions, and meaning sum up in the name of discourse style; style accommodates such variation in accordance to the communicative needs, and production facilities of the register concerned.

The results of their study surface those language variations at the level of grammar, functions, and meanings; these variations are in the direction of forms which consume less space and time as well as facilitate ease in communication; so, their results are in accordance to their



claim regarding informative written prose that in favour of compact style, it moves gradually from clausal to phrasal expression. Their concluding remarks of the study are in accordance with previous studies in language change like Croft (2000, p. 62) who states that language changes in the direction of compactness historically, and Hopper & Traugott (2003, pp. 71–3) who make a similar suggestion that language changes in the direction of forms with verbal economy.

### **3.2. Linguistic Forms**

Langacker (2004) writes that two different syntactic structures may have difference in meaning; sometimes, the difference of meaning between two syntactic structures is quite discernable while there are certain structures where the difference of meaning is slight, and may not be discerned easily by every language user of the variety. He adds these variations may be due to the difference of perception by the cognitive set up of individuals of the same objective situation in the external world. Likewise, language symbolically expresses the perception of individuals; it is possible that a variety of language has a strong tendency of using a particular syntactic structure instead of other. This increase frequency of structures in certain varieties is due to conventions; certain language communities have conventionally high frequency of certain syntactic structures. Furthermore, he writes that an individual as a language user is aware of the meaning difference of different syntactic structures which apparently look synonymous, and individuals have the capability to decide which form is suitable for communication in reference to situations (Langacker, 1999, p. 76 as cited in Vannestal, 2004).

Vannestal (2004, p. 22) writes in this regard that languages have differences in their conceptualization of external realities. She provides instances from Swedish that in English they have single linguistic terms for the sons and daughters of either of a brother or of a sister while in

Swedish, they have different terms for these relations. She adds that these differences of concepts in different languages surface in terms used for relations, and colours. One comes across a situation similar to Swedish in Pashto language spoken in KPK, a province of Pakistan, and in Afghanistan, the language also has different terms for the sons, and daughter of brothers, and sisters.

Goldberg (1995, pp. 01-04) considers basic English language sentences as instances of constructions which are the combination of form and meaning; these constructions keep their meanings independently of the lexical items or words which surface in these constructions. She elaborates her statement that there are certain semantic structures with related formal expressions which convey their meanings independently of the lexical items which surface them. She adds that the concept of construction is considered essential, and valuable in the description of clause. Furthermore, she considers the practice as a fruitful one in the general description of language. She adds in reference to argument structure that several verbs surface different meanings in different constructions; these differences of meanings may be attributed to constructions. She continues that sundry constructions are related to certain distinct senses just like the way one observes polysemy at the level of lexicon. She advocates that constructions may be considered basic units of a language. Her definition of a construction is a combination of form and meaning whose meaning or form, or both may not be recovered from the constructions of its component parts or other constructions. In other words, she is of the view that a construction is a combination of form and meaning which displays a sense; the very sense may neither be replicated exactly by any other construction of the similar kind nor by its components. Her definition accommodates phrasal patterns into constructions on the condition that their meaning, or form or both may not be based on the features or properties of their components. Furthermore,

she considers morphemes to be constructions because they are combinations of forms and meanings which are not based on any other components. Likewise, on the basis of her definition of construction, one may not clearly disintegrate lexicon from grammar.

Hooper (1991, pp. 22-23) observes in reference to form and function that the emergence of a new form or a set of new forms in any functional domain of language like modality, aspect, tense, etc., does not warrant the replacement or exclusion of the already existing forms. Many a times, they may co-exist in relation to different grammatical constructions, or lexical items. In addition, these equivalent and co-existing forms may display slight difference of meaning. Likewise, they may be specialised for different genres or registers. Furthermore, these forms may co-exist as stylistic variants.

### ***3.2.1. Linguistic Form in Reference to Situation***

A system of language shares linguistic potential in reference to situation, the Potential comprises options for making choices. These options are based on the general linguistic patterns of a language community in a certain situation which may not cover individual idiosyncrasies. These options are based on probabilities of occurrence in view of situations which may be collected on the basis of data of a large enough discourse corpus of authentic linguistic material; the corpus may take into account most of the instances in most of the situations which may be analysed further on the frequency of occurrence. Delicacy in the fine grain analysis of accommodating less common instances may over burden the task due to meager instances of occurrence, and complex characteristics of situations in delimiting. Marked instances are the default options which are more readily available in reference to situations occurring in reference to registers. Marked choices are not the same in all registers; they vary across registers. It is

possible that some of the patterns surface in more than one register with either the same or different figure of frequency. It is warned against that the probable patterns as options of choice may not be based on the data collected from selected few and meager instances of situations. A pattern or a feature as a term gets its value in view of a system of which it is a part as we can observe in case of Paradigmatic terms which are virtually available in the system network from which only one is chosen to convey any sort of meaning. Different linguistic systems offer different types of choice provision; as for lexicology, it is considered open system while Lexicogrammar as closed system. Keeping in view that the sub elements in these systems occur at continuum; the middle of these two extremes of lexicon, and Lexicogrammar is occupied by elements like Prepositions, and adverbs.

Halliday & Greaves (2008) state that when an option is opted in communication at the cost of others, the opted option, and the left options are helpful in elaborating different meanings which are produced, and which would have been produced if chosen otherwise. It is possible that a pattern of choice is followed in communication due to reason outside language like bend of mind. For instance, a gender biased communicator uses gender marking pronouns overtly while a gender neutral communicator goes for neutral gender pronouns like plural ‘they,’ or singular, ‘one’.

Linguistic choices which appear in the form of linguistic forms are usually based on the purpose of language use. Usage or Metafunctional basis motivates the choice of linguistic form and content. Ideationally, language accommodates human life experience and presents it by a few linguistic choices. Likewise, interpersonally, language is utilised to manage human interaction, and textual function is the use of language as a coherent text or discourse (Halliday, 2014, pp. 30-31). Linguistic Choices of the three functions are taken together in a combined way

in linguistic form and content. In the generation of any discourse, the forms and functions of the constituent structures which are chosen as choices of ideational, interpersonal, and textual function combine together. Under the terminology, Semogenic Capacity, Halliday states that language may not only be taken as an expression of meaning, but also as a meaning-generating capacity. The capacity works in two ways; it drives human brain, and in return it is driven by. It means language is a source of meaning generation which impresses human brain, and in return the brain impresses it. He continues to elaborate the meaning generation as an act of choice from the three metafunctions mixed together by lexicogrammar into a cohesive and coherent discourse. In the creation of meaning, choices are made in view of three metafunctions which surface together in linguistic forms; these forms are usually smaller glimpses of larger constituents of different linguistic systems. He elaborates that grammatical analysis like descriptive analysis disentangles the larger strands of linguistic constituents by studying analytically the forms appearing in combination (Halliday, 2013, p. 32).

### ***3.2.2. Different Forms, Different Meaning***

Bolinger (1977, pp. 05-19) takes a strong position in reference to the non-synonymous nature of different forms of linguistic expressions. He supports his point of view with the argument that the survival of two different forms suggests that they have difference of meaning. However, he accepts that in some cases like Pronominalisation the difference is so slight that the forms may be considered synonymous in reference to meaning, but it is not the case with all linguistic forms. In addition, he does not take this position only in reference to voices, but he also takes this view generally in reference to the existence of different forms in any class or level of language. Bolinger (1968, p. 127) writes, “A difference in Syntactic form always spells a difference in meaning.”

### 3.2.3. *Functions of Nominal Group*

Adebilege (2016) counts ten functions of noun phrase (NP) in English sentence structure; these functions include Appositive, Adjunct Adverbial, Determinative, Prepositional Phrase Complement or object, Noun Phrase Modifier, Subject, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Subject Complement, and Object Complement.

According to Huddleston & Pullum (2002, p. 327) noun phrase in appropriate form may function as a subject, or predicative complement in a clause. All the aforementioned functions are named as complement functions. These are not the only functions of a noun phrase; other than complements function in a clause structure, noun phrases participate in the following functions:

- i. They were listening to the lecture. (Complement in a Prepositional Phrase)
- ii. I appreciate Junaid's collection of loan design. (Subject-determiner in a NP)
- iii. The new teacher arrived the day before yesterday. (Adjunct in a clause)
- iv. The lecture was three hours long. (Modifier in Adjective Phrase)
- v. The class began two hours late. (Modifier in Adverb Phrase)
- vi. The crescent was sighted five minutes after the sunset. (Modifier in PP)
- vii. He was writing a book on (the poet, Iqbal). (Modifier in a NP)
- viii. I liked meeting his father, a humane surgeon. (Supplement)
- ix. Sheila, your thesis copy is here. (Vocative)

Huddleston & Pullum (2002, p. 327) count the dummy ‘there,’ as a noun phrase. They are of the view that any phrase headed by a noun may be counted as a noun phrase even if it performs only of the clausal complement functions of a noun phrase. Hence, the dummy, ‘there,’ appears to function as the subject of a clause; so, it is counted by them into noun phrase. For instance,

- i. There are different courses offered to us in different semesters. (Subject)

Same is the case with Raised Object Construction like in the following example,

- ii. I think there to be several treatment methods for the disease.

In the cited example ‘there,’ performs the function of a subject, qualifies for the status of a noun phrase on the basis of the function. Although, ‘there,’ is semantically empty, but functionally, it deserves the status on the basis of its syntactic function in the cited clause (pp. 327-328). Likewise, they assimilate Bare role noun phrases in the class noun phrases by virtue of limited functions of them as noun phrases. These phrases are called Bare because they are singular countable nouns, but they appear as predicative complements of verbs like, *be*, *elect*, *become*, etc., without a determiner. These bare phrases are exceptional in this predicative complement function because such bare noun phrases without any determiners like the definite article ‘the,’ are not acceptable at subject, and object function.

- i. He becomes captain. (Correct)
- ii. Captain becomes angry. (Wrong)
- iii. The captain becomes angry. (Correct)

### ***3.2.4. Types of Nominal Group Function***

Andrew (2007) classifies the functions of noun phrase into three types; these are grammatical, semantic, and Pragmatic. Grammatical functions are in relation to the structure of sentences in which they are used while semantic, and Pragmatic functions are in relation to the meaning of the sentences in which these phrases are utilised.

**1. Semantic Function** Semantic functions are usually termed as semantic roles surfacing the part which different entities play in the situation portrayed by a sentence. For instance,

1. The policeman helped the old lady.

In the aforementioned instance, the sentence surfaces a situation in which there are two roles; one role is of an entity who performs the action of the verb which is placed in the preverbal position (The policeman), and the other role is of a receiver in the postverbal position which is of the receiver of the action of the verb (The old lady). So, a sentence expresses a situation where semantic roles are one of the features of the relation which a sentence displays in view of a situation.

**A. Semantic Roles** Andrew (2007, p. 140) considers two major types of semantic roles: Participatory roles like an agent (A) and a patient (P) are participants in the action of a verb while circumstantial roles provide settings for the events surfaced by verbs like the semantic role of Benefactive.

**2. Pragmatic Function.** Language is not only used to express situations, but also to communicate anything a language user wants to the world. The Pragmatic function of a noun phrase displays the features of a sentence which surface where to use what; it means the objective content is not altered, but linguistic forms are arranged in reference to contexts.



**3. Grammatical Function.** Both these functions of semantics and Pragmatics come under semiotic function which is surfaced in the form of linguistic form or code which operates in features like word order, subject-verb agreement, etc. The linguistic forms are linked to semiotic function with the help of an intermediate function which is named as grammatical function which expresses the relations which exist among the constituents of grammatical structures. Like in the instance (01), The Policeman performs the grammatical function of subject which in turn represents the semantic role of doer or agent, and it also surfaces the Pragmatic function of Focus. In addition, linguistic forms of the constituents of a grammatical structure are in accordance to the grammatical functions. For instance, the subject determines the linguistic form of a verb in a sentence while object exerts no influence on the form of a verb.

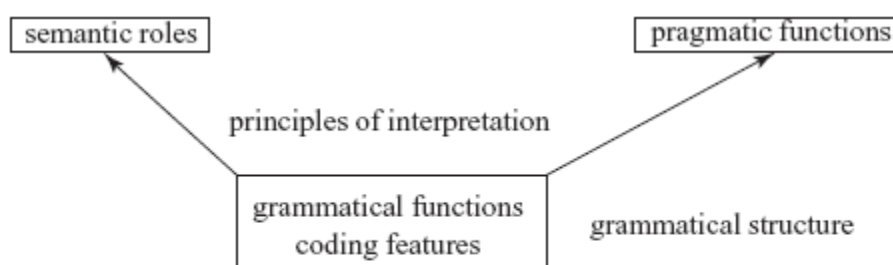


Figure 3.1 Organization of grammatical structure

(Andrew, 2007, p. 134)

According to the principles of interpretation, the grammatical structure decides the grammatical functions, and linguistic forms of the constituents of the grammatical structure; these grammatical functions in turn provide us path ways to locate semantic and Pragmatic functions which in turn develops interpretations of the linguistic structure. He adds that grammatical functions are the systematic expressions of semantic roles. Likewise, he

differentiates the interchangeably used terms grammatical function, and grammatical relation; any grammatical relationship in a sentence structure is termed as grammatical function keeping aside its importance in the sentence structure while a grammatical relation is a well-established grammatical relationship in a sentence structure which is considered important in view of the structure (Andrew, 2007, pp. 152-161).

In elaborating semantic roles, Andrew takes into account the situation, or the meaning surfaced by the linguistic form of the verb used, and the forms of the other constituents of the sentence instead of the real life situation. He elaborates that generally the verb or verb phrase in the structure of a sentence surfaces a situation, the situation comprises different roles which are performed by different word classes; the roles which are performed by noun phrases are named as arguments. In this view, he provides a general definition of agent as participating entity in the meaning displayed by the verb of a sentence which does something, or causes something to be done. Likewise, a patient is defined as a participating entity which receives the action of the verb (p. 137). According to him, most Languages of the world keep these two arguments. He introduces the term of 'Primary Transitive Verb,' for those verbs which take two arguments like an agent, and a patient. In a double-argument verb, the noun phrase expressing the role of agent is termed to be performing Ptv- A function while the noun phrase expressing the role of patient is termed Ptv P. When a noun phrase is used in a sentence with non-transitive verb, and a single predicate, the noun phrase is said to be in S function (Andrew, 2007, pp. 136-138).

### ***3.2.5. Types of Nominal Group Grammatical Function***

Andrew (2007) comes up with two main divisions of grammatical functions like external, and internal which keep further sub categories. External functions cover those uses which fall

outside the basic clause structure, utilised in connection to Pragmatic functions. The noun phrases utilised in external functions do not have any specific semantic role in the clause, but get associated with semantic roles through other sources. For instance, the construction, ‘as far,’ in the following paragraph,

- i. Semesters offer too short a duration for course completion. Teachers are always in danger of running short of time. As far students, they are in oblivion to such harsh facts.

Andrew (2007, pp. 154-155) further sub divides external functions into two categories: free external function, and bound external function. The noun phrase in free external function acts as a topic on its own, but does not have the relation of topic with the predicate of the following clause. For instance,

- ii. Utilising of solar energy, what has Jamal elaborated lately?

Such instances are minor in English, but common in South East Asian languages name by (Li, & Thompson, 1976, p. 482) as ‘Topic Prominent’ Languages. Chafe (1976, p. 50) and Lambrecht (1994, p. 118) are of the view that such usages are used to provide background setting to the predicate in the clause.

On the other hand, those external function noun phrases which keep semantic roles in relation to the predicate of the following clauses like ‘it-cleft construction’, and Preposed ‘Topicalisation’ in English are named as Bound External functions.

For instance,

- iii. As for as classes, all the semester Teachers are regular.

- iv. It was he who called the doctor at once.

As far as internal grammatical functions are concerned, they are mostly associated with semantic roles in company of Pragmatic ones; Prepositional phrase, object, subject noun phrases are the instances of internal grammatical functions. In case of internal functions, there are variations in the correspondence of semantic roles and grammatical functions, but these variations do not pass over the general patterns of correspondence. As in instance, the grammatical function of subject displays a general correspondence with the semantic role of Agent in most instances, but not always.

Andrew (pp. 152-153) further sub divides internal functions into two categories: core and oblique. Noun phrases performing A, P, and S functions are said to be in core grammatical functions. With the exception of personal pronouns as noun phrases, noun phrases serving core grammatical functions are unmarked; their functions are defined by their order in reference to verb phrase in a sentence in English. They have two distinguishing properties: A, P, and S express ample semantic roles, and they have well defined grammatical rules to surface grammatical relations like omitting subject in Adjunct Participial, and the object passivisation.

Andrew (p. 154) suggests that the core category surfaces abstract syntactical, structural, or grammatical relations which miss exact correspondence in Pragmatic, and Semantic functions. Likewise, they do not require coding for displaying the grammatical functions.

**A. *Oblique*** Oblique categories share those noun phrases which appear in Prepositional Phrases as complements, or objects of Preposition; such phrases are marked. Furthermore, No doubt, there are certain grammatical rules (syntactical rules) for Prepositional phrases (PP), but those rules are not specific only to PPs, and they are used

in case of Non-PPs. In case of such rules, specifications, and restrictions occur in view of semantic rules, but not of syntax. In other words, the grammatical functions of the oblique category may be recognized in view of semantic roles. There are two classes of oblique Prepositional phrases which are arguments, and adjuncts. In case of adjuncts, idiosyncratic obligations of predicate verb do not apply; only it is looked for that a sentence may not lose sense. On the other hand, in case of arguments, the idiosyncratic obligations of apply on the Pps.

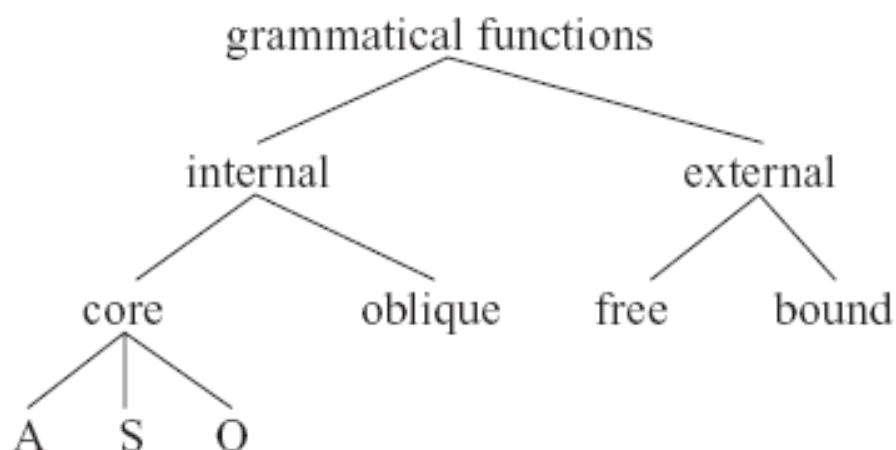


Figure 3.2 Taxonomy of grammatical functions

(Andrew, 2007, p. 152)

**B. Functions Coding Strategies.** Andrew (2007, p. 141) locates three strategies for coding functions; these include sequencing, or word order, or word arrangement, cross referencing, and noun phrase marking.

As far as order is concerned, Languages like English display a basic fixed word order in reference to the verb in a sentence. A subject noun phrase appears at the pre-verbal position

while an object noun phrase appears at the post verbal position. The basic order may be supplemented with alternative word orders which are developed in reference to the fixed one.

#### A. Noun Phrase Marking

In some Languages, grammatical functions are displayed by Case Marking which is developed either as inflections, different morphological elements, Preposition, or Postposition. In English, generally, grammatical functions are displayed by word order; even the word order or constituent order is exercised at the level of phrase.

#### B. Cross-Referencing

In some Languages, other than English, different grammatical features like number, case, gender, etc., are developed with the help of words which are related to noun phrases in some way.

### ***3.2.6. Nominal Group Pragmatic Function***

There is a considerable variety in Pragmatic functions like ‘Given vs. New’, ‘Topicality’, ‘Definiteness vs. Indefiniteness’, ‘Specificity’, ‘Foregrounding vs. Back grounding’, ‘Empathy vs. Perspective’, ‘first-person’ ‘humanness’, ‘Topic vs. Comment’, ‘Focus’, ‘Presupposition’, etc. In view of Andrew (2007, p. 148) three Pragmatic functions are very much relevant to grammatical functions at the level of sentence structure; these include Thetic, Focus vs. Presupposition, and Topic vs. Comment.

**A. Topic vs. Comment.** Pragmatically, topic is something known or given in a discourse at the level of sentence; a topic is followed by comments. Lambrecht (1994, pp. 131-137) reports that the grammatical function ‘subject’ is closely related to the Pragmatic concept

‘topic’. Andrew (2007, p. 149) divides topics into two types: expected and switched. An expected topic is the one which may easily be guessed by a reader or listener because it is current in the discourse while a switched topic is the one which may not be easily guessed by reader or listener because it is not current in the discourse, but which is known through previous discourse. Furthermore, he distinguishes between ‘topic entities’, and ‘topic expression’. A topic entity is made known on the basis of the information conveyed by the discourse while a topic expression is a linguistic form. In case of expected topic, reference is made by linguistic forms like noun phrases, pronouns, on null form (null anaphora) while null form reference is not appropriate in case of switched topics.

Expected topics are closely related to the grammatical function subject in a topic-comment articulation. As expected topics are based on known and current information; so, subjects are considered definite (Givon, 1979, pp. 26-28). On the other hand, switched topic is related to the grammatical concept of “Topicalisation”.

**B. Focus vs. Presupposition.** Focus and Presupposition are two different guesses on the part of speakers, or writers; in case of ‘focus’ a text developer guesses that something is unknown to the receiver while in case of ‘Presupposition’ a text developer guesses that something is known to the receiver. Variations in grammatical constructions surface variations in focus and presuppositions. In ‘it’, and ‘what’ constructions, a sentence focus is different from basic word order-kernel clause. For instance,

- i. It is he who disturbs the classes.
- ii. It is the classes which he disturbs.
- iii. It is the classes what he disturbs.

In the instance (i), the focus is the doer ‘he’ while in instances (ii), and (iii), ‘classes’ is the focus. In instance (i), ‘the classes’ is the Presupposition while in instances (ii) and (iii) ‘he’ is the Presupposition. Likewise, in the following instance of kernel clause

- iv. He disturbs the classes.

‘He’ becomes the Presupposition while ‘the classes’ is the focus.

**C. Thetic Articulation.** Lambrecht (1994) surfaces this articulation that many a time a sentence as whole serves as a comment while the topic expression is missing in the linguistic form; in such cases, the situation, or context, or the surrounding acts as topic entity. In English, the whole sentence as a comment is stressed as a whole.

### 3.3. Measure of Nominal Group Complexity

Berlage (2014) considers newspaper valuable in surfacing the recent condition of language. In addition, in spite of the fact that newness in language is not quite widespread; it is discernable in newspaper texts. Likewise, Mair (2006, pp. 183-193) states that newspaper text is sharper than any other genre in presenting newness or recentness in a language.

Berlage (2014, p. 01) states that linguists agree that noun phrase varies in the degree of complexity, but they disagree on the variables to evaluate complexity at the level of noun phrase. In this regard, three measures are usually taken into considerations: length of noun phrase, number of phrases, and sentential. Length may be measured as either number of words, morphemes, graphemes, or syllables per noun phrase, but it is usually counted as number of words per noun phrase. Like numbers of phrases are measured as the number of postmodifying phrases and sentential means number of postmodifying clauses per noun phrase. He classifies



these measures as linear and hierarchical; length is linear while postmodification is hierarchical. Furthermore, he suggests the utilization of all the three mentioned measures in the evaluation of noun phrase complexity.

Length and structural complexity are the two factors generally considered by linguistic researchers to gauge noun phrase complexity; linguists surface difference of opinions regarding the independent role of these two factors in measuring noun phrase complexity at three variants of Dative Alternation, NP-Shift, and Particle movement in a phrasal verb. In reference to disjoining a particle from a verb in a phrasal verb, Chomsky (1975, p. 477 as cited in Berlage, 2014, p. 11) writes that disjoining is usually more discouraged in case of structurally complex object noun phrase than lengthy object noun phrase. On the other hand, Hawkins (2004, pp. 08-09) considers length of noun phrase to be an important factor in view of his concept of processing complexity.

Initiation Time is studied experimentally in reference to noun phrase complexity by Ferreira (1991, pp. 214-17). Three sentences of equal number of words with noun phrases of different levels of complexity like a noun phrase with premodification as low level of complexity, a noun phrase with a postmodifying prepositional phrase as middle level, and a noun phrase with postmodifying clause as the highest. The level of complexity in this case is determined on the basis of syntactic nodes as eight, nine, and twelve as in the following:

- i. The large and raging river empties into the bay that borders the little town.
- ii. The river near their city empties into the bay that borders the little town.
- iii. The river that stopped flooding empties into the bay that borders the little town.

(Ferreira, 1991, p. 214)

The study surfaces that initiation time was the least for the sentence of low complexity noun phrase, more for the sentence of average complexity noun phrase, and the most for the high complexity noun phrase. By keeping the length of the rest of the sentence constant in all the three examples, the results of the study reveals variation in initiation time in reference to noun phrase structural complexity independent of length of the sentence structure. Wasow and Arnold (2003) in their corpus study based on a questionnaire express that length and structure surface correlations in reference to constituent ordering in a sentence. They add that both the factors display variation in view of constructions; in case of NP-Shift, structurally complex noun phrases are relegated to the final position in a sentence while structurally simple sentences of similar length are promoted to front position in a sentence. Likewise, in case of Dative Alternation, theme follows similar pattern in case of structurally complex and lengthy noun phrase while in case of Goal when a noun phrase is structurally complex, it follows direct object in the form of a prepositional phrase, but a simple noun phrase of similar length may follow a verb which may be followed by a direct object. In addition, their study of Phrasal verb construction reveals that disjoining of particle and verb depends on the length of a noun phrase; disjoining is practised in case of a shorter object noun phrase while it is avoided in case of a lengthy noun phrase. The study classifies noun phrase complexity at three levels: noun phrases with clausal postmodifier are considered complex, noun phrases with prepositional phrase as postmodifier as non-complex, and noun phrases without postmodification as simple. They revise the analysis of the data in view of syntactic nodes in (Wasow & Arnold, 2005, pp. 1493-94), the revision surfaces the same trend that lengthy noun phrase as object noun phrase avoids disjoining in case of phrasal verb while shorter noun phrases do the other way round. Givon (2009, p. 02) defines noun phrase

complexity as, ‘increased hierarchic organization; that is, an increase in the number of hierarchic levels within a system.’

Berlage (2004, pp. 11-14) also considers structure as a factor of complexity independent of length. He adds on the basis of Ferreira, and Wasow and Arnold that the predictions made on the basis of structure may not be made on the basis of considering length of a noun phrase. He acknowledges the correlation of structure and length in reference to noun phrase complexity, but denies a one to one correspondence between them. He adds further that both length and structure are two different parameters of noun phrase complexity. On the other hand, Grafmiller and Shih (2011) in their corpus study concerning the isolated effect of noun phrase length and structural complexity in reference to Dative Alternation and Genitive Alternation; they consider both length and structural complexity as relevant and significant predictors in view of variation. But Berlage (2014) reports that a delicate view of the results of their study surface the fact that in case of Genitive variation, noun phrase structural complexity plays a significant role while in case of Dative Alternation, length of noun phrase plays a significant role.

The results of Rickford et al. (1995) declare the structure of noun phrase responsible for linguistic variation in case of topic restricting ‘as far as’ construction; their study reveals that omission of verb in case of ‘as far as’ construction is generally practised in case of a noun phrase with postmodifying clause, usually practised in case of a noun phrase postmodified by a prepositional phrase or phrase, but scarcely practiced in case of a noun phrase without postmodification.

Liu & Li (2004) compare noun phrase complexity in the MA Dissertation text developed by Chinese EFL writers, and with the text of published research articles in Applied Linguistics in

response to the research call by Lu (2011, p. 57) in the area of complexity in advance academic writing at phrasal level. Their study diagnoses the difference in MA Dissertation Corpus (MDA) and Printed Research Articles Corpus (PRC) at the level of noun phrase complexity in general, and noun phrase postmodification in particular. In addition, the study reports the effect of noun phrase on the textual characteristics of academic discourse. MDC comprises seventy (70) dissertations of postgraduate level by Chinese writers while PRC comprise 129 articles; both the corpora have a word count of ten thousands approximately. They utilise an automatic computation tool developed by Lu (2010), L2 Syntactic Complexity Analyser (L2SCA) to calculate three features from both the texts: mean length of clause (MLC), count of complex nominal per text unit (CN/T), count of complex noun phrase per clause (CN/C). As for as these three features are concerned, PRC displayed higher score than MDC which suggests that MDC writers utilise shorter clauses, and less complex noun phrases per text and per clause than PRC writers. Furthermore, in order to discern noun phrase complexity in view of postmodification in the two corpora, length of postmodification, and depth of postmodification were calculated for the three head nouns ‘lack,’ ‘analysis,’ and ‘understanding’ which were followed by of-prepositional phrase construction; the three words were selected on the basis of similar frequency in both the corpora, and the availability of those words in the list of academic vocabulary by Gardner and Davies (2013). Length of postmodification was calculated by counting the number of words from the first postmodifier appearing after the head noun while the depth of

postmodification was calculated at the levels of postmodification; first modifier after the head noun was relegated as level one, the second level two, and so on. Both these measures revealed that PRC keeps lengthier and deeper postmodification in comparison to MDC. In the similar manner, in order to compare the information packing capability of both the types of text, two extracts were selected randomly. The extract from MDC contained nine clauses which comprised ninety one (91) words while the extract from PRC contained six clauses which comprised ninety eight (98) words; the comparison displayed that PRC used more complex noun phrases; so, it conveyed more information in a compact style.

### ***3.3.1. Nominal Group Complexity in Relation to Syntactic Function***

Variation of noun phrase structure in reference to syntactic function is a major concern of linguistic investigation in research studies. The internal structural of noun phrase varies in view of syntactic function; it is generally reported that structurally complex noun phrases appear at non-subject function while simple phrases appear at subject function. Jucker (1992) analyses noun phrase complexity at subject, and non-subject function in his study of noun phrase extracted from the three types of British newspapers. Likewise, Schilk and Schaub (2016) investigate the variation of noun phrase form in reference to syntactic function in Indian, Canadian, Jamaican, Singaporean, and Hong-Kong components of International Corpus of English (ICE) comprising texts like Academic Writing in Humanities, conversation, scripted speeches, and social letters. Akinlotan (2018) investigates variation of noun phrase linguistic forms in relation to syntactic function in Nigerian component of ICE. This present study investigates the variation of linguistic form of English noun phrase in Pakistani English

newspapers at the syntactic or grammatical functions of Adverbial, Object/complement of Preposition, Object Complement, Subject Complement, Apposition, Object, and Subject in a manner similar to Jucker (1992), Schilk and Schaub (2016), and Akinlotan (2018).

### ***3.3.2. Bilingualism & Multilingualism as a Factor Influencing Nominal Group Complexity***

The results of the phrase-level and clause-level analyses both present that bilingual students create more complicated NPs and use modification more frequently. This lines up with Jessner's Dynamic Model of Multilingualism that claims that a learner that already has acquired a second language will have an easier time acquiring a third due to the availability of the multilingual competence already achieved in the final stage of acquiring the L2. However, the multilingual students, who would also be expected to perform better according to this theory, were clearly outperformed by the Swedish students. The closeness in results between the monolingual and bilingual students seems to indicate that the monolingual students also have a degree of multilingual competence, which may be a direct result of early exposure to English both within the classroom and within Swedish society (Sanglof, 2014).

### **3.4. Related Prior Studies**

Brunner (2014, pp. 02-10) is of the view that in English the modification patterns of nominalisation or nominal group change or modify due to their contact with different languages; as it is the case with other levels of the language, for instance, pronunciation, lexicon, syntax, etc. He observes that the indigenous patterns of modification in the local languages of Singapore, and Kenya impress the modification patterns in Singaporean, and Kenyan English respectively.

Singaporean English as a second language of the people of Singapore has Head Final Modification-Premodification. On the contrary, Kenyan English has Head Initial Modification-Post modification Pattern. Likewise, he observes that the newly emerging Englishes of Singapore and Kenya vary in noun phrase complexity from their ancestral British English. He adds that the complexity of the noun phrase is proportional to the percentage of English language speakers.

Schilk and Steffen (2016, p. 06) study noun phrase complexity in five different varieties of English; data have been collected from International Corpus of English (ICE): Canada, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, and Singapore. The variability of the Englishes in reference to noun phrase complexity has been measured at three levels of syntax-clausal functions, text type, and text purpose. The study selects four types of texts from the mentioned corpus: conversation, social letters, unscripted speeches, and academic writing humanities. The division of the texts was made on two dimensions: mode and communicative purpose. Academic Writing Humanities and Social Letters belong to written while Conversation and Unscripted Speeches belong to spoken mode. As for as communication function is concerned, conversation, and social letters come under the title Interaction while unscripted speeches, and Academic writing Humanities may fall under Information. The complexity of NP has been measured in reference to Structural complexity, and Structural depth. The structural complexity of NP is measured in reference to modification patterns: premodification and postmodification. The study selects 400 noun phrases randomly from all the four mentioned types of texts from the above mentioned types of Englishes which make a sum of 8000 phrases. The structural analysis of NP has been made on two levels of granularity. In case of binary, the collected data were analysed on the categories of heavy vs. light noun phrases. The complexity of the NP's in the varieties was analysed in view of the notion that light phrases appear at subject position while the heavy at non-subject's. The

study concludes that light NP's usually appear at subject position in the four text types among the five varieties of English. Informational text tends to be more complex in reference to NP than interactional. Likewise, speech tends to be less complex as compared to written text. The study reports sparse variation in NP's at subject position among the text types so the complexity of NP's has been analysed at non-subject positions. The analysis of conversational text reveals that Hong Kong English utilizes more complex noun phrases at non-subject positions; there is a greater tendency for premodification in the Hong Kong variety while Singaporean English utilizes less number of noun phrases with modification at non-subject positions. Indian and Canadian English tend to be at average in their use of complex noun phrases at non-subject positions while Jamaican English is at the base line in the use of complex NP's at non-subject positions. In case of Social Letters, Jamaican and Singaporean English display fewer tendencies towards complex noun phrases. Indian and Canadian Englishes tend to be above average in the use of complex noun phrase. In case of Hong Kong, the variety of English tends to be at average in this regard. Non-subject position in informational unscripted speech displayed simple noun phrases in abundance. Hong Kong English displays the use of simple noun phrase in abundance at non-subject positions in informational unscripted speech. It further surfaces a trend towards more premodification, and a lack of postmodification. Jamaican English surfaces the use of simple noun phrases at non-subject position which is accompanied by an increase in postmodification. Indian and Canadian Englishes have an increase tendency for postmodification; they differ in the use of simple noun phrases; Canadian English is above average and Indian English below average in this regard (Schilk and Steffen, pp. 04-05).

They also take noun phrase at both subject, and non-subject positions. Canadian, Hong Kong, and Singaporean varieties are above average while Indian and Jamaican are below average



in their use of simple noun phrases at subject position. The use of simple noun phrase at non-subject position display two extremes in reference to Indian, and Hong Kong English; Indian English is eight (08) points above average while Hong Kong's is ten (10) points below average in their use of simple noun phrases at non-subject position. Singaporean English displays a trend similar to Indian English in its use of simple noun phrases at non-subject position in the academic written text. Jamaican and Canadian English both are below average in their use of simple noun phrases at subject position in academic written text. Likewise, these varieties are average in the use of premodifying and postmodifying phrases at subject position. Furthermore, the varieties have an increase tendency of above average usage of both premodifying and postmodifying noun phrases at non-subject position in academic written text (p. 06).

Schilk and Steffen (2016) are of the view that ICE is not too specific in its classification of text; it does not penetrate into sub disciplines, and subject levels. They make a binary division of noun phrases into Light, and heavy noun phrases; light noun phrase means a noun, pronoun, or proper noun without modification while Heavy noun phrase means a noun phrase with either premodification, or postmodification, or both. In addition, a fine granular division may classify noun phrases into four categories: without modification, premodification, postmodification, and both premodification and postmodification. Furthermore classifying categories are also possible in noun phrases on the basis of the types of postmodification. Postmodifiers may be prepositional phrases, or Finite or Infinite clauses, etc. Likewise, the number of premodifiers per head may also be a classifying category. Furthermore, embedded modifying phrases may be further categorized.

Tore (2001, p. 361) investigates variation in English Noun phrase structure in British Travel texts. He considers three text formats for data collection: Travel Guides, newspaper

articles related to tourism and tourist brochures. The study is basically descriptive which investigates patterns in noun phrase at three different levels like text format, communicative purpose, and text structure. Likewise, the study surfaces the way information density is accommodated in different patterns of noun phrase structure in reference to complexity. Textual variables include the placement of noun phrase in a text and the subject matter of the noun phrase. It has been assumed that the complexity of noun phrase depends on the text format, communicative purpose, centrality of noun phrase in reference to placement in a text, and specificity of information in a text. The results of the study display that the text of the travel guides surface more complex noun phrase from the text of the tourist brochures, and of the newspaper articles. As an extension, tourist brochures surface more complex noun phrases in comparison to newspaper articles. Likewise, tourist brochures surface more complex noun phrases in comparison to newspaper articles. In the like manner, noun phrases which surface the description of the tourism spots have heavily modified structure in comparison to those noun phrases which surface general information. In addition, those noun phrases whose subject matter is related to specific information about tourism spot have heavier modification than those which are related to non-specific general information. Specific description of the spots has been expressed by complex noun phrases which have clausal postmodification while technical aspects of tourism spots have been expressed by noun phrases which have premodification accompanied by phrasal postmodification. Furthermore, practical information has been provided by noun phrases functioning as independent clauses. Chains of nominal and Prepositional phrase as postmodifiers have been used to surface heavily dense information.

Tore (2001) elaborates the results of the data in view of Dann (1996, p. 138) terminologies of social image formation: covertly induced, and overtly induced. He declares

Tourist Brochures as overtly induced text designed for marketing specific tourist spots; the description of which is dense and compact, biased, and short in description. In comparison to Brochures, Travel Guides may be classed as covertly induced which are less specific in reference to tourist spots, but not much general; the description is comparatively elaborate. He adds in reference to newspaper articles on tourism as an expression of personal experience which have similarity with other feature articles appearing in newspapers. On the basis of this corpus study, Tore states that one type of content or subject matter may be surfaced in three different ways depending on the function of the discourse-the purpose for which a text is generated.

Tore (2001) uses the frame work developed by Quirk et al as presented on the page numbers (1985, pp. 1238-1239) collects his data amounting to one lac words from three related type of texts: 20000 words from six (06) brochures of British Tourist Brochures, 20000 words from eleven (11) articles of Sunday Times Tourism Supplement, and 60000 words from 20 Texts of British Travel guides. These one lac words offered him Eleven Thousand, nine hundred and fifty four noun phrase (11954). He comes across highest number of noun phrases per 1000 words in Newspaper articles, and the lowest number in Tourist brochures; travel guides stand in the middle in reference to the number of noun phrases per 1000 words. As for as coverage is concerned, travel guides have the highest degree in usage of noun phrase; keeping in view a minimum difference in coverage between Brochures and Newspaper Articles. He reports that newspaper articles related to tourism has the highest number of noun phrases, but they are short noun phrases. He further elaborates the concentration of noun phrase in the sub categories. The category C-Travel Guides has the least number of noun phrases as 87 per 1000 words in comparison to text type B-Newspaper Articles which display 117 noun phrases per 1000 words, but both have the same level of coverage; this is due to the fact that category C1 has more

complex noun phrases. He concludes that travel guides surface the most complex noun phrase structure, particularly, its sub part C3 which displays more postmodification in comparison to the rest. Likewise, brochures contain more complex noun phrase structure than newspaper articles, but less than travel guides; newspaper articles are the least complex in reference to noun phrase.

Tore (2001) works out the hypothesis that noun phrase keeps patterned variations across different types of text related to Tourism. Data Analysis, on his part surfaces two divisions in the three types of the selected texts: tourist brochures and travel guides which are descriptive in nature, and newspaper articles which are reporting in nature. Heavy postmodification in the first division surface a didactic perspective which offers a rich description as it provides background of the spots both historically and geographically.

### **3.4.1. *Nominal Group Complexity Based Prior Studies***

According to Oretga (2003, p. 514), writing complexity in L2 learners appear at the level of clause which advances to complexity at the level of phrase. According to Krannsky (1972) and Lyons (1999), the referential features of nominal phrases depend on different grammatical elements. These grammatical elements might be external to the nominal expressions or internal. Internal elements include quantifiers, classifiers, premodifiers, noun types, etc., while external elements include verbal aspects, word order, information structure, etc., (As cited in Hofherr & Zribi-Hertz, 2014, p. 14).

Hofherr and Zribi-Hertz (2014, p. 14) consider definiteness of a noun phrase to be a complicated phenomenon because its determination depends on both its syntactic position in a structure, and in discourse.

Duwila, S. A. Y. P. S. (2020) studies postmodification patterns of noun phrase in the abstracts of fifteen research articles published in accredited local journals which are produced by local Indonesian writers, and research articles of Scopus indexed Journal which are developed by international writers; these abstracts share word strength of 150-200 words, related to social sciences which were developed in 2016 to 18. These abstracts are studied in view of the fifteen postmodification patterns provided by Berlage in *Noun Phrase Complexity* (2013, pp. 44-53). She conducts content analysis of the selected by following a procedure of three steps: identification, codification, and explanation. The study ends up in the conclusion that both types of writers exploit prepositional phrase as noun phrase postmodifier more than any other type of postmodifiers. Likewise, the study reports that there is no significant difference in the percentage of any type of postmodifiers in both types of research abstracts. In addition, both types of writers do not utilise Noun phrase modified by adverb phrase, and gerundial phrase in their abstracts.

Aarts (1971) discusses the complexity of noun phrases as style marker in his brief paper. He collects 72000 words from the Survey of English Usage (SEU) for analysis with a view that the distribution of noun phrases in English language clauses is not random. In addition, he reports that the complexity of noun phrases varies in reference to the subject matter in which the phrases are used. He makes two classes of noun phrases in reference to complexity of the phrases: light, and heavy. He collects data from light fiction, scientific writing, informal speech, and formal speech and writing. He concludes that the subject position is usually filled by light noun phrases while heavy phrases appear at non-subject positions. His analysis also reveals that light noun phrases are quite common at subject position in informal speech as compared to scientific writing.

Quirk et al. (1972 & 1985) collects noun phrases from SEU; his collection is composed of phrases from informal speech, serious talk, fiction, and scientific writing. He uses the terminologies of simple and complex noun phrase for the analysis. Simple noun phrases means nouns without any modification; complex noun phrases are defined as noun phrases with modification. He develops a further classification in complex noun phrase; noun phrases with single modification, and noun phrases with multiple modifications. He concludes that 57% of the simple noun phrases occur at subject position in the whole collection. In addition, he documents that the percentage of complex noun phrases is quite low in informal speech, and fiction.

Wallace (1977, pp. 67-68) investigates the journalese of Midwestern American dialect both qualitatively and quantitatively. He compares the linguistic features of the journalese with the main American journalese as norm; his study compares the frequency and relative frequency of linguistic features of the dialect journalese with the mainstream American journalese. The results of his study attests internal variation at the level of the newspapers, and sections of the newspapers, 'There is then support for positing that news and sports stories represent different registers by their use of language, but that this variation occurs within the restricted language of newspapers.' (Wallace, 1977, p. 67)

De Haan (1987) collects his data from Nijmegen corpus; his study data comprise 20000 noun phrases he took 20,000 noun phrases for analysis from the two categories: fiction, and non-fiction. The study conducts analysis in view of four varieties of noun phrases: a basic noun phrases which mean a noun phrase without any modification, a simple noun phrase means a noun phrase comprising a determiner and a noun head, an extended noun phrase means a noun phrase comprising premodification and a head noun, and a complex noun phrase means a noun phrase

with post modification. He concludes that the percentage of simple and basic noun phrase was higher in fictional writing as compared to non-fictional.

Jeffries (1989) makes descriptive analysis of British Newspapers; his study mainly focuses on syntactic description of the data. He discusses semantic features of the newspaper language, but not in detail. He takes text from editorials, news articles, and readers' letters sections of the newspapers.

Jucker (1992) analyses some eleven dailies of United Kingdom for syntactic variations; he collects his data of 43000 noun phrases from the following five sections of newspapers: home news, business news, foreign news, sports, and art of the newspapers published in London. The study classifies the papers into three categories: up-market papers, mid-market papers, and down-market papers for analysis of the phrase; a thousand phrases are collected from each of the five sections. The researcher mainly focuses on the syntactic features of British newspapers which shares the usage of the native speakers only. The results of the study register variance of noun phrases both at the level of newspapers, and at the level of different sections of the newspapers.

Jowitt (1994) records in his research article that a new type of English is emerging in the name of Norwegian English; he terms the English as variegation in English Language. He collects data for the analysis from Norwegian newspapers, and compares the syntax and lexis of those papers with that of British papers. The study does not provide a thorough description of Norwegian English newspapers.

Maestre (1998) studies noun phrase complexity in the headlines of the daily Times, London; this study conducts analysis of verbal and non-verbal phrases in view to style. She collects 20,000 phrases from the newspaper from 1971 to 1990; her data comprises of headlines

from arts, home news, front page, sport news, business news, and letters to the editor. She concludes that the percentage of complex independent non-verbal phrases is higher as compared to that of verbal noun phrases because they are more informative and less space consuming.

Fries (2001) discusses the varieties of texts available in newspapers; he points out two categories in news reports: hard news, and soft news. Hard news deals with events in different walks of life while soft news deals with stories involving human interests. Hard news texts are objective which explicitly lacks involvement; soft news texts are subjective which involve likes, and dislikes.

Poppel (2007) surfaces the change in the language of the political discourse diachronically in Pravda Newspaper Editorials; she surfaces the linguistic changes which took place from revolution to totalitarianism. The study focuses on the linguistic changes which highlight the change in the political discourse.

Mozūraitė (2015) conducts stylistic analysis of newspaper headlines; she collects British newspaper headlines, and looks for their syntactic patterns. Her study is limited only to headlines, and focuses on the telegraphic language of them.

Ni (2000) studies noun phrase stylistically in the three related types of news texts: news reports, newspaper editorials, and broadcast news. These texts may be differentiated on the basis of medium: spoken vs. written, and purpose: argumentative vs. descriptive. The study selects stylistically significant features for distinguishing the text both syntactically and semantically. Syntactically, the mentioned types of texts have been distinguished on the basis of noun phrase complexity; whether the noun phrase has a noun head or Pronoun head, number and the type of premodifiers and postmodifiers. Semantically, the texts have been distinguished on the basis of the type of premodifiers like Classifiers and Descriptors in the noun Phrase.



Ni is of the view that a complex noun phrase which gets complexity on the attachment of premodifiers, and postmodifiers may surface the amount of information which may consume several clauses. Patterns in noun Phrase modification are used in order to elaborate, explicate, limit, and expand the reference of a noun Phrase. Likewise, modification also surfaces the personal feelings and attitude of a speaker or writer towards the referent of a noun Phrase.

Ni is of the view that both semantic and syntactic features of noun phrase play their roles significantly in framing the style of a register. He elaborates the statement that the maximum number of pronouns as head in the noun phrases of a text surfaces it as interpersonal and communicative while the maximum number of nouns as heads of noun phrase in a text surfaces the text as informative. Likewise, the availability of such noun phrases in a text which have enriched modification makes the text informative. In addition, the use of strong premodification in noun phrases makes the style of a register compact, economical, and densely informative, but not specific. On the other hand, the use of strong postmodification patterns makes a text less economical, more informative, and more specific.

Biber et al (1999:11) state that the more the availability of noun Phrases which keep noun as heads, noun Phrases with attributive adjectives as Premodifiers, and noun Phrases with Prepositional Phrases as Postmodifiers, the more the text presents itself as informative in focus.

Ni states in this regard that those stylistically distinctive features surface different figures statistically which in turn surface the function of texts for which they are generated; one such common distinction is of spoken vs. written. Keeping in view the two extremes like academic writing and conversation in reference to information density, Ni discovers that the three types of news text with the view in this study, the newspaper text may be located on the continuum

between the two extremes. Furthermore, the text of news reports is found to be the densest in comparison to news editorials and broadcast news. Likewise, news editorial are comparatively denser than broadcast news.

Ni follows Hong (2000) in methodology, and calculates the Percentage of the total number of those noun Phrases which do not have Pronouns as head Per thousand words from the three selected categories of news texts. Likewise, he calculates the Percentage of those noun phrases which has Pronouns as heads over the total number of noun Phrases for each selected category separately. The obtained figures on the part of Ni when compared with the figures obtained by Hong (2000 As cited in Ni, 2000), make news report closer to academic writing in information density while broadcast news display similarity to conversation. There is a greater percentage of Pronouns as heads as per the calculated noun phrases. The use of Pronouns in abundance just like conversation is due to the transient nature of the broadcast news because the text the text of such type of news is on air for a short interval of time, and the news writer or news caster may not over burden the memory of the listener or viewer with non-Pronoun-head noun phrases. In addition, the use of Pronoun-head noun Phrases provides the text the ease of flow which is necessary for spoken discourse because in case of lack of flow, listeners or viewers may lose attention either by diverting to anything else or by losing the memory string of the news bulletin.

Ni elaborates that the availability of higher number of noun phrases which have both premodifiers and postmodifiers-Complex Noun Phrases, makes text information focused. He adds that editorials are argumentative in nature which also displays a higher percentage of complex noun phrases with both premodification and postmodification; on the basis of the higher percent count of complex noun phrase, he declares that editorial style may be relevant to

Academic Writing Style. The data from the fiction section of his study presents the fiction as comprising lesser number of noun phrases with premodification and postmodification; so, the fiction style may be related to Conversational Style which is generally termed as interactional. The informal Style of the fiction makes it more interactional as conversation. He reports that on the opposite, news stories display a formal and compact structure in reference to noun phrase due to the time limit in broadcast news and space limit in printed news.

Berlage (2004, pp. 81-116) reports about the Prepositional construction as far as + NP which is either followed by the form *be concerned/goes*, or no verb form as variations; she adds that that complex noun phrases in the structure are not followed by ‘no verb form’ while simple noun phrases are followed by the mentioned verb forms. She evaluates the complexity of noun phrase on length in the form of word count, phrasal node count, and the availability of verb as postmodifier as sentential. The study reveals that in case of the above mentioned construction, structural complexity provides a better count of noun phrase complexity. The study displays the complexity of noun phrase variety in the following order of increase: non-post modified phrase, coordinated NP, NP+PP, Gerundial NP, NP+ Non-finite clause, NP+ Finite clause, and NP+ Free clause (Headless Finite clause). Likewise, the study surfaces the concentration of the verbless variety in informal speech which is an instance of colloquialisation. Furthermore, the study surfaces the concentration of the verbless variety in American English in comparison to British. The comparison of the mentioned structure with equivalent structures like ‘as for’ and ‘with regard to’ in topic expression reveals that the topic expression following *as far as+ NP+ NO Verb* are more complex in reference to structure than the topic expressions following the other two structures. In view of length-word count, the other two structures are more complex in topic expression than the verbless *as far as* structure. Likewise, topic expressions following the other

two comprise more non-sentential and non-post modified noun phrases than the verbless structure. She elaborates the usage in view of End Weight Principle that in case of complex noun phrase as topic expression, verbless variety is exercised in observance of the mentioned principle.

The very study investigates the two types of word order followed by collocations like take/hold prisoner, and take/hold hostage; noun phrases either intervene between the collocated words or follow the collocated words producing discontinuous and continuous patterns of word order. The most influential factor exercising the mentioned patterns of variation is noun phrase length, followed by noun phrase structural complexity in influence, and to some extent by dialect. The study surfaces that discontinuous pattern is followed in case of short noun phrases while the continuous pattern is followed by long noun phrases. In addition, contrast at the level of dialect; reveal that the concentration of the continuous word order is found in British English in comparison to American. In contrast to NP Length, NP Complexity, and Dialect; Predicate complexity in the form Single or Coordinate predicates, and NP Information Status in the form of Definite versus Indefinite, are found insignificant in the diagnosis. Furthermore, the study surfaces that both the length of a noun phrase and structural complexity of a noun phrase are influential factors own their own. Berlage compares the collocative structures to Phrasal verb structure which is a combination of a verb and a particle, and verb plus adjective structure; in all the three constructions a verb is followed by invariable elements like complement, particle and adjective. She adds that like the mentioned collocations, phrasal verbs may either surface in a continuous or discontinuous word order. In cases of long noun phrases at object function, discontinuous pattern is discarded in phrasal verb constructions. The study cites the concept of Constituent Recognition Domain (CRD) surfaced by Hawkins (1994 & 2004); the concept is

based on parsing load. In view of Parsing load, the intervention of long noun phrases between the collocated words increases the strength of CRD, and thus results in the increase in parsing load as it did in case of phrasal verbs. The concept of CRD or Minimisation Principle (Hawkins, 1994 & 2004) is in line with the Principle of End Weight; shorter noun phrases appear in the discontinuous pattern while long noun phrases appear in a continuous pattern as they are relegated to the end after the particles of phrasal verbs. The practice of following continuous pattern in case of NP phrase of more than three words in phrasal verb has been reported by Wasow and Arnold (2003), Gries (2003), and Lohse et al. (2004) as cited Berlage, 2014). Berlage (2014) adds that the Principle of End Weight also facilitates a speaker who secures a good amount of time to plan and to produce the long at the end. Likewise, the practice provides better opportunities for a hearer or reader to link the old to the new information and time to comprehend information. Another concept in accordance to the Principle of End Weight, and Minimisation Principle is the Distance Principle mentioned by Haiman (1985, pp. 187-219), the principle states that the conceptual similarity of two concepts is best reflected in their syntactic closeness.

The third structure the study uses to explore noun phrase complexity is the variation of word order in the concessive prepositional phrase with ‘notwithstanding’; the prepositional phrase locate notwithstanding either before the complementing noun phrase as Pre-posed construction, or after the complementing noun phrase as Post-posed construction. Phonologically, ‘notwithstanding’ is among those rare prepositions which are composed of four syllables. Likewise, it shares a complex morphological structure which comprises a negative particle not, and a Present Participle withstanding. Stylistically, it is considered formal and legal by Quirk et al (1985, p. 706), and Rissanen (2002, p. 200). The study discovers that the variation

in the position of notwithstanding is due to NP length and NP structure; structurally complex and long noun phrases surface in Pre-posed construction while structurally simple and short NPs appear in Postposed construction. The mentioned practice is in accordance to the Principle of End Weight which advertises the placing of short before long. As for as the strength of NP Length and NP Structure in reference to the cause of variation is concerned, both the factors are influential as cause of variation, but NP Length is a bit more in strength than structure. The analysis at the level of the internal structure of noun phrase surfaces that the availability of a verb phrase as a postmodifier is more influential as a cause of variation than the number of phrasal node count.

Hawkins (1994, pp. 19-24) relates 'Extrapolation' to the comparative complexity of the extra posed material to the larger constituent from which it is extra posed. He continues that the order of constituents in a construction depends on the ease of processing. Furthermore, Grammaticalised principles of syntactic processing establish constituent order in a construction in view of maximising efficiency, and flexibility of processing. Hawkins (1994, p. 57) elaborates that efficiency and ease of processing are measured on the basis of easy and quick recognition of syntactic groups, and their constituents. Based on Fodder (1983), Hawkins (1994, p. 62) considers 'Trigger Input' is the true measure of syntactic complexity. He elaborates that the time consumed by a language receiver to process an utterance is the correct measure of its complexity. He continues that the notion of complexity is independent of Pragmatic factors like a speaker's intention, identity of hearer, discourse context, etc. Hawkins (1994,p. 59) writes that a word order which takes less time, and work on the part of receiver to understand a CRD (Constituent Recognition Domain) is considered less complex.

Bulté & Housen (2014, pp. 50–51) suggest that syntactic complexity of writers at lower level may not be calculated at lower categories like phrases, and words. Likewise, they report that noun phrase complexity increases in the form of increase in determiners, premodifiers, postmodifiers at higher level.

Keizer (2007, p. 280) appreciates the statistical presentation developed in the application of the ratio of CRD, but the collected data lacks variety in text, and number of texts. Likewise, Hawkins does not present a method of sentence processing. In the like manner, she adds that Hawkins stresses efficiency, but one gathers from his use of derived constructions that language does not attain efficiency. She continues that linguistic efficiency varies from person to person as language users. The ratio of CRD may provide measurement of complexity, but it does not provide a ratio above which Extraposition may occur in constructions. She elaborates that apart from grammatical restrictions, a language user tries to match the impact of Extraposition against its efficiency and ease of processing. A language user keeps in view Pragmatic, and stylistic factors in order to resolve the tension of impact, and ease of processing in case of Extraposition. The change of medium like written and spoken may also be counted as factor influencing Extraposition. Though, Hawkins declares syntactic complexity as the only one determining factor in case of Extraposition; yet he does not support his claim with real life examples in context. He does not share instances of contextual factors like definite and indefinite noun phrases that how they influence Extraposition. Relevantly, he does not discuss exceptional cases which are relevant in the sense that other factors may display their presence in view of Extraposition.

Parkinson & Musgrave (2014) evaluate the suggested progress index of noun phrase complexity in written discourse proposed by Biber, Gray & Poonpon (2011, p. 30). They select

two groups of learners for whom English language stands as L2; EAP group comprises twenty one (21) students whose IELTS score is below 6.5 as they opt the course as a compensatory option to become eligible for graduate studies in New Zealand. They are ten (10) males, and eleven (11) females intended to attend graduate courses in social sciences. The other group named as MA TESOL group comprises sixteen (16) learners while keeping female learners in majority, shared a teaching experience of two years and an IELTS score of 6.5 or above. In both groups, majority of the participants are from South East Asian countries that have different L1 languages. Thirty six (36) samples of Academic discourse in written are collected as data for testing the suggested index; twenty one (21) of EAP group are argumentative essays on Nuclear Energy while sixteen (16) of MA TESOL group are answers to questions in the area of Applied Linguistics. All the noun phrases both simple and complex are collected from the whole data which amounted as three thousands (3000) noun phrases and all of them are manually tagged and analysed. Total number of noun phrases in both the types of text, the respective frequency of all the indexed noun phrase categories in both the varieties, and their variations which are calculated through Fisher's exact test are presented in a table. Likewise, another table is utilised to display the comparison of EAP, MA TESOL, and Published text noun phrase analysis by Biber & Gray in the indexical categories. They conclude on the basis of finding that EAP writing displays a percentage of attributive adjective as premodifiers more than the MA; this supports the proposed index of noun phrase progress because the type of noun phrase appear at early step of the developmental process in academic written prose. The other patterns of modification like noun premodifiers, participial premodifiers, possessive premodifiers, and Prepositional phrase and Appositive phrase as postmodifiers are at a greater percentage in the text collected from MA. The frequency of all premodification patterns from MA group with the exception of Appositive



Phrases display parallel figures with those of the published academic writing. Both the groups of study display low frequency figures for postmodifiers like complement, and complement clauses. In addition, both groups share similar frequency for Relative clause as Postmodifier.

### **3.4.2. *Background of Pakistani English***

A language when used in a non-native cultural, and linguistic setting; it undergoes variation due to cultural influences of the new setting. The influence appears in the form of deviations; the language in the new locality deviates from the norms of the language which generates in a native cultural and language setting. Such deviations are discerned as regular linguistic features which grow in usage with the passage of time in the new non-native setting. These deviations from the native standard norms are systemic on the part of non-native users of a second or foreign language which may not be declared idiosyncratic to specific users (Kachru, 1983). Previously, such deviations were deemed as inappropriate form (Whitworth, 1982), or mistakes (Goffin, 1934), but (Quirk et al. 1972, p. 26) advocate the status of Indian English as an ‘Interference Variety’, which may be evaluated on its own standards; it may not be discerned as a raw form of British English (BE) or American English (GA). They add that the variety of English is used in different setting from that of the native and for different purposes, and the variety keeps its own distinctive features. Mostly, non-native varieties of English are institutionalized, that is why their norms are endonormative, and they are termed as ‘Institutionalised Varieties’. On the other hand, the native varieties of English like British, American, Australian, etc., are exonormative, and they are deemed as ‘Performance Variety’ (Kachru et al. 1982, p. 38). In view of Sedlatschek (2009, p. 315), Indian English-Pakistani English (PE) may be considered as a semi-autonomous variety which is the outcome of both local and global influences. The application of views about Indian English to Pakistani English is

based on the statement of Kachru regarding Pakistani English, ‘the indianness in Indian English is to a large extent shared with other South Asian countries, namely Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal’ (1983, pp. 8-9). Similar view is shared by Leitner (2012) regarding linguistic features of Asian English. Halliday et al. (1964, pp. 173-174) suggest that both Indian and Pakistani English users are not to consider either British or American English as model; instead they may develop their own varieties. Quirk et al., (1972, p. 26), write about the new varieties of English, ‘India, Pakistan and several African countries, used fairly stable varieties of English’. Kachru (1986, pp. 36-42) takes culturally oriented lexical elements from Pakistani English newspapers and relates them functionally to other new varieties of English; he draws the conclusion that they are related functionally.

Pakistan shares pre-independence spheres of English language usage; English language was used in civil administration, military services, courts, and higher education in the sub-continent. Post-independence constitutions of Pakistan in 1962, 1965, and 1973 reiterate the replacement of English language by Urdu in the mentioned spheres, but the article of the mentioned constitutions still awaits implementation. Rahman (2002, pp. 288-309) writes in this regard that English is used as a medium of communication in central and provincial governments of Pakistan, judiciary, military services, higher education, and elite schooling systems. Rafat (1969, pp. 60-73) suggests Pakistani literary writers like Kamila Shamsi, Mohsin Hamid, and others to develop the idiom of Pakistani English, but the suggestion still looks for realisation. Baumgardner (1987) uses the term Pakistani English in his research paper, but Rahman (2015) highlights that the term may not stand for a variety which is based on those second language users who share a single native language. Pakistani English is used by those users whose first language is Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Urdu, or any other local language.

As far as the scope of English language in Pakistan is concerned, employers, and parents like the proficiency and use of this language, but the proficiency and practice of the language is still not up to the mark on the part of employees and students (Mahboob, 2002; Mansoor, 2005; Coleman, 2010). According to the report of Punjab Education and English Language Initiative (PEELI) in 2013, the proficiency and knowledge of English teachers in both private, and government sector educational institutions do not meet the standard level. The following pages share the review of those studies which are developed in reference to nominal group, Pakistani English newspaper language, and form and function in reference to Pakistani English.

### ***3.4.3. Pakistani English Studies in Reference to Noun Phrase, & Form and Function***

Baumgardner (1987) collects data of verb, adjective, and noun complementation from local Pakistani English newspapers in order to evaluate those deviations of Pakistani English as a non-native variety of English which are different from British English. The teaching of those deviations is recommended for teaching in second language classrooms.

Talat (2002) studies Form and Function of Pakistani English (PE) in comparison to Standard British English (SBE) at the level of lexicon, and clause structure to investigate the impact of Urdu on PE. Her study reports that Pakistani English (PE) is used by bilinguals in a bilingual society which surfaces generally in the form of translation from Urdu, Code Switching, and Code Mixing. The focus of the study is to explore the impact of native language Urdu on the lexicon and clausal patterns of Pakistani English from newspaper texts, and magazine.

Mahmood (2009) studies noun phrase in Pakistani Written English (PWE) lexicogrammatically by comparing it to standard British, and American English. He collects noun phrase from 1400 texts written by more than 1000 writers which comprise Press Releases,

fatawa, books, and articles. The study focuses on Urduization, hyphenated compounds, noun to noun compounds, modifying adjectives, collocation of nouns, and comparison with American and British English. The study is different from the present in the sense that it is not based on register analysis like newspaper language. Likewise, the variables chosen for investigation in the study are different from the present one.

Qamar (2011) studies the form and function of Pakistani English (PE) in reference to Pakistani Military English utilised in the military academy, Kakul. It is basically a survey based on questionnaire and interview from those army personals who either received training from the academy, or trainer there. The focus of the study is to compare the material used as English Language Course material at the academy, and the instructional patterns of the academy to the English language requirement of the personals in their professional life.

Rafi and Moghees (2012) write about the Form and Function of Pakistani Variety of English that the Pakistani English variety of Post-Colonial English displays instances of borrowing, and translation. They take four short stories and a novel in order to investigate borrowing, and translation in view of form and function; in this regard, the study shows similarity to that of Talat (2002) which is centered on the influence of Urdu on Pakistani English (PE).

Alvi, Mehmood, and Rasool (2016) study 250 editorials from Pakistani English newspapers and magazines. They have focused on syntactic variations, and they have compared those syntactic features with British newspaper editorials. The study is limited to editorials; it does not discuss the rest of the sections of the newspapers.

Sajjad, Hassan, and Gul (2023) utilise the corpus of Pakistani English Newspaper Articles (COPENA) to investigate the percentage of Academic Word List (AWL) in the newspaper articles; their study attests high percentage of AWL vocabulary.

Mahmood, Asghar, and Asghar (2021) develop a study to verify the features of noun phrase in Pakistani English (PE) highlighted by EWAVE. The study takes 15 million words from a combination of corpora like ICE-Pak, ICNALE Pak, ICLE Pak to compare the features from both the studies.

Sibtain, Iqbal, and Aslam (2024) take 1572 noun phrases from Pakistani Journalese; the collection comprises 550 complex noun phrases. They investigate the movement of the constituents of the structures of these noun phrases by comparing them to prototypical noun phrase in view of X-Bar Theory. The present study caters for the variation of linguistic forms in reference to syntactic functions at the level of different newspapers, and different sections of the paper which is different from their studies.

This Literature Review chapter provides critical reviews of the literature in details which is required for the present investigation. Major components of this study covers linguistic variation, influential external, and internal factors of linguistic variation, variation of linguistic forms of nominal group in reference to syntactic functions, types of nominal group functions, structures of nominal group, nominal group complexity, measures of nominal group complexity, and related studies in reference to nominal group, newspaper language, and relevant studies in Pakistani English.



## **CHAPTER 4**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter four presents the concepts relevant to the methodology of this study under conceptual framework, the literature related to the selection of authentic material for linguistic investigation, the use of newspaper as an authentic text for linguistic investigation, newspaper text and linguistic variation, reader oriented writing in newspapers, components of linguistic description, selection, and investigation of text for linguistic analysis, syntactic structure of nominal group, measures of nominal group complexity, requirements of corpus, the corpus size, the corpus of this study, and sample of textual analysis.

#### **4.1. Conceptual Framework**

This descriptive study of nominal group in Pakistani English newspaper is based on eclectic concepts available in the description of nominal group in English language. Likewise, the corpus of this study is based on real life usage of English in the sense of linguistic performance instead of competence. This descriptive study of the use of English language in Pakistani English newspapers is on the pattern of De Haan (1989) which is based on linguistic performance instead of linguistic competence. In the manner of his study, this present descriptive study is not based on any specific theory, but eclectic in the sense that it takes into consideration all the concerned theories and concepts which are available in the English descriptive linguistic tradition in order to study the nominal groups sampled in this current corpus of Pakistani newspaper English. De Haan (1989) elaborates that nominal group can be studied in different ways. One of the ways is to study nominal group as a constituent of sentence, phrase or group. The other way might be to study it semantically as a referring expression. In the like manner, nominal group is analysed as a structural composition which displays patterns on the basis internal structural variation. This

study conducts analysis of nominal group in the newspaper register at the level of constituents of sentence and at the level of internal structure of nominal group. In addition, in the manner of Jucker (1992), density of nominal group is calculated per paper, and per section of the selected papers and their sections. Density of nominal group is calculated on the comparative frequency count of simple noun phrase and complex noun phrase. Aarts (1971), Quirk, et al. (1985), and Akinlotan (2018) label the density of nominal group by Nominal group complexity. All these mentioned researchers consider a nominal group without any modification as simple or light, and the nominal group with modification is termed as heavy or complex. In reference to syntax, the complexity level is graded in a linear direction from nominal group without modification to nominal group with only premodification, leading to nominal group with only postmodification and in turn nominal group with both types of modification. Berlage (2014) shares two types of measures of nominal group syntactic complexity: linear, and hierarchical. Linear measure of nominal group is based on length of the nominal group which may be calculated on the count of number of words, or phrasal nodes. Hierarchically, the complexity of nominal group is calculated on the basis of the type of postmodifiers; sentential postmodifiers are considered as the most complex syntactically. Berlage (2014) and Jucker (1992) further grade the type of postmodifiers on the basis of syntactic complexity. Based on Berlage (2014, pp. 42-44) the complexity of nominal group is ordered in the following way.

1. Non-premodified and non-postmodified NPs
2. Premodified but non-postmodified NPs
3. Coordinated NPs
4. NP+PP
5. NP+AP
6. Gerundial constructions
7. NP+non-finite clause
8. NP+finite relative clause
9. Free wh-clause



## 10. NP+that-clause

(Berlage, 2014, p. 44)

Likewise, Jucker (1992) arranges postmodifiers in order of complexity. Finite verbal postmodifiers like Relative clause, and Appositive clause as the most complex form of postmodification which is followed by Non-finite verbal postmodifiers like Present Participle clause, Past Participle clause, and Infinitive clause which in turn is followed by the least complex non-clausal postmodifiers like Prepositional phrase, and adverb. In addition, he mentions a paradox that syntactic complexity produces semantic elaboration or semantic ease; it means that the most complex syntactic postmodifiers are the least complex semantically. Both Berlage (2014), and Jucker (1992) share that nominal group with multiple postmodifiers are the most complex nominal groups syntactically. In view of the classification of nominal group complexity by Berlage (2014) and Jucker (1992), the nominal groups used in the reports of the newspaper are described quantitatively in the present study.

In general, this study follows Altenberg (1982) in presentation of the structure of nominal group, and in the measure of nominal group complexity. He states that the head noun in a nominal group keeps right, and left branches of modification. The left branch modification which is generally named as premodification is structurally different from the right branch modification which is generally termed as postmodification. The complexity of Left branch modification is to be measured by the count of premodifiers while that of the Right branch is to be measured on the basis of syntactic structure (Altenberg, 1982, pp. 76-79). This study conducts fine grain analysis by calculating the number of premodifiers per nominal group as well as the number of different categories of postmodifiers including multiple types of postmodifiers.

End-Weight Principle by Behaghel (1909, p. 10, as cited in Eitelmann, 2016, p. 395) states that lengthy elements are to be relegated to the end of sentence. Cowan (2008, p. 477) writes about the placement of nominal group in accordance to End-Weight Principle, "make the sentence easier to process (comprehend)". Wasow (1997) elaborates the very principle in ease of processing that relegating heavy elements to the end facilitates both the producer of a text, and the receiver of a text. He adds that by following the principle, a discourse developer gains time to plan ahead about what is to produce while a text receiver gets syntactically heavier stuff at the end that is more explicit semantically. That is to say that syntactically heavy and complex material is semantically more elaborate which is cognitively easier to process or to understand. In the description of nominal group, this study records quantitatively the application of these principles by news report writers in relegating heavy or complex nominal group to the object function while light or simple nominal groups to the subject function. Aarts (1971), Quirk, et al. (1985), and Jucker (1992) compare nominal group complexity at subject and non-subject functions while Akinlotan (2018) studies nominal group complexity at eight syntactic functions in Nigerian English. Here, the complexity of nominal group in Pakistani English newspapers is studied at eight grammatical or syntactic functions; the comparative frequency count of the nominal group at subject, and object functions is taken to measure the application of End Weight Principle in the variety of English.

#### **4.2. Authentic Text for Linguistic Investigation**

This study is based on the authentic data of the nominal group utilised in Pakistani English newspapers which aims at investigating variation in the internal structure of nominal group in view of simplification hypothesis-End Weight Principle. Biber et al. (2018) suggest that newspaper text surfaces the emerging linguistic trends of a language in prior to other texts. In

addition, innovative trends in language find better accommodation in the news texts. Berlage (2014) provides three reasons to readers of her study who are surprised that why she exploits newspaper text for linguistic variation at the cost of valuable corpora like FLOB, BNC, and ANC. Firstly, newspaper text offers the most current data in comparison to any other corpora. Secondly, as per the claim of Mair (2006, pp.183-96), in comparison to other genres, newspaper genre is quicker in response to current or emerging linguistic changes. Lastly, it provides better opportunities of diagnosing linguistic variation of low frequency linguistic items. Vannestal (2004, p. 192) suggests that the linguistic exploitation of authentic material which is a collection of instances of real life usage is quite helpful to second and foreign language learners because these learners miss the opportunity of direct contact with the language use in real life. She continues that such material provides valuable opportunity for surfacing linguistic material in different contexts and for different purposes which in turn becomes valuable data for studying linguistic variation. Furthermore, she considers syntactic variations as valuable areas of Linguistic analysis. Vannestal (2004, p. 192) continues to share that the language which is found in real life usage in the form of authentic material is quite useful and helpful for a non-native researcher of a second or foreign language because the researcher does not share the very intuition which a native user possesses. She suggests that syntactic variation is a rich and fertile field of linguistic investigation, and recommends her research methodology for such applications.

#### **4.3. Newspaper as Authentic Text**

Generally, Linguists are of the view that in the absence of linguistic intuition, one has to take authentic data in order to investigate linguistic phenomena. In order to conduct linguistic enquiries into dialect, sociolect, genre, register, etc., authentic material provides valuable facts to

prove, accept, or reject linguistic claims. Furthermore, variational patterns in different varieties of language may be investigated descriptively through authentic data like newspapers. All the newspapers do not communicate in a similar way; they do keep a style in the form of linguistic patterns which are chosen in view of the policy of the paper, and expected readers of the papers (Biber, et al, 1998, p. 05; Vannestal, 2004, pp. 14, 95-96).

#### **4.4. Newspaper Text and Language Change**

Mair (1998, pp. 140 & 155) is of the view that language keeps on changing, but it does not keep the same pace of change in all fields of life; register, genre, and media difference alters the pace of linguistic variations. In addition, the newspaper register orients to linguistic change more readily and faster than other types of prose. Likewise, he suggests that language change may be investigated thoroughly by relating linguistic changes to media, and region synchronically. In addition, Bauer (1994, pp. 07-11) writes that language is in a continuous flux, and the change may be discerned in almost all systems of language like grammar, punctuation, lexicon, etc.

#### **4.5. Reader Oriented Newspaper Text**

Higgins & Smith (2013, p. 03) write that journalistic media whether in Print or electronic want to establish the link of community with its users who are either readers, or audiences in order to procure a sort of trust or a feeling of similar identity. In order to do so, journalists try to diagnose, and to accumulate the linguistic and informative repertoire of readers, and viewers; getting their linguistic forms and arranging them into linguistic functions according to their expectations, and trends, they ensure the users trust by making them feel as one Community.

#### 4.6. Linguistic Investigation of Newspaper Text

Gisborne (2000, p. 358) suggests that register is a valuable area of linguistic investigation in view of language variation. Akinlotan (2018, p. 79) suggests three methods for a descriptive study of nominal group internal structure; these studies are either qualitative, or quantitative, or both. In view of both of the aforementioned suggestions, five major papers of the country which share wider circulation in the major cities of Pakistan are sampled as text for the analysis of nominal group in their five sections sports, entertainment, business, city, and national.

Luger (1983, p. 22 as cited in Jucker, 1992) writes in reference to newspaper text that the text may be exploited in three different ways for conducting linguistic analysis; utilising it to investigate linguistic variation generally, to investigate register variation, and to investigate the language of certain publications, or newspaper texts. Jucker, (1992) seconds the view of Burger (1984, p. 132 as cited in Jucker, 1992, p.04) that there exists intra-paper language variation in all newspapers; that is to say that the register of newspaper displays variation at the level of different sections in view of the fact that these sections present news about different genres. This present study takes the four dimensions of newspaper analysis into consideration; that is to say that linguistic analysis of nominal group is conducted at the level of Pakistani variety of English, Pakistani newspaper English as a register, sections of these papers as genres, and these papers as different publications.

Biber (2012) appreciates the use of corpus in linguistics analysis in the sense of taking grammar, and lexis as interrelated or interconnected as one may observe in case of Lexico-grammatical studies. Likewise, he suggests that any linguistic claim may be provided quantitative support, or justification; otherwise the linguistic claim may rest at the mercy of faith.

In addition, he writes that corpus-based studies which predict Lexico-grammatical patterns for the general variety of English should take register into consideration before generalizing any linguistic pattern. Akinlotan (2018) shares that any linguistic study looking for the analysis of variation in the internal structure of noun phrase may either be only qualitative, only quantitative or both qualitative and quantitative with ends to explore linguistic knowledge, concepts, and theories. At the most detailed level of analysis which is both quantitative and qualitative, the present study provides description of the nominal group used in the five major English newspapers in the five sections of these papers both qualitatively, and quantitatively.

#### **4.7. Nominal Group Investigation**

Borjars and Delsing (2008) state that noun phrase internal syntax had not received due opportunity of study for a long time in comparison to other areas of Linguistics in general, and of syntax in particular. Whatever studies published in reference to nominal group or noun phrase focuses on its role in clausal syntax.

Outer circle Englishes like Indian and Nigerian Englishes are different from the inner circle Englishes like American, and British; diagnosing the differences between the two circles or the difference among Englishes requires detailed investigation. Structural forms either in simplicity or in complexity display variation in the varieties of English used worldwide (Akinlotan & Hosen, 2017, p. 01). It is predicted that Englishes of outer circle are simpler in structure from that of the inner circle (Gorlach, 1998).

On the basis of the noun phrase analysis of ICE-Canada, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, and Singapore, Schilk, and Schaub (2016) claim that noun phrase structure surfaces the structural simplicity of the emerging varieties of English. Likewise, Biber (1998) studies noun phrase

structure by factor analysis method, and reports that noun phrase analysis can provide in a better the stylistic features of a text.

#### **4.8. Text and Textual Analysis**

Halliday (2014, pp. 03-04, & 27) elaborates that any meaning instance of language in a context in either spoken, or written media is termed text; language is a tool for developing, and for communicating meaning, and the project of meaning in view of context is termed as text. He suggests that a text offers multifacets of meaning to grammarians, but they highlight two of them; they are treating text as either an Object, or an instrument. Considering a text as an object may orient the study of a grammarian, or a critic to surface what the object conveys as meaning, and how does it do so; from this perspective, all texts are not the same. On the hand, treating text as instrument may make a grammarian surface the language system of which the text is a part; from that perspective, all texts are the same. Taking text as an object presents it as an instantiation, or instance of the language system which is represented in the second sense of the term, text.

#### **4.9. Linguistic Description**

Language is a vehicle for the expression, and analysis of consciousness; the expression of consciousness requires sociological study instead of surgical one. Likewise, language is a vehicle of communication among people where communicators share the memories of previous speech acts, and the current one. The use of language for communication takes previously used expressions, and innovative expressions; in other words, language is made use of for the expression of habitual activities as well as new ones. Butt, Moore, and Tuckwell (2013, pp. 37-55) updated the concept of ‘motivated selection’ by Russian Formalist, which is defined as a

non-random assemblage of diverse linguistic resources or forms which are combined to achieve a particular purpose, or end. These motivated selections do surface discernable semantic drifts which may not be explicably surfaced in linguistic forms; these purposeful innovative linguistic forms, or arrangements may be diagnosed through studies conducted according to appropriate methods. They consider the analysis of a teleological text based on purposeful selections as the elaboration of the text in view of the choices taken to reach an end or goal. According to them, a text which is a combination of purposeful choices, offers itself like a figure of speech, the effect of which may be searched through linguistic analysis. When a writer makes a choice, he does so at the cost of leaving aside other available choices; the choice on the part of a language user is not an utter innovation. The innovation surfaces in the form of purposeful combination of choices which may be named as the stitching of the fabric of socio-semantics. On the evidence of Aristotle's works on Rhetoric, they assert that any type of communication like delivering a lecture, cutting a joke, attending customers, announcing a news, etc., all may be performed, or communicated in either best or worst way. Likewise, they continue to suggest that taking help of best possible instances of previous patterns of choices in view of speech acts may facilitate communication in a fruitful way. They took such instances from texts which convey semantic concordance with different semiotic forms or linguistic forms; keeping aside, whether these intended instances of semantic concordance were opted consciously, or unconsciously. They add that the first nature of human in the form of meaning system provides opportunity to adjust to the ecology or to adapt to the context as it surfaces as a second nature in the textual selection. Textual world or textual relations are the product of the covert engineering on the part of the language users which provide them innovative opportunity. These textual innovations which circulate wider provide the opportunity to the innovations to get circulated among language users



to get accommodated in the repertoire of the language. In reference to the present study, the register of Pakistani English newspaper is developed by news writers in the context of second language readers, and second language ecology. This study is to provide the quantitative description of the nominal group used in the different section of these papers as choices of linguistic forms in view of second language readers.

#### **4.10. Variation in Reference to Locality**

Halliday (2002, p. 400) writes in reference to Markedness in register variation that a local register may not display the same patterns of variations as an international one of the very type. In addition, a discourse may display variations which may be different from other of the very register; so, he draws the concluding terminology of ‘conditional Probabilities’ which means that the marked patterns varies per discourse or text. Halliday (as cited by Freddi, 2013, p. 63), considers Paradigmatic grammar representation as the valuable representation of language. In addition, Halliday favors quantitative analysis of linguistic data from single instances to register in order to provide quantitative validation to variational probabilities of Paradigmatic Structures. Matthiessen (2006, p. 104) quotes the suggestion of Halliday that in order to generate the grammatical profile of a register, genre or corporate, a large sum of authentic samples may be collected and exploited analytically in reference to frequency. According to Matthiessen (2006, p. 105), the count of the average of relative frequencies may provide valuable representation of register. In his study of lexicogrammatical structure variation which is semi-manual study, he analyses the variation of frequency which is cross checked from a single text to multiple texts while keeping the text type constant, and at the level of the difference of media for the similar type of text.

Teich (2013, pp. 417-431) writes that what language users do with language is metaphorically termed as choice. He adds that it is the name of the process of choosing as well as the product of choosing as a result. Likewise, the term ‘choice’ may also mean linguistic options available in reference to context for a language user. In linguistic description, a descriptor chooses a register, and in turn chooses texts for analysis, and then in turn chooses structures (options) for an analysis.

In the light of the views of the linguists mentioned above, this linguistic endeavour describes the linguistic choices in the linguistic form of nominal group made by the news writers in the register of Pakistani English newspaper by the frequency count of the different types of nominal group at the eight types of syntactic functions in the different sections of the selected Pakistani English newspapers.

#### **4.11. Register, Genre, and Frequency Count**

Freddi (2013, p. 58) writes that the choice of the available options, and the available options depend on the intention of the language user, the message, the receiver of the message, and the social context or conditions, or environment of the interaction; all these non-linguistic factors influence the linguistic choice. The set of available options for a user to choose are intermingled on the verbal (co-text), and non-verbal (context) environment. Halliday (2005, pp. 84 & 90) considers ‘choice’ as the main determiner of grammatical probabilities in relation to context; the outcome of which surfaces as grammatical structures. He adds that a language user while making choices in the generation of a text adds minute changes to the grammatical probabilities or options which may be taken into consideration while observing the relative frequency of such choices in form and function at the level of register. Furthermore, Halliday

declares that the key factor causing variation of linguistic form, or structure at any dimension like register, genre, style, etc., is choice. Halliday (1990s as cited in Freddi, 2013, p. 59) considers the relative frequency of structure equally important to that of the relative frequency of lexical items in the determination of the structure or lexicon of a text, register, genre, or variety of a language. Likewise, he continues that the quantitative analysis which is based on the relative frequency of linguistic structures, or paradigmatic structures may lead validly to generalizations. Studies based on relative frequency generate quantitative data for quantitative analysis which may be exploited for interpretation instead of prediction.

Halliday (2005, p. 68) points out that there are two types of probabilities in view of options (choices) in structures (Paradigmatic Structures) in linguistic systems: equiprobable (Unmarked) which displays a frequency of probability of 50: 50, and skew (marked) which displays a frequency of 09:01. At a small scale, probability, the marked terms (frequency of options) differentiate the characteristics of register because the choice of such options display deviation from the default or unmarked. On the other hand, the unmarked terms establish large scale probabilities (Halliday, 2005, pp. 131 & 138). De Haan suggests that 'Experience with samples of 20,000 words has shown that on the whole these are sufficiently large to yield statistically reliable results on frequency and distribution' (De Haan, 1992, p. 3).

In view of the linguistic literature discussed, the frequency count of different types of nominal groups at eight syntactic functions in the five sections of the five newspapers is calculated to develop the description of the nominal groups used in Pakistani English news reporting.

#### **4.12. Corpus of Descriptive Linguistic Study**

Studies designed with an eye to surface linguistic variation either utilises readymade corpus as one observes in case of the study of nominal group conducted by Akinlotan (2018) which is based on the Nigerian Section of International Corpus of English (ICE), or like Jucker (1992) which is based on three categories of British dailies, Biber (2003) based his study on five (05) national, and five (05) regional British dailies, and Berlage (2014) based her study on British and American dailies. This study as that of Jucker (1992) uses authentic data from five (05) Pakistani English newspapers based on the four provincial capitals, and the capital. The five sections of Business, sports, entertainment, city news, and national news provide twenty three thousand nominal groups as corpus for the study. The criterion for the selection of news stories or reports is that the news writer is to be a regular writer of the paper; reports by guest writers, and readymade reports from other news agencies are not taken into the corpus. So, the sections which accommodate locally developed news reports are included at the exclusion of the readymade reports. Actual nominal groups (Akinlotan & Housein, 2017) are included in the study which may find replacement by other nominal groups paradigmatically; these nominal groups may function at any grammatical function either at a level of a clause, or phrase, or at any other level like concatenated nominal groups, or embedded nominal groups at any layer of embedding. The raw samples of the texts for the investigation are parsed, POS tagged, and assigned functional categories according to their usage manually; the annotated samples are scrutinised by two Ph. D professors in the discipline (Jucker, 1992 & Berlage, 2014). The study investigates all levels of usages of nominal groups like coordinated, concatenated, and embedded. Coordinated nominal groups are counted as separate phrases with their respective modifiers on the basis of the number of heads per coordinated phrases. Pronouns, de-adjectival

noun phrases, and de-verbal noun phrases are taken into investigation, and counted as other noun phrases. A proper noun comprising number of words, but denoting a single entity is counted as one phrase (Biber, et al. 1999). Likewise, concatenated, and embedded nominal groups are counted on their different levels of occurrences. Determiners are excluded from the count of modifiers per phrase in the classification of simple and complex nominal groups per papers, and per sections of papers. Nominal groups without any modification like singular and plural nouns, pronouns, and proper nouns are counted as simple nominal groups while the rest of the nominal groups are taken as complex nominal groups with internal variations at the level of only premodifier, only postmodifier, and both types of modifiers. The complexity is further diagnosed on the basis of the number of premodifiers, and postmodifiers. In addition, postmodifiers are further classified and counted as phrasal, and clausal; in order to conduct fine grain analysis (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014), the nominal group is further investigated by the number of premodifier(s), and the number of the type of postmodifier(s) (Jucker, 1992; Berlage, 2014). Although previous studies like Aarts (1971), and Quirk et al. (1985) compare frequency of nominal groups at two functions like subject, and non-subject functions, yet the present study presents frequency of the types of nominal groups at eight different functions like subject, subject complement, apposition, direct object, indirect object, object complement, complement or object of Preposition, and adverb on the patterns of Jucker (1992), and Akinlotan and Hossein(2017). Huddleston & Pullum (2002) are of the view that categorisation of words may be exercised in a better way by the functions which they perform in utterances, and sentences; the very view is suggested by Aarts in the classification of word classes (Aarts, 2024). After presenting the frequency count and relative frequency at these functions, the collected data is further classified into subject, and non-subject functions per section, and per paper.

### 4.13. Corpus Size

Trends in corpus development begin with broad and generalized corpora, and develop into narrow and specialized corpora; as Leech (1991) writes that the size of corpus may not be the only deciding factor in the development of corpus. Kennedy (1998) shares a similar view that a large corpus is no more representative of a population or phenomenon than a smaller corpus. Mahmood (2009) adds in reference to the representativeness of a corpus that the very representativeness may be compared to an unrealized dream; as something never achievable, particularly in reference to linguistic phenomenon. Similarly, Clear (1992) states that statistical approaches to sampling are not applicable properly to linguistic phenomenon or population; no linguistic unit as a sample might be the appropriate representation of a linguistic phenomenon. In the like manner, Jucker (1992) adds that there is no hard and fast rule or formula or percentage figure regarding the most representative size of corpus in reference to syntactic structure in English; he continues in this regard that the size of corpus depends on factors like the type of syntactic structure under investigation, the frequency of its availability, and the delicacy of investigation. He elaborates that the required corpus size is the point from where onward increase in the size of corpus may not alter the frequency percentage of variables, but the freezing point of data inclusion in a corpus of a linguistic study depends on the aforementioned factors. Oostdijk (1988) comes up with the solid figure of the freezing point of 20000 for a corpus of syntactic investigation, and Varantola (1984) takes 2000 noun phrases from a corpus of 20000 word corpus of professional engineering journals. De Haan (1992) shares that a corpus of twenty thousand words, is large enough sufficiently to procure valid outcomes in view of distribution and frequency of variables.

All newspapers of this study share national circulation which facilitates coherence at the level of Pakistani English journalistic writing. Likewise, it provides better ground for comparative variation analysis at the levels of inter, and intra newspapers. Likewise, similarly titled sections are taken into data collection in order to study nominal group variation at intra and inter newspaper levels. Furthermore, non-linguistically, these papers appear in written, and are addressed to Pakistani readers. Luger (1983, p. 18 as cited in Jucker, 1992, p.04) studies German newspapers, and adds that newspaper usually develop text on the basis of three objectives that is to convey hard news, to share opinions, and to entertain. In the like manner, the communicative intents of all these reports are to inform, and to entertain. In all the five selected sections, the news stories of guest writers and readymade news reports from other news agencies are not considered in this study; only the news reports generated by regular news report writers are taken as texts of this study. Jucker (1992) studies five sections of eleven dailies from the three categories of British dailies which collectively make forty three 43 sections; one thousand nominal group per section of his study develops a corpus of 43000 nominal groups. In a similar pattern, five major English language newspapers which are based on the capital cities of Pakistan are used as text of this corpus; 23000 nominal groups are collected from twenty three sections of these paper as *Balochistan Times* uses readymade reports in Sports, and Entertainment sections; so, the sum lags behind by 2000 nominal groups. Allocation of reports is taken the way they are classified by these newspapers in their sections. The comparative adjustments are made to the corpus of this study in view of Meyer (2004) that the size of a corpus may be determined on the basis of the available resources like time and fund required to collect, computerize, parse, annotate, and to analyse the collected texts as corpus. A similar pattern is followed by Mehmood

(2009) who develops a corpus of 2.1 words of Pakistani Written English PWE in comparison to the combination of the Brown family corpora.

#### **4.14. Corpus of this Study**

The corpus of this study comprises the Primary data collected from the five newspapers *The Nation*, *The News International*, *Dawn*, *The Frontier Post*, and *Balochistan Times*. These papers cover news from all over Pakistan, and they share a wider circulation in the country. The purposive sampling of the papers is made with an eye to accommodate readers from all over Pakistan as a fact that these Papers are based on the five major cities of Pakistan including the capital, and the Provincial capitals. *The Nation* from Islamabad, *The News International* from the Provincial capital of Punjab, Lahore; *Dawn* from the Provincial capital of Sindh, Karachi; *The Frontier Post* from the Provincial capital of Khyber Pukhthunkhwa (KP), Peshawar; and *Balochistan Times* from the Provincial capital of Balochistan, Quetta. These papers provide international, national, and local news in different classified sections of the papers which include Business, Sports, Entertainment/Showbiz, National/Home, and District/City sections. The sports section covers local, provincial, national, and international sports events; entertainment section delivers news about showbiz, films, drama, songs, showbiz gossips, and food. National section is about political and social events at the level of the country while city news covers sociopolitical happenings of different districts. Likewise, business section of the papers covers business events like stock exchange, and the related business projects. One thousand noun phrases per each section of the five papers are accommodated in the corpus from February, 2022 to March, 2023 which sum up to twenty three thousand phrases instead of twenty five thousands because *Balochistan Times* publish readymade news reports in Sports, and Entertainment sections. Actual noun phrases (Akinlotan, and Housein, 2017) make the corpus of



this study; these are the noun phrases which may find replacement in other noun phrases like nouns, and Pronouns. Furthermore, noun phrases functioning at sentence, clause, and phrasal level are collected in the corpus like embedded object/complement noun phrase in a Prepositional phrase. The noun phrases comprising two head nouns joined by conjunctions and preceded by premodifier(s) are considered as two different noun phrases like ‘the prematurely dethroned Prime Minister, and President.’ In the like manner, noun phrases are considered on the basis of their syntactic function as in the case of adjectives, or any other Parts of Speech as noun (Biber et al., 1999). The corpus for this study comprises five textual categories based on the five sections of the five papers; the texts per sectional category and per paper are listed in the following table with zero entries at the Sports, and Entertainment section of *Balochistan Times* due to the unavailability of reports by the paper news writers in these sections; the readymade reports in these sections are ignored because the target readers of those readymade texts are not Pakistani readers of English newspapers.

Table M1

NEWSPAPER	SPORTS	ENTERTAINMENT/ SHOWBIZ	BUSINESS	HOME/ NATIONAL	CITY	TOTAL PER PAPER
<i>THE NATION</i>	09	08	06	10	12	45
<i>THE NEWS INTERNATIONAL</i>	11	09	08	09	09	46
<i>DAWN</i>	10	10	07	12	07	46
<i>THE FP</i>	13	16	09	07	11	56
<i>THE BT</i>	00	00	12	11	15	38
TOTAL PER	43	43	42	49	54	TOTAL

SECTIONS						231
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#### 4.15. Measures of Nominal Group Complexity

Akinlotan (2018, P. 85) writes that variation of noun phrase structure in new Englishes may better be studied from the perspective of internal variation in structure. Schilk and Schaub (2016) suggest different measures of noun phrase complexity based on previous studies organised by different researchers. One such count is the classification of noun phrase into ‘Heavy,’ and ‘Light’ types on the basis of the internal structure of noun phrase as did by Aarts (1971); his classification designates all non-modified noun phrases to the light category while phrases which keep either premodifier(s), or postmodifier(s), or both are designated as Heavy phrases; he utilises the yard stick of the availability, and non-availability of modification. Similar criterion for the categorisation of noun phrase is used by Quirk et al (1972, pp. 933-934), but they replace ‘Light’ by ‘Simple,’ and ‘Heavy’ by ‘Complex’. Crystal (2004), Hillier (2004), and Sanglof (2014) consider a noun phrase with a single modifier as complex noun phrase. Schilk and Schaub (2016) add further categories to noun phrase types like Zero modification, only premodifier(s), only postmodifier(s), and both premodifier(s) and postmodifier(s). Jucker (1992) introduces Density of noun phrase modification as another count of noun phrase complexity; at the count of density, he does not distinguish the type of modification. In addition, on the basis of Varantola’s findings that premodifier(s) are more ambiguous, and general while postmodifier(s) are more specific, and complex, Jucker (1992) suggests the ratio of the count of premodifiers to that of the postmodifiers. Furthermore, he uses the count of concatenated modifiers and levels of embedded modifiers as a measure of noun phrase complexity. The term ‘concatenated modifier’ is used for those modifiers which modify one head while the term ‘embedded’ is used for

modifier(s) which modify a modifying head. In the like manner, he utilises the categorisation of premodifiers into precentral, central, postcentral, and prehead by Quirk et al. (1985, pp. 437, 1337-1342) as count of noun phrase complexity. Likewise, in line with Varantola (1984, pp. 132-140), Mardh (1980, p. 73) who count the percentage of different types of postmodifiers in comparison to the total count of postmodifiers per data, Jucker (1992) suggests the frequency count in percentage of the different classifications of postmodifiers like Verbal, and Non-verbal; verbal comprises Finite verbal, and Non-finite verbal, the Finite verbal includes Relative, and Appositive clause, and Non-finite includes Participial, and Infinitive clause while Non-verbal comprises Prepositional phrases, nominals, and adverbials. Berlage (2014) takes the continuity vs. discontinuity of word order as a count of noun phrase complexity; in construction like ‘take hostage.’ Non-Postmodified noun phrases use discontinuous order by splitting the collocation while postmodified noun phrases which comprises postmodifiers like Prepositional phrases, Appositive phrases/clauses, Finite Relative clauses, and Non-finite Relative clauses, use continuous word order by keeping the collocation intact. On the basis of her study of both American and English papers, she reports that length, and internal structure of noun phrase both provide valuable counts of noun phrase complexity; length may be calculated from phrasal nodes while structural complexity may be deducted from the availability of verb phrase in the postmodifying clause which she terms as sentential postmodifier. Furthermore, she grades postmodifiers in increasing order of complexity; her study scale of noun phrase complexity displays the order like single head with zero postmodifier, connected noun phrase joined by conjunctions, noun phrase with Prepositional Phrase as postmodifier, noun phrase with postmodifying Appositive, noun phrase postmodified by non-finite clause, noun phrase post

modified by finite clause, noun phrase post modified by multiple postmodifiers comprising sentential.

#### **4.16. Density of Modification as Measure of Nominal Group Complexity**

In view of noun phrase, the density of modification which is a count of the number of premodifiers, and postmodifiers which a noun head may take in a noun phrase, is a valuable distinguishing feature of register variation. Jucker (1985, pp. 108 & 259) utilises this measure for decoding the strength of noun phrase in the three categories of British English dailies. For the purpose, he codes the type of the head noun per noun phrase in his corpus of 43000 phrases like common, proper, and pronoun. Furthermore, he records the syntactic functions of those phrases like subject, direct object, indirect object, adverbials, object complement, and subject complement. Likewise, he takes into his collection of the phrases all those noun phrases which occur at different levels like those which are modifiers to noun heads. In the like manner, he counts the number, and the type of modifier a noun head takes. The main division of premodification, and postmodification is further categorized into Pre-central, central, Post-central, Pre-head, and finite verbal in case of premodification, and finite verbal, non-finite verbal, and non-verbal in case of postmodification. In addition, coordinated noun phrases are counted as the number of phrases they are composed of separately. As far as the syntactic functional category of those modifying phrases are concerned, non-verbal modifying noun phrases are assigned the functional category of their head noun while the noun phrases occurring in the verbal modifying clauses like appositive, and relatives clauses are classified on the basis of their syntactic functions in the post modifying clauses. For convenience in result collection, he merges the syntactic functions into two categories of subject, and non-subject like Aarts (1971).

#### 4.17. Syntactic Structure of Nominal Group in English

As Quirk et al (1985, p. 1352) assert the importance of noun phrase as a marker of linguistic variations which end up in difference of styles in English Language, ‘... *how sensitive... the noun phrase as an index of style and how responsive it can be to the basic purpose and subject matter in varying types of discourses.*’ Likewise, Biber, Grieve, and Iberri-Shea (2018: 182-83) consider the structure of noun phrase modification patterns as a valuable domain which surfaces syntactic trends in reference to historical development. Quirk et al, (1985) declare noun phrase to be indefinitely complex due to its paradigmatic capability of extension with rich Premodification, and Postmodification in view of context, register (type of text), and syntactic function. This study investigates the structural features of nominal group in reference to syntactic/grammatical functions in view of different newspapers, and different genres of these newspapers.

Jucker (1992, p. 60) shares that nominal groups generally comprise nouns, and pronouns; usually nouns accompany modification. He elaborates the structure of nominal group that it comprises four (04) slots; the positions of the slots are mentioned in reference to the main slot which is the slot for the head noun of a noun phrase. According to him, two (02) slots before the head noun, and one (01) follows it. The first occurring slot before the head noun is allocated to determiner, and the second to Premodifier while the one occurring after the head noun is allocated to Postmodifier. He adds by providing further bifurcation of the pre head slots; determiner is classified into Pre-determiner, central determiner, and Post-determiner while the Quirk et al. (1985: 1337-1342) bifurcate Premodifier into four (04) slots like Pre-central, central, Post-central, and Pre-head. Jucker (1992: 68) considers Postmodifiers more explicit semantically, and shares three categories of them on decreasing order of explicitness as Finite

clauses, Infinite clauses, and phrases respectively. Berlage (2014, p. 53) draws a noun phrase complexity as noun phrase without modification, coordinated noun phrases without modification, noun phrase comprising Prepositional modifiers, noun phrase comprising non-finite supplements, noun phrases comprising gerundial, or non-finite clausal constructions, and noun phrase comprising clausal constructions respectively. Biber, Grieve, and Iberri-Hhea (2018, pp. 182-83) point out two major divisions in the modification of English noun phrase as Pre-modifier which means modifier positioned before head noun, and Post-modifier which is a modifier positioned after head noun. They add that noun Premodifiers in English may be termed as Phrasal while English noun Phrase Postmodifiers are termed as clausal. According to them, noun as adjective, participial as adjective, and adjective are the three major structural categories which are used as Premodifiers in English generally in majority instances while Appositional noun phrases, Prepositional phrases, non-finite infinitive, non-finite, and finite relative clauses as major Postmodifiers.

Biber, et al. (2018, pp. 182-83) report that history documents language variation; they elaborate that linguistic forms surface variation in relation to readers, purposes, and written media; they locate noun phrase modification as a valuable domain to investigate, and document the variation. Jucker (1992, p. 60) points out that there is no instance of Free Variation in the structure of nominal group; free variation in syntactic structure means such structural variation which does not affect meaning. In addition, he asserts that the constituent or Lexico-grammatical analysis of nominal group usually focuses on Paradigmatical relations of comprising constituents.

The focus of this investigation is modification: pre modification, and post modification; patterns of modification are researched in reference to form and function; patterns of noun

Phrase are analysed in reference to the syntactic functions of a noun phrase like subject, subject complement, apposition, direct object, indirect object, object complement, object of Preposition, and adverb. The frequency, Relative Frequency, and Percentage of different Patterns of modification are calculated and analysed in reference to the mentioned functions with a view to find out variance among genres, and newspapers in reference to the application of End Weight Principle, or Processing Ease at the level of noun phrase.

#### **4.18. Nominal Group in reference to Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG)**

In case of grammatical analysis of content words, grammarians name persons and things by nouns, processes and events by verbs and qualities by adjectives and adverbs. These grammatical categories are named as word classes. The meanings of the members these classes may be seen ‘from above’, and ‘at their own level’ by the relation they keep with other classes. They enter into relations along two axes: horizontal, and vertical. Meanings of the classes may be searched out from paradigmatic perspective; it means the choices available in the selection of the various available varieties. Likewise, meanings may be determined from syntagmatic perspective; it means the relations they keep with other classes. Both the axes may be considered in order to surface lexical and grammatical relations. Syntagmatic lexical relations include collocations; generally speaking, a word is known by the company it keeps. Paradigmatic lexical relations include sets. They comprise those lexical items which share semantic features, and collocation patterns. On the other hand, syntagmatic grammatical relations include structures, e.g. the famous brassica flowers of Swat.

The group of words may be assigned to grammatical classes: the-determiner, famous-adjective, brassica, flower, and Swat- nouns, and of-preposition. Such a sequence of classes develops into a syntagm; the syntax is important from grammatical point of view because it

realizes a structure which may be interpreted functionally. ‘The’ specifies the entity and is called a deictic, ‘famous’ is termed as Post-Deictic, Brassica is a classifier, the entity, ‘flower,’ is a Thing, and ‘of Swat’ is a qualifier. Likewise, Paradigmatic relations realize themselves in the form of different grammatical systems, e.g. number system, persons, etc. A writer makes both lexical and grammatical choices at both axes in order to develop a linguistic construction comprising linguistic forms loaded with meanings. Grammar and Lexis may be considered as two ends of one cline; the ends of the cline are quite different from each other, but the middle of the cline shows the point of contact. The middle may be investigated through medium delicacy grammar which is termed as lexical grammar (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 66).

The description of patterns of the kind existing at the middle may be made through grammatical theory. In Systemic Functional grammar, such patterns are the outcome of delicate grammatical choices which may be described from both grammatical and lexical perspectives.

Systemic Functional Theory by M.A.K. Halliday stresses the study of meaning-making (semogenic) power of language. Linguistic Analysis of language takes specimen of real life language-text, and focuses on the intentional meaning creations of a writer or a speaker. Linguistic analyst focuses on both lexical and grammatical aspects of language which result in the development of meaning. Grammar is considered a closed system which has definite number of categories, and the development of a new category may alter the rest of the categories. On the other hand, lexis is an open system, and SFL is not only a theory of grammar, but also of Lexicogrammar. Halliday develops four categories for the grammatical description of languages: unit, structure, class, and system. These categories are interrelated through three scales of abstraction: rank, exponence, and delicacy. The units of English language which carry grammatical patterns the following: sentence-clause-group-word-morpheme. These units are



hierarchically ordered in which the top order contains lower order units as components. The English Clause consists of Subject-verb-complement-adjunct. The exponent of subject is a Nominal Group; nominal refers to its class while group refers to its rank. The primary structure of the nominal group consists of a Head/Thing preceded by Modifiers, and followed by Qualifiers. At a more delicate grammatical level, the secondary structures of Premodifiers and postmodifiers of a nominal group may be analysed (Webster, 2015, pp. 09-11).

English Clause is a combination of structures which have been derived from distinct functional components. These components have been named metafunctions in Systemic Functional Theory. These functions include the following categories: the ideational-the clause as representation, the interpersonal-the clause as interaction, and the textual- the clause as a message. These three distinct functional components of meaning are realized completely in the structure of the English Clause, but the patterns of their realization are different at levels below the clause. Although, these functional components are available at levels below the clause yet they do not appear in the form of separate structures. The difference is of the degree of operation; below the level of the clause, it will be sufficient to conduct analysis at one structural operation. It is a general principle in linguistic structure that experiential meaning defines clearly the constituents of a nominal group (Halliday, 1979). In addition, the ideational is further subdivided into Experiential, and Logical. Experiential may stand for meaning as a representation of experience while logical stands for the representation of the relation among language components. It is this logical view which defines complex language units or word complexes. A group is a word complex where words are combined on the basis of logical relations. Usually, a nominal group comprises a head which is termed as Thing in SFL; the thing is preceded by premodifiers, and succeeded by postmodifiers. Generally, Premodification consists of deictic,

numerative, epithet, and classifier. Deictic has the function of identifying the subset of the thing which it premodifies in reference to time and place. Deictic may be of two types: specific and non-specific. Determinatives, possessive determiners, and embedded possessive nominal groups act as specific deictics. The non-specific deictics may be total or partial. Deictic is followed by Post-deictic or deictic; it further identifies the subset of the thing. Post-deictics are usually adjectives which may be interpreted in terms of Expansion, and Projection. Post-deictic is followed by numerative which indicates either the quantity or order of the subset of the thing either exactly or inexactly. The numerative is followed by Epithets; they may indicate some of the quality of the subset of the thing. Epithets as qualifiers are realized by adjectives. They are of two types: Experiential, and Attitudinal. If an epithet displays the intrinsic quality of a thing, it may be called experiential epithet. In case, the epithet displays a speaker's or reader's attitude or view about a thing, it may be called attitudinal or interpersonal. The experiential epithets are defining while the interpersonal ones are not; the interpersonal are placed before experiential ones. Epithets are followed by classifiers; they refer to the classification or subset of the head/thing. They are common in such texts where less space is available as in case of newspaper headlines. In addition, registers where classification, and sub classification is mandatory as in Science and technology, classifiers are exploited in abundance. The 'thing' is followed by qualifiers/post-modifiers; they are rank shifted. It means that postmodifiers are of equal level as the nominal group or of a higher level like a clause or phrase. Postmodifiers may be finite or non-finite clauses, prepositional phrase, or other nominal groups (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 360-370).

#### 4.19. Nominal Group as a Variation Marker

The density of noun phrase is measured in reference to its linguistic form; noun phrases display variation in linguistic form. The formal variation of noun phrases surfaces in various patterns of modification. Jucker (1992) measures the density of noun phrase in the British dailies on the count of the number of modifiers attached to a head in the phrase. Likewise, Berlage (2014), and Jucker (1992) measure the complexity of noun phrase on the patterns, and count of the different types of modifiers; the count, and the patterns of modification may reveal different styles of writers, registers, and genres, and even regional varieties. According to Aarts (1971), noun phrase density is a valuable marker of style. He calls light noun phrases to the phrases comprising a pronoun, a noun, or a name with or without a determiner. Likewise, noun phrases consisting of premodification, postmodification, or both are called complex noun phrases. The density of the noun phrases vary according to the purpose of communication, receiver, situation/register, subject matter/topic, genres, and regional variety. In addition, premodifiers are usually considered general and implicit while postmodifiers are considered specific, and explicit. Furthermore, some postmodifiers only modify the noun head; they are termed concatenated modifiers by Jucker (1992) while those modifiers which are themselves modified by others are declared embedded modifiers. The use of postmodifiers, particularly embedded modifiers, reveals the complexity of the linguistic forms of the phrases which distinguish styles of genres, and registers. Aarts (1971) is of the view that the distribution of noun phrases in a sentence is not random. He adds that syntactically heavy noun phrases occur at non-subject positions. The heaviness or lightness of subject position noun phrases also distinguishes styles. Hawkin (1994) discusses the very issue in his theory of processing efficiency that syntactically heavy structures are delayed to the end because by this way both a writer, and a reader get extra time for

production, and processing; it is generally termed as end weight principle. The observance or non-observance of the very principle distinguishes the styles of texts.

Newspapers tend to inform readers about the real life events. Generally, they claim that their rendering of the events is quite objective, and photographic, but photographic representations are not free of angles of perceptions. Likewise, the news stories of different newspapers do not surface in exactly the same type of language; there are stylistic variations in the use of language by the newspapers while rendering news, and those variations are possibly in accordance to the expectations of the perceived readers, and the acknowledged sponsors. In Pakistan, a number of English newspapers are available; these newspapers are quite different in their readership from the newspapers of Urdu, and other provincial languages. These English newspapers may be divided into three categories: educated elite, popular, and regional papers. The first category of paper, *Dawn*, and *The Nation* cater for taste of the educated elite, popular papers like *The News International* caters for the well-off educated readers and the regional paper like *The Frontier Post*, and *Balochistan Times* cater for the educated locals of a province. In addition, these papers surface regional varieties of the major cities of Pakistan like *Dawn*-the provincial capital of Sindh, Karachi; *The News International*-the provincial capital of Punjab, Lahore; *The Frontier Post*-the provincial capital of Khyberpukhunkhwa (KP), Peshawar; and *Balochistan Times*-the provincial capital of Balochistan, Quetta. These papers report the news in their own ways which mark various types of variations in view of readers.

## 4.20. Sample Textual Analysis

### Text Tags

Table M2

Tags	Elaboration
SUB	Subject
OBJ	Object
ADV	Adverb
PP	Prepositional Phrase
NP	Noun Phrase
M	Modifier
H	Head
Q	Qualifier
D	Determiner
REL	Relative
CL	Clause
PRO	Pronoun

The following extracts from the papers elaborate the analysis of nominal group in this study:

### *4. 20. 1. The Frontier Post*

#### **District News**

#### **Public relations drive to be promoted FP Staff Report (12-02-2023)**

PESHAWAR: The Lower Chitral Police is conducting community meetings in various areas this week to promote public relations campaign and community policing. On the vision of Inspector General of Police Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Akhtar Hayat Khan Gandapur and special orders of RPO Malakand Sajjad Khan, DPO Lower Chitral Nasir Mehmood has set up a special public engagement plan in Lower Chitral.

1. The Lower Chitral Police SUB NP 2MH
2. Community meetings OBJ NP MH
3. in various areas PP NP MH
4. this week ADV NP MH
5. public relations campaign and community policing OBJ NP COMPOUND NOUN  
NP1  
2MH
6. public relations campaign and community policing OBJ NP COMPOUND NOUN  
NP2  
MH GERUND AS H
7. DPO Lower Chitral Nasir Mehmood NP APPPOSITION NP1 4MH  
3M ABBREVIATION
8. DPO Lower Chitral Nasir Mehmood SUB NP H ONLY PROPER NOUN
9. a special public engagement plan OBJ NP 3MH
10. in Lower Chitral PP MH
11. On the vision of Inspector General of Police Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Akhtar Hayat Khan  
Gandapur and special orders of  
RPO Malakand Sajjad Khan, PP COMPOUND NPs NP1 & NP2
12. On the vision of Inspector General of Police Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Akhtar Hayat Khan  
Gandapur PP NP DMH2Q  
1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q AND 1 EMBEDDED PP AS Q & 1 APPPOSITION  
NP
13. of Inspector General of Police Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Akhtar Hayat Khan Gandapur PP  
NP MHQ

## 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q &amp; 1 APPPOSITION NP

14. of Police Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Akhtar Hayat Khan Gandapur PP NP1 & NP2 NP1  
MH & APPPOSITION NP

15. of Police Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Akhtar Hayat Khan Gandapur PP NP  
APPPOSITION NP2 H ONLY PROPER

NOUN

16. On the special orders of RPO Malakand Sajjad Khan PP NP2 MHQ PP AS Q  
APPPOSITION NP

17. of RPO Malakand Sajjad Khan PP NP NP1 2MH ABBREVIATION

18. of RPO Malakand Sajjad Khan PP NP NP2 H ONLY PROPER NOUN

19. DPO Lower Chitral Nasir Mehmood NP APPPOSITION NP1 COMPLEX MH

20. DPO Lower Chitral Nasir Mehmood SUB NP APPPOSITION NP2 H ONLY  
PROPER NOUN

21. a special public engagement plan OBJ NP D3MHQ PP

22. in Lower Chitral PP NP MH

#### 4.20.2. Balochistan Times

##### Business

##### Rupees records marginal loss against dollar Staff Report (06-01-2023)

In a key development, Federal Minister for Finance and Revenue Ishaq Dar has stated that Saudia Arabia is expected to beef up its deposits in Pakistan in a few days. In a press conference, he said that a rollover is not an unusual thing.

1. In a key development PP NP DMH

2. Federal Minister for Finance and Revenue Ishaq Dar

3. SUB NP APPPOSITION=NP1 & NP2 (NP1=MHQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q)

4. for Finance and Revenue PP NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP1=H ONLY)

5. for Finance and Revenue PP NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP2=H ONLY)
6. Ishaq Dar SUB APPOSITION NP2 H ONLY
7. Saudia Arabia SUB NP H ONLY PROPER
8. its deposits in Pakistan OBJ NP MHQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q
9. in Pakistan PP NP HQ PP AS Q
10. in a few days PP NP DMH
11. In a press conference (PREPOSED PP NP) DMH
12. he SUB NP H ONLY PRO
13. a rollover SUB NP DH
14. an unusual thing SUB COMP NP DMH

### **District/City**

#### **Action against drug addicts in Kasi graveyard sought (Staff Report) (05-01-2023)**

QUETTA: The ancient Kasi cemetery of Quetta which covers a wide area is facing neglect of the concerned authorities. Drugs are being bought...government and district administration paid no attention towards improvement of graveyards and issues they are facing.

1. The ancient Kasi cemetery of Quetta, which covers a wide area SUB NP D2MHQ 1  
CONCAT PP & 1 EMB REL CL
2. of Quetta PP NP HQ (H AS PROPER & REL CL AS Q)
3. which SUB NP H ONLY PRO
4. a wide area OBJ NP DMH
5. neglect of the concerned authorities OBJ NP HQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q
6. of the concerned authorities PP NP DMH
7. Youth play Cricket and football which desecrates the graveyard.
8. Youth SUB NP H ONLY



9. Cricket and football which desecrates the graveyard OBJ NP=NP1 & NP2(NP1=HQ REL CL)
10. football which desecrates the graveyard OBJ NP=NP1 & NP2(NP2=HQ REL CL)
11. which SUB NP H ONLY REL PRO AS H
12. the graveyard OBJ NP DH

Streets lights were installed at different places in the cemetery which are non-functional due to which the people who come for burial and Fatiha at night face serious problems.

1. Streets lights were installed at different places in the cemetery which are non-functional due to which the people who come for burial and Fatiha at night face serious problems.
2. SUB NP MHQ 1 CONCATENATED REL CL AS Q, 1 EMBEDDED PP, 1 EMBEDDED REL CL
3. which SUB NP H ONLY REL PRO AS H
4. at different places in the cemetery PP NP MHQ CONCAT PP
5. due to which the people who come for burial and fatiha at night face serious problems PP NP H ONLY REL PRO
6. which SUB NP H ONLY REL PRO AS H
7. the people who come for burial and fatiha at night SUB NP DHQ REL CL AS Q
8. who SUB NP H ONLY REL PRO
9. for burial and fatiha PP NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP1=H ONLY)
10. for burial and fatiha PP NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP2=H ONLY)
11. at night PP NP H ONLY
12. serious problems OBJ NP MH

### 4.20.3. Dawn

#### Business

#### Stocks manage modest gains in jittery week      Staff Report      (02-04-2023)

KARACHI: The stock market witnessed lackluster activity in the outgoing week mainly because of uncertainty over the resumption of a loan programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). According to Arif Habib Ltd, the IMF has sought confirmation on external financing from bilateral countries, including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, before unlocking the next loan tranche.

1. The stock market SUB NP DMH
2. lackluster activity in the outgoing week mainly because of uncertainty over the resumption of a loan programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) OBJ NP MHQ 1 CONCAT PP AS Q, 1 EMBEDDED PP AS Q, 1 SECOND EMBEDDED PP AS Q, 1 TERTIARY EMBEDDED PP AS Q
3. in the outgoing week mainly PP NP DMH
4. because of uncertainty over the resumption of a loan programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) PP NP HQ (H AS ABSTRACT NOUN) 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q, 1 EMBEDDED PP AS Q, & 1 SECONDED EMBEDDED PP AS Q
5. over the resumption of a loan programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) PP NP DHQ 1 CONCATENATED PP & 1 EMBEDDED PP AS Q
6. of a loan programme with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) PP NP DMHQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q
7. with the International Monetary Fund PP NP D2MH
8. According to Arif Habib Ltd PP (PREPOSED) HM ADJ AS Q
9. the IMF SUB NP D2MH
10. confirmation on external financing from bilateral countries, including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates OBJ NP HQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q, 1 SECOND CONCATENATED PP AS Q, 1 EMBEDDED PP AS Q
11. on external financing PP NP MH
12. from bilateral countries including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates PP NP MHQ PP AS Q

13. including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates PP NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP1= H ONLY PROPER NOUN)
14. including Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates PP NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP2= H ONLY PROPER NOUN)
15. before unlocking the next loan tranche OBJ NP D2MH

## District

### Notices to respondents in Jokhio murder case Staff Report (17-06-2022)

KARACHI: The Sindh High Court on Thursday issued notices to the prosecutor general of Sindh and others on a criminal revision application filed against the order of an anti-terrorism court for transferring Nazim Jokhio murder case to a regular court for trial.

1. Notices to respondents in Jokhio murder case
2. The Newspaper's Staff Reporter Published June 17, 2022
3. The Sindh High Court SUB NP D2MH
4. on Thursday PP NP H ONLY
5. notices to the prosecutor general of Sindh and others on a criminal revision application filed against the order of an anti-terrorism court for transferring Nazim Jokhio murder case to a regular court for trial DIRECT OBJ NP HQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q, 1 EMBEDDED PAST PARTICIPLE CLAUSE, 1 EMBEDDED PRESENT CLAUSE
6. notices to the prosecutor general of Sindh and others on a criminal revision application filed against the order of an anti-terrorism court for transferring Nazim Jokhio murder case to a regular court for trial OBJ NP DMHQ PP AS Q
7. the prosecutor general of Sindh and others OBJ NP H ONLY
8. of Sindh PP NP H ONLY PROPER NOUN
9. on a criminal revision application filed against the order of an anti-terrorism court PP NP D2MHQ 1 CONCATENATED PAST PART AS Q, 1 EMBEDDED PP AS Q & 1 EMBEDDED PP AS Q
10. against the order of an anti-terrorism court PP NP= DHQ PP AS Q
11. of an anti-terrorism court PP NP DMH

12. Nazim Jokhio murder case to a regular court OBJ NP 2MHQ PP AS Q

13. to a regular court for trial PP NP DMHQ PP AS Q

14. for trial PP NP H ONLY

#### **4.20.4. The Nation**

### **Sports**

#### **PCB backs Pakistan Women's League and discontinues Junior League Staff Report (01-01-2023)**

LAHORE-The Najam Sethi-led Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB) Management Committee has decided to launch Pakistan Women's League and discontinue Pakistan Junior League.

This was decided during the second meeting of the PCB Management Committee chaired by Najam Sethi here at the National High Performance Centre on Saturday. The PCB Management Committee, as part of its strategy to continue to invest in women's cricket, has expressed its enthusiasm and commitment to launch 'The Women's League', which has been renamed as 'Pakistan Women's League'.

1. The Najam Sethi-led Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB) Management Committee SUB NP D(HYP M)2MH (PROPER AS M)=D3MH
2. Pakistan Women's League OBJ NP M(GENITIVE AS M)H=2MH
3. Pakistan Junior League OBJ NP 2MH (PROPER AS M)
4. This SUB NP H ONLY DEMO PRO
5. during the second meeting of the PCB Management Committee chaired by Najam Sethi here at the National High Performance Centre on Saturday PP NP DMHQ 1  
CONCATENATED PP, 1 CONCATENATED PAST PART CL
6. of the PCB Management Committee PP NP D2MH
7. by Najam Sethi (PASSIVE PP OBJ NP ) H ONLY PROPER NOUN
8. at the National High Performance Centre PP NP D3MH

9. on Saturday PP NP H ONLY
10. The PCB Management Committee as part of its strategy to continue to invest in women's cricket SUB NP D2MHQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q, 1 EMBEDDED PP, 1 EMBEDDED INFINITIVE, 1 SEC EMBEDDED INFINITIVE & 1 TERTIARY CL
11. as part of its strategy PP NP HQ PP AS Q
12. of its strategy PP NP MH
13. in women's cricket PP NP (GENITIVE AS M)H=MH
14. its enthusiasm and commitment to launch 'The Women's League', which has been renamed as 'Pakistan Women's League' OBJ NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP1=MHQ 1 INFINITIVE CL WITH 1 EMB REL CL WITH 1 EMB PP
15. commitment to launch 'The Women's League', which has been renamed as 'Pakistan Women's League' OBJ NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP2=MHQ 1 INFINITIVE CL WITH 1 EMB REL CL WITH 1 EMB PP
16. The Women's League OBJ NP D(GENITIVE AS M)H=DMH
17. which SUB NP H ONLY REL PRO AS H

#### 4.20.5. *The News International*

##### **Sports**

##### **ACC holds 'constructive dialogue' on Asia Cup Staff Report (05-02-2023)**

KARACHI: Pakistan are supposed to host the Asia Cup cricket tournament later this year but it seems that the continental extravaganza would be shifted to a neutral venue following India's insistence that they would not send their team to Pakistan.

The Indian cricket board (BCCI) continued with this stance at an emergent meeting of the Asian Cricket Council (ACC) on Saturday where Pakistan and India were unable to find a solution to the Asia Cup problem.

On Saturday evening, the ACC announced that it had a "constructive dialogue" on the Asia Cup.

"The ACC had a constructive dialogue on the upcoming Asia Cup 2023. The Board agreed to continue discussions on operations, timelines and any other specifics with a view to ensure the success of the tournament. An update on the matter would be taken on the next ACC Executive Board Meeting to be held in March 2023," it said.

Sources told ‘The News’ that Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB) is insisting on hosting the Asia Cup on home soil. However, the BCCI has made it clear that the Indian government has refused to allow the national cricket team to Pakistan to play in the Asia Cup.

Sources said that the issue could not be resolved on Saturday and it was decided that the fate of the Asia Cup would be decided at another meeting next month.

According to reports, BCCI secretary and Asian Cricket Council President Jay Shah was in Bahrain for an emergent meeting of the Asian Cricket Council (ACC). PCB asked for an emergency meeting to discuss Asia Cup hosting rights. However, ACC chief Jay Shah has sent a clear message to PCB chief Najam Sethi that there is no chance of the Asia Cup being held in Pakistan in September. Instead, UAE and Sri Lanka are two potential alternatives.

“Jay is in Bahrain for the ACC meeting. The BCCI’s stand will not change. We will not be travelling to Pakistan as we haven’t got any go-ahead from the government,” a BCCI source told PTI.

Reports in the Indian media have claimed that the tournament will either be shifted to UAE with PCB retaining the hosting rights or Sri Lanka could be the other option.

#### **ACC holds ‘constructive dialogue’ on Asia Cup      Staff Report    (05-02- 2023)**

1. Pakistan SUB NP H ONLY PROPER NOUN
2. the Asia Cup cricket tournament OBJ NP D3MH
3. this year ADV NP DH
4. it SUB NP H ONLY PRO
5. the continental extravaganza SUB NP DMH
6. to a neutral venue following India’s insistence PP NP DMHQ 1 CONCATENATED  
PP AS Q
7. following India’s insistence PP NP MH
8. they SUB NP H ONLY PRO
9. their team to Pakistan OBJ NP MHQ PP AS Q
10. to Pakistan PP NP H ONLY PROPER NOUN
11. The Indian cricket board SUB NP D2MH

12. with this stance PP NP DH
13. at an emergent meeting of the Asian Cricket Council (ACC) PP NP DMHQ 1  
CONCATENATED PP
14. of the Asian Cricket Council (ACC) PP NP D2MH
15. on Saturday PP NP H ONLY
16. Pakistan and India SUB NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP1= H ONLY PROPER)
17. Pakistan and India SUB NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP2= H ONLY PROPER)
18. a solution to the Asia Cup problem OBJ NP DHQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q
19. to the Asia Cup problem PP NP D2MH
20. On Saturday evening PP NP MH
21. the ACC SUB NP D2MH
22. it SUB NP H ONLY PRO
23. a “constructive dialogue” on the Asia Cup OBJ NP DMHQ 1 CONCATENATED  
PP AS Q
24. on the Asia Cup PP NP DMH
25. the ACC SUB NP D2MH
26. a constructive dialogue on the upcoming Asia Cup 2023 OBJ NP DMHQ 1  
CONCATENATED PP AS Q
27. on the upcoming Asia Cup 2023 PP NP D2MHQ NP AS Q
28. The Board SUB NP DH
29. discussions on operations, timelines and any other specifics with a view to ensure the  
success of the tournament OBJ NP HQ 3 CONCATENATED PPs, 1 SECOND  
CONCATENATED PP, 1 EMB INFINITIVE CL
30. on operations, timelines and any other specifics PP NP=NP1+NP2+NP3 (NP1=H  
ONLY)
31. on operations, timelines and any other specifics PP NP=NP1+NP2+NP3 (NP2=H  
ONLY)

32. on operations, timelines and any other specifics PP NP=NP1+NP2+NP3 (NP3=2MH ONLY)
33. with a view to ensure the success of the tournament PP NP DHQ INFINITIVE CL & 1 EMB PP
34. the success of the tournament OBJ N P DHQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q
35. of the tournament PP NP DH
36. An update on the matter SUB NP DHQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q
37. on the matter PP NP DH
38. on the next ACC Executive Board Meeting to be held in March 2023 PP NP D4MHQ INFINITIVE AS Q WITH EMB PP
39. in March 2023 PP NP HQ NP AS Q
40. it SUB NP H ONLY PRO
41. Sources SUB NP H ONLY PLURAL
42. The News' OBJ NP H ONLY
43. Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB) SUB NP 2MH (PROPER NOUN AS M)
44. hosting the Asia Cup on home soil OBJ NP HQ NP AS Q & 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q
45. the Asia Cup OBJ COMP NP DMH
46. on home soil PP NP MH
47. the BCCI SUB NP D2MHQ 1 CONCATENATED PP AS Q
48. Of India PP NP H ONLY PROPER
49. it clear OBJ NP HQ POST POSITIVE ADJ AS Q
50. the Indian government SUB NP DMH
51. the national cricket team to Pakistan to play in the Asia Cup OBJ NP D2MHQ INFINITIVE CL AS Q WITH EMB PP
52. in the Asia Cup PP NP DH
53. Sources SUB NP H ONLY PLURAL



54. the issue SUB NP DH
55. on Saturday PP NP H ONLY
56. it SUB NP H ONLY PRO
57. the fate of the Asia Cup SUB NP DHQ PP AS Q
58. of the Asia Cup PP NP DMH
59. at another meeting next month PP NP MHQ NP AS Q
60. next month ADV NP MH
61. According to reports, PP (PREPOSED) H ONLY
62. BCCI secretary and Asian Cricket Council President Jay Shah SUB NP  
APPOSITION=NP1 & NP2 (NP1=NP1A & NP1B)(NP1A=MH)
63. BCCI secretary and Asian Cricket Council President Jay Shah SUB NP  
APPOSITION=NP1 & NP2 (NP1=NP1A & NP1B)(NP1B=3MH)
64. BCCI secretary and Asian Cricket Council President Jay Shah SUB NP  
APPOSITION=NP1 & NP2 (NP2=H ONLY PROPER NOUN)
65. in Bahrain for an emergent meeting of the Asian Cricket Council(ACC) PP NP HQ 1  
CONCAT PP & 1 EMB PP
66. for an emergent meeting of the Asian Cricket Council(ACC) PP NP DMHQ PP AS  
Q
67. of the Asian Cricket Council(ACC) PP NP D2MH
68. PCB SUB NP 2MH
69. for an emergency meeting to discuss Asia Cup hosting rights PP NP DMHQ  
INFINITIVE AS Q
70. Asia Cup hosting rights OBJ NP 3MH
71. ACC chief Jay Shah SUB NP APPOSITION= NP1 & NP2 (NP1= MH)
72. ACC chief Jay Shah SUB NP APPOSITION= NP1 & NP2 (NP2= H ONLY  
PROPER NOUN)
73. a clear message OBJ NP (D0) DMH
74. to PCB chief Najam Sethi OBJ NP (ID) APPOSITION=NP1 & NP2 (NP1=MH)

75. to PCB chief Najam Sethi OBJ NP (ID) APPPOSITION=NP1 & NP2 (NP2=H ONLY PROPER NOUN)
76. no chance of the Asia Cup being held in Pakistan in September OBJ NP MHQ 1  
CONCAT PP, EMB PRESENT PART WITH 2 EMB PPs
77. of the Asia Cup being held in Pakistan in September PP NP DMHQ PRESENT PART  
WITH 2 EMB PPs
78. in Pakistan in September PP NP HQ PP AS Q (H AS PROPER NOUN)
79. in September PP NP H ONLY PROPER NOUN
80. UAE and Sri Lanka SUB NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP1= H ONLY)
81. UAE and Sri Lanka SUB NP=NP1 & NP2 (NP2= H ONLY)
82. two potential alternatives SUB COMP NP 2MH
83. Jay SUB NP H ONLY PROPER NOUN
84. in Bahrain for the ACC meeting PP NP HQ PP AS Q
85. for the ACC meeting PP NP DMH
86. The BCCI's stand SUB NP D(INANIMATE GENITIVE AS M)H=DMH
87. We SUB NP H ONLY PRO
88. to Pakistan PP NP H ONLY PROPER
89. We SUB NP H ONLY PRO
90. any go-ahead from the government OBJ NP D(HYP H)Q=DHQ PP AS Q
91. from the government PP NP DH
92. a BCCI source SUB NP DMH
93. PTI OBJ NP 2MH
94. Reports in the Indian media SUB NP HQ PP AS Q
95. in the Indian media PP NP DMH
96. the tournament SUB NP (PASSIVE) DH
97. UAE with PCB retaining the hosting rights OBJ NP HQ 1 CONCAT PP AS Q & 1  
EMB PP

98. with PCB retaining the hosting rights PP NP 2MHQ PRESENT PART AS Q

99. retaining the hosting rights OBJ NP DMH

100. Sri Lanka SUB NP H ONLY PROPER

101. The other option OBJ NP DMH

## CHAPTER 5

### DATA PRESENTATION & ANALYSIS

Berlage (2014, p. 01) classifies the measure of noun phrase complexity into Linear and hierarchical; the count of number of words per nominal group is deemed as linear count of noun phrase complexity while postmodification of a noun head in the linguistic form of phrase, clause or both is deemed as hierarchical count of the complexity. The current study analyses the nominal groups utilised in the selected Pakistani English newspapers from both the perspectives. The study collects nominal groups from five well known English newspapers of the country based on five major cities. *Dawn* is a Karachi based newspaper, the daily *The Frontier Post* is Peshawar based, *The Nation* is Islamabad based, and *The News International* is Lahore based while *Baluchistan Times* is Quetta based. These five cities are the five capital cities of the country which are covered by the daily circulating versions of the mentioned newspapers. The innovative currency of the newspaper language invites a synchronic study of the language of these papers. In order to take into account the nominal groups of these papers, only news stories or reports developed by the reporting staff of these papers are included as text of this study. Readymade reports or stories by national or international media services are excluded from this study even though they were available in the papers. Foreign news section is not included in the study due to the fact that the section generally surfaces readymade news stories or reports. Likewise, reports by columnists are also not the part of this study because such reports represent the intellectual language of the highly learned people. In addition, the study ignores editorial section of these newspapers because it surfaces the language of the selected learned editors and unidentified masses. The choice of the selection of the five sections is based on the rich availability of the newspaper reporting language. In order to develop a rich description of the nominal group five sections like Home/National, Entertainment, City, Sports and Business are

taken as text for the study. Text samples are chosen randomly at the level of the sections in the mentioned duration from Feb, 2022 to March, 2023. Furthermore, first one thousand nominal groups from the texts are taken into account of the study. The corpus collected this way generated 23000 noun phrase of different patterns or forms. The phrase count mounted to 23000 instead of 25000 due to lack of original newspaper reporting in the Entertainment and Sports sections of *Balochistan Times*. These groups are parsed separately as per section and per newspaper by the researcher and thoroughly counter checked by two Ph.D. Doctors in English Language and Literature. Manual parsing of the authentic material is exercised due to the fact that machine or software parsing is not effective promisingly in case of nominal group. These collected nominal groups are grouped in view of their syntactic functions like subject, subject complement, object, object complement, apposition, object or complement of a Preposition and adverb. The parsing provides the specification of number of premodifiers(s), head, and postmodifier(s) per group. Nominal group Data is elaborated into two major categories of Simple and Complex Nominal group; these two categories are further sub classified into their respective categories. Simple NPs are categorized into only head with or without determiner, only pronoun, and only proper noun.

Likewise, complex noun phrase category is further classified into only premodification, only postmodification, and both premodification and postmodification. Detailed specification of the complex noun phrases is provided in the form of number of premodifiers per phrase, number of postmodifiers per phrase, and the type of postmodifier per phrase like the type of postmodifying phrase or clause. These phrases are grouped and counted per functional category, percentages calculated for comparison, and Relative Frequency for variance. The data of the

study is presented and elaborated into two sections as at the level of paper, and at the level of section.

### **5.1. Variation in Form and Functions of Nominal Group Newspaperwise**

The first section of the Data Analysis chapter presents the details of the nominal groups used in the five selected papers. The data covers nominal group in the following categories:

- i. Only Head Noun
- ii. Only Proper Noun
- iii. Only Proper Noun
- iv. Only Premodification with different numbers of Premodifying categories
- v. Only Postmodification with different number of Postmodifying categories
- vi. Both Premodification, and Postmodification with different categories based on increasing number of modification

The frequency count of the used nominal groups is collected at the eight functional categories of the nominal syntax like subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, complement/object of Preposition, appositive, and adverb.

The data is collected in three categories like simple noun phrase, and three categories of complex noun phrase like only premodification, only postmodification, and both premodification, and postmodification.

### 5.1.1. *The Nation*

#### 5.1.1.1. The Nation Sports

##### 1. Simple NPs

Table NS1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	17			14		41	80	2	154
ONLY PROPER NOUN	78			7		6	33		124
ONLY PRO	66			3			5		74
Total	161	00	00	24	00	47	118	02	352
% out of 328	45.74	00	00	6.82	00	13.35	33.52	0.57	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	16.1	00	00	2.4	00	4.7	11.8	0.2	35.2%
Relative Frequency	0.46	00	00	0.07	00	0.13	0.34	0.00	

Table NS1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	11.04	00	00	9.09	00	26.62	51.95	1.3
ONLY PROPER NOUN	62.90	00	00	5.65	00	4.84	26.61	00
ONLY PRO	89.19	00	00	4.05	00	00	6.76	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at Subject function documents higher percentage than that of Object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at Subject Function is (03) points more than that of the Object, but the Subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at Object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun again the Subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (71) Points which is also the highest frequency of the sub category. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at Subject function documents the highest in all the functions. At the level of the Simple NP,

Subject function displays higher frequency than that of the object by 38.92 %, which is the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table NS2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	49	1	12	25		2	69	2	160
2 PM NO POST	29		7	14		1	32		83
3 PM NO POST	3		2	2			16		23
4 PM NO POST	2						3		05
5 PM NO POST	1			5			1		07
Total	84	01	21	46	00	03	121	02	278
% out of 265	30.22	0.36	7.55	16.55	00	1.08	43.53	0.72	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.4	0.1	2.1	4.6	00	0.3	12.1	0.2	27.8%
Relative Frequency	0.30	0.00	0.08	0.17	00	0.01	0.08	0.00	

Table NS2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	49	1	12	25		2	69	2
% out of 160	30.63	0.63	7.5	15.63	00	1.25	43.13	1.25
2 PM NO POST	29		7	14		1	32	
% out of 83	34.944	00	8.43	16.87	00	1.20	38.55	00
3 PM NO POST	3		2	2			16	
% out of 23	13.04	00	8.7	8.7	00	00	69.57	00
4 PM NO POST	2						3	
% out of 05	40	00	00	00	00	00	60	00
5 PM NO POST	1			5			1	
% out of 07	14.29	00	00	71.43	00	00	14.29	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers without postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at Subject function is (24) points higher than that of Object



function. The frequency count at Subject function stays higher in almost all sub categories of the type from that of the Object with the exception of the last sub category which is the most complex of all; the overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at Subject function by 13.67% than that of the Object function.

## 2.2.Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)

Table NS3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	3	4	2	30		11	68		118
NO PM 1 POST CL			1	1			4		06
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	1		1	10			4		16
NO PM 2 POST PS	1			11		2	17		31
NO PM 3 POST PS				7			6		13
NO PM 4 POST PS				1			2		03
NO PM 5 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	1	1		2			3		07
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS	1						1		02
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				1			2		03
NO PM 2 CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS		1							01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS				4			2		06
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS	1								01
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL				2					02
NO PM POST 6 CLS & 1 PS							1		01
Total	08	06	04	71	00	13	111	00	213
% out of 196	3.76	2.82	1.88	33.33	00	6.10	52.11	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.8	0.6	0.4	7.1	00	1.3	11.1	00	21.3%
Relative Frequency	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.33	00	0.06	0.52	00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifiers without premodifiers; the sub category of the type begins with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases,

clauses, or both. The ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is zero. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays almost 09 times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function which makes a difference of 29.57%.

### **2.3.Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)**

#### **2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table NS4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	3			19		2	28		52
1 PM 2 POST PS	1			10			11		22
1 PM 3 POST PS				2					02
1 PM 4 POST PS				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CL				1			1		02
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	2			4			1		07
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				8			3		11
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 2PS				1					01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS				1					01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				1					01
1 PM 2CLS							1		01
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				1			2		03
1 PM 4PS 3CL		1							01
1 PM 5PS 2 CLS				1					01
Total	06	01	00	50	00	02	47	00	106
% out Of 104	5.66	0.94	00	47.17	00	1.89	44.34	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.6	0.1	00	5.0	00	0.2	4.7	00	10.6%
Relative Frequency	0.06	0.00	00	0.47	00	0.02	0.44	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with Post modifying Phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a post modifying Phrase. The first sub category of the group displays almost six (06) times higher frequency at the object function from that of the subject. The rest of all the sub categories document higher frequencies at the object function than that of

the subject; the most complex sub category of the group displays the highest frequency count at the object function. The sub categories located at the end which is the most complex category of the pattern furnish higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency count at the subject function is zero. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function by 44%, 41.51%, and 0.47% respectively than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NS5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	3			8			8		19
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE				2			3		05
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE							2		02
2 PM 5 PS							1		01
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				1		1	1		03
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				1					01
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS				1					01
2 PM 2 CLS & 2 PS							1		01
2 PM 3CLS & 3PS	1								01
Total	04	00	00	13	00	01	16	00	34
% out of 34	11.76	00	00	38.24	00	2.94	47.06	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.4	00	00	1.3	00	0.1	1.6	00	3.4%
Relative Frequency	0.12	00	00	0.38	00	0.03	0.47	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. With the exception of one sub category of 2 PM 3CLS & 3PS where Subject NP displays a higher frequency, in the rest of all the sub categories and even from the very first sub category of the group, the object function displays higher frequency count from that of the Subject function. Leaving aside that one sub category where the subject frequency count dominates the object function, the rest of the

sub categories display zero frequency at the subject function, and the two most complex sub categories of the group display the highest frequency at the object function. The object function reports higher frequency count from that of the subject at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group; the overall the object frequency reports 26. 48% higher than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NS6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	1		1				2		04
3 PM 2 PS							1		01
3 PM 3 PS				1					01
3PM 2PS 1 CL				1					01
3 PM 2PS & 2CLS				1					01
3PM 3PS 1 CL				1					01
Total	01	00	01	04	00	00	03	00	09
% out of 09	11.11	00	11.11	44.44	00	00	33.33	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	00	0.1	0.4	00	00	0.3	00	0.9%
Relative Frequency	0.11	00	0.11	0.44	00	00	0.33	00	

As the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs keep on increasing; so, the frequency count at the subject usually keeps on decreasing, but in *The Nation Sports News Section*, the object function displays zero frequency in the first sub category of the group. In this group, leaving aside the first sub category, at all the sub categories, and at the overall level, the frequency at the object function is the highest.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NS7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS				2					02
4PM 3PS				1					01
4PM 1 CL 2 PS							1		01
Total	00	00	00	03	00	00	01	00	04
% out of 04	00	00	00	75%	00	00	25%	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.3	00	00	0.1	00	0.4%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.75	00	00	0.25	00	

This group of the third type of the Complex NPs contains only four (04) NPs; out of four, three NPs appear at the object function. Only one sub category of 4 PM 1 CL & 02 PS appears at the object of Preposition function; the rest of all functions display zero frequency count.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NS8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
5 PM 1 PS							1		01
5 PM 3PS & 1 CL							1		01
Total	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
% out of 02	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.2	00	0.2%

This group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises five (05) premodifiers followed by increasing number of postmodifying Phrases, clauses, or both. In this group, only two (02) NPs appear, and both of them appear at the object of Preposition function; both the subject and the object functions display zero frequency.

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NS9

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
6 PM 1 PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
% out of 02	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.2	00	0.2%

This group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises six (06) premodifiers followed by increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. In this group, only two (02) NPs appear, and both of them appear at the object of Preposition function; both the subject and the object functions display zero frequency.

### 3. Sum of All the Six Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.6)

Table NS10

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	06	01	00	50	00	02	47	00	106
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	04	00	00	13	00	01	16	00	34
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	01	00	01	04	00	00	03	00	09
4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	03	00	00	01	00	04
5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
6 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
Total	11	01	01	70	00	03	71	00	157
% out of 157	7.01	0.64	0.64	44.59	00	1.91	45.22	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.1	0.1	0.1	7.0	00	0.3	7.1	00	15.7%
Relative Frequency	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.45	00	0.02	0.45	00	

In all the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is more than six (06) times that of the subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle at the level of the Sports section of *The Nation*.

#### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table NS11

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM & NO POST	84	01	21	46	00	03	121	02	278
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	08	06	04	71	00	13	111	00	213
1-6 PM & POST Ps & CLs	11	01	01	70	00	03	71	00	157
Total	103	08	26	187	00	19	303	02	648
% out of 648	15.9	1.23	4.01	28.86	00	2.93	46.76	0.31	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.3	0.8	2.6	18.7	00	1.9	30.3	0.2	64.8%
Relative Frequency	0.16	0.01	0.04	0.29	00	0.03	0.47	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with premodification, but without postmodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 12.96% more than that of the subject function.

### 5.1.1.2. The Nation Entertainment

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table NE1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	38	1	2	19	1	13	81	2	157
ONLY PROPER NOUN	31	3		63		5	53		155
ONLY PRO	60			9	3	1	9		82
Total	129	04	02	91	04	19	143	02	394
% out of 394	32.74	1.01	0.51	23.1	1.01	4.82	36.29	0.51	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	12.9	0.4	0.2	9.1	0.4	1.9	14.3	0.2	39.4%
Relative Frequency	0.33	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.01	0.05	0.36	0.00	

Table NE1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	24.20	0.64	1.27	12.10	0.64	8.3	51.59	1.27
ONLY PROPER NOUN	20	1.94	00	40.65	00	3.23	34.19	00
ONLY PRO	73.17	00	00	10.98	3.66	1.22	10.98	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at the subject function is higher than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (19) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. Contrary to the other sections, in the next sub category of Only Proper Noun, the object function displays a frequency count higher than that of the subject function by (32) Points which is also the highest frequency of the sub category. The last sub category is of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at the subject function documents the highest in all the functions. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency than that of the



object by 9.64%, at the overall level, the object of Preposition displays the highest frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table NE2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	31	4	7	25		6	77	3	153
2 PM NO POST	12		4	12		2	21		51
3 PM NO POST			1	1			6		08
4 PM NO POST	1						2		03
5 PM NO POST				1			1		02
Total	44	04	12	39	00	08	107	03	217
% out of 217	20.28	1.84	5.53	17.97	00	3.69	49.31	1.38	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	4.4	0.4	1.2	3.9	00	0.8	10.7	0.3	21.7%
Relative Frequency	0.20	0.01	0.06	0.18	00	0.04	0.49	0.01	

Table NE2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	31	4	7	25		6	77	3
% out of 153	20.26	2.61	4.58	16.34	00	3.92	50.33	1.96
2 PM NO POST	12		4	12		2	21	
% out of 51	23.53	00	7.84	23.53	00	3.92	41.18	00
3 PM NO POST			1	1			6	
% out of 08	00	00	12.5	12.5	00	00	75	00
4 PM NO POST	1						2	
% out of 03	33.33	00	00	00	00	00	66.67	00
5 PM NO POST				1			1	
% out of 02	00	00	00	50%	00	00	50%	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers without postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (06) points higher than that of object

function. The frequency count at the subject function stays higher in the first and second last sub categories of the type from that of the object while in the other complex sub categories, the object function frequency is higher than that of the subject. The overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 2.31% than that of the object function.

## **2.2.Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)**

Table NE3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	12	1	5	27		4	44	1	94
NO PM 1 POST CL	1			1		1	4		07
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	3	1		4			14		22
NO PM 2 POST PS	3	1		15		1	20		40
NO PM 3 POST PS				5			3		08
NO PM 4 POST PS				1			4		05
NO PM 5 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	1	1		6			5		13
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS		1		2					03
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS							5		05
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS	1			3			1		05
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS							2		02
NO PM POST 3PS & 3CLS				5					05
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL				1					01
NO PM POST 4PS & 3 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL							1		01
NO PM POST 6PS & 3CLS				1					01
Total	21	05	05	74	00	06	103	01	215
% out of 213	9.77	2.33	2.33	34.72	00	2.8	47.91	0.47	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.1	0.5	0.5	7.4	00	0.6	10.3	0.1	21.5%
Relative Frequency	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.34	00	0.03	0.48	0.00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifiers without premodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function by (15) Points; the very trend in frequency is kept

active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is zero. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays almost 09 times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function which makes a difference of 24.95%.

### **2.3.Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)**

#### **2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table NE4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	6	1		15	1	3	26		52
1 PM 2 POST PS			1	8			3		12
1 PM 3 POST PS	1		1	2			2		06
1 PM 1 POST CL	2			4			3		09
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	2			8			9		19
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	1			8			3		12
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P	1			1			1		03
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS							4		04
1 PM 3PS 1 CL	1						1		02
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				1			1		02
1PM 4PS 2 CLS				2					02
1 PM 5PS 1 CL							1		01
1 PM 5PS 2 CLS				1					01
1 PM 6PS 1 CL	1								01
1 PM 6 PS & 6 CLS				1					01
Total	15	01	02	51	01	03	54	00	127
% out of 127	11.81	0.79	1.57	40.16	0.79	2.36	42.52	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.5	0.1	0.2	5.1	0.1	0.3	5.4	00	12.7%
Relative Frequency	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.40	0.01	0.02	0.43	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs

comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the group displays almost six (09) points higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. The rest of all the sub categories document higher frequencies at the object function than that of the subject with the exception of the second last sub category which is the other way round; the most complex sub category of the group displays the highest frequency count at object function. The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency count at the subject function is zero. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function by 36, 28.35%, and 0.40 respectively than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NE5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE			1	7			13		21
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE				2					02
2 PM 4 PS							1		01
2 PM 5 PS				1					01
2 PM 1 POST CL							1		01
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				1					01
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS							1		01
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS				1			1		02
2PM 2 POST CLs & 4PS				1					01
2 PM 2 CLS & 3 PS				1					01
2 PM 3 CLS & 2PS				1					01
Total	00	00	01	15	00	00	17	00	33
% out of 32	00	00	3.03	45.45	00	00	51.51	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	0.1	1.5	00	00	1.7	00	3.3%
Relative Frequency	00	00	0.03	0.45	00	00	0.51	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. All the sub

categories and even from the very first sub category of the group, the object function displays higher frequency count from that of the subject function which is zero for the group. Leaving aside that first sub category where the frequency count of the object of Preposition dominates the object function, all the sub categories display zero frequency at the subject function, and the two most complex sub categories of the group display the highest frequency at the object function. The object function reports very higher frequency count from that of the subject at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group; the overall object frequency reports 45.45% higher than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NE6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE				4			3		07
3 PM 3 PS							1		01
3 PM 4 PS							1		01
3PM 1 PS 1 CL				1					01
3PM 3PS 3CLS				1					01
3 PM 4 PS & 1 CL	1								01
Total	01	00	00	06	00	00	05	00	12
% out of 12	8.33	00	00	50	00	00	41.67	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	00	00	0.6	00	00	0.5	00	1.2%
Relative Frequency	0.08	00	00	0.5	00	00	0.42	00	

As the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs keep on increasing so, the frequency count at the subject usually keeps on decreasing, but in The Nation Entertainment News Section, the subject function displays (01) frequency in the last sub category of the group. In this group, leaving aside the last sub category, at all the sub categories, and at the overall level, the frequency at the object function is the highest.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NE7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4 PM 1 CL							1		01
4PM 3PS							1		01
Total	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
% out of 02	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.2	00	0.2%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	

This group is organised on the basis of four (04) premodifiers followed by increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The group displays zero frequency count at both the subject and the object function.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five Premodifiers was found in the data at any of the prescribed NP functions.

### 3. Sum of All the Six Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)

Table NE08

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	15	01	02	51	01	03	54	00	127
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	01	15	00	00	17	00	33
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	01	00	00	06	00	00	05	00	12
4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
Total	16	01	03	72	01	03	78	00	174
% out of 173	9.19	0.57	1.72	41.38	0.57	1.72	44.83	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.6	0.1	0.3	7.2	0.1	0.3	7.8	00	17.4%
Relative Frequency	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.41	0.01	0.02	0.45	00	

In all the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is more than four (04) times that of the subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table NE09

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM & NO POST	44	04	12	39	00	08	107	03	217
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	21	05	05	74	00	06	103	01	215
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	16	01	03	72	01	03	78	00	174
Total	81	10	20	185	01	17	288	04	606
% out of 606	13.37	1.65	3.3	30.53	0.17	2.81	47.53	0.66	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.1	1.0	2.0	18.5	0.1	1.7	28.8	0.4	60.6%
Relative Frequency	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.31	0.00	0.03	0.448	0.01	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with premodification, but without postmodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 17.16% more than that of the subject.

### 5.1.1.3. The Nation Business

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table NB1

CATEGORY 1050	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	50			09	1	16	68	1	145
ONLY PROPER NOUN	10	2		00		1	54	1	68
ONLY PRO	46						3		49
Total	106	02	00	09	01	17	125	02	262
% out of 277	40.46	0.76	00	3.44	0.38	6.49	47.71	0.76	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.6	0.2	00	0.9	0.1	1.7	12.5	0.2	26.2%
Relative Frequency	0.40	0.00	00	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.48	0.00	

Table NB1A

CATEGORY 1050	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	34.48	00	00	6.21	0.69	11.03	46.9	0.69	145
ONLY PROPER NOUN	14.71	2.94	00	00	00	1	79.41	1.47	68
ONLY PRO	93.88	00	00	00	00	00	6.12	00	49

The Simple NPs in this study are further sub categorized into Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In the first very first sub category, the subject function displays a higher frequency count than that of the object function, but it is not the highest of all functions. The frequency gap between subject and object function is 28.27%; the gap squeezes to 14.71 % in the next sub category of Simple NPs while in the third sub category the gap widens to 83.88%. The gap stays by 37.02% at the sum of all the three sub categories, and at the third sub category- only Pronoun, the subject function furnishes the highest frequency of all the functions.



## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table NB2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	44	00	3	13		6	80	2	148
2 PM NO POST	22		6	10		1	39		78
3 PM NO POST	3	1	00	6			09		19
4 PM NO POST				2			4		06
5 PM NO POST							1		01
Total	69	01	09	31	00	07	133	02	252
% out of 269	27.38	0.4	3.57	12.30	00	2.78	52.78	0.79	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	6.9	0.1	0.9	3.1	00	0.7	13.3	0.2	25.2%
Relative Frequency	0.27	0.00	0.04	0.12	00	0.3	0.53	0.00	

Table NB2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	44	00	3	13		6	80	2
% out of 148	29.73	00	2.03	8.78	00	4.05	54.05	1.35
2 PM NO POST	22		6	10		1	39	
% out of 78	28.21	00	7.69	12.82	00	1.28	50	00
3 PM NO POST	3	1	00	6			09	
% out of 19	15.79	15.79	00	31.58	00	00	47.37	00
4 PM NO POST				02			04	
% out of 06	00	00	00	33.33	00	00	66.67	00
5 PM NO POST							01	
% out of 01	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00

This study is organized on the three types of Complex NPs like Only premodifiers, Only postmodifiers, and Both premodifiers and postmodifiers. The first type is organized on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers into sub categories. The first sub category comprises NPs with a single premodifier without postmodifiers; the category displays a higher frequency of 20.95% at the subject function than that of the object function. In the next category, the subject frequency increases by 20.52%, but the trend of the first two sub categories reverses in the following two sub categories.

The third sub category organized on the basis of three (03) premodifiers, displays a double percent more frequency at the object function than that of the subject function while the fourth sub category organized on the basis of four (04) premodifiers, displays 33.33% more object frequency from that of the subject. At the overall level of the type, the subject function frequency stays higher by 15.08% from that of the object function.

## **2.2.Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)**

Table NB3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	18	1	1	15		3	43		81
NO PM 1 POST CL				2			4		06
NO PM 2 POST CLS				1					01
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL				2			6		08
NO PM 2 POST PS	3			11		2	28		44
NO PM 3 POST PS	1			6			5		12
NO PM 4 POST PS	1			2			4		07
NO PM 5 POST PS							1		01
NO PM 6 POST PS							1		01
NO PM 8 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL				4			1		05
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS				2					02
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS	1								01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS				3			1		04
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS				2			1		03
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL				1			1		02
Total	24	01	01	52	00	05	97	00	180
% out of 180	13.33	0.56	0.56	28.89	00	2.78	53.89	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.4	0.1	0.1	5.2	00	0.5	9.7	00	18.0%
Relative Frequency	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.29	00	0.03	0.54	00	

The second type of Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both, but without any premodifiers. The sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both. The very first sub category of the type displays three (03) points higher frequency at the subject function than that of the object function. In the

following sub categories, only one sub category document a bit higher frequency at the subject function than that of the object function; the rest of all the sub categories portray higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject. The overall frequencies of the object function at the level of the type documents more than double frequency than that of subject function.

### **2.3.Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)**

#### **2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table NB4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	11	1		22		1	47		82
1 PM 2 POST PS	5			9		1	57		72
1 PM 3 POST PS				5			10		15
1 PM 4 POST PS				2			2		04
1 PM 5 POST PS				1			2		03
1 PM 6 POST PS							2		02
1 PM 7 POST PS							1		01
1 PM 8 POST PS							1		01
1 PM 1 POST CL				2			1		03
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	1			2			1		04
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	1								01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P							1		01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS	1								01
1 PM 2POST CLS & 3PS				1					01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				1			1		02
Total	19	01	00	45	00	02	126	00	193
% out of 193	9.84	0.52	00	23.32	00	1.04	65.28	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.9	0.1	00	4.5	00	0.2	12.6	00	19.3%
Relative Frequency	0.1	0.00	00	0.23	00	0.01	0.65	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs which contain both premodifier and postmodifier; the sub categories of the type are grouped on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers which are followed by postmodifier(s) in the linguistic forms of phrases, clauses, or both. The first group of the type is organized on the basis of one premodifier which is followed by increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both in the sub categories. The first sub category of

the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier followed by one postmodifying phrase; the sub category displays more than double frequency count of that of the subject function at the subject function. The following sub categories report increasing tendency of frequency at the object function, but a decreasing frequency at the subject function. Down the group, the sub categories go on increasing complexity whereas the frequency of the subject function squeezes to nothing. On the other hand, the object function continues to increase till the last sub category; in most of the complex sub categories of the group, the object function keeps the highest frequency shared by the object of Preposition function, too. At the level of the group, the object function displays higher frequency which is more than double of that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NB5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	11	1		09			17		38
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	2	3		6		1	7		19
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				1			2		03
2 PM 4 PS	1			1			3		05
2 PM 5 PS							4		04
2 PM 6 PS							1		01
2 PM 7 PS							1		01
2 PM 1 POST CL				3			1		04
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	1			3			2		06
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	3			1			1		05
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS				1					01
2PM 1 POST CL & 4PS							1		01
2PM 2 POST CLs & 4PS				2					02
Total	18	04	00	27	00	01	40	00	90
% out of 90	20	4.4	00	30	00	1.11	44.44	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.8	0.4	00	2.7	00	0.1	4.0	00	9.0%
Relative Frequency	0.2	0.04	00	0.3	00	0.01	0.44	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs is organized on the basis of two premodifiers which are followed by increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both. The very first sub category of the second group reports higher frequency at the subject function by (02) points than that the of the object function. The rest of the sub categories of the group which are arranged on increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both display higher and highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function reports null frequency down the group. At the level of the group, the object function displays higher frequency which is 10% more than that of the subject.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NB6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	1			2		1	9		13
3 PM 2 PS	1								01
3 PM 3 PS				1					01
3PM 1 PS 1 CL	1								01
3 PM 2 CLS							1		01
Total	03	00	00	03	00	01	10	00	17
% out of 17	17.65	00	00	17.65	00	5.88	58.82	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.3	00	00	0.3	00	0.1	1.0	00	1.7%
Relative Frequency	0.18	00	00	0.18	00	0.06	0.59	00	

The third group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises those NPs which contain three (03) premodifiers with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The group frequency at the subject and the object function display the same frequency count, but the sub category of the subject function is more complex than that of the object function.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NB7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS							2		02
4PM 3PS				1			1		02
4PM 1 CL 2 PS						1			01
Total	00	00	00	01	00	01	03	00	05
% out of 05	00	00	00	20	00	20	60	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.1	00	0.1	0.3	00	0.5%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.2	00	0.2	0.6	00	

At the level of the group of four premodifiers, the object function displays higher frequency than that of the subject.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NB8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
5 PM 2 PS							01		01
Total	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
% out of 01	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00	100%

The group comprising five premodifiers displays zero frequencies at both the subject and the object functions.

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five premodifiers was found in the data at any of the prescribed NP functions.

### 3. Sum of All the Five Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.5)

Table NB9

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	19	01	00	45	00	02	126	00	193
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	18	04	00	27	00	01	40	00	90
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	03	00	00	03	00	01	10	00	17
4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	01	00	01	03	00	05
5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
Total	40	05	00	76	00	05	180	00	306
% out of 306	13.07	1.63	00	24.84	00	1.63	58.82	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	4.0	0.5	00	7.6	00	0.5	18.0	00	30.6%
Relative Frequency	0.13	0.02	00	0.25	00	0.02	0.59	00	

The sum of all the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs presents almost two times higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function. The higher frequency suggests rich application of End Weight Principle in the Business section of *The Nation*.

### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table NB10

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PRE P	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	69	01	09	31	00	07	133	02	252
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	24	01	01	52	00	05	97	00	180
1-5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	40	05	00	76	00	05	180	00	306
Total	133	07	10	159	00	17	410	02	738
% out of 738	18.02	0.95	1.36	21.54	00	2.31	55.56	0.27	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.3	0.7	1.0	15.9	00	1.7	41.0	0.2	73.8%
Relative Frequency	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.22	00	0.02	0.56	0.00	

The sum of all the three types of the Complex types of NPs portrays that two of the three Complex types of NPs document higher frequency count at the object function; only one of the three types of the Complex NPs presents higher frequency at the subject function. The data surfaces that the beginning sub categories of the first type of the Complex types of NPs which

comprises only premodifiers display stronger tendency for the subject function. On the other hand, the rest of the two types of the Complex types of NPs portray stronger tendency for the object function.



#### 5.1.1.4. The Nation City/District

##### 1. Simple NPs

Table NC1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	29	1	1	18	1	8	94	1	153
ONLY PROPER NOUN	16	1		4		13	38		72
ONLY PRO	51			3	1	2	4		61
Total	96	02	01	25	02	23	136	01	286
% out of 286	33.56	0.7	0.35	8.74	0.7	8.04	47.55	0.35	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	9.6	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.2	2.3	13.6	0.1	28.6%
Relative Frequency	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.48	0.00	

Table NC1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	18.95	0.65	0.65	11.76	0.65	5.23	61.44	0.65
ONLY PROPER NOUN	22.22	1.39	00	5.56	00	18.06	52.78	00
ONLY PRO	83.61	00	00	4.92	1.64	3.29	6.56	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at the subject function is higher than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (11) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun again the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (12) Points, but it is not the highest frequency of the sub category. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at subject function documents the highest in all the functions which is (48) points more than that of the object. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency than that of the object by 24.84 %, but it is still not the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table NC2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	45	2	3	31		8	113		202
2 PM NO POST	26	3		25		4	27		85
3 PM NO POST	3	1		2		2	8		16
4 PM NO POST	2						3		05
5 PM NO POST			1						01
Total	76	06	04	58	00	14	151	00	309
% out of 306	24.59	1.94	1.29	18.77	00	4.53	48.87	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	7.6	0.6	0.4	5.8	00	1.4	15.1	00	30.9%
Relative Frequency	0.25	0.02	0.01	0.19	00	0.05	0.49	00	

Table NC2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	44	2	3	31		8	112		200
% out of 200	22	1	1.5	15.5	00	4	56	00	100%
2 PM NO POST	26	3		25		4	27		85
% out of 85	30.59	3.53	00	29.41	00	4.71	31.76	00	100%
3 PM NO POST	3	1		2		2	8		16
% out of 16	18.75	6.25	00	12.5	00	12.5	50	00	100%
4 PM NO POST	2						2		04
% out of 04	50%	00	00	00	00	00	50%	00	100%
5 PM NO POST			1						01
% out of 01	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00	00	100%

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers without postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (13) points higher than that of the object function. The frequency count at the subject function stays higher in almost all sub categories of the type from that of the object; the overall frequency of all the sub categories of

the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 5.82% than that of the object function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table NS3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	16	1	2	25		4	44		92
NO PM 1 POST CL	2			6			1		09
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL				1			7		08
NO PM 2 POST PS	2		1	19		4	18		44
NO PM 3 POST PS				7			8		15
NO PM 4 POST PS				1			2		03
NO PM 5 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL				3		1	1		05
NO PM POST 1 P & 3CLS				2					02
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				1					01
NO PM 2 CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS				3		1	1		05
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS				2			1		03
NO PM POST 3PS & 3CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL							1		01
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS							2		02
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL				3					03
NO PM POST 5PS & 2 CLS							1		01
NO PM 6PS & 1 CL				3					03
NO PM 6PS & 2CLS							1		01
Total	20	01	03	80	00	10	89	00	203
% out of 203	9.85	0.49	1.48	39.41	00	4.93	43.84	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.0	0.1	0.3	8.0	00	1.0	8.9	00	20.3%
Relative Frequency	0.1	0.00	0.01	0.39	00	0.05	0.44	00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifiers without premodifiers; the sub categories of the type include only those NPs which comprise at least one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function; the very trend in frequency is kept

active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both.

The ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at the object function with the exception of the last sub category; whereas the subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is zero. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays almost 04 times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function which makes a difference of 29.56%.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. **One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table NC4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	11	1	7	16		3	33		71
1 PM 2 POST PS			3	16			8		27
1 PM 3 POST PS	2			1			3		06
1 PM 4 POST PS				2			1		03
1 PM 5 POST PS				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CL							2		02
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	2			5			2		09
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	1			2					03
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P				1					01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				4			1		05
1 PM 4PS 1 CL			1	2			2		05
1PM 4PS 2 CLS				2					02
1 PM 4PS 3CL				1					01
1 PM 5PS 1 CL				1			1		02
1 PM 5PS 2 CLS				1					01
1 PM 7PS 2 CLS				2					02
Total	16	01	11	57	00	03	53	00	141
% out of 141	11.35	0.71	7.80	40.43	00	2.13	37.59	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.6	0.1	1.1	5.7	00	0.3	5.3	00	14.1%
Relative Frequency	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.40	00	0.02	0.38	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying Phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying Phrase. The first sub category of the third type displays almost six (05) points higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; the following second sub category documents (16) points higher frequency at the object than that of the subject which is zero.

The rest of all sub categories document higher frequencies at the object function than that of the subject; the most complex sub category of the group displays the highest frequency count at the object function. The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency count at the subject function is zero. The overall frequency, percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function by 43, 29.08%, and 0.40 respectively than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NC5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	3		2	13		1	16		35
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	2			1			4		07
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE	1		1	1			1		04
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS							2		02
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				1			2		03
2 PM 2 CLS & 2 PS				1					01
2 PM 2 CLS & 3 PS				1					01
2PM 1CL & 7PS				1					01
Total	06	00	03	19	00	01	25	00	54
% out of 54	11.11	00	5.56	35.19	00	1.85	46.30	00	100%
% out Of 1000 NPs	0.6	00	0.3	1.9	00	0.1	2.5	00	5.4%
Relative Frequency	0.11	00	0.06	0.35	00	0.01	0.46	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. From the very first sub category, the object function displays higher frequency count from that of the subject function. In the ending sub categories which are the most complex sub categories, all these complex sub categories display the highest frequency count at the object function. The object function reports higher frequency count from that of the subject at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group; the overall object frequency stays 24.08 % higher than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NC6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE				4			1		05
3PM 3PS 1 CL				1					01
3 PM 7 PS & 1 CL				1					01
Total	00	00	00	06	00	00	01	00	07
% out of 07	00	00	00	85.71	00	00	14.29	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.6	00	00	0.1	00	0.7%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.86	00	00	0.14	00	

As the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs keep on increasing; so, the frequency count at the subject usually keeps on decreasing; in all the sub categories, and at the overall level, the frequency at the object function is the highest.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NC7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS							1		01
4PM 2 PS	2								02
Total	02	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	03
% out of 03	66.67	00	00	00	00	00	33.33	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.2	00	00	00	00	00	0.1	00	0.3%
Relative Frequency	0.67	00	00	00	00	00	0.33	00	

This group of the third type of the Complex NPs contains only three (03) NPs; contrary to the rest of the sections, out of three, two NPs appear at the subject function. The only one sub category of 4 PM 1PS appears at the object of Preposition function; the rest of all functions display zero frequency count with the inclusion of the object function.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NC8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
5 PM 1 PS				1					01
Total	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
% out of 01	00	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.1	00	00	00	00	0.1%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	

This group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises five (05) premodifiers followed by increasing number of postmodifying Phrases, clauses, or both. In this group, the only one (01) NP appears in the group which is at the object function.

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five Premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP functions.

### 3. Sum of All the Five Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.5)

Table NC09

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	16	01	11	57	00	03	53	00	141
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	06	00	03	19	00	01	25	00	54
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	06	00	00	01	00	07
4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	02	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	03
5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	24	01	14	83	00	04	80	00	206
% out of 206	11.65	0.49	6.80	40.29	00	1.94	38.83	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.4	0.1	1.4	8.3	00	0.4	8.0	00	20.6%
Relative Frequency	0.11	0.00	0.07	0.40	00	0.02	0.39	00	

All the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is more than six (06) times that of the subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table NC 10

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	75	06	04	58	00	14	149	00	306
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	20	01	03	79	00	10	89	00	202
1-5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	24	01	14	83	00	04	80	00	206
Total	119	08	21	220	00	28	318	00	714
% out of 714	16.67	1.12	2.94	30.81	00	3.92	44.54	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.9	0.8	2.1	22.0	00	2.8	31.8	00	71.4%
Relative Frequency	0.17	0.01	0.03	0.31	00	0.04	0.45	00	



With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with premodification, but no postmodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 14.14% more than that of the subject.

### 5.1.1.5. The Nation National

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table NN1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	46		1	15		34	102	1	199
ONLY PROPER NOUN	23			6		5	33	3	70
ONLY PRO	50			12			2		64
Total	119	00	01	33	00	39	137	04	333
% out of 333	35.74	00	.90	9.91	00	11.71	41.14	1.20	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.9	00	0.1	3.3	00	3.9	13.7	0.4	33.4%
Relative Frequency	0.36	00	0.00	0.1	00	0.12	0.41	0.01	

Table NN1A

CATEGORY 1007	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	23.12	00	0.50	7.54	00	17.09	51.27	0.50
ONLY PROPER NOUN	4.29	00	00	8.57	00	7.14	47.14	4.29
ONLY PRO	78.13	00	00	18.75	00	00	3.13	00

In this study, The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at the subject function documents higher than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is three times more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun again the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (17) Points, but again it is not the highest frequency of the sub category. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at the subject function documents the highest in all the functions. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency than that of the object by 25.38 %, but it is not the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table NN2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	44	1	7	19		7	102	1	181
2 PM NO POST	18		2	6			22		48
3 PM NO POST	1		1				5		07
4 PM NO POST							2		02
5 PM NO POST							1		01
Total	63	01	10	25	00	07	132	01	239
% out of 239	26.36	0.42	4.18	10.46	00	2.93	55.23	0.42	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	6.3	0.1	1.0	2.5	00	0.7	13.2	0.1	23.9%
Relative Frequency	0.26	0.00	0.041	0.10	00	0.03	0.55	0.00	

Table NN2A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
1 PM NO POST	44	1	7	19		7	102	1
% out of 181	24.31	0.55	3.87	10.5	00	3.87	59.67	0.55
2 PM NO POST	18		2	6			22	
% out of 48	37.5	00	4.17	12.5	00	00	45.83	00
3 PM NO POST	1		1				5	
% out of 07	14.29	00	14.29	00	00	00	71.43	00
4 PM NO POST							2	
% out of 02	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00
5 PM NO POST							1	
% out of 01	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers without postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (25) points higher than that of the object function. The frequency count at the subject function stays higher in almost all the sub

categories of the type from that of the object; the object function gets zero after the second sub category while the subject function count gets zero after the third sub category. The second to the most complex NP sub category of the type and the most complex one occur at the object of Preposition function. The overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 15.9% than that of the object function.

## **2.2.Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)**

Table NN3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	9	2	2	25		8	76	1	122
NO PM 1 POST CL				2		1	3		06
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL				5			3		08
NO PM 2 POST PS	1		1	18			21		41
NO PM 3 POST PS	1			11		7	5		24
NO PM 4 POST PS				6			6		12
NO PM 5 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL				8			4		12
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS							2		02
NO PM POST 1 P & 3CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS		1							01
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS				8			3		11
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL				2					02
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL				1					01
NO PM 6PS & 1 CL				1					01
NO PM 6PS & 2CLS				1					01
N0 PM 7 PS & 1 CL							1		01
Total	11	03	03	93	00	16	126	01	253
% out of 254	4.34	1.18	1.18	36.76	00	6.32	49.80	0.4	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.1	0.3	0.3	9.3	00	1.6	12.6	0.1	25.3%
Relative Frequency	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.37	00	0.06	0.5	0.00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifiers without premodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object

function than that of the subject function by (16) Points; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. With the exception of the last sub category, the ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is zero. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays more than eight (08) times higher frequency at the object function than that of subject function which makes a difference of 32.42%.

### ***2.3.Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)***

#### **2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table NN4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	7		4	18		1	35		65
1 PM 2 POST PS				10			13		23
1 PM 3 POST PS			1	4			4		09
1 PM 4 POST PS				2			2		04
1 PM 1 POST CL				3			1		04
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS							5		05
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	1			4			3		08
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 1P				1					01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P			1	2					03
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS							1		01
1 PM 2POST CLS & 3PS				1					01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				1					01
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				1					01
1 PM 5PS 1 CL				1					01
1 PM 6PS 1 CL							1		01
1 PM 7PS 1 CL				1					01
1 PM 8PS 1 CL							1		01
Total	08	00	06	49	00	01	66	00	130
% out of 130	6.15	00	4.62	37.69	00	0.77	50.77	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.8	00	0.6	4.9	00	0.1	6.6	00	13.0%
Relative Frequency	0.06	00	0.05	0.38	00	0.00	0.51	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the group displays more than two times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. All of the sub categories document higher frequencies at the object function than that of the subject; with the exception of 3<sup>rd</sup> last and the last sub category, the rest of the most complex sub categories of the group display the highest frequency count at the object function.

The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object than that of the subject whereas in those sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency count at the subject function is zero. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative frequency stay higher at the object function by 41, 31.54%, and 0.38 respectively than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NN5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	7			3			8		18
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	1			3			3		07
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				3					03
2 PM 4 PS							1		01
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				1			1		02
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				2			1		03
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS							1		01
2PM 1 POST CL & 5PS				2					02
Total	08	00	00	14	00	00	15	00	37
% out of 37	21.62	00	00	37.84	00	00	40.54	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.8	00	00	1.4	00	00	1.5	00	3.7%
Relative Frequency	0.22	00	00	0.38	00	00	0.41	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. With the exception of the first sub category where the subject NP displays a higher frequency, in the rest of all the sub categories and even from the very second sub category of the group, the object function displays higher frequency count from that of the subject function. Leaving aside the first sub categories where Subject frequency count dominates the object function and the second sub category where the subject frequency is one (01), the rest of the sub categories display zero frequency at the subject function, and the two most complex sub categories of the group display the highest frequency at the object function. The object function reports higher frequency count from that of the subject at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group; the overall object frequency reports 16.22% higher than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table NN6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE				2			1		03
3 PM 2 PS							1		01
3PM 2PS 1 CL	1								01
3 PM 2PS & 2CLS							1		01
3PM 3PS 2CLS				1					01
Total	01	00	00	03	00	00	03	00	07
% out of 07	14.29	00	00	42.86	00	00	42.86	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	00	00	0.3	00	00	0.3	00	0.7%
Relative Frequency	0.14	00	00	0.43	00	00	0.43	00	

As the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs keep on increasing in complexity so the frequency count at the subject usually keeps on decreasing; only in one sub category the subject frequency count is one, but in the rest of all subcategories, it is zero. In this group,

leaving aside the third sub category, at all the sub categories, and at the overall level, the frequency at the object function is the highest.

#### **2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

#### **2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

#### **2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

NO NP with Five Premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP functions.

### **3. Sum of All the Three Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.3)**

TABLE NN7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	08	00	06	49	00	01	66	00	130
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	08	00	00	14	00	00	15	00	37
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	01	00	00	03	00	00	03	00	07
Total	17	00	06	66	00	01	84	00	174
% out of 174	9.77	00	3.45	37.93	00	0.57	48.28	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.7	00	0.6	6.6	00	0.1	8.4	00	17.4%
Relative Frequency	0.1	00	0.03	0.38	00	0.00	0.48	00	

All the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is almost four (04) times that of the subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.



#### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table NN8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM & NO POST	63	01	10	25	00	07	132	01	239
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	11	03	03	93	00	16	127	01	254
1-3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	17	00	06	66	00	01	84	00	174
Total	91	04	19	184	00	24	343	02	667
% out of 667	13.64	0.6	2.85	27.59	00	3.6	51.42	0.3	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	9.1	0.4	1.9	18.4	00	2.4	34.3	0.2	66.7%
Relative Frequency	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.28	00	0.04	0.51	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with premodification only, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 13.95% more than that of the subject.

### 5.1.2. *The News International*

#### 5.1.2.1. The News International Sports

##### 1. Simple NPs

Table TNS1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	22	4		27		34	86	1	174
ONLY PROPER NOUN	93	1		1		4	31		130
ONLY PRO	115			1			4		120
Total	230	05	00	29	00	38	121	01	424
% out of 424	54.25	1.18	00	6.84	00	8.96	28.54	0.24	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	23.0	0.5	00	2.9	00	3.8	12.1	0.1	42.4%
Relative Frequency	0.54	0.01	00	0.07	00	0.09	0.29	0.00	

Table TNS1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	12.64	2.30	00	15.52	00	19.54	49.43	0.57
ONLY PROPER NOUN	71.54	0.76	00	0.76	00	3.08	23.85	00
ONLY PRO	95.83	00	00	0.83	00	00	3.33	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at the subject function documents higher than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (05) points more than that of the object, but the Subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun, again the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (92) points which is also the highest frequency of the sub category. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at the subject function documents the highest in all the functions which is (114) points more than that

of the object. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency than that of the object by 47.41 %, which is the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table TNS2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	32		6	28		7	77	3	153
2 PM NO POST	10		5	5			25		45
3 PM NO POST	7			5			6		18
4 PM NO POST	1						1		02
5 PM NO POST	1		1			1			03
Total	51	00	12	38	00	08	109	03	221
% out of 221	23.08	00	5.43	17.19	00	3.62	49.32	1.36	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	5.1	00	1.2	3.8	00	0.8	10.9	0.3	22.1%
Relative Frequency	0.23	00	0.05	0.17	00	0.04	0.49	0.01	

Table TNS2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	32		6	28		7	77	3
% out of 153	20.92	00	3.92	18.30	00	4.58	50.33	1.96
2 PM NO POST	10		5	5			25	
% out of 45	22.22	00	11.11	11.11	00	00	55.55	00
3 PM NO POST	7			5			6	
% out of 18	38.89	00	00	27.78	00	00	33.33	00
4 PM NO POST	1						1	
% out of 02	50	00	00	00	00	00	50	00
5 PM NO POST	1		1			1		
% out of 03	33.33	00	33.33	00	00	33.33	00	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers only; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (04) points higher than that of the object function. The frequency count at the subject function stays higher in almost all sub categories of the type from that of the object; the overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 5.89% than that of the object function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table TNS3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	11			25		2	53	1	92
NO PM 1 POST CL	1			2		1	7		11
NO PM 2 POST CLS							1		01
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	4			4			9		17
NO PM 2 POST PS	1			11			9		21
NO PM 3 POST PS	1			6			1		08
NO PM 4 POST PS				1					01
NO PM 5 POST PS							1		01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	1			4			2		07
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS	1								01
NO PM POST 1 P & 3CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	1			5			2		08
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS	1			1					02
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL	1								01
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS							1		01
Total	23	00	00	63	00	03	87	01	177
% out of 177	12.99	00	00	35.59	00	1.69	49.15	0.56	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.3	00	00	6.3	00	0.3	8.7	0.1	17.7%
Relative Frequency	0.13	00	00	0.35	00	0.02	0.49	0.01	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifiers only; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The

first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. With the exception of the second and the third last sub categories, the rest of the ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is minimum. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays almost (03) times higher frequency at the object function than that of subject function which makes a difference of 22.6%.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. **One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table TNS4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	2			26		2	26		56
1 PM 2 POST PS		1		7		2	10		20
1 PM 3 POST PS				6			5		11
1 PM 4 POST PS				2			2		04
1 PM 5 POST PS							1		01
1 PM 6 POST PS				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CL				3			5		08
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				2			4		06
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	2			1		1			04
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 1P				2					02
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 2PS				1					01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P							2		02
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS				1					01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 6PS				1					01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				5					05
1 PM 2CLS				1			1		02
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				2					02
Total	04	01	00	61	00	05	56	00	127
% out of 127	3.15	0.79	00	48.03	00	3.94	44.09	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.4	0.1	00	6.1	00	0.5	5.6	00	12.7%
Relative Frequency	0.03	0.01	00	0.48	00	0.04	0.44	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the group displays almost thirteen (13) times higher frequency counts at the object function than that of the subject. With the exception of the 9<sup>th</sup> sub category, the rest of all the sub categories document higher frequencies at the object function than that of the subject; the most complex sub category of the group displays the highest frequency count at the object function. The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency count at the subject function is zero. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function by 57, 44.88%, and 0.48 respectively than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNS5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	4	1		2		1	11		19
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE				1			1		02
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE							1		01
2 PM 4 PS	1								01
2 PM 5 PS							1		01
2 PM 6 PS				1					01
2 PM 1 POST CL				2			1		03
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS							1		01
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	1			3			1		05
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS	1								01
2 PM 2 CL & 1 PS							1		01
2 PM 2 CLS & 3 PS				1					01
Total	07	01	00	10	00	01	18	00	37
% out of 37	18.92	2.70	00	27.02	00	2.70	48.65	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.7	0.1	00	1.0	00	0.1	1.8	00	3.7%
Relative Frequency	0.19	0.03	00	0.27	00	0.03	0.49	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. With the exception of three sub categories where the subject NP display higher frequency, in the rest of all the sub categories, the object function displays higher frequency count from that of the subject function. Leaving aside the first sub category and two other following sub categories where the subject frequency count dominates the object function, the rest of the sub categories display zero frequency at the subject function, and the most complex sub category of the group displays the highest frequency at the object function. The object function reports higher frequency count from that of the subject at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group; the overall object frequency reports 8.1% higher than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNS6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	1						6		07
3 PM 2 PS	1								01
3PM 1 PS 1 CL				2			1		03
Total	02	00	00	02	00	00	07	00	11
% out of 11	18.18	00	00	18.18	00	00	63.64	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.2	00	00	0.2	00	00	0.7	00	1.1%
Relative Frequency	0.18	00	00	0.18	00	00	0.64	00	

This third group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises three (03) premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. At the level of the group, both the subject and the object function display equal frequency count, but the object function reports the highest frequency at the most complex sub category of the group.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNS7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS							2		02
Total	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
% out of 02	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.2	00	0.2%

This fourth group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises four (04) premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. At the level of the group, both the subject and the object function display zero frequency count.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNS8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
5 PM 2 PS							1		01
Total	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
% out of 01	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.1	00	0.1%

This fifth group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises five (05) premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. At the level of the group, both the subject and the object function display zero frequency count.

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

No NP with Five Premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.



### 3. Sum of All the Five Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.5)

Table TNS09

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PRE P	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	04	01	00	61	00	05	56	00	127
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	07	01	00	10	00	01	18	00	37
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	02	00	00	02	00	00	07	00	11
4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
5 PM & POST Ps & CLs							1		01
Total	13	02	00	73	00	06	84	00	178
% out of 178	7.30	1.12	00	41.01	00	3.37	47.19	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.3	0.2	00	7.3	00	0.6	8.4	00	17.8%
Relative Frequency	0.07	0.01	00	0.41	00	0.03	0.47	00	

All the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is almost six (06) times that of the subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table TNS10

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	51	00	12	38	00	08	109	03	221
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	23	00	00	63	00	03	87	01	177
1-5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	13	02	00	73	00	06	84	00	178
Total	87	02	12	174	00	17	280	04	576
% out of 576	15.10	0.35	2.08	30.21	00	2.95	48.61	0.69	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.7	0.2	1.2	17.4	00	1.7	28.0	0.4	57.6%
Relative Frequency	0.15	0.00	0.02	0.30	00	0.03	0.49	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with premodification only, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function

than that of the subject function. At the level of the group of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 15.11% more than that of the subject.

### 5.1.2.2. The News International Entertainment

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table TNE1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	54	3	2	31		7	124	3	224
ONLY PROPER NOUN	37			1			15		53
ONLY PRO	170	1	1	13	3	1	18		207
Total	261	04	03	45	03	08	157	03	484
% out of 484	53.93	0.83	0.62	9.3	0.62	1.65	32.44	0.62	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	26.1	0.4	0.3	4.5	0.3	0.8	15.7	0.3	48.4%
Relative Frequency	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.32	0.00	

Table TNE1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	24.11	1.34	0.89	13.84	00	3.13	55.36	1.34
ONLY PROPER NOUN	69.81	00	00	1.87	00	00	28.30	00
ONLY PRO	82.13	0.48	0.48	6.28	1.45	0.48	8.7	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at the subject function stays higher than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (23) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest in frequency; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun, the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (36) points which is also the highest frequency of the sub category. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at the subject function documents the highest in all the functions in almost all the news sections. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency than that

of the object by 44.63%, at the overall level, the subject function displays the highest frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table TNE2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	35	2	4	24		1	83	2	151
2 PM NO POST	4			8			34	1	47
3 PM NO POST	2			2			3		07
4 PM NO POST							1		01
Total	41	02	04	34	00	01	121	03	206
% out of 206	19.90	0.97	1.94	16.50	00	0.49	58.74	1.46	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	4.1	0.2	0.4	3.4	00	0.1	12.1	0.3	20.6
Relative Frequency	0.2	0.00	0.01	0.16	00	0.00	0.59	0.02	

Table TNE2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	35	2	4	24		1	83	2
% out of 151	23.18	1.32	2.65	15.9	00	0.66	54.97	1.32
2 PM NO POST	4			8			34	1
%out of 47	8.51	00	00	17.02	00	00	72.34	2.13
3 PM NO POST	2			2			3	
% out of 07	28.57	00	00	28.57	00	00	42.86	00
4 PM NO POST							1	
% out of 01	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers without postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (11) points higher than that of the

object function. The frequency count at the subject function stays higher only in the first sub category of the type from that of the object while in other complex sub categories the object function frequency is higher to that of the subject. The overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 3.4% than that of the object function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table TNE3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	20	4		27			48		99
NO PM 1 POST CL	6			8			4		18
NO PM 2 POST CLS	2			1					03
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	10			4			5		19
NO PM 2 POST PS	4	3	3	11			6		27
NO PM 3 POST PS	1			2					03
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	3			6					09
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 1 P & 3CLS	1								01
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				2					02
NO PM 2 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS			1	2					03
NO PM POST 6 CLS & 1 PS				1					01
Total	47	07	04	66	00	00	64	00	188
% out of 188	25	3.72	2.13	35.10	00	00	34.04	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	4.7	0.7	0.4	6.6	00	00	6.4	00	18.8
Relative Frequency	0.25	0.04	0.02	0.35	00	00	0.34	00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with only postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function by (07) points; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the

beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is zero; only the fourth sub category register the highest frequency at the subject function. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays almost 10.10% higher frequency at the object function than that of Subject function.

## **2.4.Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)**

### **2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table TNE4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	13	1	3	25		2	20		64
1 PM 2 POST PS	1	1		5			2		09
1 PM 3 POST PS				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CL	1			2			4		07
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	2			7			3		12
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				1			2		03
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 1P				2					02
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS				1					01
1 PM 2CLS				1					01
Total	17	02	03	45	00	02	31	00	100
% out of 100	17	02	03	45	00	02	31	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.7	0.2	0.3	4.5	00	0.2	3.1	00	10%
Relative Frequency	0.17	0.02	0.03	0.45	00	0.02	0.31	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying Phrase. The first sub category of the group displays twelve (12) Points higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. The rest of all sub categories document higher frequencies at the object function than that of the subject; the most complex sub categories occurring in the end of the group display the

highest frequency count at the object function. The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency count at the subject function is zero. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function by 28, 28%, and 0.45 respectively than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNE5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	2			10			4		16
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE							1		01
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				1					01
2 PM 1 POST CL				2					02
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				2			3		05
2 PM 2 CL & 1 PS				1					01
2 PM 3CLS & 3PS				1					01
Total	02	00	00	17	00	00	08	00	27
% out of 27	7.41	00	00	62.96	00	00	29.63	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.2	00	00	1.7	00	00	0.8	00	2.7%
Relative Frequency	0.07	00	00	0.63	00	00	0.3	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. All the sub categories and even from the very first sub category of the group, the object function displays the highest frequency count of all the functions; the trend of higher object frequency continues down the group in the most complex sub categories where the subject frequency appears zero.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNE6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE				1					01
3PM 1 PS 1 CL				1					01
3PM 2PS 1 CL				1					01
Total	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	03
% out of 03	00	00	00	100	00	00	00	00	100%
% out Of 1000	00	00	00	0.3	00	00	00	00	0.3
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	

This group is developed on the basis of three premodifiers followed by different number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both; the group register only three sub categories at the object function whereas the rest of all functions are at zero frequency.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Four, five, or six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

## 3. Sum of All the Three Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.3)

Table NE07

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1PM POST Ps & CLs	17	02	03	45	00	02	31	00	100
2 PM POST Ps & CLs	02	00	00	17	00	00	08	00	27
3 PM POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	03
Total	19	02	03	65	00	02	31	00	122
% out of 122	15.57	1.64	2.46	53.28	00	1.64	25.41	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.9	0.2	0.3	6.5	00	0.2	3.1	00	13.0
Relative Frequency	0.16	0.02	0.02	0.53	00	0.02	0.25	00	



All the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is more than three (03) times that of the subject. In addition, the highest frequency of the group is displayed at the object function which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

#### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table NE08

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-4 PM & NO POST	41	02	04	34	00	01	121	03	206
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	47	07	04	66	00	00	64	00	188
1-3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	19	02	03	65	00	02	31	00	122
Total	107	11	11	165	00	03	216	03	516
% out of 516	20.74	2.13	2.13	31.98	00	0.58	41.86	0.58	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.7	1.1	1.1	16.5	00	0.3	21.6	0.3	51.6%
Relative Frequency	0.21	0.02	0.02	0.32	00	0.00	0.42	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with only premodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 16.76% more than that of the subject.

### 5.1.2.3. The News International Business

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table TNB1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	56	5	1	16		20	105	3	206
ONLY PROPER NOUN	4			2			26		32
ONLY PRO	54			1			2		57
Total	114	05	01	19	00	20	133	03	295
% out of 295	38.64	1.69	0.34	6.44	00	6.78	45.08	1.02	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	00	2.0	13.3	0.3	29.5%
Relative Frequency	0.39	0.02	0.00	0.06	00	0.07	0.45	0.01	

Table TNB1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	27.18	2.43	0.49	7.77	00	9.71	50.97	1.46
ONLY PROPER NOUN	12.5	00	00	6.25	00	00	81.25	00
ONLY PRO	94.74	00	00	1.75	00	00	3.51	00

The Simple NPs in this study are further sub categorized into Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In the first very first sub category, the Subject function displays a higher frequency count than that of the Object function, but it is not the highest of all functions. The frequency gap between Subject and Object function is only of 19.41%; the gap widens to 6.06% in the next sub category of Simple NPs while in the third sub category widens to 92.99 %. The gap stays by 32.02% at the sum of all the three sub categories, and at the third sub category-only Pronoun, Subject function furnishes the highest frequency of all functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table TNB2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	51	5		15		6	91	8	176
2 PM NO POST	22			23	1	1	44		91
3 PM NO POST	6			1			6		13
4 PM NO POST	4			1			4		09
Total	83	05	00	40	01	07	145	08	289
% out of 289	28.72	1.73	00	13.84	0.35	2.42	50.17	2.77	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.3	0.5	00	4.0	0.1	0.7	14.5	0.8	28.9
Relative Frequency	0.29	0.02	00	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.50	0.03	

Table TNB2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	51	5		15		6	91	8
% out of 176	28.98	2.84	00	8.52	00	3.41	51.70	4.55
2 PM NO POST	22			23	1	1	44	
% out of 91	24.18	00	00	25.3	1.10	1.10	48.35	00
3 PM NO POST	6			1			6	
% out of 13	46.15	00	00	7.69	00	00	46.15	00
4 PM NO POST	4			1			4	
% out of 09	44.44	00	00	11.11	00	00	44.44	00

This study is organized on the three types of Complex NPs like Only premodifiers, Only postmodifiers, and Both premodifiers and postmodifiers. The first type is organized on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers into sub categories. The first sub category comprises NPs with a single premodifier without any postmodifier; the category displays a higher frequency of 20.46% at the subject function than that of the object function. In the next sub category, contrary to the expectations, the object frequency increases by 1.12% from that of the subject. The third sub category organized on the basis of three (03) premodifiers displays 38.46% more frequency points at the subject function than that of the object function while the fourth sub category

organized on the basis of four (04) premodifier displays 33.33% more object frequency. At the overall level of the type, the subject function frequency stays higher by 15.08% from that of the object.

## **2.2.Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)**

Table TNB3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	19			12		1	55		87
NO PM 1 POST CL	2			1			4		07
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	4			4			5		13
NO PM 2 POST PS	7			14		1	14		36
NO PM 3 POST PS	2			1			1		04
NO PM 4 POST PS	1			1			1		03
NO PM 5 POST PS									00
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	2						3		05
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS				2			2		04
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS	2			1			2		05
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS							3		03
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS				2					02
Total	39	00	00	38	00	02	92	00	171
% out of 171	22.81	00	00	22.22	00	1.17	53.80	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	3.9	00	00	3.8	00	0.2	9.2	00	17.1
Relative Frequency	0.23	00	00	0.22	00	0.01	0.54	00	

The second type of Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifying phrase, clauses, or both, but without any premodifiers. The sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both. The very first sub category of the type displays Seven (07) points higher frequency at the subject function than that of the object function. In the following second sub category, the subject function documents (01) point higher frequency than that of the object. The third sub category portrays equal frequency at both functions while the fourth sub category documents double frequency of the subject function at the object function; the most complex sub category of the type documents the highest frequency count at the object

function. The overall frequencies at the level of the type documents one (01) point higher frequency count from that of the object function at the subject.

### **2.3.Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)**

#### **2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table TNB4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	19	1	1	23		5	46		95
1 PM 2 POST PS	2			7			9		18
1 PM 3 POST PS				2			7		09
1 PM 4 POST PS				1			2		03
1 PM 5 POST PS				2			2		04
1 PM 6 POST PS							1		01
1 PM 1 POST CL	1			3					04
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	3			5			6		14
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				6			2		08
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS				2			2		04
1 PM 2POST CLS & 3PS				1			2		03
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				1			2		03
1 PM 2CLS							1		01
Total	25	01	01	53	00	05	82	00	167
% out of 167	14.97	.60	0.60	31.74	00	2.99	49.10	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.5	0.1	0.1	5.3	00	0.5	8.2	00	16.7
Relative Frequency	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.32	00	0.03	0.49	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with premodifiers and postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type are grouped on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers which are followed by postmodifiers in the linguistic forms of phrases, clauses, or both. The first group of the type is organized on the basis of one premodifier which is followed by increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both in the sub categories. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier followed by one postmodifying Phrase; the sub category displays four (04) points higher frequency count of that of the subject function at the object function. The following sub categories report increasing tendency in frequency at the

object function, but a diminishing frequency at the subject function. Down the group, the sub categories go on increasing complexity whereas the frequency of the subject function squeezes to nothing. On the other hand, the object function continues to increase till the last sub category; in most of the complex sub categories of the group, the object function keeps the highest frequency shared by the object of Preposition function, too. At the level of the group, the object function displays higher frequency which is more than double of that of the Subject.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNB5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	4			13		1	19		37
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE							15		15
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE							2		02
2 PM 4 PS							1		01
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				1			2		03
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	1			1			3		05
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS				2					02
2PM 1 POST CL & 4PS				1					01
2PM 1 POST CL & 5PS				1					01
2 PM 2 CL & 1 PS	1								01
2 PM 2 CLS & 2 PS				1					01
Total	06	00	00	20	00	01	42	00	69
% out of 69	8.7	00	00	28.99	00	1.45	60.87	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.6	00	00	2.0	00	0.1	4.2	00	6.9%
Relative Frequency	0.09	00	00	0.29	00	0.01	0.61	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs is organized on the basis of Two premodifiers which are followed by increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both. The very first sub category of the second group reports higher frequency at the object function by (09) points than that of the subject function. With the exception of the second last sub category, the rest of the sub categories of the group which are arranged on increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both, display higher and the highest frequency at the object function whereas the

subject function reports null frequency down the group. At the level of the group, the object function displays higher frequency which is 20.29% more than that of the subject.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNB6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	1						3		04
3 PM 2 PS							2		02
3 PM 3 PS				1					01
3PM 3PS 1 CL				1					01
Total	01	00	00	02	00	00	05	00	08
% out of 08	12.5	00	00	25	00	00	62.5	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	00	00	0.2	00	00	0.5	00	0.8
Relative Frequency	0.13	00	00	0.25	00	00	0.63	00	

The third group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises those NPs which contain three (03) premodifiers with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The group frequency at the object function is double that of the subject function, and the most complex sub categories display the highest frequency count at the object function.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNB7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 CL 1 PS				1					01
Total	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
% out of 01	00	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.1	00	00	00	00	0.1%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	

This group comprises four premodifiers followed by one postmodifying phrase and a clause; at the level of the group, the object function displays the highest frequency.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five or Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

### 3. Sum of All the Four Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)

Table TNB8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	25	01	01	53	00	05	82	00	167
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	06	00	00	20	00	01	42	00	69
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	01	00	00	02	00	00	05	00	08
4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	32	01	01	76	00	06	129	00	245
% out of 245	13.06	0.41	0.41	31.02	00	2.45	52.65	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	3.2	0.1	0.1	7.6	00	0.6	12.9	00	24.5
Relative Frequency	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.31	00	0.02	0.53	00	

The sum of all the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs presents more than two times higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject. The higher frequency suggests rich application of End Weight Principle in the Business section of *The News International*.

### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table TNB9

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM & NO POST M	83	05	00	40	01	07	145	08	289
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	39	00	00	38	00	02	92	00	171
1-5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	32	01	01	76	00	06	129	00	245
Total	154	06	01	154	01	15	366	08	705
% out of 705	21.84	0.85	0.14	21.84	0.14	2.13	51.91	1.13	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	15.4	0.6	0.1	15.4	0.1	1.5	36.6	0.8	70.5
Relative Frequency	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.02	0.52	0.01	



The sum of the first type of complex NPs displays a double frequency count of the frequency count of the object function at the subject function. The second category of the complex NPs surfaces an increase of one frequency point at subject function from that of the object count. The most complex type of the three, documents more than two times the frequency of the subject frequency at the object function which suggests the application of the End Weight Principle.

#### 5.1.2.4. The News International City/District

### 1. Simple NPs

Table TNC1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	52	2	2	12	1	7	103		179
ONLY PROPER NOUN	26	12				15	30		83
ONLY PRO	53			3	2		8		66
Total	131	14	02	15	03	22	141	00	328
% out of 328	39.94	4.27	0.61	4.57	0.91	6.71	42.99	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.1	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.2	14.1	00	32.8%
Relative Frequency	0.4	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.43	00	

Table TNC1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	29.05	1.12	1.12	6.70	0.56	3.91	57.54	00
ONLY PROPER NOUN	31.33	14.46	00	00	00	18.07	36.14	00
ONLY PRO	80.30	00	00	4.55	3.03	00	12.12	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at the subject function stays higher than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (40) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun again the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (26) points, but it is not the highest frequency of the sub category. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at the subject function documents the highest frequency count of all the functions which is (50) points more than that of the object. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher

frequency than that of the object by 35.37 %, but it is still not the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table TNC2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	
1 PM NO POST	74	6	6	19		9	90		204
2 PM NO POST	19	2	3	4		2	18		48
3 PM NO POST	7	3	1	1					12
4 PM NO POST	1						1		02
Total	101	11	10	24	00	11	109	00	266
% out of 268	37.97	4.13	3.76	9.02	00	4.13	40.98	00	100%
% out Of 1000 NPs	10.1	1.1	1.0	2.4	00	1.1	10.9	00	26.6%
Relative Frequency	0.38	0.041	0.04	0.9	00	0.04	0.41	00	

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	74	6	6	19		9	90	
% out of 204	36.27	2.9	2.94	9.31	00	4.41	44.12	00
2 PM NO POST	19	2	3	4		2	18	
% out of 49	39.58	4.16	6.25	8.33	00	4.16	37.5	00
3 PM NO POST	7	3	1	1				
% out of 12	58.33	25	8.33	8.33	00	00	00	00
4 PM NO POST	1						1	
% out of 02	50%	00	00	00	00	00	50%	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (55) points higher than that of the object function. The frequency count at the subject function stays higher in almost all the sub categories of the type from that of

the object; the overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 28.95% than that of the object function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table TNC3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	15	3	3	42		7	44		114
NO PM 1 POST CL	1			4			1		06
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	2			3			9		14
NO PM 2 POST PS	2	2		13			29		46
NO PM 3 POST PS	1			5			7		13
NO PM 4 POST PS				5			1		06
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	2			2		2	11		17
NO PM POST 1 P& 3CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL							2		02
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL							1		01
Total	23	05	03	76	00	09	108	00	224
% out of 224	10.27	2.23	1.34	33.93	00	4.02	48.21	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.3	0.5	0.3	7.6	00	0.9	10.8	00	22.4%
Relative Frequency	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.34	00	0.04	0.48	00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with only postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. In this second type, the overall frequency at the object function is three (03) times that of the Subject function.

### 2.3. Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNC4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	14		8	17		7	32		78
1 PM 2 POST PS	4		2	12		3	3		24
1 PM 3 POST PS				1					01
1 PM 4 POST PS				6			1		07
1 PM 1 POST CL				1			1		02
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				1			3		04
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				1					01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS							1		01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL							2		02
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				5			1		06
1PM 4PS 2 CLS				1					01
Total	18	00	10	45	00	10	44	00	127
% out of 127	14.17	00	7.87	35.43	00	7.87	34.65	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.8	00	1.0	4.5	00	1.0	4.4	00	12.7%
Relative Frequency	0.15	00	0.07	0.35	00	0.07	0.35	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into the sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the third type displays almost six (03) points higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; the rest of all sub categories document higher frequency count at the object function in comparison to the subject function. In majority of the complex sub categories, the object function frequency count is the highest of all the functions.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNC5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	09		10	1			12		32
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	1			4			2		07
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				1			1		02
2 PM 1 POST CL							1		01
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				1					01
2PM 2 POST CLs & 4PS							1		01
Total	10	00	10	07	00	00	17	00	44
% out of 44	22.73	00	22.73	15.91	00	00	38.64	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.0	00	1.0	0.7	00	00	1.7	00	4.4%
Relative Frequency	0.23	00	0.23	0.16	00	00	0.39	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category displays (08) points higher frequency count at the subject than that of the object, but the following complex sub categories display the highest frequency count at the object function. Due to the higher frequency count in the first sub category, the overall frequency at the level of the group stays higher at the subject by (03) points from that of the object, but the first sub category does not comprise clausal postmodifier which is considered more complex than non-clausal.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNC6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	1			1		1	3		06
3 PM 2 PS				1					01
3PM 1 PS 1 CL				1			1		02
3 PM 2PS & 2CLS							1		01
Total	01	00	00	03	00	01	05	00	10
% out of 10	10	00	00	30	00	10	50	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.0	00	00	0.3	00	0.1	0.5	00	01%
Relative Frequency	0.1	00	00	0.3	00	0.1	0.5	00	

This group is organized on the basis of three (03) premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category displays equal frequency count at both the subject and the object functions, but the following complex categories present higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject frequency which is reduced to zero at the subject function in the succeeding more and the most complex sub categories of the group.

#### **2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table TNC7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 3PS							1		01
% out of 01	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.1	00	0.1%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	

This group of the third type of the Complex NPs contains only one noun phrase at the object of Preposition function; the rest of the frequencies are zero.

#### **2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

#### **2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

NO NP with Five and Six Premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

### 3. Sum of All the Four Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)

Table TNC08

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	18	00	10	45	00	10	44	00	127
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	10	00	10	07	00	00	17	00	44
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	01	00	00	03	00	01	05	00	10
4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
Total	29	00	20	55	00	11	67	00	182
% out of 182	15.93	00	10.99	30.22	00	6.04	36.81	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.9	00	2.0	5.5	00	1.1	6.7	00	18.2%
Relative Frequency	0.16	00	0.11	0.30	00	0.06	0.37	00	

Leaving aside the second group which records a higher frequency count at the subject function, the rest of all the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is almost double that of the subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table TNC 09

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST Q	101	11	10	24	00	11	109	00	266
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	23	05	03	76	00	09	108	00	224
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	29	00	20	55	00	11	67	00	182
Total	153	16	33	155	00	31	284	00	672
% out of 672	22.77	2.38	4.91	23.06	00	4.61	42.26	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	15.3	1.6	3.3	15.5	00	3.1	28.4	00	67.2%
Relative Frequency	0.23	0.02	0.04	0.23	00	0.04	0.42	00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with only premodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 0.29% more than that of the subject.



### 5.1.2.5. The News International National

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table TNN1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	43		3	16		11	97		170
ONLY PROPER NOUN	56			2			45		103
ONLY PRO	64	1		1	1		5		72
Total	163	01	03	19	01	11	147	00	345
% out of 345	47.24	0.29	0.87	5.51	0.29	3.2	42.61	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	16.3	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.1	14.7	00	34.5%
Relative Frequency	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.43	00	

Table TNN1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	25.29	00	1.76	9.4	00	6.47	57.06	00
ONLY PROPER NOUN	54.37	00	00	1.94	00	00	43.69	00
ONLY PRO	90.14	1.41	00	1.41	1.41	00	7.04	00

In this study, The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at the subject function counts higher than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is two times more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun, again, the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (54) points, and the subject function keeps the highest frequency count. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the

frequency count at the subject function documents the highest in all the functions. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency than that of the object by 41.73 %, which is the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table TNN2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	38	1	12	23	1	6	74	3	158
2 PM NO POST	16		5	7			53		81
3 PM NO POST	3		2	5			6		16
4 PM NO POST			1						01
5 PM NO POST			1	2			2		05
Total	57	01	21	37	01	06	135	03	261
% out of 261	21.84	0.38	8.05	14.18	0.38	2.3	51.72	1.15	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	5.7	0.1	2.1	3.7	0.1	0.6	13.5	0.3	26.1%
Relative Frequency	0.22	0.00	0.08	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.52	0.01	

Table TNN2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	38	1	12	23	1	6	73	3
% out of 158	24.05	0.63	7.6	14.56	0.63	3.8	46.20	1.9
2 PM NO POST	16		5	7			53	
% out of 81	19.75	00	6.17	8.64	00	00	65.43	00
3 PM NO POST	3		2	5			6	
% out of 16	18.75	00	12.5	31.25	00	00	37.5	00
4 PM NO POST			1					
% out of 01	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00	00
5 PM NO POST			1	1			2	
% out of 05	00	00	25	25	00	00	50	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only Premodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first

sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (15) points higher than that of the object function. The frequency count at the subject function stays higher in almost all the sub categories of the type from that of the object with the exception of the last three sub categories. The most complex sub category records the highest frequency count at the object function which is also shared by the object of Preposition function. The overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 7.66% than that of the object function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table TNN3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	11	1	5	21		8	48		94
NO PM 1 POST CL	1			3			1		05
NO PM 2 POST CLS				1					01
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL				9			4		13
NO PM 2 POST PS	6			13		1	20		40
NO PM 3 POST PS				8			9		17
NO PM 4 POST PS				3			1		04
NO PM 5 POST PS				2					02
NO PM 9 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL				6			2		08
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS				2					02
NO PM POST 1 P & 3CLS	1			1					02
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS	1								01
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL				1					01
Total	20	01	05	72	00	09	85	00	192
% out of 192	10.42	0.52	2.61	36.5	00	4.7	44.27	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.0	0.1	0.5	7.2	00	0.9	8.5	00	19.2%
Relative Frequency	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.38	00	0.05	0.44	00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with only postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function by (10) points; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub

categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. With the exception of the third last sub category, the ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is mostly zero. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays more than 03.5 times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function which makes a difference of 26.08%.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. **One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table TNN4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	16		4	23		4	39		86
1 PM 2 POST PS	2			10		1	7		20
1 PM 3 POST PS	2			4			3		09
1 PM 4 POST PS				1			1		02
1 PM 5 POST PS	1								01
1 PM 1 POST CL				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	1			1			4		06
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	1			3			1		05
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 1P							1		01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS				1					01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				2					02
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				1			1		02
1 PM 5PS 1 CL				1					01
1 PM 10 PS 2 CLS				1					01
Total	23	00	04	49	00	05	57	00	138
% out of 138	16.67	00	2.9	35.51	00	3.62	41.30	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.3	00	0.4	4.9	00	0.5	5.7	00	13.8%
Relative Frequency	0.17	00	0.03	0.36	00	0.04	0.41	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs

comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the group displays higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function by (07) points. All the sub categories document higher frequencies at the object function than that of the subject; the most complex sub categories of the group display the highest frequency count at the object function. The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency count at the subject function is zero. Likewise, the last three sub categories which are the most complex record the highest frequency count at the object function. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function by 26, 18.84%, and 0.36 respectively than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNN5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	6	1	4	11			8		30
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	1			3			3		07
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				1					01
2 PM 4 PS				1			1		02
2 PM 1 POST CL				1					01
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				1			1		02
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS	1								01
2PM 1 POST CL & 4PS				1					01
Total	08	01	04	19	00	00	13	00	45
% out of 45	17.78	2.22	8.89	42.22	00	00	28.89	00	100%
% out Of 1000 NPs	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.9	00	00	1.3	00	4.5%
Relative Frequency	0.18	0.02	0.08	0.42	00	00	0.29	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. With the exception of the second last sub category where the subject NP displays a higher frequency than that

of the object, in the rest of all the sub categories, the object function displays higher frequency count from that of the subject function. Leaving aside the second last sub category, in the ending complex sub categories of the group, the subject frequency count is zero while that of the object function is at the maximum. The object function reports very higher frequency count from that of the subject at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group; the overall object frequency reports 24.44% higher than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNN6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	2		1	3			3		09
3 PM 2 PS				3					03
3 PM 3 PS							1		01
3 PM 1 POST CL				1					01
3PM 1 PS 1 CL	1								01
3PM 2PS 1 CL	1								01
3PM 2CLS 1 P				1					01
3PM 3PS 1 CL							1		01
Total	04	00	01	08	00	00	05	00	18
% out of 18	22.22	00	5.56	44.44	00	00	27.78	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.4	00	0.1	0.8	00	00	0.5	00	1.8%
Relative Frequency	0.22	00	0.06	0.44	00	00	0.28	00	

This group of the complex NPs is organized on the basis of three premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both in the succeeding sub categories. The first, second, fourth and second last sub categories register the highest frequency count at the object function while the third and fourth last categories register the highest frequency count at the subject function. At the overall level, the frequency at the object function is the highest of all the functions which is 22.22% higher than that of the subject count.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table TNN7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 CL 3PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
% out of 01	00	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00	100%

The only NP comprising four premodifiers and three postmodifying phrases and a clause occurs at the object function; the frequencies of the rest of all the functions are zero.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five and Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

## 3. Sum of All the Four Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)

Table TNN08

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLS	23	00	04	49	00	05	57	00	138
2 PM & POST Ps & CLS	08	01	04	19	00	00	13	00	45
3 PM & POST Ps & CLS	04	00	01	08	00	00	05	00	18
4PM 1 CL 3PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	35	01	09	77	00	05	75	00	202
% out of 202	17.33	0.5	4.46	38.12	00	2.48	37.13	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	3.5	0.1	0.9	7.7	00	0.5	7.5	00	20.2%
Relative Frequency	0.17	0.00	0.04	0.38	00	0.02	0.37	00	

In all the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is more than (02) times that of the subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

#### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table TNN09

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	57	01	21	37	01	06	135	03	261
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	20	01	05	72	00	09	85	00	192
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	35	01	09	77	00	05	75	00	202
Total	112	03	35	186	01	20	295	03	655
% out of 655	17.1	0.45	5.34	28.4	0.15	3.05	45.09	0.46	100
% out of 1000 NPs	11.2	0.3	3.5	18.6	0.1	2.0	29.5	0.3	65.5%
Relative Frequency	0.17	0.00	0.05	0.28	0.00	0.03	0.45	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with only premodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 11.3% more than that of the subject.



### 5.1.3. Dawn

#### 5.1.3.1. Dawn Sports

##### 1. Simple NPs

Table DS1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	18		7	10		23	61	5	124
ONLY PROPER NOUN	80			22		6	68		176
ONLY PRO	82			5		2	5		94
Total	180	00	07	37	00	31	134	05	394
% out of 394	45.69	00	1.78	9.39	00	7.87	34.01	1.27	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	18.0	00	0.7	3.7	00	3.1	13.4	0.5	39.4%
Relative Frequency	0.46	00	0.02	0.09	00	0.08	0.34	0.01	

Table DS1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM5	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	14.52	00	5.65	8.06	00	18.55	49.19	4.03
ONLY PROPER NOUN	45.45	00	00	12.5	00	3.41	38.64	00
ONLY PRO	87.23	00	00	5.32	00	2.13	5.32	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at subject function documents higher than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (08) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. In the next two sub categories of Only Proper Noun and Only Pronoun, the frequency count at subject function documents the highest in all the functions. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table DS2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	22	2	12	33		5	77	11	162
2 PM NO POST	9		5	9			22		45
3 PM NO POST	5		4	2			12		23
4 PM NO POST			1	1			5		07
5 PM NO POST							4		04
Total	36	02	22	45	00	05	120	11	241
% out of 241	14.94	0.83	9.13	18.67	00	2.07	49.79	4.56	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	3.6	0.2	2.2	4.5	00	0.5	12.0	1.1	24.1%
Relative Frequency	0.15	0.00	0.09	0.19	00	0.02	0.5	0.05	

Table DS2A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
1 PM NO POST	22	2	12	33		5	77	11
% out of 162	13.58	1.23	7.41	20.4	00	3.09	47.53	6.8
2 PM NO POST	9		5	9			22	
% out of 45	20	00	11.11	20	00	00	48.89	00
3 PM NO POST	5		4	2			12	
% out of 23	21.74	00	17.39	8.70	00	00	52.17	00
4 PM NO POST			1	1			5	
% out of 07	00	00	14.29	14.29	00	00	71.43	00
5 PM NO POST							4	
% out of 04	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the object function is (11) points higher than that of the subject function. The frequency count at the object function stays higher in almost all the sub categories of the type; the overall frequency of

all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table DS3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	13	1		17		6	50		87
NO PM 1 POST CL				2			6		08
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	3	1		5			8		17
NO PM 2 POST PS	3			6		1	17		27
NO PM 3 POST PS				2			2		04
NO PM 4 POST PS				5			2		07
NO PM 5 POST PS				3					03
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	1			2			3		06
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS	1			1		1	1		04
NO PM POST 1 P & 3CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				2					02
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS				3			3		06
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS				3					03
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL				2			1		03
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL				1					01
Total	21	02	00	55	00	08	93	00	179
% out 179	11.73	1.2	00	30.73	00	4.47	51.96	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.1	0.2	00	5.5	00	0.8	9.3	00	17.9%
Relative Frequency	0.11	0.01	00	0.31	00	0.04	0.52	00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with only postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays more than two times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function.

### 2.3. Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DS4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	15			12		3	32		62
1 PM 2 POST PS	1			5			11		17
1 PM 3 POST PS				1		1	4		06
1 PM 4 POST PS				2					02
1 PM 6 POST PS				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CL		1	2	1			4		08
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				2		1	2		05
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	1						4		05
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 2PS	1								01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P				2					02
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS				1			1		02
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 4PS				1					01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				3			1		04
1 PM 3PS 2 CLS				1					01
1 PM 4PS 1 CL	1			1					02
1 PM 5PS 1 CL				2					02
1 PM 6PS 3 CLS				1					01
Total	19	01	02	36	00	05	59	00	122
% out of 122	15.57	0.82	1.64	29.51	00	4.10	48.36	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.9	0.1	0.2	3.6	00	0.5	5.9	00	12.2
Relative Frequency	0.16	0.00	0.02	0.3	00	0.04	0.48	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the group displays a higher frequency count at the subject function than that of the object function; the rest of all the sub categories display higher frequency at the object function till the highest sub category of the group-‘1 PM 6PS 3 CLS’. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DS5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	3			13		1	6		23
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	3						2		05
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				3		1			04
2 PM 5 PS	1								01
2 PM 1 POST CL	1			1					02
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				2			6		08
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS							1		01
2 PM 2 CLS				1					01
2 PM 2 CLS & 6PS				2					02
2 PM 3 CLS & 1 P				1					01
Total	08	00	00	23	00	02	15	00	48
% out of 48	16.67	00	00	47.92	00	4.17	31.25	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.8	00	00	2.3	00	0.2	1.5	00	4.8%
Relative Frequency	0.17	00	00	0.48	00	0.04	0.31	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. In the very first sub category of the group, the object function displays the highest frequency count of all the functions. The highest frequency count is maintained at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group at the object function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DS6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE				1			5		06
3 PM 2 PS				3			2		05
3 PM 4 PS				1					01
3PM 1 PS 1 CL				1					01
3PM 2PS 1 CL				1					01
3 PM 5 PS & 1 CL				1					01
Total	00	00	00	08	00	00	07	00	15
% out of 15	00	00	00	53.33	00	00	46.67	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.8	00	00	0.7	00	1.5%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.53	00	00	0.47	00	

The third group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises three (03) premodifiers followed by an increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both in the following sub categories. The subject frequency count at this group stays zero till the most complex sub category of the group-3 PM 5 PS & 1 CL; the object function displays higher frequency in all the sub categories of the group from that of the subject function and the object function maintains the highest frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency at the group level.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DS7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 CL 1 PS				1					01
% out of 01	00	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00	100%

This group of the most Complex type of NPs comprises Four (04) premodifiers with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The Sub category of the group presents only one noun phrase at the object function.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five and Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

### 3. Sum of All the Four Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)

Table DS8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	19	01	02	36	00	05	59	00	122
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	08	00	00	23	00	02	15	00	48
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	08	00	00	07	00	15
4PM 1 CL 1 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	27	01	02	68	00	07	81	00	186
% out of 186	14.52	0.54	1.07	36.56	00	3.76	43.55	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.7	0.1	0.2	6.8	00	0.7	8.1	00	18.6%
Relative Frequency	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.37	00	0.04	0.44	00	

The sum of the groups of the most Complex type of NPs overall displays a frequency count two times more at the object function than that of the subject function; leaving the first group of the type, the rest of all the groups displays the highest frequency at the object function. The highest frequency at the object function validates the application of End Weight Principle at the maximum.

#### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table DS9

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	36	02	22	45	00	05	120	11	241
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	21	02	00	55	00	08	93	00	179
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	27	01	02	68	00	07	81	00	186
Total	84	05	24	168	00	20	294	11	606
% out of 606	13.86	0.83	3.96	27.72	00	3.30	48.51	1.82	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.4	0.5	2.4	16.8	00	2.0	29.4	1.1	60.6%
Relative Frequency	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.28	00	0.03	0.49	0.02	

Differently, from the sports sections of the other newspapers in the study, all the three Complex types of NPs from the Sports section display higher frequency count at the object function than that of subject function which stays at the overall level, too. With the exception of the first type, rest of the two types displays more than double frequency at the object function in comparison to that the subject function.



### 5.1.3.2. Dawn Entertainment

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table DE1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	71	2	1	34		12	100		220
ONLY PROPER NOUN	30	1		3		1	29		64
ONLY PRO	140	1		13	1	2	7		164
Total	241	04	01	50	01	15	136	00	448
% out of 448	53.79	0.89	0.22	11.16	0.22	3.35	30.36	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	24.1	0.4	0.1	5.0	0.1	1.5	13.6	00	44.8%

Table DE1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	32.27	0.91	0.91	15.45	00	5.45	45.45	00
ONLY PROPER NOUN	46.88	1.56	00	4.69	00	1.56	45.31	00
ONLY PRO	85.37	0.61	00	7.93	0.61	1.21	4.27	00

This study classifies Simple noun phrases into three (03) sub categories like Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Proper Noun. The first sub category is the richest category of all the three frequency wise. The subject function reports higher frequency than that of the object function at the first category, but it is not the highest frequency of all the functions. The second category, Only Proper noun reports the highest frequency count of all the functions at the subject function which is 47% more than that of the object function. The third category of only Pronoun displays the highest frequency at the subject function from all the functions which is 77.44% higher than that of the object function. At the overall level of the type, the subject function displays the highest frequency which is 42.63% more than that of the object.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table DE2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	47	3	3	38		4	81	1	177
2 PM NO POST	11		4	9		3	17		44
3 PM NO POST	2		1	4		1	6		14
4 PM NO POST							1		01
Total	60	03	08	51	00	08	105	01	236
% out of 236	25.42	1.27	3.39	21.61	00	3.39	44.49	0.42	100%
% out of 1000	6.0	0.3	0.8	5.1	00	0.8	10.5	0.1	23.6%
Relative Frequency	0.25	0.01	0.03	0.22	00	0.03	0.44	0.00	

Table DE2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	47	3	3	38		4	81	1
% out of 177	26.55	1.69	1.69	21.47	00	2.26	45.76	0.56
2 PM NO POST	11		4	9		3	17	
% out of 44	25	00	9.09	20.45	00	6.81	38.64	00
3 PM NO POST	2		1	4		1	6	
% out of 14	14.29	00	7.14	28.57	00	7.14	42.86	00
4 PM NO POST							1	
% out of 01	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00

The first type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with premodifier(s), but without postmodification. The sub categories of the first type of the NPs consist of one premodifier followed by increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category reports higher frequency at the subject function than that of the object function by 5.08%. The second and third sub categories consist of two (02) premodifiers and three premodifiers respectively followed by no postmodification. The second sub category surfaces higher frequency count at the subject function than that of the object while the third sub category records higher frequency at the object function. At the level of the type of complex noun phrase, the subject function surfaces a

nine (09) points higher than that of the subject while the highest frequency of the type is displayed at the object of preposition function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table DE3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	13		1	22		4	46		86
NO PM 1 POST CL	3			3			101		17
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	3			8			2		13
NO PM 2 POST PS	3			16			12		31
NO PM 3 POST PS				5			1		06
NO PM 4 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	1						1		01
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS	1	1		5			3		10
NO PM POST 1 P & 3CLS						1			01
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS							2		02
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				1			1		02
NO PM 2 CLS	2			1		1	1		05
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS	1			3			2		06
NO PM POST 3PS & 3CLS	1								01
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL	1			1					02
NO PM POST 4PS & 3 CLS				1					01
Total	29	01	01	68	00	06	82	00	186
% out of 186	15.59	0.54	0.54	36.55	00	3.22	44.09	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.9	0.1	0.1	6.8	00	0.6	8.2	00	18.6%
Relative Frequency	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.37	00	0.03	0.44	00	

The second type of the Complex NPs comprises those NPs which contain no premodifiers, but possess postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The sub categories of the type are organized on increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category consists of no premodifier followed by a postmodifying phrase; this category documents approximately double frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function. The second sub category portrays equality in frequency at the object and the subject,

the third sub category documents almost three times more frequency count at the object function than that of the subject while the fourth sub category documents five times more frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function. The rest of the rising complexity sub categories either document more frequency at the object function than that of the subject, or equality in count with the exception of one category which displays higher frequency at the subject function than that of the object. At the most complex sub category, the object function documents the highest frequency of all. At the overall of the complex NP type, the object function displays frequency count more than double of that of the subject function.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DE4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	11			14		5	19		49
1 PM 2 POST PS				6			6		12
1 PM 3 POST PS				7			3		10
1 PM 5 POST PS							1		01
1 PM 6 POST PS									00
1 PM 7 POST PS				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CL				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	1			1		1	3		06
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS							1		01
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 1P							1		01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS							1		01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL	1			3					04
1 PM 2CLS	1								01
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				1					01
Total	14	00	00	34	00	06	35	00	89
% out of 89	15.73	00	00	38.20	00	6.74	39.32	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.4	00	00	3.4	00	0.6	3.5	00	8.9%
Relative Frequency	0.16	00	00	0.38	00	0.07	0.4	00	

The most complex type of all the types of the NPs is the third type which is classified into group on the basis of the number of premodifiers; this third type of the Complex NPs contain

both premodifiers, and postmodifiers. The first group of the third type is organized on the basis of one premodifier which is further sub categorized on the basis of increasing number postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category, 1 PM 1POST PHRASE, reports higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject. With the exception of one sub category of 1 PM 2CLS, the rest of all the sub categories of rising complexity document higher frequency count at the object function. The overall frequency count at the level of the group at the object function is the double of that of the subject function; by one point, the Object function is left behind the highest frequency from the object of preposition function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DE5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	2		1	5			7		15
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE				1			4		05
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE							2		02
2 PM 4 PS				1					01
2 PM 1 POST CL							2		02
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	2			1			1		04
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				1					01
2PM 2 POST CLs & 4PS				2					02
2 PM 2 CL & 1 PS	1								01
2 PM 2 CLS & 2 PS	1								01
Total	06	00	01	11	00	00	16	00	34
% out of 34	17.65	00	2.94	32.35	00	00	47.06	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.6	00	0.1	1.1	00	00	1.6	00	3.4%
Relative Frequency	0.18	00	0.03	0.32	00	00	0.47	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two premodifiers, and increasing number of postmodifying phrase, clauses, or both. The first sub category begins with a more than double frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. The overall frequency at the group level of the object function is almost double of the frequency count of the subject function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DE6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE			1	1					02
3 PM 2 PS				1					01
3PM 2PS 1 CL				1			1		02
Total	00	00	01	03	00	00	01	00	05
% out of 05	00	00	20	60	00	00	20	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	0.1	0.3	00	00	0.1	00	0.5%
Relative Frequency	00	00	0.2	0.6	00	00	0.2	00	

As the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs keep on increasing so the frequency count at the subject keeps on decreasing. In this group, at all the sub categories, and at the overall level, the frequency at the object function is the highest while the subject frequency count is zero.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DE7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS							1		01
% out of 01	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00	100%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	

This group of the third type of the Complex NPs contains only one NP at the object of Preposition which comprises four premodifiers with one postmodifying phrase.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five and Si premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

### 3. Sum of All the Four Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)

Table DE8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	14	00	00	34	00	06	35	00	89
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	06	00	01	11	00	00	16	00	34
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	01	03	00	00	01	00	05
4PM 1 PS							01		01
Total	20	00	02	48	00	06	53	00	129
% out of 129	15.50	00	1.55	37.21	00	4.65	41.09	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.0	00	0.2	4.8	00	0.6	5.3	00	12.9%
Relative Frequency	0.16	00	0.02	0.37	00	0.05	0.41	00	

All the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is more than double of that of the subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table DE9

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-4 PM NO POST	60	03	08	51	00	08	105	01	236
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	29	01	01	68	00	06	82	00	187
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	20	00	02	48	00	06	53	00	129
Total	109	04	11	167	00	20	240	01	552
% out of 552	19.75	0.72	1.99	30.25	00	3.6	43.48	0.18	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.9	0.4	1.1	16.7	00	2.0	24.0	0.1	55.2%
Relative Frequency	0.2	0.01	0.02	0.30	00	0.04	0.43	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with only premodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 10.5 more than that of the subject function.



### 5.1.3.3. Dawn Business

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table DB1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	39	1		24		10	60	3	137
ONLY PROPER NOUN	22			6		3	27		58
ONLY PRO	70			2			5		77
Total	131	01	00	32	00	13	92	03	272
% out of 272	48.16	0.37	00	11.76	00	4.78	00	1.10	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.1	0.1	00	3.2	00	1.3	9.2	0.3	27.2%
Relative Frequency	0.48	0.00	00	0.12	00	0.05	0.34	0.01	

Table DB1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	28.47	0.73	00	17.52	00	7.3	43.8	2.19
ONLY PROPER NOUN	37.93	00	00	10.34	00	5.17	46.55	00
ONLY PRO	90.91	00	00	2.6	00	00	6.49	3.89

The Simple NPs in this study are further sub categorized into Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In the first very first sub category, the subject function displays a higher frequency count than that of the object function, but it is not the highest of all the functions. The frequency gap between the subject and the object function is only of 11%; the gap widens to 27 % in the next sub category of Simple NPs while in the third sub category, it widens to 87%. The gap stays by 36% at the sum of all the three sub categories, and at the third sub category-only Pronoun, the subject function furnishes the highest frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table DB2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	33	7	3	18		27	110	2	200
2 PM NO POST	22	3		9		7	43		84
3 PM NO POST	2			4		1	7		14
4 PM NO POST				2			2		04
Total	57	10	03	33	00	35	162	02	302
% out of 302	18.87	3.31	0.99	10.93	00	11.59	53.64	0.66	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	5.7	1.0	0.3	3.3	00	3.5	16.2	0.2	30.2%

Table DB2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	33	7	3	18		27	110	2	200
% out of 200	16.5	3.5	1.5	09	00	13.5	55	01	100%
2 PM NO POST	22	3		9		7	43		84
% out of 84	26.19	3.57	00	10.71	00	8.33	51.19	00	100%
3 PM NO POST	2			4		1	7		14
% out of 14	14.29	00	00	28.57	00	7.14	50	00	100%
4 PM NO POST				2			2		04
% out of 04	00	00	00	50%	00	00	50%	00	100%

This study is organized on the three types of Complex NPs like Only premodifiers, Only postmodifiers, and Both premodifiers and postmodifiers. The first type is organized on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers into sub categories. The first sub category comprises NPs with a single premodifier without postmodifiers; the category displays a higher frequency of 7.5% at the subject function than that of the object function. In the next category, the subject frequency increases by 15%, but the trend of the first two sub categories reverses in the following two sub categories. The third sub category organized on the basis of three (03) premodifiers, displays a double percent more frequency at the object function than that of the

subject function while the fourth sub category organized on the basis of four (04) premodifier displays 50% more object frequency. At the overall level of the type, the subject function frequency stays higher by 08% from that of the object function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table DB3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	11	2		29		9	50		101
NO PM 1 POST CL	2		1	1		1	3		08
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	9			6		2	4		21
NO PM 2 POST PS	2	1		13		1	22		39
NO PM 3 POST PS	1			8			7		16
NO PM 4 POST PS	5			3		1	1		10
NO PM 5 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	1			2			3		06
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS				4					04
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS	1			2			1		04
NO PM 2 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS	1			3			1		05
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS	1								01
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL	1			1					02
Total	35	03	01	75	00	14	93	00	221
% out of 221	15.84	1.36	0.45	33.94	00	6.33	42.08	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	3.5	0.3	0.1	7.5	00	1.4	9.3	00	22.1%
Relative Frequency	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.34	00	0.06	0.42	00	

The second type of Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifying phrase, clauses, or both, but without any premodifiers. The sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both. The very first sub category of the type displays more than two times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. In the following sub categories, only three categories document a bit higher frequency at the subject function than that of the object function. The overall frequency of the type documents double frequency at the object function of that of subject function.

### 2.3. Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DB4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	11			23	1	3	34		72
1 PM 2 POST PS	4	4		11		2	13		34
1 PM 3 POST PS	1			4			2		07
1 PM 5 POST PS				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CL	2			5			1		08
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	2		1	4		2	1		10
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS		1		1			4		06
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P				1			1		02
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS				3					03
1 PM 2POST CLS & 3PS				1					01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				2			2		04
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				1					01
1PM 4PS 2 CLS				1					01
1 PM 5PS 1 CL	1								01
Total	21	05	01	58	01	07	58	00	151
% out of 151	13.91	3.31	0.66	38.41	0.66	4.64	38.41	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.1	0.5	0.1	5.8	0.1	0.7	5.8	00	15.1%

The third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with premodifiers and postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type are grouped on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers which are followed by postmodifiers in the linguistic forms of phrases, clauses, or both. The first group of the type is organized on the basis of one premodifier which is followed by increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both in the sub categories. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier followed by one postmodifying phrase; the sub category displays more than double frequency count of that of the subject function at the object function. The following sub categories report increasing tendency in frequency at the object function, but a diminishing frequency trend at the subject function. Down the group, the sub categories go on increasing complexity whereas the frequency of the subject function squeezes to nothing. On the other hand, the object function continues to increase in frequency till the second last sub

category; in most of the complex sub categories of the group, the object function keeps the highest frequency of all the functions. Only the last sub category displays the odd man out picture where the subject function displays the highest frequency count. At the level of the group, the object function displays the highest frequency which is more than double of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DB5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	3		2	5		2	7		19
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE				4			2		06
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE							2		02
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				3		2	1		06
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				2			2		04
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS				2					02
2 PM 2 CL & 1 PS							1		01
Total	03	00	02	16	00	04	15	00	40
% out of 40	7.5	00	5	40	00	10	37.5	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.3	00	0.2	1.6	00	0.4	1.5	00	4.0%
Relative Frequency	0.08	00	0.05	0.4	00	0.1	0.38	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs is organized on the basis of two premodifiers which are followed by increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both. The very first sub category of the second group reports almost double frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. The rest of the sub categories of the group which are arranged on increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both display higher and highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function reports null frequency down the group. At the level of the group, the object function displays the highest frequency which is more than five times than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DB6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE			1				3		04
3 PM 2 PS	1								01
3 PM 1 POST CL		1		1					02
3PM 2PS 1 CL						1	2		03
Total	01	01	01	01	00	01	05	00	10
% out of 10	10	10	10	10	00	10	50	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	00	0.1	0.5	00	1.0%

The third group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises those NPs which contain three (03) premodifiers with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The group frequency at subject and the object functions display the same frequency count, but the sub category of the object function is more complex than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DB7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 2 PS							1		01
4PM 1 CL 2 PS							1		01
4PM 2 CLS 3PS	1								01
Total	01	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	03
% out of 03	33.33	00	00	00	00	00	66.67	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	00	00	00	00	00	0.2	00	0.3%

Contrary to other groups, the subject frequency is 33.33% more than that of the object while at object function in the group the frequency count is zero.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DB8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
5 PM 1 PS				1					01
% out of 01	00	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00	100%

The most complex group of the most complex NP type which is organized on the basis of five (05) Premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. This group documents only one noun phrase at the object function which consists of five premodifiers followed by one postmodifying phrase.

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

## 3. Sum of All the Five Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.5)

Table DB9

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	21	05	01	58	01	07	58	00	151
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	03	00	02	16	00	04	15	00	40
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	01	01	01	01	00	01	05	00	10
4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	01	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	03
5 PM & POST Ps & CLs				1					01
Total	26	06	04	76	01	12	80	00	205
% out of 205	12.68	2.93	1.95	37.07	0.49	5.85	39.03	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.6	0.6	0.4	7.6	0.1	1.2	8.0	00	20.5%

The sum of all the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs presents more than two times higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function. The higher frequency suggests wider application of End Weight Principle in the Business section of *Dawn*.

#### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table DB9

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-4 PM NO POST	57	10	03	33	00	35	162	02	302
NO & POST Ps & CLs	35	03	01	75	00	14	93	00	221
1-5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	26	06	04	76	01	12	80	00	205
Total	118	19	08	184	01	61	335	02	728
% out of 728	16.21	2.61	1.1	25.27	0.14	8.38	46.02	0.27	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.8	1.9	0.8	18.4	0.1	6.1	33.5	0.2	72.8%

The sum of all the three types of the Complex types of NPs portrays that two of the three Complex types of NPs document higher frequency count at the object function; only one of the three types of the Complex NPs presents higher frequency at the subject function. The data surfaces a tendency of high frequency count at the beginning sub categories of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers. On the other hand, the rest of the two types of the Complex types of NPs portrays stronger tendency for the object function.



### 5.1.3.4. Dawn City/District

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table DC1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	52	5	2	20		20	89		188
ONLY PROPER NOUN	23	2		3		1	29		58
ONLY PRO	66	1		6	1	2	9		85
Total	141	08	02	29	01	23	127	00	331
% out of 331	42.6	2.42	0.60	8.76	0.30	6.95	38.37	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	14.1	0.8	0.2	2.9	0.1	2.3	12.7	00	33.1%
Relative Frequency	0.43	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.07	0.38	00	

Table DC1A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
ONLY HEAD NOUN	29.26	2.66	1.06	20	00	10.64	47.34	00
ONLY PROPER NOUN	39.66	3.45	00	5.17	00	1.72	50	00
ONLY PRO	77.65	1.18	00	7.06	1.18	2.35	10.59	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at the subject function documents higher count than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (32) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun, again, the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (20) points. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at the subject function documents the highest in all the functions. At the level of Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency than that of the object by 30.42 %, but it is still not the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table DC2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	50		4	17		6	79		156
2 PM NO POST	20		4	8		4	31		67
3 PM NO POST	4		3	1			5		13
Total	74	00	11	26	00	10	115	00	236
% out of 236	31.36	00	4.66	11.02	00	4.24	48.73	00	100%
% out of 1000	7.4	00	1.1	2.6	00	1.0	11.5	00	23.6%
Relative Frequency	0.31	00	0.05	0.11	00	0.04	0.49	00	

Table DC2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	50		4	17		6	79	
% out of 156	32.05	00	2.56	10.90	00	3.85	50.64	00
2 PM NO POST	20		4	8		4	31	
% out of 67	29.85	00	5.97	11.94	00	5.97	46.2700	
3 PM NO POST	4		3	1			5	
% out of 13	30.77	00	23.08	7.69	00	00	38.46	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (33) points higher than that of the object function. The frequency count at the subject function stays higher in almost all the sub categories of the type from that of the object; the overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 20.34% than that of the object function.

## 2.2. Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)

Table DC3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	24	5	3	26		3	53		114
NO PM 1 POST CL	3	1					5		09
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	1			5		1	10		17
NO PM 2 POST PS	2		2	11			27		42
NO PM 3 POST PS	1			7			6		14
NO PM 4 POST PS	1			2			1		04
NO PM 5 POST PS							2		02
NO PM 6 POST PS				2					02
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	1			6			4		11
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS							2		02
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL				1					01
NO PM POST 4PS & 3 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL				1					01
NO PM POST 5PS & 3CLS				1					01
NO PM 7 PS & 1 CL				1					01
Total	33	06	05	66	00	04	112	00	226
% out of 226	14.60	2.65	2.21	29.20	00	1.77	49.56	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	3.3	0.6	0.5	6.6	00	0.4	11.2	00	22.6%
Relative Frequency	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.29	00	0.02	0.5	00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifiers without any premodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is zero. The overall frequency of

the type of the Complex NPs displays two times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DC4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	9		3	17		1	33		63
1 PM 2 POST PS	6			9		2	14		31
1 PM 3 POST PS	2			1			2		05
1 PM 4 POST PS				2					02
1 PM 5 POST PS				2			1		03
1 PM 1 POST CL				1			7		08
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	4						5		09
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				2			2		04
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS							1		01
1 PM 2POST CLS & 3PS				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CLS & 8PS				2					02
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				3			1		04
1 PM 4PS 1 CL	1						2		03
1 PM 5PS 1 CL				2			1		03
1 PM 6PS 1 CL					1				01
1 PM 7PS 1 CL					1				01
1 PM 8PS 4 CLS				1					01
Total	22	00	03	43	02	03	69	00	142
% out of 142	15.49	00	2.11	30.28	1.41	2.11	48.59	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.2	00	0.3	4.3	0.2	0.3	6.9	00	14.2%
Relative Frequency	0.15	00	0.02	0.30	0.01	0.02	0.49	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contains one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the type displays almost two times higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function. With the exception of three sub categories, the rest of all sub categories document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject; the most complex sub category of

the group displays the highest frequency count at the object function. The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency count at the subject function is zero. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DC5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE			4	4			7		15
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE				3		1	23		27
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE							2		02
2 PM 8 PS							1		01
2 PM 1 POST CL	1						1		02
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				2			2		04
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				1			2		03
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS				2					02
2PM 1 POST CL & 5PS							1		01
2 PM 2 CL & 1 PS				1					01
2 PM 2 CLS & 2 PS				1					01
Total	01	00	04	14	00	01	39	00	59
% out of 59	1.69	00	6.78	23.73	00	1.69	66.10	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	00	0.4	1.4	00	0.1	3.9	00	5.9%
Relative Frequency	0.01	00	0.07	0.24	00	0.01	0.66	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. With the exception of one sub category of '2 PM 1 POST CL', in the rest of all the sub categories and even from the very first sub category of the group, the object function displays higher frequency count from that of the subject function. Leaving aside that one sub category where the subject frequency count dominates the object function, the rest of the sub categories display zero frequency at the subject function, and the two most complex sub categories of the group display

the highest frequency at the object function. The object function reports higher frequency count from that of the subject at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group; the overall object frequency reports 22.04% higher than that of the subject.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DC6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE			1				3		04
3 PM 3 PS							1		01
Total	00	00	01	00	00	00	04	00	05
% out of 05	00	00	20	00	00	00	80	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	0.1	00	00	00	0.4	00	0.5%
Relative Frequency	00	00	0.2	00	00	00	0.8	00	

As the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs keep on increasing so the frequency count at the subject usually keeps on decreasing, but contrary to other sections of the paper, in the City News Section, the object function displays zero frequency. In this group, at all the sub categories, and at the overall level, the frequency at the object of Preposition function is the highest while the subject and the object frequencies are zero.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DC7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4 PM 2CLS 5 PS				1					01
Total	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
% out of 01	00	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.1	00	00	00	00	0.1%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	

This group of the third type of the Complex NPs contains only one (01) NP at the object function at only one sub category of '4 PM 2CLS 5 PS'; the rest of all the functions display zero frequency count.

### **2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

### **2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

NO NP with Five and Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

## **3. Sum of All the Five and Six Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)**

Table DC8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	22	00	03	43	02	03	69	00	142
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	01	00	04	14	00	01	39	00	59
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	01	00	00	00	04	00	05
4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	23	00	08	58	02	04	112	00	207
% out of 207	11.11	00	3.86	28.02	0.97	1.93	54.11	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.3	00	0.8	5.8	0.2	0.4	11.2	00	20.7%
Relative Frequency	0.11	00	0.03	0.28	0.00	0.01	0.54	00	

All the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is more than double of that of the Subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

#### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table DC9

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-3 PM NO POST	74	00	11	26	00	10	115	00	236
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	33	06	05	66	00	04	112	00	226
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	23	00	08	58	02	04	112	00	207
Total	130	06	24	150	02	18	339	00	669
% out of 669	19.43	0.9	3.59	22.42	0.3	2.69	50.67	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.0	0.6	2.4	15.0	0.2	1.8	33.9	00	66.9%
Relative Frequency	0.19	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.03	0.51	00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with only premodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 02.99% more than that of the subject.



### 5.1.3.5. Dawn National

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table DN1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	45	2	1	16	1	17	101	00	183
ONLY PROPER NOUN	33	1		6		5	78	00	123
ONLY PRO	63			4		1	4	00	72
Total	141	03	01	26	01	23	183	00	378
% out of 378	37.30	0.79	0.26	6.88	0.26	6.08	48.41	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	14.1	0.3	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.3	18.3	00	37.8%
	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.48	00	

Table DN1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	24.59	1.09	0.55	8.74	0.55	9.29	55.19	00
ONLY PROPER NOUN	26.83	0.81	00	4.88	00	4.07	63.41	00
ONLY PRO	87.32	00	00	5.63	00	1.41	5.63	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the subject function documents higher frequency count than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (29) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun, again, the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (27) points. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at the subject function documents the highest in all the functions. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency

than that of the object by 30.42 %, but it is still not the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table DN2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	49		12	14		7	78	2	162
2 PM NO POST	18		3	8		1	35		65
3 PM NO POST			3	1			6		10
Total	67	00	18	23	00	08	119	02	237
% out of 237	28.27	00	7.6	9.7	00	3.38	50.21	0.84	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	6.7	00	1.8	2.3	00	0.8	11.9	0.2	23.7%
Relative Frequency	0.28	00	0.08	0.1	00	0.03	0.50	0.00	

Table DN2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	49		12	14		7	78	2
% out of 162	30.25	00	7.41	8.64	00	4.32	48.15	1.23
2 PM NO POST	18		3	8		1	35	
% out of 65	27.69	00	4.62	12.31	00	1.54	53.85	00
3 PM NO POST			3	1			6	
% out of 10	00	00	30	10	00	00	60	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (35) points higher than that of the object function. The frequency count at the subject function stays higher in almost all sub categories of the type from that of the object; the overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 18.57% than that of the object function.

## 2.2. Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)

Table DN3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	17	1		26		7	61		112
NO PM 1 POST CL							1		01
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	5			5		1	3		14
NO PM 2 POST PS	6		2	11		2	20		41
NO PM 3 POST PS	2			6		1	9		18
NO PM 4 POST PS				4			1		05
NO PM 5 POST PS				1					01
NO PM 6 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	1			4			2		07
NO PM POST 1 P & 3CLS				1					01
NO PM 2 CLS				1					01
NO PM 3 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS	2			5					07
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL							1		01
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL				1					01
NO PM POST 5PS & 2 CLS				1					01
NO PM 6PS & 2CLS				1					01
NO PM 8 PS & 1 CL				1					01
Total	33	01	02	71	00	11	99	00	217
% out of 217	15.21	0.46	0.92	32.72	00	5.07	45.62	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	3.3	0.1	0.2	7.1	00	1.1	9.9	00	21.7%
Relative Frequency	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.33	00	0.05	0.46	00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifiers without premodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays more than two times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function.

### 2.3. Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DN4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	17	1	1	19		4	30		72
1 PM 2 POST PS		1		13			7		21
1 PM 3 POST PS	2			1			2		05
1 PM 4 POST PS	1								01
1 PM 1 POST CL			2						02
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	3	1		2			1		07
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	1			1			1		03
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				1					01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS		1							01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 8PS				1					01
1 PM 2CLS				2					02
1 PM 3PS 3CLS				1					01
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				1					01
1PM 4PS 2 CLS							3		03
Total	24	04	03	42	00	04	44	00	121
% out of 121	19.83	3.31	2.48	34.71	00	3.31	36.36	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.4	0.4	0.3	4.2	00	0.4	4.4	00	12.1%
Relative Frequency	0.19	0.03	0.02	0.35	00	0.03	0.36	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the type displays a higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function; the sub category reports the maximum strength of the group in reference to maximum number of phrase. The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency counts at the subject function is zero. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DN5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	4			3			7		14
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	1			6			1		08
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				2			2	1	05
2 PM 7 PS				1					01
2 PM 1 POST CL							1		01
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS							4		04
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS							4		04
2PM 1 POST CL & 4PS							1		01
2 PM 2 CLS & 2 PS				1					01
2 PM 2 CLS & 4 PS							2		02
Total	05	00	00	13	00	00	22	01	41
% out of 41	12.2	00	00	31.71	00	00	53.66	2.44	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.5	00	00	1.3	00	00	2.2	0.1	4.1%
Relative Frequency	0.12	00	00	0.32	00	00	0.54	0.02	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. In the very first sub category of the group, the subject function displays higher frequency count by one point from that of the object function. The rest of all the sub categories document higher frequency count at the object function whereas after the second sub category, the frequency at the subject function gets zero. The object function reports very higher frequency count from that of the subject at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DN6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE				1					01
3 PM 2 PS							1		01
3PM 2PS 1 CL				1					01
Total	00	00	00	02	00	00	01	00	03
% out of 03	00	00	00	66.67	00	00	33.33	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.2	00	00	0.1	00	0.3%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.67	00	00	0.33	00	

As the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs keep on increasing so the frequency count at the subject keeps on decreasing. In this group, at all the sub categories, and at the overall level, the frequency at the object function is the highest while the subject frequency count is zero.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table DN7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS							1		01
4PM 2 PS	1								01
4PM 1 CL 2 PS				1					01
Total	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	03
% out of 03	33.33	00	00	33.33	00	00	33.33	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	00	00	0.1	00	00	0.1	00	0.3%
Relative Frequency	0.33	00	00	0.33	00	00	0.33	00	

This group of the third type of the Complex NPs contains only three (03) NPs at different sub categories; at the least complex sub category, the only NP occurs at the object of Preposition function. At the middle sub category, the only sub category occurs at the subject function. The most complex sub category comprises only one noun phrase which occurs at the object function.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five and Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

## 3. Sum of All the Four Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)

Table DN8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	24	04	03	42	00	04	44	00	121
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	05	00	00	13	00	00	22	01	41
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	02	00	00	01	00	03
4PM & POST Ps & CLs	01	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	03
Total	30	04	03	58	00	04	68	01	168
% out of 168	17.86	2.38	1.79	34.53	00	2.38	40.48	0.6	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	3.0	0.4	0.3	5.8	00	0.4	6.8	0.1	16.8%
Relative Frequency	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.35	00	0.02	0.40	0.00	

All the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is almost double of the frequency count of the subject, which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

## 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table DN9

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-3 PM NO POST	67	00	18	23	00	08	119	02	237
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	33	01	02	71	00	11	99	00	217
1-4PM & POST Ps & CLs	30	04	03	58	00	04	68	01	168
Total	130	05	23	152	00	23	286	03	622
% out of 622	20.90	0.80	3.70	24.44	00	3.70	45.98	0.48	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.0	0.5	2.3	15.2	00	2.3	28.6	0.3	62.2%
Relative Frequency	0.21	0.00	0.04	0.24	00	0.04	0.46	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with only premodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the Subject. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 03.54% more than that of the Subject.



### 5.1.4. The Frontier Post

#### 5.1.4.1. The Frontier Post Sports

##### 1. Simple NPs

Table FPS1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	28	03	03	07	00	8	97	01	147
ONLY PROPER NOUN	68	00	00	12	02	14	57	00	153
ONLY PRO	43	00	00	03	00	00	6	00	52
Total	139	03	03	22	02	22	160	01	352
% out of 352	39.49	0.85	0.85	6.25	0.57	6.25	45.45	0.28	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.9	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.2	2.2	16.0	0.1	35.2%
Relative Frequency	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.063	0.01	0.06	0.45	0.00	

Table FPS1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	19.05	2.04	2.04	4.76	00	5.44	65.99	0.68
ONLY PROPER NOUN	44.44	00	00	7.84	1.31	9.15	37.25	00
ONLY PRO	82.7	00	00	5.77	00	00	11.54	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the subject function documents higher frequency count than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (21) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun, again, the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (56) Points which is also the highest frequency of the sub category. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count recorded at the subject function is the highest in all the functions which is (40) points more than that of the object. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher

frequency than that of the object by 33.24 %, which is the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table FPS2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	42	03	03	33	02	05	112	03	203
2 PM NO POST	15	03	08	06	00	02	29	00	63
3 PM NO POST	05	01	02	01	00	00	08	00	17
4 PM NO POST	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
5 PM NO POST	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
6 PM NO POST	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01
7 PM NO POST	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
Total	63	07	13	40	02	07	151	03	286
% out of 286	22.03	2.45	4.55	13.99	0.7	25	52.8	1.05	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	6.3	0.7	1.3	4.0	0.2	0.7	15.1	0.3	28.6%
Relative Frequency	0.22	0.02	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.53	0.01	

Table FPS2A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
1 PM NO POST	20.69	1.48	1.48	16.26	0.99	2.46	55.17	1.5
2 PM NO POST	23.81	4.76	12.7	9.52	00	3.2	46.03	00
3 PM NO POST	29.41	5.88	11.76	5.88	00	00	47.06	00
4 PM NO POST	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
5 PM NO POST	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	00
6 PM NO POST	100	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
7 PM NO POST	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only Premodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of Premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one Premodifier without any Postmodifiers; the frequency

count at the subject function is (09) points higher than that of the object function. The frequency count at the subject function stays higher in almost all sub categories of the type from that of the object; at the level of the overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type, higher frequency is recorded at the subject function which is more than that of the object by 8.04 %.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table FPS3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	AD V	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	23	3	1	31		7	53		118
NO PM 1 POST CL				1					01
NO PM 2 POST CLS	1								01
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL				2			2		04
NO PM 2 POST PS	6			15		1	15		37
NO PM 3 POST PS	1			5			6		12
NO PM 6 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	1						3		04
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS				2			2		04
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL				1					01
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL				2					02
NO PM 6PS & 2CLS				1			1		02
Total	32	03	01	62	00	08	83	00	189
% out of 189	1.69	1.59	0.53	32.80	00	4.23	43.92	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	3.2	0.3	0.1	6.2	00	0.8	8.3	00	18.9%
Relative Frequency	0.17	0.02	0.00	0.33	00	0.04	0.44	00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with Postmodifiers without Premodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one Post modifying Phrase without Premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at Object function than that of the Subject function; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of Post modifying Phrases,

clauses, or both. With the exception of the seventh sub category, the ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at Object function whereas the Subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is zero. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays almost (03) times higher frequency at Object function than that of Subject function which makes a difference of 31.11%.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPS4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	15	02	00	27	00	05	32	00	81
1 PM 2 POST PS	01	00	00	09	00	01	04	00	15
1 PM 3 POST PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
1 PM 4 POST PS	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	02
1 PM 5 POST PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 6 POST PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 1 POST CL	00	00	00	01	00	00	03	00	04
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	01	01	00	04	00	00	03	00	09
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	02
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 2POST CLS & 3PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
1 PM 3PS 1 CL	00	00	00	02	00	00	01	00	03
1 PM 4PS 1 CL	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
1 PM 5PS 1 CL	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 5PS 2 CLS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 6 PS & 6 CLS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
Total	17	03	00	54	00	06	48	00	128
% out of 128	13.3	2.34	00	42.19	00	4.69	37.5	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.7	0.3	00	5.4	00	0.6	4.8	00	12.8%
Relative Frequency	0.13	0.02	00	0.42	00	0.05	0.38	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with

postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the group displays almost thirteen (12) times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. All the sub categories document higher frequencies at the object function than that of the subject; the most complex sub category of the group displays the highest frequency count at the object function. The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency counts at the subject function is zero. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function by 37, 28.89%, and 0.42 respectively than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPS5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	00	00	01	04	00	00	08	00	13
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	00	00	00	05	00	00	03	00	08
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	02
2 PM 4 PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	03
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	01
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	02
2PM 1 POST CL & 4PS	00	01	00	01	00	00	02	00	04
2PM 1 POST CL & 5PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	01	01	02	13	00	00	18	00	35
% out of 35	2.86	2.86	5.71	37.14	00	00	51.43	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	00	00	1.8	00	3.5%
Relative Frequency	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.37	00	00	0.51	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. With the exception of the third sub category where the subject NP displays higher frequency, in the rest of all

the sub categories, the object function displays higher frequency count from that of the subject function. The most complex sub categories of the group display the highest frequency at the object function; the object function reports higher frequency count from that of the subject at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group. The overall object frequency stays 34.28% higher than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPS6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
3 PM 2 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
3PM 3PS 1 CL	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
Total	00	00	00	01	00	00	04	00	05
% out of 05	00	00	00	20	00	00	80	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	2.0	00	00	8.0	00	0.5%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.2	00	00	0.8	00	

This third group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises three (03) premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. At the level of the group, the object function records higher frequency in comparison to that of the subject, but at the overall level, the highest frequency occurs at the object of Preposition.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPS7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS	01	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	02
4PM 2 PS	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01
4 PM 1 CL	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01
4PM 1 CL 2 PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
4PM 1 CL 3PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
Total	03	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	06

% out of 06	50	00	00	00	00	00	50	00	100
% out of 1000 NPs	0.3	00	00	00	00	00	0.3	00	0.6%
Relative Frequency	0.5	00	00	00	00	00	0.5	00	

Contrary to the rest of the groups of the type, this group which is organized on the basis of four premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both records higher frequency at the subject function from that of the object function in all the sub categories of the group.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

TABLE FPS8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
6 PM 1CL & 4 PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
Total	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
Total %	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	00	100

## 3. Sum of All the Six Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.6)

Table TNS09

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & Ps & CLs	17	03	00	53	00	06	47	00	126
2 PM & Ps & CLs	01	01	02	13	00	00	18	00	35
3 PM & Ps & CLs	00	00	00	01	00	00	04	00	05
4 PM & Ps & CLs	03	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	06
6 PM & Ps & CLs	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
Total	21	04	02	67	00	06	73	00	173
% out of 173	12.14	2.31	1.16	38.73	00	3.47	42.2	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.1	0.4	0.2	6.7	00	0.6	7.3	00	17.3%
Relative Frequency	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.39	00	0.03	0.42	00	

All the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function with the only exception of the group four which is the other way round.; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is more than (03) times higher than that of the subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

#### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table FPS10

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-7PM & POST Ps & CLs	63	07	13	40	02	07	151	03	286
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	32	03	01	62	00	08	83	00	189
1-6 PM & POST Ps & CLs	21	04	02	67	00	06	73	00	173
Total	116	14	16	169	02	21	307	03	648
% out of 648	17.90	2.16	2.47	26.08	0.31	3.24	47.38	0.46	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.6	1.4	1.6	16.9	0.2	2.1	30.7	0.3	64.8%
Relative Frequency	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.03	0.47	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with only premodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 8.18% more than that of the Subject.



#### 5.1.4.2. The Frontier Post Entertainment

##### 1. Simple NPs

Table FPE1

CATEGORY 991	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	32	00	01	13	00	05	87	02	140
ONLY PROPER NOUN	50	00	00	04	00	11	46	00	111
ONLY PRO	121	00	00	08	02	01	10	00	142
Total	203	00	01	25	02	17	143	02	393
% out of 393	51.65	00	0.25	6.36	0.51	4.33	36.39	0.51	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	20.3	00	0.1	2.5	0.2	1.7	14.3	0.2	39.3%
Relative Frequency	0.52	00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.36	0.01	

Table FPE1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	21.86	00	0.71	9.3	00	3.57	62.14	1.43
ONLY PROPER NOUN	44.05	00	00	3.60	00	9.91	41.44	00
ONLY PRO	85.21	00	00	5.63	1.41	0.70	7.04	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the subject function documents higher frequency count than that of the object function. In the first category of the only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (19) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun, the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (46) Points which is also the highest frequency of the sub category. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at the subject function documents the highest in all the functions in almost all the news sections. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency than that

of the object by 45.29%, at the overall level, the subject function displays the highest frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table FPE2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	43	00	12	30	00	06	90	01	182
2 PM NO POST	12	01	06	10	00	04	19	01	53
3 PM NO POST	02	00	00	02	00	00	06	00	10
4 PM NO POST	01	00	01	01	00	00	03	00	06
5 PM NO POST	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	58	01	19	44	00	10	118	02	252
% out of 252	23.02	0.4	7.54	17.5	00	04	46.83	0.8	100%
%Out of 1000 NPs	5.8	0.1	1.9	4.4	00	1.0	11.6	0.2	25.2%
Relative Frequency	0.23	0.00	0.08	0.17	00	0.04	0.47	0.01	

Table FPE2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	43	00	12	30	00	06	90	01
% out of 182	23.63	00	6.59	16.48	00	3.31	49.45	0.55
2 PM NO POST	12	01	06	10	00	04	19	01
% out of 53	22.64	1.89	11.32	18.87	00	7.55	35.85	1.89
3 PM NO POST	02	00	00	02	00	00	06	00
% out of 10	20	00	00	20	00	00	60	00
4 PM NO POST	01	00	01	01	00	00	03	00
% out of 06	16.67	00	16.67	16.67	00	00	50	00
5 PM NO POST	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00
% out of 01	00	00	00	100	00	00	00	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first

sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any Postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (13) points higher than that of the object function. There is a gradual movement in the frequency which begins from higher frequency at the subject function to equality in frequency, and then higher frequency at the object function. The first and the second sub categories document higher frequency at the subject function from that of the object function. The third and fourth sub categories document equal frequencies at the subject and the object functions while the fifth sub category document higher frequency count at the object function. The overall frequency at the subject function is 5.52% more than that of the object frequency counts.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table FPE3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	10		2	32		6	37	1	88
NO PM 1 POST CL	1			2			2		05
NO PM 2 POST CLS						1			01
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL				7			6		13
NO PM 2 POST PS	2			13			18		33
NO PM 3 POST PS	1			7			4		12
NO PM 4 POST PS							1		01
NO PM 8 POST PS				1					01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL				1			3		04
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				2			1		03
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS		1		6			1		08
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 4PS & 3 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL				1					01
NO PM 6PS & 1 CL				1					01
Total	14	01	02	78	00	07	75	01	178
% out of 178	7.87	0.56	1.12	43.82	00	3.93	42.13	0.56	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.4	0.1	0.2	7.8	00	0.7	7.5	0.1	17.8%
Relative Frequency	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.44	00	0.04	0.42	0.01	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifiers without premodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function by (22) points; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is zero. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays almost 35.95% higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. **One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table FPE4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	05	00	02	32	00	02	18	00	59
1 PM 2 POST PS	00	00	00	05	00	01	09	00	15
1 PM 3 POST PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
1 PM 4 POST PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
1 PM 1 POST CL	01	00	00	02	00	01	03	00	07
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	05	00	00	03	00	00	01	00	09
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	00	00	00	02	00	00	05	00	07
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 1P	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS	00	00	00	02	00	00	01	00	03
1 PM 2POST CLS & 3PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 3PS 2 CLS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
1 PM 5PS 3 CLS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	11	00	02	51	00	06	40	00	110
% out of 110	10	00	1.82	46.36	00	5.45	36.36	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.1	00	0.2	5.1	00	0.6	4.0	00	11.0%
Relative Frequency	0.1	00	0.02	0.46	00	0.06	0.36	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the group displays almost (27) points higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject. The rest of all sub categories document higher frequencies at the object function than that of the subject; the most complex sub categories occurring in the end of the group display the highest frequency count at the object function. The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency count at the subject function is zero. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function by 40, 36.36%, and 0.46 respectively than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPE5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	00	00	00	14	00	05	10	00	29
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	01	00	00	01	00	00	02	00	04
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
2 PM 1 POST CL	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	00	00	01	00	00	00	04	00	05
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	00	00	00	02	00	00	02	00	04
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
2PM 1 POST CL & 4PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
2 PM 2 CL & 1 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
2 PM 2 CLS & 2 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
2 PM 2 CLS & 4 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	01	00	01	23	00	05	20	00	50
% out of 50	02	00	02	46	00	10	40	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	00	0.1	2.3	00	0.5	2.0	00	5.0%
Relative Frequency	0.02	00	0.02	0.46	00	0.1	0.4	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. All the sub categories and even from the very first sub category of the group, the object function displays the highest frequency count of all the functions; the trend of higher object frequency trend continues down the group in the most complex sub categories where the subject frequency appears zero. At the level of the group, the object frequency count is 44% higher than that of the subject function; the object frequency count is the highest of all the functions.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPE6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	00	00	00	02	00	02	03	00	07
3 PM 2 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
3PM 1 PS 1 CL	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
3PM 2PS 1 CL	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
3 PM 2PS & 2CLS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
3 PM 5 PS & 3 CLs	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	00	00	00	06	00	02	04	00	12
% out of 12	00	00	00	50	00	16.67	33.33	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.6	00	0.2	0.4	00	1.2%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.5	00	0.17	0.33	00	

This group is developed on the basis of three premodifiers followed by different number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both; the group registers higher frequency at the object function from that of the subject from the very first sub category; the trend continues till the last sub category. The most complex sub category registers the highest object function frequency. At the overall level of the group, the object function furnishes the highest frequency.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FP4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	03
Total	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	03
% out of 03	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.3	00	0.3%

The group comprises NPs with four (04) premodifiers followed by one postmodifying phrase, displays three NPs at the object of Preposition function.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FP5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
5 PM 1 PS	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02
Total	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02
% out of 02	100%	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.2	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.2%

The group comprises NPs with five (05) premodifiers followed by one postmodifying phrase; this group displays two NPs at the subject function.

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

### 3. Sum of All the Five Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.5)

Table FPE07

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & Ps & CLs	11	00	02	51	00	06	40	00	110
2 PM & Ps & CLs	01	00	01	23	00	05	20	00	50
3 PM & Ps & CLs	00	00	00	06	00	02	04	00	12
4 PM & Ps & CLs	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	03
5 PM & Ps & CLs	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02
Total	14	00	03	80	00	13	67	00	177
% out of 177	2.26	00	1.69	45.2	00	7.34	37.85	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.4	00	0.3	8.0	00	1.3	6.7	00	17.7%
Relative Frequency	0.08	00	0.02	0.45	00	0.07	0.38	00	

All the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is more than five (05) times that of the subject and the highest frequency count is reported at the object function, too which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table FPE08

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	58	01	19	44	00	10	118	02	252
NO PM & Ps & CLs	14	01	02	78	00	07	75	01	178
1-5 PM & Ps & CLs	14	00	03	80	00	13	67	00	177
Total	86	02	24	202	00	30	260	03	607
% out of 607	14.17	0.33	3.95	33.28	00	4.94	42.50	0.49	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.6	0.2	2.4	20.2	00	3.0	25.8	0.3	60.7%
Relative Frequency	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.33	00	0.05	0.43	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with only premodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than



that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 19.11% more than that of the subject.

### 5.1.4.3. The Frontier Post Business

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table FPB1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	36	2		13		16	113	1	181
ONLY PROPER NOUN	43	2		1		5	34		85
ONLY PRO	53	1		2			3		59
Total	132	05	00	16	00	21	150	01	325
% out of 325	40.61	1.54	00	4.9	00	6.46	46.15	0.31	100
% out of 1000 NPs	13.2	0.5	00	1.6	00	2.1	15.0	0.1	32.5%
Relative Frequency	0.41	0.01	00	0.04	00	0.06	0.46	0.00	

Table FPB1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	19.89	1.10	00	7.18	00	8.84	62.43	0.55
ONLY PROPER NOUN	50.59	2.35	00	1.18	00	5.89	40	00
ONLY PRO	89.83	1.69	00	3.39	00	00	5.08	00

The Simple NPs in this study are further sub categorized into Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In the first very first sub category, the subject function displays a higher frequency count than that of the object function, but it is not the highest of all functions. The frequency gap between the subject and the object function is only of 12.71%; the gap widens to 49.41% in the next sub category of Simple NPs while in the third sub category widens to 86.44 %. The gap stays by 35.26% at the sum of all the three sub categories, and at the third sub category-only Pronoun, the subject function furnishes the highest frequency of all functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. *Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)*

Table FPB2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	37	1	5	24		11	74	1	153
2 PM NO POST	8	1	1	12		5	34		61
3 PM NO POST	2		6	2		1	4		15
4 PM NO POST	1						3		4
5 PM NO POST							1		1
Total	48	02	12	38	00	17	116	01	234
% out of 234	20.51	0.85	5.13	16.24	00	7.26	49.57	0.43	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	4.8	0.2	1.2	3.8	00	1.7	11.6	0.1	23.4%
Relative Frequency	0.21	0.00	0.05	0.16	00	0.07	0.5	0.00	

Table FPB2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COM P	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	37	1	5	24		11	74	1
% out of 153	24.18	0.65	3.27	15.69	00	7.19	48.37	0.65
2 PM NO POST	8	1	1	12		5	34	
% out of 61	13.11	1.64	1.64	19.67	00	8.2	55.74	00
3 PM NO POST	2		6	2		1	4	
% out of 15	13.33	00	40	13.33	00	6.67	26.67	00
4 PM NO POST	1						3	
% out of 04	25	00	00	00	00	00	75	00
5 PM NO POST							1	
% out of 01	00	00	00	00	00	00	100%	00

This study is organized on the three types of Complex NPs like only premodifiers, only postmodifiers, and Both premodifiers and postmodifiers. The first type is organized on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers into sub categories. The first sub category comprises NPs with a single premodifier without postmodifiers; the category displays a higher frequency of

08.49% at the subject function than that of the object function. In the next sub category, contrary to the expectations, the object frequency increases by 6.56% from that of the subject.

The third sub category organized on the basis of three (03) premodifiers displays equal frequencies at both the subject and the object functions while the fourth sub category organized on the basis of four (04) premodifier displays 25% more frequency count at the subject frequency than that of the object. At the overall level of the type, the subject function frequency stays higher by 04.27% from that of the object function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table FPB3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	16	1	3	24		4	55		103
NO PM 1 POST CL				1			2		3
NO PM 2 POST CLS									00
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	2	1		4			8		15
NO PM 2 POST PS	3	2	2	17		2	25		51
NO PM 3 POST PS	1		1	5			9		16
NO PM 4 POST PS				1					01
NO PM 5 POST PS							1		01
NO PM 6 POST PS				2			2		04
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL				3		1	4		08
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS				2					02
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				2					02
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS				6			2		08
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS		1					1		02
NO PM POST 3PS & 3CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 4PS & 3 CLS				2					02
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL							1		01
NO PM POST 5PS & 2 CLS							1		01
NO PM 6PS & 2CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 6PS & 3CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 6 CLS & 1 PS				1					01
NO PM 7 PS & 3 CLS				1					01
Total	22	05	06	75	00	07	112	00	227

% out of 227	9.98	2.20	2.64	32.03	00	3.08	49.34	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.2	0.5	0.6	7.5	00	0.7	11.2	00	22.7%
Relative Frequency	0.1	0.02	0.03	0.33	00	0.03	0.49	00	

The second type of Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifying phrase, clauses, or both, but without any premodifiers. The sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both. The very first sub category of the type displays Eight (08) Points higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. The trend of higher object frequency is kept throughout all the sub categories while the last four categories which are the most complex categories record the highest frequency at the object function. The overall frequencies at the level of the type document (53) points higher frequency count from that of the subject function at the object function.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPB4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	14	2	7	17		9	41		90
1 PM 2 POST PS	1		1	8		1	6		17
1 PM 3 POST PS				4			1		05
1 PM 1 POST CL							3		03
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	2			1		1	4		08
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	1			5					06
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P				2			1		03
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS	1								01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL							1		01
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				2					02
1PM 4PS 2 CLS							1		01
1 PM 5PS 3 CLS							2		02
1 PM 6PS 2 CLS				1					01
1 PM 10 PS 1 CL				1					01
Total	19	02	08	41	00	11	60	00	141
% out of 141	13.48	1.42	5.67	29.07	00	7.80	42.55	00	100%
% out of 1000	1.9	0.2	0.8	4.1	00	1.1	6.0	00	14.1%
Relative Frequency	0.13	0.01	0.2	0.3	00	0.08	0.43	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with premodifiers and postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type are grouped on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers which are followed by postmodifiers in the linguistic forms of phrases, clauses, or both. The first group of the type is organized on the basis of one premodifier which is followed by increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both in the sub categories. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier followed by one postmodifying phrase; the first sub category displays three (03) points higher frequency count of that of the subject function at the object function. The following sub categories report increasing tendency at the object function, but a diminishing frequency at the subject function. Down the group, the sub categories go on increasing complexity whereas the frequency of the subject function in these categories squeezes to nothing. On the other hand, the object function continues to increase till the last sub category; in most of the complex sub categories of the group, the object function keeps the highest frequency. At the level of the group, the object function displays higher frequency which is more than double of that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPB5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	3		3	9		2	9		26
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE				1		1	3		05
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				2			2		04
2 PM 4 PS	1								01
2 PM 5 PS				1					01
2 PM 6 PS	1								01
2 PM 1 POST CL				1			1		02
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS		1							01
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				2					02
2PM 1 POST CL & 3PS				1			1		02
2 PM 2 CLS						1			01

2 PM 2 CLS & 2 PS				1					01
2 PM 3 CLS & 1 P		1							01
2 PM 4 CLS & 6PS				1					01
2PM 1CL & 6PS							1		01
Total	05	02	03	19	00	04	17	00	50
% out of 50	10	04	06	38	00	8	34	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.9	00	0.4	1.7	00	5.0%
Relative Frequency	0.1	0.04	0.06	0.38	00	0.08	0.34	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs is organized on the basis of two premodifiers which are followed by increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both. The very first sub category of the second group reports higher frequency at the object function by (06) points than that of the subject function. With the exception of the fourth and sixth sub categories, the rest of the sub categories of the group which are arranged on increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both display higher and highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function reports null frequency down the group. At the level of the group, the object function displays higher frequency which is 28% more than that of the subject.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPB6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE				3					03
3 PM 2 PS				1			1		02
3 PM 3 PS				3					03
3 PM 4 PS							2		02
3 PM 5 PS				1					01
3PM 1 PS 1 CL				3					03
3PM 2PS 1 CL				1					01
Total	00	00	00	12	00	00	03	00	15
% out of 15	00	00	00	80	00	00	20	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	1.2	00	00	0.3	00	1.5%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.8	00	00	0.2	00	

The third group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises those NPs which contain three (03) premodifiers with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The group frequency at the object function is double that of the subject function from the very first category, and the most complex sub categories display the highest frequency count at the object function; at the level of the group, the object function frequency is the highest.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPB7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS							2		02
4PM 3PS				2					02
4PM 1 CL 2 PS				1					01
4PM 3 CL 2PS		1							01
Total	00	01	00	03	00	00	02	00	06
% out of 06	00	16.67	00	50	00	00	33.33	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	0.1	00	0.3	00	00	0.2	00	0.6%
Relative Frequency	00	0.16	00	0.5	00	00	0.33	00	

This group comprises four premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses or both; at the level of the group, the object function displays the highest frequency.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPB8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
5 PM 1 PS	1		1						02
Total	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	02
% out of 02	50	00	50	00	00	00	00	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	00	0.1	00	00	00	00	00	0.2%
Relative Frequency	0.5	00	0.5	00	00	00	00	00	



This group comprises five premodifiers followed by one postmodifying phrase; at the level of the group, the subject function displays the highest frequency.

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

### 3. Sum of All the Five Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.5)

Table TNB09

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM Ps & CLs	19	02	08	41	00	11	60	00	141
2 PM Ps & CLs	05	02	03	19	00	04	17	00	50
3 PM Ps & CLs	00	00	00	12	00	00	03	00	15
4 PM Ps & CLs	00	01	00	03	00	00	02	00	06
5 PM Ps & CLs	01	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	02
Total	25	05	12	75	00	15	82	00	214
% out of 214	11.68	2.34	5.61	35.05	00	7.01	38.32	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.5	0.5	1.2	7.5	00	1.5	8.2	00	21.4%
Relative Frequency	0.11	0.02	0.06	0.35	00	0.07	0.38	00	

The sum of all the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs presents more than three times higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function. The higher frequency suggests rich application of End Weight Principle in the Business section of *The Frontier Post*.

### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table FPB09

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	48	02	12	38	00	17	116	01	234
NO Ps & CLs	22	05	06	75	00	07	112	00	227
1-5 PM & Ps & CLs	25	05	12	75	00	15	82	00	214
Total	95	12	30	188	00	39	310	01	675
% out of 675	14.07	1.78	4.44	27.85	00	5.78	45.93	0.15	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	9.5	1.2	3.0	18.5	00	3.9	31.0	0.1	67.5%
Relative Frequency	0.14	0.02	0.04	0.28	00	0.06	0.46	0.00	

The sum of the three types of the complex NPs surfaces that with the exception of the first type where the subject frequency is more than that of the object function. The rest of the two complex types register three times higher frequency count of the subject count at the object function which suggests the application of the End Weight Principle.

#### 5.1.4.4. The Frontier Post City/District

### 1. Simple NPs

Table FPC1

CATEGORY 979	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	39	05	02	15	00	07	106	03	177
ONLY PROPER NOUN	24	02	00	10	00	14	40	00	90
ONLY PRO	42	00	00	03	00	00	04	00	49
Total	105	07	02	28	00	21	150	03	316
% out of 316	33.23	2.22	0.63	8.86	00	6.65	47.47	0.95	100%
% out of 1000	10.5	0.7	0.2	2.8	00	2.1	15.0	0.3	31.6
Relative Frequency	0.33	0.02	0.00	0.09	00	0.07	0.47	0.01	

Table FPC1

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	22.03	2.82	1.13	8.47	00	3.95	59.89	1.69
ONLY PROPER NOUN	26.67	2.22	00	11.11	00	15.56	44.44	00
ONLY PRO	85.71	00	00	6.12	00	00	8.16	00

The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at the subject function documents higher count than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is (24) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun, again, the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (14) points, but it is not the highest frequency of the sub category. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at the subject function documents the highest in all the functions which is (39) points more

than that of the object. At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency than that of the object by 24.37 %, but it is still not the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table FPC2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	34	04	05	21	00	08	124	03	199
2 PM NO POST	13	01	06	20	00	03	46	00	89
3 PM NO POST	02	00	02	03	00	00	11	00	18
4 PM NO POST	00	00	00	00	00	00	08	00	08
5 PM NO POST	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	03
Total	49	05	13	44	00	11	192	03	317
% out of 317	15.46	1.58	4.10	13.88	00	3.47	60.57	0.95	100
% out of 1000	4.9	0.5	1.3	4.4	00	1.1	19.2	0.3	31.7%
Relative Frequency	0.15	0.02	0.04	0.14	00	0.03	0.61	0.00	

Table FPC2A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	34	04	05	21	00	08	124	03
% out of 199	17.09	2.01	2.51	10.55	00	4.02	62.31	1.51
2 PM NO POST	13	01	06	20	00	03	46	00
% out of 89	14.61	1.12	7.74	22.47	00	3.37	51.69	00
3 PM NO POST	02	00	02	03	00	00	11	00
% out of 18	11.11	00	11.11	16.67	00	00	61.11	00
4 PM NO POST	00	00	00	00	00	00	08	00
% out of 08	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	00
5 PM NO POST	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00
% out of 03	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (13) points higher than that of the object function. After the first sub category, the frequency count reverses; the second and the third sub categories register higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject. The overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 1.58% than that of the object function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table FPC3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	19	01	06	19	00	09	54	01	109
NO PM 1 POST CL	01	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	03
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	03	00	00	05	00	00	03	00	11
NO PM 2 POST PS	03	00	01	13	00	01	20	00	38
NO PM 3 POST PS	01	00	00	04	00	00	05	00	10
NO PM 4 POST PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	05	00	05
NO PM 5 POST PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	01	00	00	00	00	00	04	00	05
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	02
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	28	01	07	46	00	10	94	01	187
% out of 187	14.97	0.53	3.74	24.6	00	5.35	50.27	0.53	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.8	0.1	0.7	4.6	00	1.0	9.4	0.1	18.7%
Relative Frequency	0.15	0.00	0.04	0.25	00	0.05	0.50	0.00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with only postmodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrase without premodifiers. The first sub category documents equal frequency count at both the subject and the object functions,

and the second sub category documents higher frequency count at the subject function than that of the object. With the exception of the eighth sub category, the rest of the all sub categories register higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject. In this second type, the overall frequency at the object function is almost two (02) times that of the subject function.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPC4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	6	2	6	26		6	29		75
1 PM 2 POST PS	4			13			5		22
1 PM 3 POST PS	1			2		1	2		06
1 PM 4 POST PS							2		02
1 PM 5 POST PS				3					03
1 PM 7 POST PS				1					01
1 PM 8 POST PS									00
1 PM 1 POST CL	2					1			03
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				3			5		08
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				7			1		08
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P	1						2		03
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				1					01
1 PM 5PS 1 CL	1								01
1 PM 5PS 2 CLS							1		01
Total	15	02	06	56	00	08	47	00	134
% out of 134	11.19	1.49	4.48	41.79	00	5.97	35.07	00	100
% out of 1000 NPs	1.5	0.2	0.6	5.6	00	0.8	4.7	00	13.4
Relative Frequency	0.11	0.01	0.04	0.41	00	0.06	0.35	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the third type displays twenty (20) points higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject

function. With the exception of the eight, eleventh, and thirteenth sub categories, the rest of all sub categories document higher count at the object function in comparison to the subject function. In majority of the complex sub categories, the object function frequency count is the highest of all the functions. At the overall level of the group, the object function is higher by 30.6% than that of the subject.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPC5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	1		4	8			11		24
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE				3			1		04
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE							2		02
2 PM 1 POST CL							6		06
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	1								01
2 PM 2 CLS & 2 PS				1					01
Total	02	00	04	12	00	00	20	00	38
% out of 38	5.26	00	10.53	31.58	00	00	52.63	00	100
% out of 1000 NPs	0.2	00	0.4	1.2	00	00	2.0	00	3.8
Relative Frequency	0.05	00	0.11	0.32	00	00	0.53	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category displays (07) point higher frequency count at the object than that of the subject; with the exception of the second last sub category, the following complex sub categories display higher frequency count at the object function. The overall frequency at the level of the group stays higher at the object by (10) points from that of the subject.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPC6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE				2			1		03
3 PM 4 PS				1					01
Total	00	00	00	03	00	00	01	00	04
% out of 04	00	00	00	75	00	00	25	00	100
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.3	00	00	0.1	00	0.4
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.75	00	00	0.25	00	

This group is organized on the basis of three (03) premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category displays higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject. The following complex categories present higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject frequency which is reduced to zero in the more and the most complex sub categories of the group.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPC7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS							3		03
4PM 4PS				1					01
Total	00	00	00	01	00	00	03	00	04
% out of 04	00	00	00	25	00	00	75	00	100
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	2.5	00	00	7.5	00	0.4
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.25	00	00	0.75	00	

This group of the third type of the Complex NPs contains only Four (04) NPs; the first sub category documents three (03) NPs at the object of Preposition function. The complex sub category displays a single NP at the object function; in both the sub categories the subject frequency is zero.



### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five and Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

## 3. Sum of All the Four Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)

Table FPC08

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM Ps & CLs	15	02	06	56	00	08	47	00	134
2 PM Ps & CLs	02	00	04	12	00	00	20	00	38
3 PM Ps & CLs	00	00	00	03	00	00	01	00	04
4 PM Ps & CLs	00	00	00	01	00	00	03	00	04
Total	17	02	10	72	00	08	71	00	180
% out of 180	9.4	1.11	5.56	40	00	4.44	39.44	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.7	0.2	1.0	7.2	00	0.8	7.1	00	18%
Relative Frequency	0.1	0.01	0.06	0.4	00	0.04	0.4	00	

At all the sub groups of the third type of the complex NPs, the object function displays higher frequency than that of the subject. At the overall level, the object frequency is four times more than that of the subject.

## 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table FPC09

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	49	05	13	44	00	11	192	03	317
NO PM & Ps & CLs	28	01	07	46	00	10	94	01	187
1-4 PM & Ps & CLs	17	02	10	72	00	08	71	00	180
Total	94	08	30	162	00	29	357	04	684
% out of 684	13.74	1.17	4.39	23.68	00	4.24	52.19	0.58	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	9.4	0.8	3.0	16.2	00	2.9	35.7	0.4	68.4%
Relative Frequency	0.14	0.01	0.04	0.24	00	0.04	0.52	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with only premodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than

that of the Subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 9.94% more than that of the Subject.

#### 5.1.4.5. The Frontier Post National

##### 1. Simple NPs

Table FPN1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	39	00	01	23	01	03	97	00	164
ONLY PROPER NOUN	36	03	00	12	00	00	62	00	113
ONLY PRO	91	00	00	05	00	01	02	00	99
Total	166	03	01	40	01	04	161	00	376
% Total	44.15	0.8	0.27	10.74	0.27	1.06	42.82	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	16.6	0.3	0.1	4	0.1	0.4	16.1	00	37.6%
Relative Frequency	0.44	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.43	00	

Table FPN1

CATEGORY	SUB %	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	23.78	00	0.61	14.02	0.61	1.83	59.15	00
ONLY PROPER NOUN	31.85	2.65	00	10.61	00	00	54.87	00
ONLY PRO	91.92	00	00	5.05	00	1.01	2.02	00

In this study, The Simple NP category is further sub classified into the sub categories of Only Head Noun, Only Proper Noun, and Only Pronoun. In all the three sub categories, the frequency at the subject function documents higher frequency count than that of the object function. In the first category, only Head Noun, the frequency at the subject function is sixteen (16) points more than that of the object, but the subject frequency is still not the highest; the highest frequency in this sub category is at the object of Preposition. In the next sub category of Only Proper Noun, again, the subject function displays a frequency count higher than that of the object function by (24) points, but does not keep the highest frequency count. The last sub category of Only Pronoun, the frequency count at the subject function documents the highest in all the functions.

At the level of the Simple NP, the subject function displays higher frequency than that of the object by 33.41 %, which is the highest overall frequency of all the functions.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table FPN2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	49	01	10	35	02	03	102	00	202
2 PM NO POST	10	08	02	10	00	02	19	00	51
3 PM NO POST	06	02	03	01	00	00	06	00	18
4 PM NO POST	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	02
5 PM NO POST	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	65	11	15	49	02	05	127	00	274
% out of 274	23.72	4.01	5.47	17.88	0.73	1.82	46.35	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	6.5	1.1	1.5	4.9	0.2	0.5	12.7	00	27.4%
Relative Frequency	0.24	0.04	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.02	0.46	00	

Table FPN2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	49	01	10	35	02	03	102	00
% out of 202	24.26	0.50	4.95	17.33	0.99	1.49	50.5	00
2 PM NO POST	10	08	02	10	00	02	19	00
% out of 51	19.61	15.69	3.92	19.61	00	3.92	37.25	00
3 PM NO POST	06	02	03	01	00	00	06	00
% out of 18	33.33	11.11	16.67	5.56	00	00	33.33	00
4 PM NO POST	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00
% out of 02	00	00	00	100	00	00	00	00
5 PM NO POST	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00
% out of 01	00	00	00	100	00	00	00	00

This is the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers; the sub categories of the type are arranged on the basis of increasing number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one premodifier without any postmodifiers; the frequency count at the subject function is (14) points higher than that of the object function. The frequency

count at the subject function stays higher in the first three sub categories of the type from that of the object while the last two complex sub categories register the highest frequency count at the object function. The overall frequency of all the sub categories of the type documents higher frequency at the subject function by 5.84% than that of the object function.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table FPN3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	13	00	05	32	00	02	45	01	98
NO PM 1 POST CL	00	00	00	02	00	00	05	00	07
NO PM 2 POST CLS	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	02
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	02	01	00	05	00	01	05	00	14
NO PM 2 POST PS	03	00	00	16	00	02	10	00	31
NO PM 3 POST PS	00	00	00	06	00	01	04	00	11
NO PM 4 POST PS	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	02
NO PM 5 POST PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	03	01	00	10	00	00	04	00	18
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
NO PM POST 2PS & 1 CLS	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
NO PM POST 2PS & 4 CLS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS	00	00	00	05	00	00	03	00	08
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL	00	00	00	02	00	00	01	00	03
Total	23	02	05	84	00	06	80	01	201
% out of 201	11.44	0.99	2.49	41.8	00	2.99	40.3	0.50	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.3	0.2	0.5	8.4	00	0.6	8.1	0.1	20.1%
Relative Frequency	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.42	00	0.03	0.4	0.00	

This second type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with postmodifiers without Premodifiers; the sub categories of the type begin with NPs with one postmodifying phrases, clauses or both. The first sub category documents higher frequency count at the object function than that of the subject function by (19) points; the very trend in frequency is kept active throughout all the sub categories which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying

phrases, clauses, or both. With the exception of the eleventh and the second last sub categories, the ending sub categories of the type which are comparatively more complex than the beginning sub categories, document the highest frequency at the object function whereas the subject function frequency in these complex sub categories is mostly zero. The overall frequency of the type of the Complex NPs displays more than 03.6 times higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function which makes a difference of 30.36%.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. **One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

Table FPN4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	09	00	04	15	00	01	21	00	50
1 PM 2 POST PS	02	00	00	07	00	02	06	00	17
1 PM 3 POST PS	00	00	00	08	00	00	02	00	10
1 PM 4 POST PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 1 POST CL	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	01	00	00	01	00	00	02	00	04
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS	00	00	00	02	00	00	01	00	03
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 2PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02
1 PM 2POST CLS & 3PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	02
1 PM 3PS 1 CL	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	02
1 PM 3PS 2 CLS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
1 PM 3PS 3CLS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 4PS 3CL	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 7PS 2 CLS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
1 PM 2 POST CLS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
1 PM 3 POST CLS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
Total	15	00	04	41	00	03	39	00	102
% out of 102	14.71	00	3.92	40.2	00	2.94	38.24	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.5	00	0.4	4.1	00	0.3	3.9	00	10.2%
Relative Frequency	0.15	00	0.04	0.40	00	0.03	0.38	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs is divided into sub groups on the basis of increasing number of premodifier; the first group comprises NPs which contain one premodifier with postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The first sub category of the group begins with NPs

comprising one premodifier with a postmodifying phrase. The first sub category of the group displays higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function by (06) points. With the exception of the 9<sup>th</sup> sub category, all of the sub categories document higher frequencies at the object function than that of the subject; the most complex sub categories of the group display the highest frequency count at the object function. The sub categories located at the end furnish higher frequency at the object than that of the subject whereas in these sub categories of maximum level of complexity in the group, the frequency count at the subject function is zero. Likewise, the last three sub categories which are the most complex record the highest frequency count at the object function. The overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency stay higher at the object function by 26, 25.49%, and 0. 40 respectively than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPN5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	03	00	03	11	00	01	06	00	24
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	01	00	00	03	00	00	03	00	07
2 PM 4 PS	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	01
2 PM 1 POST CL	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
2 PM 2 CLS & 2 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
2 PM 2 CLS & 3 PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	01
2 PM 3 CLs	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	04	00	04	18	00	01	12	00	39
% out of 39	10.26	00	10.26	46.15	00	2.56	30.77	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.4	00	0.4	1.8	00	0.1	1.2	00	3.9%
Relative Frequency	0.10	00	0.10	0.46	00	0.03	0.31	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NPs comprises NPs with two (02) premodifiers and increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. In all the sub categories, the object function displays higher and the highest frequency counts from that of the

subject function and the rest of the functions while in the ending complex sub categories the subject frequencies are zero. The object function reports higher frequency count from that of the subject at the group level and at the most complex sub category of the group; the overall object frequency reports 35.89% higher than that of the subject function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPN6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	00	00	01	00	00	00	04	00	05
3 PM 2 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	00	00	01	01	00	00	04	00	06
% out of 06	00	00	16.67	16.67	00	00	66.67	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	0.1	0.1	00	00	0.4	00	0.6%
Relative Frequency	00	00	0.17	0.17	00	00	0,67	00	

This group of the complex NPs is organized on the basis of three premodifiers followed by postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both in the succeeding sub categories. The second sub category registers the highest frequency count at the object function. At the overall level, the frequency at the object function is higher than the subject function by 16.67%.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table FPN7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
Total	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
% out of 02	00	00	00	50%	00	00	50%	00	100%
Relative Frequency	00	00	00	0.5	00	00	0.5	00	



There are only two (02) NPs comprising four premodifiers and one postmodifying phrase occur at the object function and the object of Preposition function; the frequencies of the rest of all the functions are zero.

### **2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

### **2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both**

NO NP with Five and Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

## **3. Sum of All the Four Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)**

Table FPN08

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & Ps & CLs	15	00	04	41	00	03	39	00	102
2 PM & Ps & CLs	04	00	04	18	00	01	12	00	39
3 PM & Ps & CLs	00	00	01	01	00	00	04	00	06
4 PM & Ps & CLs	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	02
Total	19	00	09	61	00	04	56	00	149
% out of 149	12.75	00	6.04	40.94	00	2.68	37.58	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.9	00	0.9	6.1	00	0.4	5.6	00	14.9%
Relative Frequency	0.13	00	0.06	0.41	00	0.03	0.38	00	

All the groups of the third type of the Complex NPs display higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function; at the level of the overall frequency of the type, the object function frequency is more than (03) times that of the subject which is a clear indication of the application of the End Weight Principle.

## **4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs**

Table FPN09

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM & NO POST M	65	11	15	49	02	05	127	00	274
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	23	02	05	84	00	06	80	01	201
BOTH PM & POST Ps & CLs	19	00	09	61	00	04	56	00	149

Total	107	13	29	194	02	15	263	01	624
% out of 624	17.5	2.08	4.65	31.09	0.32	2.40	42.15	0.16	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.7	1.3	2.9	19.4	0.2	1.5	26.3	0.1	62.4%
Relative Frequency	0.17	0.02	0.05	0.31	0.00	0.02	0.42	0.00	

With the exception of the first type of the Complex NPs which comprises NPs with only premodification, the rest of the two types document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function. At the level of Complex NP, the frequency count at the object function is 13.59% more than that of the subject.

### 5.1.5. Balochistan Times

#### 5.1.5.1. Balochistan Times Business

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table BTB1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	51	3	2	11		16	96	4	183
ONLY PROPER NOUN	22			4		7	35		68
ONLY PRO	56	1		1			3		61
Total	129	04	02	16	00	23	134	04	312
% out of 302	41.34	1.28	0.64	5.12	00	7.4	42.95	1.28	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	12.9	0.4	0.2	1.6	00	2.3	13.4	0.4	31.2%
Relative Frequency	0.41	0.01	0.00	0.05	00	0.07	0.43	0.01	

Table BTB1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	27.87	1.64	1.09	6.01	00	8.74	52.46	2.19
ONLY PROPER NOUN	32.35	00	00	5.88	00	10.29	51.47	00
ONLY PRO	91.80	1.64	00	1.64	00	00	4.92	00

The TABLE BTB1 & TABLE BTB1A surface the frequencies of the sub categories of Simple NPs at different functions of NP in sentence. Only Head Noun, the first sub category of Simple NP presents approximately five times high frequency at the subject function than that of the object function; the ratio of the frequencies of these two functions are 51:11. Only Proper Noun, the second sub category of Simple NP displays approximately six times higher frequency at the subject function than at the object function. Only Pronoun, the third sub category of Simple NP presents the highest frequency at the subject function. Only one (01) instance is documented at the object function while the usually high frequency function-Object of Preposition also displays quite lower frequency in comparison to the subject function. The highest frequency count at the subject function at the third sub category justifies ‘Given vs. New

Principle' as in the case of anaphoric use. The Relative Frequency of the Simple NPs at the subject function is (0.41) which is quite higher than that of the object function.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table BTB2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	38	1	5	25		3	90	3	165
2 PM NO POST	23	1	5	9		2	29		69
3 PM NO POST	5		1			1	1		08
4 PM NO POST			2	1			1		04
5 PM NO POST				1					01
Total	66	02	13	36	00	06	121	03	247
% out of 247	26.72	0.81	5.26	14.57	00	2.43	48.99	1.21	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	6.6	0.2	1.3	3.6	00	0.6	12.1	0.3	24.7%
Relative Frequency	0.27	0.00	0.05	0.15	00	0.02	0.49	0.01	

Table BTB2A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP %	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP %	ADV %
1 PM NO POST	38	1	5	25		3	90	3
% out of 165	24.36	0.61	3.03	15.15	00	1.82	57.70	1.92
2 PM NO POST	23	1	5	9		2	29	
% out of 69	33.33	1.45	7.25	13.04	00	2.9	42.03	00
3 PM NO POST	5		1			1	1	
% out of 08	62.5	00	12.5	00	00	12.5	12.5	00
4 PM NO POST			2	1			1	
% out of 04	00	00	50	25	00	00	25	00
5 PM NO POST	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00
% out of 01	00	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00

The type of Complex NP mentioned in TABLE BTB2 comprises NPs without postmodification which are further classified into sub categories on the basis of the number of premodifiers. The first sub category comprises NPs with one (01) premodifier without

postmodifier; this sub category documents higher frequency by (13) times at the subject function in comparison to the object function. Up to the sub categories of three (03) premodifiers, the subject function frequency stays higher than that of the object function. At further increase of premodifiers, the frequency at the subject function minimizes to nothing while at the highest sub category of five (05) premodifiers, the object function provides the highest frequency. At the level of the type of Complex NP, the subject function documents almost double frequency of that of the object function. The stronger tendency of premodifier at the subject function minimizes as the number of premodifier increases.

## 2.2. *Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)*

Table BTB3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	18	1	1	24		8	51		103
NO PM 1 POST CL				1			2		03
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	3			8			3		14
NO PM 2 POST PS			1	14		2	20		37
NO PM 3 POST PS				4			5		09
NO PM 4 POST PS				2			1		03
NO PM 5 POST PS	1								01
NO PM 6 POST PS				1			1		02
NO PM 7 POST PS							1		01
NO PM 8 POST PS							1		01
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	2			5			3		10
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS	1			2					03
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS	1			5			1		07
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL	1			1					02
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 5PS & 2 CLS	1								01
NO PM POST 7PS & 2 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 6PS & 2 CLS				1					01
Total	28	01	02	70	00	10	91	00	202
% out of 202	13.86	0.50	0.99	34.65	00	4.95	45.05	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.8	0.1	0.1	7.0	00	1.0	9.1	00	20.2
Relative Frequency	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.35	00	0.05	0.45	00	



1 PM 2 POST CLS & 7PS				1					01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL				2			1		03
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				2					02
1 PM 5PS 1 CL				1					01
1 PM 4 CLS & 3PS							1		01
Total	23	00	03	82	00	05	69	00	182
% out of 182	12.64	00	1.65	45.05	00	2.75	37.91	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.3	00	0.3	8.2	00	0.5	6.9	00	18.1%
Relative Frequency	0.13	00	0.02	0.45	00	0.03	0.38	00	

The third type of Complex NP is further classified on the basis of the number of premodifiers; these NPs are grouped and categorised on the basis of the following by postmodifying phrases, clauses or both. The NPs in the same sub group share the same number of premodifier whereas the sub categories are arranged on the increasing number of post phrases, clauses or both. The group begins with the NP comprising one (01) premodifier accompanied by one (01) postmodifying phrase, and it ends on NP sharing one premodifier with the sub categories arranged on the increasing number of phrases, clauses, or both. From the beginning, the subject frequency count is outnumbered by the object frequency count which continues till the end of the group. One observes downward in the group that the gap in the frequencies of the two functions widens with every successive sub category; in most of the successive sub categories, the frequency count at the object function is zero. The Business section of *Balochistan Times* documents an enrich application of End Weight Principle due to the fact that the second and third types of the Complex NPs from the very beginning sub categories document higher frequency at the object function than that of the subject function which continues throughout the groups. At the level of the first group of the third type of Complex NPs, the overall frequency, Percentage and Relative Frequency stay highest at the object function which is outnumbered by none of the functions.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table BTB5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE			1	5			7		13
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE				2			1		03
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				1			1		02
2 PM 4 POST PS				1			1		02
2 PM 6 POST PS							1		01
2PM 9 POST PS							1		01
2 PM 10 POST PS				1					01
2 PM 1 POST CL							2		02
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				4			5		09
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS			1	2			5		08
2 PM 1 POST CL & 3PS							3		03
2 PM 1 POST CL & 4PS							1		01
2PM 2 CL & 6PS							1		01
Total	00	00	02	16	00	00	29	00	47
% out Of 47	00	00	4.26	34.04	00	00	61.70	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	0.2	1.6	00	00	2.9	00	4.7%
Relative Frequency	00	00	0.04	0.34	00	00	0.62	00	

The second group of the third type of the Complex NP documents enhancement of the trend of the first group. The group is classified on the basis of two (02) premodifiers which are followed by increasing number of post qualifying phrases, clauses, or both. Differently, from the similar groups of National and City news sections of the same newspaper, *Balochistan Times*, the subject function documents zero frequency which display a rich application of End Weight Principle.



### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table BTB6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE				1		2			03
3 PM 2 PS	1			1					02
3 PM 3 PS				1					01
3PM 2PS 1 CL	1					1			02
3PM 2PS 2 CLS				2					02
Total	02	00	00	05	00	03	00	00	10
% out of 10	20	00	00	50	00	30	00	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.2	00	00	0.5	00	0.3	00	00	1.0%
Relative Frequency	0.2	00	00	0.5	00	0.3	00	00	

The third group of the third type of the Complex NPs continues the very trend of the outnumbering of the subject function frequency by that of the object function. The frequency, Percentage and Relative Frequency of the group stay highest at the object function.

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Four to Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP Functions.

## 3. Sum of All the three Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)

Table BTB7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	23	00	03	82	00	05	69	00	182
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	02	16	00	00	29	00	47
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	02	00	00	05	00	03	00	00	10
Total	25	00	05	103	00	08	98	00	239
% out of 239	10.46	00	2.09	43.1	00	3.35	41.00	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.5	00	0.5	10.3	00	0.8	9.8	00	23.9%
Relative Frequency	0.10	00	0.02	0.43	00	0.03	0.41	00	

The third type of the Complex NPs documents highest frequency at the object function in observance of the End Weight Principle which is outnumbered by none of the other functions.

#### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table BTB8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	66	02	13	36	00	06	121	03	247
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	28	01	02	70	00	10	91	00	202
1-3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	25	00	05	103	00	08	98	00	239
Total	119	03	20	209	00	24	310	03	688
% out of 688	17.3	0.43	0.29	30.38	00	3.49	45.06	0.44	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.9	0.3	2.0	20.9	00	2.4	31.0	0.3	23.9%
Relative Frequency	0.17	0.00	0.03	0.30	00	0.03	0.45	0.00	

The addition of the first type of the Complex NPs relegate the frequency count at the object function to second highest frequency after the object of Preposition function at the level of all the types of the Complex NPs. At the exclusion of the first type of the Complex NPs, the object function gains the highest frequency count. As a whole, the frequency, Percentage, and Relative Frequency at the subject stay at the half value of that of the object function.

### 5.1.5.2. Balochistan Times City/District

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table BTC1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	35	6	1	11		9	152		214
ONLY PROPER NOUN	30	3		4		10	43		90
ONLY PRO	64			3			4		71
Total	129	09	01	18	00	19	199	00	375
% out of 375	34.4	2.4	0.27	4.8	00	5.07	53.07	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	12.9	0.9	0.1	1.8	00	1.9	19.9	00	37.5%
Relative Frequency	0.34	0.02	0.00	0.05	00	0.05	0.53	00	

Table BTC1A

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
ONLY HEAD NOUN	16.36	2.80	0.47	5.14	00	4.21	71.03	00
ONLY PROPER NOUN	33.33	3.33	00	4.44	00	11.11	47.78	00
ONLY PRO	90.14	00	00	4.23	00	00	5.6	00

The Tables BTC1 and BTC1A present the observed frequencies of the three (03) sub categories of Simple NP at different functions in the sentences of the City Section News of *Balochistan Times*. Only Head Noun, the first sub category of the Simple NP displays much higher frequency and Percentage at the subject function than at the object function. The ratios of the frequencies of the subject and the object functions are (35:11), (30:04), and (64:03). The sub category of Only Head Noun displays its second highest frequency at the subject function which is outnumbered only by the function of Object of Preposition. A Preposition Phrase is generally utilised as a post head modifier or qualifier in a noun phrase which may appear at either function of subject or object. So, objects of Prepositional phrases may not provide a clear identification of

the application of End Weight Principle. The second sub category of Simple NP is Only Proper Noun which appears at the highest frequency at the subject function. Likewise, the third sub category of Simple NP which is Only Pronoun also displays the highest frequency at the subject function. The cumulative frequency of all the three sub categories of Simple NP present the subject function quite higher in frequency than at the object function which testifies the application of End Weight Principle.

## 2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier

### 2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)

Table BTC2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	59	2	7	21		6	64	4	163
2 PM NO POST	19		4	5		13	19		60
3 PM NO POST	2		1	1		5	4		13
4 PM NO POST	1		1						02
5 PM NO POST			4	1					05
Total	81	02	17	28	00	24	87	04	243
% out of 243	33.33	0.82	7	11.52	00	9.88	35.80	1.65	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.1	0.2	1.7	2.8	00	2.4	8.7	0.4	24.3%
Relative Frequency	0.33	0.00	0.06	0.11	00	0.10	0.36	0.02	

Table BTC2A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV
1 PM NO POST	59	2	7	21		6	64	4
% out of 163	36.20	1.23	4.29	12.88	00	37.5	39.26	2.45
2 PM NO POST	19		4	5		13	19	
% out of 60	31.67	00	6.67	8.33	00	21.67	31.67	00
3 PM NO POST	2		1	1		5	4	
% out of 13	15.38	00	7.69	7.69	00	38.46	30.77	00
4 PM NO POST	1		1					

% out of 02	50%	00	50%	00	00	00	00	00
5 PM NO POST			4	1				
% out of 05	00	00	80	20	00	00	00	00

The Table BTC2 presents the first type of Complex NPs which comprises only premodifiers without postmodifiers; the complex type of NP is further classified into sub categories on the basis of the number of premodifiers. The first sub category which comprises only a single premodifier, displays remarkably higher frequency at the subject function than at the object function. As the number of premodifiers increases in the subsequent sub categories, the frequency at the subject function decreases and at the sub category of the maximum number of premodifiers for the section of the newspaper, the frequency of the subject function becomes zero. At this maximum level, the frequency of the object function is higher than that of the subject function. The number of premodifiers enhances the length of a nominal group, and the length is also one of the measures of NP Complexity.

The frequency count displays the fact that by increasing the length of a nominal group in the form of adding premodifiers increases the frequency of the object function over the subject function which surfaces the evidence that weight is shifted to the end in observance of the End Weight Principle. However, at the level of the type of Complex NP, the overall frequency, Percentage, and Relative frequency stay higher at the subject function due to the fact that out of the total of (243) NPs of the type, (163) NPs possess a single premodifier, and (60) NPs possess only two premodifiers. In addition, there are only (20) out of (243) which have (03) to (05) premodifiers.

## 2.2. Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)

Table BTC3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	28	4	5	20		6	111		174
NO PM 1 POST CL				2			1		03
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	5			1			3		09
NO PM 2 POST PS	11	2		13		1	22		49
NO PM 3 POST PS	2			3			8		13
NO PM 4 POST PS	1		1						02
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL	2			3			1		06
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS	1						2		03
NO PM POST 1 P& 3CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 3PS & 3CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS				1					01
Total	50	06	06	45	00	07	152	00	266
% out of 266	18.80	2.26	2.26	16.92	00	2.63	57.14	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	5.0	0.6	0.6	4.5	00	0.7	15.2	00	26.6%
Relative Frequency	0.19	0.02	0.02	0.17	00	0.03	0.57	00	

The sub categories of this type of Complex NP are categorized by increasing number of post phrases, clauses and both. The lowest sub category begins from (one Post phrase, and ends on (NO PM POST 3PS & 3CLS), and (NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS). The first sub category of the type of Complex NP which comprises only one postmodifying phrase displays higher frequency at the subject function than at the object function. The increasing number of postmodifying phrase, clauses, or both minimizes the frequency count at the subject function in comparison to the object function. In the middle sub categories, one observes somewhat similarity in the frequencies of the subject and the object functions. As the sub categories cross the middle level of complexity of the Complex NP, the frequency at the subject function decreases to none.

### 2.3. Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table BTC4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	9		7	12			22		50
1 PM 2 POST PS	4			8			8		20
1 PM 3 POST PS				3			2		05
1 PM 4 POST PS	1						1		02
1 PM 1 POST CL							2		02
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	2			3					05
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS			1	1			2		04
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS				1					01
1 PM 2POST CLS & 3PS			1						01
1 PM 4PS 1 CL				2					02
1 PM 4PS 3CL	1								01
1 PM 5PS 1 CL							4		04
1 PM 4PS 5CLS				1					01
1 PM 3 POST CLS				1					01
Total	17	00	09	32	00	00	41	00	99
% out of 99	17.17	00	9.09	32.32	00	00	41.41	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	1.7	00	0.9	3.2	00	00	4.1	00	9.9%
Relative Frequency	0.17	00	0.09	0.32	00	00	0.41	00	

This third type of the Complex NPs type is further classified into sub categories on the basis of number of premodifiers which are followed by increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. This first sub category of the Complex NP type documents higher frequency count at the object function from that of the subject function. In all the sub categories of the type, the frequency count of the object function stays higher than the frequency count of the subject function in the most complex sub categories, the frequency count at the subject function minimizes to null. The most complex sub categories like (1 PM 4PS 5CLS), and (1 PM 3 POST CLS) appear at the object function only. The overall count of frequency for the sum of all sub categories of the type presents almost double figure at the object function to that of the subject function. Out of the total of (99) NPs of the type, (32) appears at the object function

while only (17) appears at the subject function; the Relative Frequency at the object function is more than double of the frequency at the subject function.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table BTC5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE	2		1	1			3		07
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE	1						1		02
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				1					01
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	2								02
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				1					01
2 PM 2 CLS				1					01
Total	05	00	01	04	00	00	04	00	14
% out of 14	35.71	00	7.14	28.57	00	00	28.57	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.5	00	0.1	0.4	00	00	0.4	00	1.4%
Relative Frequency	0.36	00	0.07	0.29	00	00	0.29	00	

The Table BTC5 presents sub categorization on the basis of two (02) premodifiers which are followed by increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clauses, or both. The beginning sub categories document higher frequency count at the subject function while the ending most complex sub categories of the type document higher frequency at the object function.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table BTC6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	02
% Out of 02	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	0.2	00	00	00	00	00	0.2%



### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table BTC7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
4PM 1 CL 2 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
% out of 01	00	00	00	100%	00	00	00	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.1	00	00	00	00	0.1%

The most complex NP of the City section of the newspaper, *Balochistan Times* appear at the object function where the frequency count at the subject function is zero while that of the object function is one which is the only one NP out of 1000 NPs.

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Five and Six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP functions.

## 3. Sum of All the Four Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.4)

Table BTC8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	17	00	09	32	00	00	41	00	99
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	05	00	01	04	00	00	04	00	14
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	02
4PM 1 CL 2 PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	01
Total	22	00	12	37	00	00	45	00	116
% out of 116	1.90	00	10.34	31.9	00	00	38.8	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	2.2	00	1.2	3.7	00	00	4.5	00	11.6%
Relative Frequency	0.19	00	0.10	0.32	00	00	0.39	00	

The sum of the sub categories of the third type of Complex NPs are presented in the BTC8. The frequency count, Percentage, and Relative Frequency at the object function are higher than that of the subject function for the third and the most Complex type of NP.

#### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table BTC9

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST Q	81	02	17	28	00	24	87	04	243
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	50	06	06	45	00	07	152	00	266
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	22	00	12	37	00	00	45	00	116
Total	153	08	35	110	00	31	284	04	625
% out of 625	24.48	1.28	5.6	17.6	00	4.96	45.44	0.64	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	15.3	0.8	3.5	11.0	00	3.1	28.4	0.4	62.5%

The Table BTC6 presents the sum of the three types of Complex NPs: NPs with premodifiers without postmodifiers, NPs with postmodifiers without premodifiers, and NPs with premodifiers and postmodifiers. The first type of the Complex NP documents higher frequency count for the subject function whereas the object frequency count is quite low in comparison, presenting subject function to object function frequency in the ratio of 81: 28. The second type of the Complex NPs which is more complex than the first type minimizes the gap of ratio to 50:45. On the contrary, the most complex type of the three types presents higher frequency count at the object function in comparison to the subject function. The data surfaces that the increase in the length of NP which is also a count of complexity, relegates NPs towards the end-object function.

### 5.1.5.3. Balochistan Times National

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table BTN1

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	34	2	2	19		9	98	4	168
ONLY PROPER NOUN	59			11		2	45		117
ONLY PRO	83			4		1	1		89
Total	176	02	02	34	00	12	144	04	374
% out of 374	47.06	0.54	0.54	9.1	00	3.21	38.61	1.07	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	17.5	0.2	0.2	3.4	00	1.2	14.4	0.4	37.4%
Relative Frequency	3.14	0.00	0.00	0.09	00	0.03	0.39	0.01	

Table BTN1A

CATEGORY	SUB%	SUB COMP%	APP%	D OBJ%	I OBJ%	OBJ COM%	PREP%	ADV%
ONLY HEAD NOUN	20.24	1.19	1.19	11.31	00	5.36	58.33	2.38
ONLY PROPER NOUN	50.43	00	00	9.40	00	1.71	38.46	00
ONLY PRO	93.18	00	00	4.55	00	1.14	1.14	00

The Table BTN1 & BTN1A present Simple NPs from the National News Section of *Balochistan Times* into three further classified categories of Simple NP. In the first classified category, Only Head Noun, which comprises only head with determiner or without determiner as in the case of plurals and bare head nouns. This sub classified category occur highest at the Object or Complement of Preposition function (98/168) which is followed by the subject function as second to highest (34/168), and the object function as third (19/168); the occurrence at the rest of the functions is comparatively low. The observed frequency count, Percentage, and Relative frequency count of this sub category is higher at the subject function as compared to the object function which displays observance of the End Weight Principle.

According to both the tables BTN1 & BTN1A, Only Proper Noun is the second sub category of Simple NP. The category displays highest frequency at the subject function which is more than 50% of all occurrences. Likewise, this function displays the highest Relative frequency of (50.43) which is the highest of all the functions. The frequency, Percentage and Relative Frequency of the sub category is comparatively very much low at the object function as 11, 9.40% & 0.09 respectively.

Only Pronoun is the third category of Simple NP which also displays the highest frequency at the subjection function as 83 out of 89 which makes it 93.18% of the occurrences. The frequencies of the rest of the functions at this category are too low.

The sum of all the three sub categories accommodated in the heading Simple NP category also displays the same trend; Simple NPs surfaces the highest frequency, Percentage and Relative Frequency at the subject function which is comparatively quite higher than that of the object function.

## **2. Complex NPs: Only Premodifier, Only Postmodifier & Both Premodifier & Postmodifier**

### **2.1. Complex NP Type 1 (Only Premodifier)**

Table BTN2

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM NO POST	47	2	11	28		2	66	2	158
2 PM NO POST	19	1	3	4			18		45
3 PM NO POST	1		2	2					05
4 PM NO POST							2		02
Total	67	03	16	34	00	02	86	02	210
% out of 210	31.90	1.43	7.62	16.19	00	0.95	40.95	0.95	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	6.7	0.3	1.6	3.4	00	0.2	8.6	0.2	21.0%

Relative Frequency	0.32	0.01	0.08	0.16	00	0.01	0.41	0.01	
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Table BTN2 presents the sub categories of one of the type of Complex NPs, NPs with only premodifiers. The type of Complex NP is further classified on the basis of the number of premodifiers. Majority of the NPs in this type are found in the first sub category which accommodates only those NPs which have only one premodifier. The subject function displays high frequency of single premodifier NPs with high Percentage and Relative Frequency (47, 29.75 & 0.3). The object function displays comparatively low frequency, Percentage and Relative Frequency (28, 17.72 & 0.18). The second sub category of the type of Complex NPs which comprises two (02) premodifiers also documents the highest frequency, Percentage and Relative frequency at the subject function like 19, 42.22 & 0.422. In this sub category, the object function documents very low frequency in comparison to subject function like 4, 8.89 & 0.09. As the number of premodifier increases in the sub categories, the frequency of the subject function either gets equal or decreases from the object function. In case of the sub category of three (03) premodifiers, the object function documents the highest frequency, Percentage and Relative frequency (02, 40%, & 0.4). As the complexity of the sub category increases in the form of increasing number of premodifiers, so the frequency, Percentage and Relative frequency of the subject function minimizes and the object function maximizes. On the other hand, at the level of sum of all these sub categories, the subject function documents higher frequency, Percentage and Relative frequency than that of the object function as displayed by Table BTN2A. The highest number of premodifiers recorded in the National News section of *Balochistan Times* is a noun phrase of four (o4) premodifiers which is observed at the Prepositional object function.

## 2.2. Complex NP Type 2 (Only Postmodifier)

Table BTN3

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
NO PM 1 POST PHRASE	23	2	4	25		5	61		120
NO PM 1 POST CL	3						6		09
NO PM 1 POST P & 1 CL	1			2			13		16
NO PM 2 POST PS	4	2		17		5	16		44
NO PM 3 POST PS	1			6			8		15
NO PM 4 POST PS				1		1	2		04
NO PM 5 POST PS				1			2		03
NO PM POST 2 PS & 1 CL			1	6			4		11
NO PM POST 1 P & 2 CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 2PS & 2CLS				1			1		02
NO PM POST 2PS & 3 CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 3PS & 1CLS	1			1			4		06
NO PM POST 3PS & 2CLS				2			3		05
NO PM POST 3PS & 3CLS							1		01
NO PM POST 4PS & 1 CL							1		01
NO PM POST 4PS 2CLS							2		02
NO PM POST 4PS & 3 CLS				7			1		08
NO PM POST 5PS & 1 CL							1		01
NO PM POST 5PS & 3CLS				1					01
NO PM POST 6PS & 3CLS				1					01
Total	33	04	05	72	00	11	127	00	252
% out of 252	13.09	1.56	1.98	28.57	00	4.37	50.4	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	3.3	0.4	0.5	7.2	00	1.1	12.7	00	25.4%
Relative Frequency	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.29	00	0.04	0.50	00	

The second type of Complex NP Type comprises NP head with either postmodifying phrase or clause or both, but no premodifier. The Table BTN3 surfaces the sub categories of the type of Complex NP which are arranged on the increasing number of postmodifying phrases, clause, or both. At the level of a single postmodifying phrase, the difference in the frequencies of the subject function and the object function is minimum but by increasing either a postmodifying phrase, or clause or both the frequency gap widens and appears increasing in frequency at the object functions in the subsequent categories. The highest sub category of the Complex NP type which accommodates six (06) postmodifying phrases and three (03) clauses appears at the object

function. At the level of the sum of all the subcategories, the frequency difference between the subject function and the object function widens which results in more than 50% increase in the frequency of the object function.

The Table BTN3 documents the comparative increase in the Relative frequency of all the eight functions of the Complex NP type where the object function records more than double of that of the subject function.

### 2.3. *Complex NPs Type 3 (Both Premodifier & Postmodifier)*

#### 2.3.1. One Premodifier & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table BTN4

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM 1POST PHRASE	5		1	21		2	30		59
1 PM 2 POST PS				12			11		23
1 PM 3 POST PS				2			4		06
1 PM 4 POST PS				4					04
1 PM 5 POST PS							1		01
1 PM 6 POST PS				1					01
1 PM 1 POST CL	1			1		1	1		04
1 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS	1			2		1	7		11
1 PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				2			3		05
1 PM 3 POST CLS & 1P							2		02
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 1P				2					02
1 PM 2 POST CLS & 2 PS				1			1		02
1 PM 2POST CLS & 3PS							1		01
1 PM 3PS 1 CL							1		01
1 PM 2PS 1 CL							2		02
1 PM 3PS 3CLS				2					02
1 PM 4PS 1 CL		1		1					02
1 PM 5PS 1 CL				1					01
1 PM 5PS 2 CLS				2					02
1 PM 5PS 3CL				1					01
1 PM 2 POST CLS				1					01
Total	07	01	01	56	00	04	64	00	133
% out of 133	5.26	0.75	0.75	42.11	00	3.00	48.12	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.7	0.1	0.1	5.6	00	0.4	6.4	00	13.3%
Relative Frequency	0.05	0.008	0.008	0.42	00	0.03	0.48	00	

This third type is the most complex type of the three Complex types of NPs which comprises both premodifier(s) and postmodifier(s). The sub categories are arranged on the increasing number of premodifiers and postmodifiers. In the very first sub category of one (01) premodifier with increasing number of postmodifying phrases and clauses, the frequency of the object function is four times the frequency of the subject function. Down the sub category, the increasing number of postmodifying phrases and clauses minimizes the frequency at the subject function to zero. The Relative frequency of the object function is four (04) times more than that of the subject function in this sub category of the most complex type of the three types of complex NPs.

### 2.3.2. Two Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table BTN5

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
2 PM 1 POST PHRASE		1					6		07
2 PM 2 POST PHRASE				1			2		03
2 PM 3 POST PHRASE				3			1		04
2 PM 1 POST CL	1			1					02
2 PM 1 POST CL & 1 PS				3			3		06
2PM 1 POST CL & 2PS				1					01
2 PM 2 CL & 1 PS							1		01
2PM CL & 6PS				1					01
Total	01	01	00	10	00	00	13	00	25
% out of 25	4	4	00	40	00	00	52	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.1	0.1	00	1.0	00	00	1.3	00	2.5%
Relative Frequency	0.04	0.04	00	0.4	00	00	0.52	00	

The Table BTN5 presents a second sub category of the most complex type of NP which comprises both premodifiers and postmodifiers; the table surfaces two (02) premodifiers with the accompaniment of minimum one post phrase, and the maximum of six (06) phrases and two (02) post clauses as postmodifiers. As the complexity of NP increases; so, its frequency at the subject



function decreases and the comparative gap between the subject and the object function widens. As one observes in Table BTN4C, the Relative Frequency of the subject function is 0.04 which is quite low in comparison to 0.4 of the object function. The observed frequency indicates clearly the observance of End Weight Principle, Ease of Processing Principle, and Given vs. New Principle.

### 2.3.3. Three Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

Table BTN6

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
3 PM 1 POST PHRASE							3		03
3PM 1 PS 1 CL							2		02
3PM 2PS 1 CL				1					01
Total	00	00	00	01	00	00	05	00	06
% out of 06	00	00	00	16.67	00	00	83.33	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	00	00	00	0.1	00	00	0.5	00	0.6%

### 2.3.4. Four Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.5. Five Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

### 2.3.6. Six Premodifiers & Postmodifier(s) Like Phrase or Clause or Both

NO NP with Four, five, and six premodifiers was found in the data at any of the Prescribed NP functions.

At maximum, according to the Table BTN4D, the most complex NP of the National News Section of *Balochistan Times* is observed at the object function; the NP comprises three (03) premodifiers and two postmodifying phrases and one (01) clause. There is zero frequency of the subject function at the most complex NP.

### 3. Sum of All the Three Complex NP Categories (3.1-3.3)

Table BTN7

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1 PM & POST Ps & CLs	07	01	01	56	00	04	64	00	133
2 PM & POST Ps & CLs	01	01	00	10	00	00	13	00	25
3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	00	00	00	01	00	00	05	00	06
Total	08	02	01	67	00	04	82	00	164
% out of 164	4.88	1.22	0.61	40.85	00	2.44	50	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	0.8	0.2	0.1	6.7	00	0.4	8.2	00	16.4%
Relative Frequency	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.41	00	0.02	0.5	00	

The Table BTN5 presents the summary of the third type of the complex NP which comprises both premodifiers and postmodifiers. In this complex variety of NP, the subject function frequency of the NP falls to the minimum while the object function frequency rises to the maximum. The frequency, Percentage, and Relative frequency at the subject function are 08, 4.88%, & 0.05 respectively while that of the object function are 67, 40.85% & 0.41.

### 4. Sum of All the Three Types of Complex NPs

Table BTN8

CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-4 PM NO POST	67	03	16	34	00	02	86	02	210
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	33	04	05	72	00	11	127	00	252
1-3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	08	02	01	67	00	04	82	00	164
Total	108	09	22	173	00	17	295	02	626
% out of 626	17.25	1.44	3.51	27.64	00	2.72	47.12	0.32	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.8	0.9	2.2	17.3	00	1.7	29.5	0.2	62.6%
Relative Frequency	0.17	0.01	0.04	0.28	00	0.03	0.47	0.00	

The Table BTN6 reveals that the inclusion of the First type of Complex Type of NP to the whole improves the frequency at the subject function, but it is still 10% lower in comparison to the object function; the very fact is surfaced by Relative frequency. This line lights the fact that in this section of the newspaper the maximum complex NPs appear at the object function which is in accordance to the End Weight Principle.

### 5.1.6. Simple Nominal Group in All the Five Papers

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table CS1

<i>The Nation</i>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
TOTAL SIMPLE NPs	609	08	04	182	07	145	656	11	1627
% OUT OF 1627	37.43	0.49	0.25	11.19	0.43	8.91	40.32	0.68	100%
% OUT OF 5000	12.18	0.16	0.08	3.64	0.14	2.9	13.12	0.22	32.54 %
<i>The News International</i>									
TOTAL SIMPLE NPs	899	29	09	127	07	99	699	07	1876
% OUT OF 1876	47.92	1.55	0.48	6.77	0.37	5.28	37.26	0.37	100%
% OUT OF 1000 NPs	17.98	0.58	0.18	2.54	0.14	1.98	13.98	0.14	37.52%
<i>Dawn</i>									
TOTAL SIMPLE NPs	834	16	11	174	03	105	672	08	1823
% out of 1823	45.75	0.88	0.60	9.54	0.16	5.76	36.86	0.44	100%
% out of 5000 NPs	16.68	0.32	0.22	3.48	0.06	2.1	13.44	0.16	36.46 %
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>									
Total SIMPLE NPs	745	18	07	131	05	85	764	07	1762
% out of 1762	42.28	1.02	0.4	7.43	0.28	4.82	43.36	0.4	100%
% out of 5000	14.9	0.36	0.14	2.62	0.1	1.7	15.28	0.14	35.24 %
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>									
TOTAL SIMPLE NPs	433	15	05	68	00	54	477	08	1061
% OUT OF 1061	40.81	1.41	0.47	6.41	00	5.09	44.96	0.75	100%
% OUT OF 3000	14.43	0.5	0.16	2.27	00	1.8	15.9	0.27	35.37%

### 5.1.7. Complex Nominal Group in All the Five Papers

#### 1. Complex NPs

Table CC1

<i>The Nation</i>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
TOTAL	527	37	96	935	01	105	1662	10	3373
% OUT OF 3373	15.62	1.1	2.85	27.72	0.03	3.12	49.27	0.3	100%
% OUT OF 5000	10.54	0.74	1.92	18.7	0.02	2.1	33.24	0.2	67.46%
<i>The News International</i>									
TOTAL COMP NPs	613	38	92	834	02	86	1441	18	3124
% OUT OF 3124	19.62	1.21	2.94	26.7	0.06	2.75	46.13	0.58	100%
% OUT OF 5000	12.26	0.76	1.84	16.68	0.04	1.72	28.82	0.36	60.48%
<i>Dawn</i>									
Total Complex NPs	571	39	90	821	03	142	1494	17	3177
% out of 3177	17.97	1.23	2.83	25.84	0.09	4.47	47.03	0.54	100%
% out of 5000	11.42	2.46	1.8	16.42	0.06	2.84	29.88	0.34	63.54%
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>									
TOTAL COMPLEX NPs	498	49	129	915	04	134	1497	12	3238
% OUT OF 3238	15.38	1.51	3.98	28.26	0.12	4.14	46.23	0.37	100%
% OUT OF 5000	9.96	0.98	2.58	18.3	0.08	2.68	29.94	0.24	64.76%
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>									
Total Complex NPs	380	20	77	492	00	72	889	09	1939
% out of 1939	19.6	1.03	3.97	25.37	00	3.71	45.85	0.46	100%
% out of 3000	12.67	0.67	2.57	16.4	00	2.4	29.63	0.3	64.63%

### 5.1.8. Ratio of Simple to Complex Nominal Group in All the Five Papers

Table CSC1

NEWSPAPER	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
<i>The Nation</i>	1627/5000	32.54%	3373/5000	67.46%
<i>The News International</i>	1876/5000	37.52%	3124/5000	60.48%
<i>Dawn</i>	1823/5000	36.46%	3177/5000	63.54%
<i>The Frontier Post</i>	1762/5000	35.24%	3238/5000	64.76%
<i>Balochistan Times</i>	1061/3000	35.37%	1939/3000	64.63%

According to the data presented in the table CSC1, the highest frequency count of Complex NPs displays *The Nation* as the most complex of the five newspapers; in this paper, complex NPs are 34.92% more than simple NPs. Likewise, out of 1627 simple NPs, 609 simple NPs appear at the subject function while 182 simple NPs surface at the object function; the subject count of simple NPs is more than three times that of the object function. Similarly, out of 3373 complex NPs, 527 NPs appear at the subject function while 935 at the object function, which is almost two times more than that of the subject frequency, count. The low frequency count of simple NPs at the object function, and the high frequency count of complex NPs at the object function suggest the application of End Weight Principle.

On the other hand, *The News International* displays the highest frequency count of simple NPs (1876/5000=37.52) from the rest of the four newspapers, but the paper registers a frequency count of 3124/5000=60.48) of complex NPs which is the least of all the papers. So, the NPs of this paper are comparatively simple. Out of 1876 simple NPs, 899 simple NPs appear at the

subject function while 127 simple NPs occur at the object function. On the other hand, out of 3124 complex NPs, 613 complex NPs occur at the subject function while 834 complex NPs occur at the object function. The comparison of the frequencies of simple and complex NPs suggests the application of the End Weight Principle.

The two side newspapers of Provincial capitals of KP-*The Frontier Post*, and Balochistan-*Balochistan Times* display similar frequencies in both simple and complex NPs. *The Frontier Post* documents ( $1762/5000=35.24\%$ ) simple NPs which is similar to that of Balochistan *Times* ( $1061/5000=35.37\%$ ). Likewise,  $3238/5000=64.76\%$  is the frequency count of complex NPs in *The Frontier Post* while  $1939/3000=64.63\%$  is the frequency of complex NPs in *Balochistan Times*. In the like manner, 14.9% simple NPs appear at the subject function in *The Frontier Post* while 14.43% simple NPs appear at the subject function in *Balochistan Times*. Similarly, 2.62% of simple NPs appear at the object function in *The Frontier Post* while 2.27% simple NPs surface at the object function in *Balochistan Times*. On the contrary, the count of the complex NPs display the difference between the papers, 09.96% complex NPs appear at the subject function, and 18.3% complex NPs appear at the object function in *The Frontier Post* while 12.67% complex NPs appear at the subject, and 16.4 complex NPs appear at the object function in *Balochistan Times*. The comparison of these frequencies surfaces the wider application of The End Weight Principle in *The Frontier Post* in comparison to *Balochistan Times*.

The comparative frequency count of simple and complex NPs places *Dawn* in the middle rank on the scale of complexity of NPs. It comprises ( $1823/5000=35.24\%$ ) simple NPs, and ( $3177/5000=63.54\%$ ) which make it stand on the mid rank. Out of 1823 simple NPs, 834 simple NPs occur at the subject function while 174 simple NPs occur at the object function. Likewise,

out of 3177 complex NPs, 571 appears at the subject function while 821 appear at the object function; the counts of the frequencies are in line with the application of the End Weight Principle.



## 5.2. Variation in Form and Functions of Nominal Group Newspaper Sectionwise

The data Presentation and Analysis chapter of this study is organised into two sections; this second section presents the details of the nominal group used in the five sections of the five selected papers. The data covers nominal group in the following categories:

- i. Only Head Noun
- ii. Only Proper Noun
- iii. Only Proper Noun
- iv. Only Premodification with different numbers of premodifying categories
- v. Only Postmodification with different number of postmodifying categories
- vi. Both premodification, and postmodification with different categories based on increasing number of modification

The frequency count of the used nominal groups is collected at the eight functional categories of noun phrase syntax like subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, complement/object of Preposition, appositive, and adverb.

The data is collected in three categories like simple noun phrase, and three categories of complex noun phrase like only premodification, only postmodification, and both premodification, and postmodification.

### 5.2.1. Sports

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table CS1

<i>The Nation Sports</i>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	17			14		41	80	2	154
ONLY PROPER NOUN	78			7		6	33		124
ONLY PRO	66			3			5		74
Total	161	00	00	24	00	47	118	02	352
% out of 328	45.74	00	00	6.82	00	13.35	33.52	0.57	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	16.1	00	00	2.4	00	4.7	11.8	0.2	35.2%
<i>The News International Sports</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	22	4		27		34	86	1	174
ONLY PROPER NOUN	93	1		1		4	31		130
ONLY PRO	115			1			4		120
Total	230	05	00	29	00	38	121	01	424
% out of 419	54.25	1.18	00	6.84	00	8.96	28.54	0.24	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	23.0	0.5	00	2.9	00	3.8	12.1	0.1	42.4%
<i>Dawn Sports</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	18		7	10		23	61	5	124
ONLY PROPER NOUN	80			22		6	68		176
ONLY PRO	82			5		2	5		94
Total	180	00	07	37	00	31	134	05	394
% out of 394	45.69	00	1.78	9.39	00	7.87	34.01	1.27	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	18.0	00	0.7	3.7	00	3.1	13.4	0.5	39.4%
<i>The Frontier Post Sports</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	28	03	03	07	00	8	97	01	147
ONLY PROPER NOUN	68	00	00	12	02	14	57	00	153
ONLY PRO	43	00	00	03	00	00	6	00	52
Total	139	03	03	22	02	22	160	01	352
% out of 351	39.49	0.85	0.85	6.25	0.57	6.25	45.45	0.28	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.9	0.3	0.3	2.2	0.2	2.2	16.0	0.1	35.2%
GRAND TOTAL	710	08	10	112	02	138	533	09	1522
% OUT OF 1522	46.65	0.53	0.66	7.39	0.13	9.07	35.02	0.59	100%

## 2. Complex NPs

Table CS2

<i>The Nation Sports</i>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM & NO POST	84	01	21	46	00	03	121	02	278
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	08	06	04	71	00	13	111	00	213
1-6 PM & POST Ps & CLs	11	01	01	70	00	03	71	00	157
Total	103	08	26	187	00	19	303	02	648
% out of 648	15.9	1.23	4.01	28.86	00	2.93	46.76	0.31	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.3	0.8	2.6	18.7	00	1.9	30.3	0.2	64.8%
<i>The News International Sports</i>									
1-5 PM NO POST	51	00	12	38	00	08	109	03	221
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	23	00	00	63	00	03	87	01	177
1-5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	13	02	00	73	00	06	84	00	178
Total	87	02	12	174	00	17	280	04	576
% out of 576	15.10	0.35	2.08	30.21	00	2.95	48.61	0.69	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.7	0.2	1.2	17.4	00	1.7	28.0	0.4	57.6%
<i>Dawn Sports</i>									
1-5 PM NO POST	36	02	22	45	00	05	120	11	241
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	21	02	00	55	00	08	93	00	179
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	27	01	02	68	00	07	81	00	186
Total	84	05	24	168	00	20	294	11	606
% out of 606	13.86	0.83	3.96	27.72	00	3.30	48.51	1.82	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.4	0.5	2.4	16.8	00	2.0	29.4	1.1	60.6%
<i>The Frontier Post Sports</i>									
1-7PN & POST Ps & CLs	63	07	13	40	02	07	151	03	286
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	32	03	01	62	00	08	83	00	189
1-6 PM & POST Ps & CLs	21	04	02	67	00	06	73	00	173
Total	116	14	16	169	02	21	307	03	648
% out of 648	17.90	2.16	2.47	26.08	0.31	3.24	47.38	0.46	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.6	1.4	1.6	16.9	0.2	2.1	30.7	0.3	64.8%
GRAND TOTAL	390	29	78	698	02	77	1184	20	2478
% OUT OF 2478	15.74	1.17	3.15	28.17	0.8	3.11	47.78	0.81	100%

### 3. Ratio of Simple to Complex NPs in Sports

Table CS3

CATEGORY	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
SPORTS	1522	1522/4000=38.05%	2478	2478/4000=61.95%

Table CS4

NEWSPAPER	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
<i>The Nation Sports</i>	352	35.2%	648	64.8%
<i>The News International Sports</i>	424	42.4%	576	57.6%
<i>Dawn Sports</i>	394	39.4%	606	60.6%
<i>The Frontier Post Sports</i>	352	35.2%	648	64.8%
Total	1522	38.05%	2478	61.95%

At the overall level, the comparison of the frequencies of simple and complex NPs present higher concentration of complex NPs by 23.9% from that of the simple NPs. The highest frequency count of complex noun phrase in *The Nation* and *The Frontier Post* present them as the most complex of the four newspapers. Lesser in complexity from the two is *Dawn* newspaper which is followed by the least complex of all, *The News International*. On the other hand, the highest frequency of Simple NPs in *The News International* presents the newspaper section as the most simple of the selected newspaper in sports section. Out of 4000 NPs in the sports sections, 1522 are simple NPs which make 38.05%; in these 1522 NPs, 710 simple NPs surface at the subject function while only 112 NPs surface at the object function. On the other hand, out of the 2478 complex NPs, 390 NPs appear at the subject function while 698 NPs appear at the object function which is almost double of the subject frequency count.

### 5.2.2. Entertainment

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table CE1

<i>The Nation Entertainment</i>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	38	1	2	19	1	13	81	2	157
ONLY PROPER NOUN	31	3		63		5	53		155
ONLY PRO	60			9	3	1	9		82
Total	129	04	02	91	04	19	143	02	394
% out of 394	32.74	1.01	0.51	23.1	1.01	4.82	36.29	0.51	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	12.9	0.4	0.2	9.1	0.4	1.9	14.3	0.2	39.4%
<i>The News International Entertainment</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	54	3	2	31		7	124	3	224
ONLY PROPER NOUN	37			1			15		53
ONLY PRO	170	1	1	13	3	1	18		207
Total	261	04	03	45	03	08	157	03	484
% out of 484	53.93	0.83	0.62	9.3	0.62	1.65	32.44	0.62	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	26.1	0.4	0.3	4.5	0.3	0.8	15.7	0.3	48.4%
<i>Dawn Entertainment</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	71	2	1	34		12	100		220
ONLY PROPER NOUN	30	1		3		1	29		64
ONLY PRO	140	1		13	1	2	7		164
Total	241	04	01	50	01	15	136	00	448
% out of 448	53.79	0.89	0.22	11.16	0.22	3.35	30.36	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	24.1	0.4	0.1	5.0	0.1	1.5	13.6	00	44.8%
<i>The Frontier Post Entertainment</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	32	00	01	13	00	05	87	02	140
ONLY PROPER NOUN	50	00	00	04	00	11	46	00	111
ONLY PRO	121	00	00	08	02	01	10	00	142
Total	203	00	01	25	02	17	143	02	393
Total %	51.65	00	0.25	6.36	0.51	4.33	36.39	0.51	100%
Out of 1000 NPs	20.3	00	0.1	2.5	0.2	1.7	14.3	0.2	39.3%
GRAND TOTAL	834	12	07	211	10	59	579	07	1719
% OUT OF 1719	48.52	0.7	0.41	12.27	0.58	3.43	33.68	0.41	100%
% OUT OF 4000	20.85	0.3	0.18	5.28	0.25	1.48	14.48	0.18	42.98%

## 2. Complex NPs

Table CE2

<i><b>The Nation Entertainment</b></i>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM & NO POST	44	04	12	39	00	08	107	03	217
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	21	05	05	74	00	06	103	01	215
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	16	01	03	72	01	03	78	00	174
Total	81	10	20	185	01	17	288	04	606
% out of 606	13.37	1.65	3.3	30.53	0.17	2.81	47.53	0.66	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.1	1.0	2.0	18.5	0.1	1.7	28.8	0.4	60.6%
<i><b>The News International Entertainment</b></i>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-4 PM & NO POST	41	02	04	34	00	01	121	03	206
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	47	07	04	66	00	00	64	00	188
1-3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	19	02	03	65	00	02	31	00	122
Total	107	11	11	165	00	03	216	03	516
% out of 516	20.74	2.13	2.13	31.98	00	0.58	41.86	0.58	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.7	1.1	1.1	16.5	00	0.3	21.6	0.3	51.6%
<i><b>Dawn Entertainment</b></i>									
1-4 PM NO POST	60	03	08	51	00	08	105	01	236
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	29	01	01	68	00	06	82	00	187
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	20	00	02	48	00	06	53	00	129
Total	109	04	11	167	00	20	240	01	552
% out of 552	19.75	0.72	1.99	30.25	00	3.6	43.48	0.18	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.9	0.4	1.1	16.7	00	2.0	24.0	0.1	55.2%
<i><b>The Frontier Post Entertainment</b></i>									
1-5 PM NO POST	58	01	19	44	00	10	118	02	252
NO PM & Ps & CLs	14	01	02	78	00	07	75	01	178
1-5 PM & Ps & CLs	14	00	03	80	00	13	67	00	177
Total	86	02	24	202	00	30	260	03	607
% out of 607	14.17	0.33	3.95	33.28	00	4.94	42.50	0.49	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	8.6	0.2	2.4	20.2	00	3.0	25.8	0.3	60.7%
GRAND TOTAL	383	27	66	719	01	70	1004	11	2281
% OUT OF 2281	16.79	1.18	2.89	31.52	0.04	3.07	44.02	0.48	100%
% out 4000	9.58	0.68	1.65	17.98	0.03	1.75	25.1	0.28	57.03%

### 3. Ratio of Simple to Complex NPs in Entertainment

Table CE3

CATEGORY	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
ENTERTAINMENT	1719	1719/4000=42.98%	2281	2281/4000=57.03%

NEWSPAPER	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
<i>The Nation Entertainment</i>	394	39.4%	606	60.6%
<i>The News International Entertainment</i>	484	48.4%	516	51.6%
<i>Dawn Entertainment</i>	448	44.8%	552	55.2%
<i>The Frontier Post Entertainment</i>	393	39.3%	607	60.7%
Total	1719	42.98%	2281	57.03%

At the overall level, the comparison of the frequencies of simple and complex NPs presents higher concentration of complex NPs by 14.05% from that of the simple NPs. The highest frequency count of complex noun phrase in *The Frontier Post* presents it as the most complex of the newspapers which is followed by *The Nation* with a negligible decrease of 0.1%. Lesser in complexity from the two is *Dawn* newspaper which in turn is followed by the least complex of all, *The News International*. On the other hand, the highest frequency of Simple NPs in *The News International* presents the newspaper section as the most simple of the selected newspaper in Entertainment section. Out of 4000 NPs in the Entertainment sections, 1719 are simple NPs which make 42.98%; in these 1719 NPs, 834 simple NPs surface at the subject function while only 211 NPs surface at the object function. On the other hand, out of the 2281 complex NPs, 383 NPs appear at the subject function while 719 NPs appear at the object function which is almost double of the subject frequency count.

### 5.2.3. Business

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table CB1

<i>The Nation Business</i>									
CATEGORY 1050	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	50			09	1	16	68	1	145
ONLY PROPER NOUN	10	2		00		1	54	1	68
ONLY PRO	46						3		49
Total	106	02	00	09	01	17	125	02	262
% out of 277	40.46	0.76	00	3.44	0.38	6.49	47.71	0.76	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.6	0.2	00	0.9	0.1	1.7	12.5	0.2	26.2%
<i>The News International Business</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	56	5	1	16		20	105	3	206
ONLY PROPER NOUN	4			2			26		32
ONLY PRO	54			1			2		57
Total	114	05	01	19	00	20	133	03	295
% out of 295	38.64	1.69	0.34	6.44	00	6.78	45.08	1.02	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	00	2.0	13.3	0.3	29.5%
<i>Dawn Business</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	39	1		24		10	60	3	137
ONLY PROPER NOUN	22			6		3	27		58
ONLY PRO	70			2			5		77
Total	131	01	00	32	00	13	92	03	272
% out of 272	48.16	0.37	00	11.7 6	00	4.78	00	1.10	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.1	0.1	00	3.2	00	1.3	9.2	0.3	27.2%
<i>The Frontier Post Business</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	36	2		13		16	113	1	181
ONLY PROPER NOUN	43	2		1		5	34		85
ONLY PRO	53	1		2			3		59
Total	132	05	00	16	00	21	150	01	325
% out of 323	40.61	1.54	00	4.9	00	6.46	46.15	0.31	100
% out of 1000 NPs	13.2	0.5	00	1.6	00	2.1	15.0	0.1	32.5%
<i>Balochistan Times Business</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	51	3	2	11		16	96	4	183
ONLY PROPER NOUN	22			4		7	35		68
ONLY PRO	56	1		1			3		61
Total	129	04	02	16	00	23	134	04	312
% out of 302	41.34	1.28	0.64	5.12	00	7.4	42.95	1.28	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	12.9	0.4	0.2	1.6	00	2.3	13.4	0.4	31.2%
GRAND TOTAL	612	17	03	92	01	94	634	13	1466
% OUT OF 1466	41.75	1.16	0.20	6.28	0.07	6.41	43.25	0.89	100%
% OUT OF 5000	12.24	0.34	0.06	1.84	0.02	1.88	12.68	0.26	29.32



## 2.Complex NPs

Table CB2

<b><i>The Nation Business</i></b>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PRE P	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	69	01	09	31	00	07	133	02	252
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	24	01	01	52	00	05	97	00	180
1-5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	40	05	00	76	00	05	180	00	306
Total	133	07	10	159	00	17	410	02	738
% out of 738	18.02	0.95	1.36	21.54	00	2.31	55.56	0.27	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.3	0.7	1.0	15.9	00	1.7	41.0	0.2	73.8%
<b><i>The News International Business</i></b>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM & NO POST M	83	05	00	40	01	07	145	08	289
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	39	00	00	38	00	02	92	00	171
1-5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	32	01	01	76	00	06	129	00	245
Total	154	06	01	154	01	15	366	08	705
% out of 705	21.84	0.85	0.14	21.84	0.14	2.13	51.91	1.13	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	15.4	0.6	0.1	15.4	0.1	1.5	36.6	0.8	70.5
<b><i>Dawn Business</i></b>									
1-4 PM NO POST	57	10	03	33	00	35	162	02	302
NO & POST Ps & CLs	35	03	01	75	00	14	93	00	221
1-5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	26	06	04	76	01	12	80	00	205
Total	118	19	08	184	01	61	335	02	728
% out of 728	16.21	2.61	1.1	25.27	0.14	8.38	46.02	0.27	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.8	1.9	0.8	18.4	0.1	6.1	33.5	0.2	72.8%
<b><i>The Frontier Post Business</i></b>									
1-5 PM NO POST	48	02	12	38	00	17	116	01	234
NO Ps & CLs	22	05	06	75	00	07	112	00	227
1-5 PM & Ps & CLs	25	05	12	75	00	15	82	00	214
Total	95	12	30	188	00	39	310	01	675
% out of 675	14.07	1.78	4.44	27.85	00	5.78	45.93	0.15	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	9.5	1.2	3.0	18.5	00	3.9	31.0	0.1	67.5%
<b><i>Balochistan Times Business</i></b>									
1-5 PM NO POST	66	02	13	36	00	06	121	03	247
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	28	01	02	70	00	10	91	00	202
1-3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	25	00	05	103	00	08	98	00	239
Total	119	03	20	209	00	24	310	03	688
% out of 688	17.3	0.43	0.29	30.38	00	3.49	45.06	0.44	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.9	0.3	2.0	20.9	00	2.4	31.0	0.3	23.9%
GRAND TOTAL	619	47	69	894	02	156	1731	16	3534
% OUT OF 3534	17.52	1.33	1.95	25.3	0.06	4.41	48.98	0.45	100%
% OUT OF 5000	12.38	0.94	1.38	17.88	0.04	3.12	344.62	0.32	70.68

### 3. Ratio of Simple to Complex NPs in Business

Table CB3

CATEGORY	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
BUSINESS	1466	1466/5000=29.32	3534	3534/5000=70.68

NEWSPAPER	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
<i>The Nation Business</i>	262	26.2%	738	73.8%
<i>The News International Business</i>	295	29.5%	705	70.5%
<i>Dawn Business</i>	272	27.2%	728	72.8%
<i>The Frontier Post Business</i>	325	32.5%	675	67.5%
<i>Balochistan Times Business</i>	312	31.2%	688	68.8%
Total	1466	29.32%	3534	70.68%

At the overall level, the comparison of the frequencies of simple and complex NPs presents higher concentration of complex NPs by 41.36% from that of the simple NPs. The highest frequency count of complex noun phrase in *The Nation* presents it as the most complex of the newspapers which is followed by *Dawn*. Lesser in complexity from the two is *The News International* which in turn is followed by *Balochistan Times*, and the least complexity is displayed by *The Frontier Post*. On the other hand, the highest frequency of Simple NPs in *The Frontier Post* presents the newspaper section as the most simple of the selected newspaper in Business section. Out of 5000 NPs in the Business sections, 1466 are simple NPs which make 29.32%; in these 1466 NPs, 612 simple NPs surface at the subject function while only 92 NPs surface at the object function. On the other hand, out of the 3534 complex NPs, 619 NPs appear at the subject function while 894 NPs appear at the object function which is 5.5 % more than that of the subject frequency count.

## 5.2.4. City/District

### 1. Simple NPs

Table CC1

<i>The Nation City</i>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COM P	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	29	1	1	18	1	8	94	1	153
ONLY PROPER NOUN	16	1		4		13	38		72
ONLY PRO	51			3	1	2	4		61
Total	96	02	01	25	02	23	136	01	286
% out of 286	33.56	0.7	0.35	8.74	0.7	8.04	47.55	0.35	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	9.6	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.2	2.3	13.6	0.1	28.6%
<i>The News International City</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	52	2	2	12	1	7	103		179
ONLY PROPER NOUN	26	12				15	30		83
ONLY PRO	53			3	2		8		66
Total	131	14	02	15	03	22	141	00	328
% out of 329	39.94	4.27	0.61	4.57	0.91	6.71	42.99	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.1	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.3	2.2	14.1	00	32.8%
<i>Dawn City</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	52	5	2	20		20	89		188
ONLY PROPER NOUN	23	2		3		1	29		58
ONLY PRO	66	1		6	1	2	9		85
Total	141	08	02	29	01	23	127	00	331
% out of 331	42.6	2.42	0.60	8.76	0.30	6.95	38.37	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	14.1	0.8	0.2	2.9	0.1	2.3	12.7	00	33.1%
<i>The Frontier Post City</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	39	05	02	15	00	07	106	03	177
ONLY PROPER NOUN	24	02	00	10	00	14	40	00	90
ONLY PRO	42	00	00	03	00	00	04	00	49
Total	105	07	02	28	00	21	150	03	316
% out of 316	33.23	2.22	0.63	8.86	00	6.65	47.47	0.95	100%
% out of 1000	10.5	0.7	0.2	2.8	00	2.1	15.0	0.3	31.6
<i>Balochistan Times City</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	35	6	1	11		9	152		214
ONLY PROPER NOUN	30	3		4		10	43		90
ONLY PRO	64			3			4		71
Total	129	09	01	18	00	19	199	00	375
% out of 375	34.4	2.4	0.27	4.8	00	5.07	53.07	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	12.9	0.9	0.1	1.8	00	1.9	19.9	00	37.5%
GRAND TOTAL	602	40	08	115	06	108	753	04	1636
% OUT OF 1636	36.8	2.44	0.49	7.03	0.37	6.60	46.03	0.24	100%
% OUT OF 5000	12.04	0.8	0.16	2.3	0.12	2.16	15.06	0.08	32.72

## 2.Complex NPs

Table CC2

<i>The Nation City</i>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM NO POST	75	06	04	58	00	14	149	00	306
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	20	01	03	79	00	10	89	00	202
1-5 PM & POST Ps & CLs	24	01	14	83	00	04	80	00	206
Total	119	08	21	220	00	28	318	00	714
% out of 714	16.67	1.12	2.94	30.81	00	3.92	44.54	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.9	0.8	2.1	22.0	00	2.8	31.8	00	71.4%
<i>The News International City</i>									
1-5 PM NO POST Q	101	11	10	24	00	11	109	00	266
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	23	05	03	76	00	09	108	00	224
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	29	00	20	55	00	11	67	00	182
Total	153	16	33	155	00	31	284	00	672
% out of 676	23.77	2.38	4.91	22.06	00	4.61	42.26	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	15.3	1.6	3.3	15.5	00	3.1	28.4	00	67.2%
<i>Dawn City</i>									
1-3 PM NO POST	74	00	11	26	00	10	115	00	236
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	33	06	05	66	00	04	112	00	226
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	23	00	08	58	02	04	112	00	207
Total	130	06	24	150	02	18	339	00	669
% out of 669	19.43	0.9	3.59	22.42	0.3	2.69	50.67	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.0	0.6	2.4	15.0	0.2	1.8	33.9	00	66.9%
<i>The Frontier Post City</i>									
1-5 PM NO POST	49	05	13	44	00	11	192	03	317
NO PM & Ps & CLs	28	01	07	46	00	10	94	01	187
1-4 PM & Ps & CLs	17	02	10	72	00	08	71	00	180
Total	94	08	30	162	00	29	357	04	684
% out of 684	13.74	1.17	4.39	23.68	00	4.24	52.19	0.58	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	9.4	0.8	3.0	16.2	00	2.9	35.7	0.4	68.4%
<i>Balochistan Times City</i>									
1-5 PM NO POST Q	81	02	17	28	00	24	87	04	243
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	50	06	06	45	00	07	152	00	266
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	22	00	12	37	00	00	45	00	116
Total	153	08	35	110	00	31	284	04	625
% out of 625	24.48	1.28	5.6	17.6	00	4.96	45.44	0.64	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	15.3	0.8	3.5	11.0	00	3.1	28.4	0.4	62.5%
GRAND TOTAL	649	46	143	797	02	137	1582	08	3364
% OUT OF 3364	19.29	1.37	4.25	23.69	0.06	4.07	47.03	0.24	100%
% OUT OF 5000	12.98	0.92	2.86	15.94	0.04	2.74	31.64	0.16	67.28%

### 3. Ratio of Simple to Complex NPs in City

Table CC3

CATEGORY	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
CITY	1636	1636/5000=32.72	3364	3364/5000= 67.28%

NEWSPAPER	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
<i>The Nation City</i>	286	28.6%	714	71.4%
<i>The News International City</i>	328	32.8%	672	67.2%
<i>Dawn City</i>	331	33.1%	669	66.9%
<i>The Frontier Post City</i>	316	31.6%	684	68.4%
<i>Balochistan Times City</i>	375	37.5%	625	62.5%
Total	1636	32.72%	3364	67.28%

At the overall level, the comparison of the frequencies of simple and complex NPs present higher concentration of complex NPs by 34.56% from that of the simple NPs. The highest frequency count of complex noun phrase in *The Nation* presents it as the most complex of the newspapers which is followed by *The Frontier Post*. Lesser in complexity from the two is *The News International* which in turn is followed by *Dawn*, and the least complexity is displayed by *Balochistan Times*. On the other hand, the highest frequency of Simple NPs in *Balochistan Times* presents the newspaper section as the most simple of the selected newspaper in City section. Out of 5000 NPs in the City sections, 1636 are simple NPs which make 32.72%; in these 1636 NPs, 602 simple NPs surface at the subject function while only 115 NPs surface at the object function. On the other hand, out of the 3364 complex NPs, 649 NPs appear at the subject function while 797 NPs appear at the object function which is 4.4 % more than that of the subject frequency count.

### 5.2.5. National/Home

#### 1. Simple NPs

Table CN1

<i>The Nation National</i>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
ONLY HEAD NOUN	46		1	15		34	102	1	199
ONLY PROPER NOUN	23			6		5	33	3	70
ONLY PRO	50			12			2		64
Total	119	00	01	33	00	39	137	04	333
% out of 333	35.74	00	.90	9.91	00	11.71	41.14	1.20	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	11.9	00	0.1	3.3	00	3.9	13.7	0.4	33.3%
<i>The News International National</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	43		3	16		11	97		170
ONLY PROPER NOUN	56			2			45		103
ONLY PRO	64	1		1	1		5		72
Total	163	01	03	19	01	11	147	00	345
% out of 341	47.24	0.29	0.87	5.51	0.29	3.2	42.61	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	16.3	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.1	1.1	14.7	00	34.5%
<i>Dawn National</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	45	2	1	16	1	17	101		183
ONLY PROPER NOUN	33	1		6		5	78		123
ONLY PRO	63			4		1	4		72
Total	141	03	01	26	01	23	183	00	378
% out of 378	37.30	0.79	0.26	6.88	0.26	6.08	48.41	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	14.1	0.3	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.3	18.3	00	37.8%
<i>The Frontier Post National</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	39	00	01	23	01	03	97	00	164
ONLY PROPER NOUN	36	03	00	12	00	00	62	00	113
ONLY PRO	91	00	00	05	00	01	02	00	99
Total	166	03	01	40	01	04	161	00	376
% Total	44.15	0.8	0.27	10.74	0.27	1.06	42.82	00	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	16.6	0.3	0.1	4	0.1	0.4	16.1	00	37.6%
<i>Balochistan Times National</i>									
ONLY HEAD NOUN	34	2	2	19		9	98	4	168
ONLY PROPER NOUN	59			11		2	45		117
ONLY PRO	83			4		1	1		89
Total	176	02	02	34	00	12	144	04	374
% out of 374	47.06	0.54	0.54	9.1	00	3.21	38.61	1.07	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	17.5	0.2	0.2	3.4	00	1.2	14.4	0.4	37.4%
GRAND TOTAL	765	09	08	152	03	89	772	08	1806
% OUT OF 1806	42.36	0.05	0.44	8.42	0.167	4.93	42.75	0.44	100%
% OUT OF 1000 NPs	15.3	0.18	0.16	3.04	0.06	1.78	15.44	0.16	36.12%

## 2.Complex NPs

Table CN2

<b><i>The Nation National</i></b>									
CATEGORY	SUB	SUB COMP	APP	D OBJ	I OBJ	OBJ COM	PREP	ADV	Total
1-5 PM & NO POST	63	01	10	25	00	07	132	01	239
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	11	03	03	93	00	16	127	01	254
1-3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	17	00	06	66	00	01	84	00	174
Total	91	04	19	184	00	24	343	02	667
% out of 667	13.64	0.6	2.85	27.59	00	3.6	51.42	0.3	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	9.1	0.4	1.9	18.4	00	2.4	34.3	0.2	66.7%
<b><i>The News International National</i></b>									
1-5 PM NO POST	57	01	21	37	01	06	135	03	261
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	20	01	05	72	00	09	85	00	192
1-4 PM & POST Ps & CLs	35	01	09	77	00	05	75	00	202
Total	112	03	35	186	01	20	295	03	655
% out of 655	17.1	0.45	5.34	28.4	0.15	3.05	45.09	0.46	100
% out of 1000 NPs	11.2	0.3	3.5	18.6	0.1	2.0	29.5	0.3	65.5%
<b><i>Dawn National</i></b>									
1-3 PM NO POST	67	00	18	23	00	08	119	02	237
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	33	01	02	71	00	11	99	00	217
1-4PM & POST Ps & CLs	30	04	03	58	00	04	68	01	168
Total	130	05	23	152	00	23	286	03	622
% out of 622	20.90	0.80	3.70	24.44	00	3.70	45.98	0.48	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	13.0	0.5	2.3	15.2	00	2.3	28.6	0.3	62.2%
<b><i>The Frontier Post National</i></b>									
1-5 PM & NO POST M	65	11	15	49	02	05	127	00	274
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	23	02	05	84	00	06	80	01	201
BOTH PM & POST Ps & CLs	19	00	09	61	00	04	56	00	149
Total	107	13	29	194	02	15	263	01	624
% out of 624	17.5	2.08	4.65	31.09	0.32	2.40	42.15	0.16	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.7	1.3	2.9	19.4	0.2	1.5	26.3	0.1	62.4%
<b><i>Balochistan Times National</i></b>									
1-4 PM NO POST	67	03	16	34	00	02	86	02	210
NO PM & POST Ps & CLs	33	04	05	72	00	11	127	00	252
1-3 PM & POST Ps & CLs	08	02	01	67	00	04	82	00	164
Total	108	09	22	173	00	17	295	02	626
% out of 626	17.25	1.44	3.51	27.64	00	2.72	47.12	0.32	100%
% out of 1000 NPs	10.8	0.9	2.2	17.3	00	1.7	29.5	0.2	62.6%
GRAND TOTAL	548	34	128	889	03	99	1482	11	3194
% out of 3194	17.16	1.06	4.01	27.83	0.09	3.1	46.4	0.34	100%
% out of 5000	10.96	0.68	2.56	17.78	0.06	1.98	29.64	0.22	63.88 %

### 3. Ratio of Simple to Complex NPs in National

Table CN3

CATEGORY	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
NATIONAL	1806	1806/5000=36.12%	3194	3194/5000=63.88%

NEWSPAPER	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
<i>The Nation National</i>	333	33.3%	677	67.7%
<i>The News International National</i>	345	34.5%	655	65.5%
<i>Dawn National</i>	378	37.8%	622	62.2%
<i>The Frontier Post National</i>	376	37.6%	624	62.4%
<i>Balochistan Times National</i>	374	37.4%	626	62.6%
Total	1806	36.1%	3194	63.88%

At the overall level, the comparison of the frequencies of simple and complex NPs present higher concentration of complex NPs by 27.76% from that of the simple NPs. The highest frequency count of complex noun phrase in *The Nation* presents it as the most complex of the newspapers which is followed by *The News International*. Lesser in complexity from the two is *Balochistan Times* newspaper which is followed by *The Frontier Post* which in turn is followed by the least complex of all, *Dawn*. On the other hand, the highest frequency of Simple NPs in *Dawn* presents the newspaper section as the most simple of the selected newspaper. Out of 5000 NPs in the national sections, 1806 are simple NPs which make 36.1%; in these 1806 NPs, 765 simple NPs surface at the subject function while only 152 NPs surface at the object function. On the other hand, out of the 3194 complex NPs, 548 NPs appear at the subject function while 889 NPs appear at the object function which is almost double of the subject frequency count.



### 5.3. Comparative View of Newspaper Complexity

Table C1

NEWSPAPER	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
<i>The Nation</i>	1627/5000	32.54%	3373/5000	67.46%
<i>The News International</i>	1876/5000	37.52%	3124/5000	60.48%
<i>Dawn</i>	1823/5000	36.46%	3177/5000	63.54%
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>	1762/5000	35.24%	3238/5000	64.76%
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>	1061/3000	35.37%	1939/3000	64.63%

According to the frequency count of the complex NPs, (67.46%) complex NPs presents *The Nation* as the most complex of all the five newspaper, second on the line of complexity is *The Frontier Post*, third on the chart of complexity is *Balochistan Times*, fourth in complexity stands *Dawn* while the last on the complexity chart is *The News International*. On the reverse, according to the frequency count Simple NPs, *The News International* is the most simple of the five, followed by *Dawn* that is followed by *Balochistan Times* which in turn is followed by *The Frontier Post*, and the least simple of all the five newspapers is *The Nation*.

#### 5.4. Collective View of the Five Sections

Table CS1

CATEGORY	SIMPLE NPs	%	COMPLEX NPs	%
<i>Sports</i>	1522	1522/4000=38.05%	2478	2478/4000=61.95%
<i>Entertainment</i>	1719	1719/4000=42.98%	2281	2281/4000=57.03%
<i>Business</i>	1466	1466/5000=29.32	3534	3534/5000=70.68
<i>City</i>	1636	1636/5000=32.72	3364	3364/5000= 67.28%
<i>National</i>	1806	1806/5000=36.12%	3194	3194/5000=63.88%

The highest frequency count (70.68%) of complex noun phrases in the Business section of the selected newspapers present it as the section with maximum level of nominal group complexity which is followed by the City section with (67.28%) which in turn is followed by the National news section with (63.88%) complexity. The second last on the rank of complexity stands the Sports section, and the least complex of all the five sections is the Entertainment section.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **FINDING & CONCLUSION**

This study begins with the objectives of finding the density and complexity of nominal group across the five English papers, and their five sections, describing the observation of End Weight Principle in view of nominal group in the papers, and presenting quantitatively different patterns of nominal group modification in reference to syntactic functions. Jucker (1992, p. 104) disagrees with the view of Free Paradigmatic variation in noun phrase structure by Cheshire (1982), and Romaine (1982). He adds that free syntactic variation may exist when there is no change of meaning, but it is not so. Furthermore, syntactic variations are the outcomes of Linguistic, and non-linguistic choices.

There may be paradigmatic variation in the structure of nominal group which may be explained explicitly at the level of Lexicogrammar. These variations of nominal group surface as different linguistic forms at different functions. General classification is between unmodified, and modified nominal group which may be further investigated at the level of the category of modification like premodification, postmodification, and both types of modification. Further fine grain investigation may opt for the type of modification as phrasal, infinite clausal, and finite clausal. Furthermore, detailed investigation may go for multiple modifications (Biber, et al. 2018; Akinlotan, 2017; Berlage, 2014; Jucker, 1992). The description of the variation of linguistic forms of the nominal group of Pakistani newspaper English is presented in view of newspaper as a register, sections of these papers as topics/genres, syntactic functions, and Pakistani English as a variety.

Jucker (1992) considers density of noun phrase as one of the count of noun phrase variation. One of the main objectives of this linguistic investigation of Pakistani English news reporting is describing the density of the nominal groups used in these reporting. This study displays density at the level of reporting in Pakistani English dailies, at the level of different newspapers, at the level of different sections, and at the level of eight syntactic functions. Density is measured by the difference of the percentage count of unmodified nominal group and modified nominal group. The head of those noun phrases which are not modified by any sort of modifier like premodifier(s), or postmodifier(s), or both, are considered unmodified groups as did by Jucker (1992). These unmodified groups are generally only pronoun, only common noun, or only proper noun. On the contrary, modified nominal groups may keep premodifier(s), postmodifier(s), or both.

### 6.1. Density of Nominal Group in the five papers

Table CD1

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
ALL THE FIVE PAPERS	8149=35.43%	14851=64.57%

Table CD1 displays 64.57% count of density of nominal group at the level of news reporting which is 29.14% more than the count of unmodified groups; the difference of the count displays the use of highly dense nominal group at the level of reporting.

The first endeavour in this regard was attempted by Aarts (1971), he collects the noun phrases for his study from the four types of registers like informal speech, formal speech and writing, and light fiction of *Survey of English Usage* at University College London. Based on his

table 10, he enumerates his count of Unmodified, and modified noun phrases in the following way.

Table CD2 Based on Aarts (1971, 290)

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
ALL THE FOUR SECTIONS	11502 $1150200/16961=67.81\%$	5459 $545900/16961=32.19\%$

Jucker (1992) collects 43000 noun phrases from the three categories of British dailies; the noun phrase density of these papers is compiled in the following table CD3.

Table CD3 Based on Table 6.1 (Jucker, 1992, p. 108)

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
ALL THE FOUR SECTIONS	$21559=2155900/43000=50.14\%$	$21441=2144100/23000=49.86\%$

Varantola (1984) compares density of noun phrase in two different type of newspapers; one developed for general readers, and the other one for specialised readers of engineering. The results of the study are presented in the following table CD4.

Table CD4 Based on Table 5 (Varantola, 1984, pp. 89-90)

CATEGORY	TOTAL NPs	ALL SIMLE NPs	NAMES & PRONOUNS	ALL COMPLEX NPs	MULTIPLE MODIFICATION
ENGINEERING TEXT	2547	628	96	1919	1259
%	100%	24.7%	3.8%	75.3%	49.4%
GENERAL TEXT	1756	767	179	989	610
	100%	43.7%	10.2%	56.3%	34.7%

Compared with Aarts (1971) and Jucker (1992) which both are based on the data from native speakers, both the studies show a lower count of complex noun phrase than this current study. The difference with Aarts (1971) is 32.38% while with Jucker, it is 14.71%. The higher percentage of complex noun phrase in Pakistani English news reporting shows the academic base of Pakistani news writers, and news readers. Durrant, and Brenchley (2023, p. 11) verify the very reason by stating, ‘Complex noun phrases (NP) are central to mature academic writing and often a focus of explicit teaching.’ In addition, The figures of Aarts (1971), and Jucker (1992) are in line with the reports of Biber, et al. (2018) that the spread of democracy, the diminishing of the walls of classes, the spread of education, and fast means of communication, the formality of texts minimised. The frequency counts reported by Varantola (1984, pp. 89-90) in two different registers affirm the role of receivers or readers; specialised readers are delivered information in more complex nominal group than the generalized readers. This supports the view that writing is generated in reference to receivers or addressees of a text. The nominal group complexity count of this study reaffirms the view that the second or foreign readers of English language may look for semantic explicitness at the cost of syntactic complexity; in case of nominal group, premodification promotes semantic complexity while postmodification encourages semantic ease. On the other hand, in nominal group, premodification is considered syntactically simple while postmodification is termed as syntactically complex. The difference of figures in frequency counts in Pakistani news reporting affirms the role of social, political, economic, and geography in the making and shaping of a language variety. Carrio-Pastor (2009) reports similarly that complex nominal group is more sensitive to linguistic variation based on difference of background of language users. They report that Spanish users of English language as non-

native speakers (NNS) use more complex noun phrases than native British, and American (NS) users of English language.

## 6.2. Density of Nominal Group per Paper

Table CD5 *The Nation*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
THE NATION	1627=32.54%	3373=67.46%

*The Nation* uses 67.46% of modified noun phrases, which is 34.92% more than unmodified ones; this count is 2.89% more than the density count of the collective density count of all the five papers.

Table CD6 *The News International*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
TOTAL	1876=37.52%	3124=62.48%

*The News International* utilises 37.52% unmodified noun phrases in its reporting, which is more than the reporting of any other of the rest of the papers of the study.

Table CD7 *Dawn*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
TOTAL	1823=36.46%	3177=63.54%

*Dawn* uses the second highest percentage of unmodified noun phrase as 36.46% which is 27.08% less than that of the modified noun phrase count of the paper as 63.54%.

Table CD8 *The Frontier Post FP*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
TOTAL	1762=35.24%	3238=64.56%

*The Frontier Post* uses 35.24% of unmodified noun phrase while it uses 64.56% modified noun phrase; the density count of the paper, 29.32%, is more than that of the unmodified ones.

Table CD9 *Balochistan Times BT*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
TOTAL	1061=35.37%	1939=64..63%

*Balochistan Times* reports in 35.37% unmodified noun phrases while it uses 64.63% modified noun phrases; the difference is 29.26%.

The lowest percentage count of unmodified phrase usage is in *The Nation* while the highest percentage count of modified noun phrase occurs in the same paper. None of the papers keeps the highest count of unmodified noun phrase; all the papers keep a percentage count of 60 and above of modified noun phrases.

According to the tables above, *The Nation* displays the highest frequency count of 67.46% of modified noun phrases while the least count is displayed by *The News International* as 62.48%, but none of the papers displays the frequency count of modified noun phrases below 62.48%. The highest frequency count of unmodified noun phrase is presented by *The News International*, but it is still below 40%.



### 6.3. Density of Nominal Group per Section

Table CD10 *Sports*

SPORTS	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
<i>The Nation</i>	352=35.2%	648=64.8%
<i>The News International</i>	424=42.4%	576=57.6%
<i>Dawn</i>	394=39.4%	606=60.6%
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>	352=35.2%	648=64.8%
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>	00%	00%
TOTAL	1522=38.05%	2478=61.95%

The table CD7 surfaces the percentage count of unmodified noun phrase as 38.05%, and modified noun phrase as 61.95%; the difference of the counts is 23.9% which shows higher density of modified noun phrase by almost 24%. The sports section of *The Nation* and *The Frontier Post* share the highest modified phrase count of 64.8% while *The News International* displays the lowest percentage of modified noun phrase as 57.6%. None of the papers displays the percentage of modified noun phrase lower than 57%; majority of the papers keep 60% plus count of modified phrase.

Table CD11 *Entertainment*

ENTERTAINMENT	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
<i>The Nation</i>	394=39.4%	606=60.6%
<i>The News International</i>	484=48.8%	516=51.6%
<i>Dawn</i>	448=44.8%	552=55.2%
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>	393=39.3%	607=60.7%
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>	00%	00%
TOTAL	1719=42.98%	2281=57.03%

The Entertainment section of the four papers keeps the trend of the higher percentage count of modified noun phrase as 57.03% while the section displays 42.98% of unmodified noun phrase. *The Nation* and *The Frontier Post* keep the highest percentage count of modified noun phrase as 60.6%, and 60.7% respectively while *The News International* records the lowest count

as 51.6%, but still keeps above 50%. On the other hand, *The News International* displays the highest percentage of unmodified noun phrase as 48.8% which is still less than 50%.

Table CD12 *Business*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
<i>The Nation</i>	262=26.2%	738=73.8%
<i>The News International</i>	295=29.5%	705=70.5%
<i>Dawn</i>	272=27.2%	728=72.8%
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>	325=32.5%	675=67.5%
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>	312=31.2%	688=68.8%
TOTAL	1466=29.32%	3534=70.68%

The cumulative frequency percentage of the modified noun phrase in Business section of all the papers stand the highest of all the five sections; the highest among the five is in the business section of *The Nation* as 73.8% which is followed by *Dawn* as 72.8%.

Table CD13 *City*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
<i>The Nation</i>	286=28.6%	714=71.4%
<i>The News International</i>	328=32.8%	672=67.5%
<i>Dawn</i>	331=33.1%	669=66.7%
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>	376=37.6%	624=62.44%
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>	374=37.4%	626=62.6%
TOTAL	1695=33.9%	3305=66.1%

The cumulative frequency count of the unmodified noun phrase of the City news section is 33.9% while 66.1% is the frequency count of modified noun phrase of the section. The highest frequency of modified noun phrase occurs in *The Nation* as 71.4% while the highest count of unmodified noun phrase as 37.6% occurs in *The Frontier Post*. None of the paper displays above 40% frequency count of unmodified noun phrase while none of the papers surfaces below 62% frequency count of modified noun phrase.

Table CD14 *National*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
<i>The Nation</i>	333=33.3%	667=66.7%
<i>The News International</i>	345=34.5%	655=65.5%
<i>Dawn</i>	378=37.8%	622=62.2%
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>	376=37.6%	624=62.44%
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>	374=37.4%	626=62.6%
TOTAL	1806=36.12%	3194=63.88%

The collective frequency count of National/Home news section displays the highest frequency count of modified noun phrase as 63.88% while the sum frequency count of unmodified noun phrase stands as 36.12%. The highest frequency count of modified noun phrase is displayed by *The Nation* as 66.7% while the highest frequency count of unmodified noun phrase is surfaced by *Dawn*, and *The Frontier Post* as 37.8%, and 37.6% respectively.

Table CD15 **All Sections**

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
<i>Sports</i>	1522=38.05%	2478=61.95%
<i>Entertainment</i>	1719=42.98%	2281=57.03%
<i>Business</i>	1466=29.32%	3534=70.68%
<i>City</i>	1695=33.9%	3305=66.1%
<i>National</i>	1806=36.12%	3194=63.88%

The table CD 15 displays the collective frequency count of all the sections; business section displays the highest frequency count of modified noun phrase as 70.68% which is followed by the City news section as 66.1% which in turn is succeeded by 63.88% of National Section. The second lowest count of modified noun phrase is 61.95% by Sport section while the least count of modified noun phrase is displayed by Entertainment section as 57.03. The highest frequency count of unmodified noun phrase is displayed by Entertainment section as 42.98% while the lowest count is presented by Business section as 29.32%.

Table CD16 Based on Table 6.1. Number of modifiers per 1000 NPs per section and newspaper (Jucker, 1992: 108)

CATEGORY	SPORTS	ARTS	BUSINESS	HOME
ALL PAPERS OF ALL THE THREE CATEGORIES OF THE STUDY	344	471	476	420
	344	573	511	411
	374	488	485	381
	413	652	460	468
	409	576	491	444
	389		566	466
	482		634	579
	407		561	619
	474		640	614
	470			448
				527
TOTAL ALL NPs=43000 ALL MODIFIED NPs=4374+4106+2760+ 4824+5377=21441 MODIFIED PHRASES %=2144100/43000=49.8 6%	4106= 410600/4300 0=9.54% 410600/2144 1=19.15%	2760=276000/4 3000=6.41% 276000/21441= 12.87%	4824=482400/43 000=11.22% 482400/21441=2 2.5%	5377=537700/43 000=12.50% 537700/21441=2 5.08%

Table CD 17 *Comparison between British & Pakistani Papers*

VARIETY	SPORTS	ENTERTAINMENT/ARTS	BUSINESS	HOME/NATIONAL
BRITISH	19.15%	12.87%	22.5%	25.08%
PAKISTANI	21.57%	19.86%	30.77%	27.81%

Table CD 17, presents the findings of both the studies, topic/genre may be discerned as one of the cause of noun phrase variation. Both of the results display the lowest frequency count of complex nominal group at Entertainment/Arts as (12.87%), and (19.86%) while the second lowest is of sports as (19.15%), and (21.57%). In view of the highest frequency count, Jucker (1992) reports the highest frequency count at Home News (25.08%) while this current study presents the highest frequency count at Business as (30.77%), but both the studies alternate at the highest, and second highest counts. The comparison displays the role of genre as a cause of

variation at the level of noun phrase, but the regional variety marks the distinction higher than the genre.

Table CD18 *Paper (Register) vs. Section (Genre/Topic)*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED NOUN PHRASES	MODIFIED NOUN PHRASE
PAPERS	8149=35.43%	14851=64.57%
SECTIONS	8208=35.69%	14792=64.31%

Both at the level of newspaper, and sections of the papers, the frequency count of modified noun phrase is above 64% while that of the unmodified noun phrase is below 36%. Although there are internal variation in the frequency percentage at the level of papers, and sections yet they are not significant to be considered as differential values. This expresses the prevalence of regional variety as an important determining factor causing variation of linguistic form of nominal group in reference to function in Pakistani Newspaper English. As mentioned by Biber et al. (2018), and Berlage (2014) that the social, political, and economic conditions generate linguistic variation; they report that the colloquialisation of written register is due to the spread of democracy, and education, improvement in publication process, and the dissolution of the walls of class system. Jucker (1992) reports variation of linguistic forms of noun phrase in reference to social status of the receivers of the three categories of British dailies. Talat (2002) reports verbosity and repetition about the form and function of the English clause in Pakistani English (PE). Mehmood (2009, p. 59) writes about the use of English in Pakistani society, ‘Pakistani English is an institutionalized variety and English is not the language of streets or shops but it is restricted to the domains of administration, judiciary, education and media etc.’ Rahman (2020) writes about the formal academic nature of Pakistani English that the 1973 constitution of Pakistan awards fifteen years of time for the replacement of English as official language by Urdu, but it is still pending, and English is used as official language in the civil and

military offices. In addition, the government of Pakistan declared English as a medium of instruction from class IV onwards. Such uses of English in Pakistan elaborate clearly the formal academic nature of PE which is visible in 64% plus frequency count of complex noun phrase in all the papers of this study. According to Keerio, and Siddiqui (2019), and Asgher, Shahzad, and Hanif (2023) that the linguistic forms of PE are influenced by the underlying social, cultural, and religious conditions. Keeping in view the aforementioned studies, the high density count of modified noun phrase represents the social status of the users of these papers. Jucker (1992) classifies British papers in accordance to three social categories of their readers, but in Pakistan, English papers are used by educated elites so such categorisation at the level of Pakistani English papers does not exist apparently. The other variation which may occur at the level of the readers of these papers is regional variation of the readers which is taken into consideration by taking five papers based on five major cities of the country including capital, and provincial capitals. In addition, the frequency count of the phrase surfaces the origin, and the use situation of the language; English language is formally taught as an academic subject in educational institutions from kindergarten to higher level of studies, and the language is used in Pakistani government offices, and business centers as a written register.

Jucker (1992) reports that Fine grain analysis of modification patterns of nominal group may reveal the complexity of noun phrase used in any text. Fine grain analysis may be calculated by the frequency count of premodification, postmodification, and multiple modifications. The complexity of nominal group operates at two levels of linguistic analysis which works in two different directions. That is to say that semantic analysis and syntactic analysis work in two different directions. For elaboration, the strength of premodification enhances syntactic simplicity, but on the other hand enhances semantic complexity. Varantola (1984) confirms the

very phenomena in her analysis of specialised and generalized newspaper texts. Likewise, economy at the level of modification increases information load, and enhances processing load for the receivers. On the other hand, the complexity of nominal group enhances simplicity at the level of semantics. The following tables provide the internal variation of modification in view of complexity at the level of the variety, paper, and section.

#### 6.4. Density of Premodification vs. Postmodification

Table CD19 *Premodification vs. Postmodification (Paperwise)*

CATEGORY	PREMODIFICATION	POSTMODIFICATION	TOTAL MODIFICATION
<i>The Nation</i>	1292/3373=38.30%	1064/3373=31.54%	3373
<i>The News International</i>	1243=39.79%	952=30.47%	3124
<i>Dawn</i>	1252=39.41%	1130=35.57%	3177
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>	1363=42.09%	982=30.33%	3238
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>	700=36.10%	720=37.13%	1939

Table CD20 *Premodification vs. Postmodification (sectionwise)*

CATEGORY	PREMODIFICATION	POSTMODIFICATION	TOTAL MODIFICATION
<i>Sports</i>	1026=41.37	758=30.56	2478
<i>Entertainment</i>	911=39.94	768=33.67	2281
<i>Business</i>	1324=37.46	1101=31.15	3534
<i>City</i>	1368=40.67	1105=32.85	3364
<i>National</i>	1221=38.23	1116=34.94	3194

Premodifiers are considered syntactically simpler than postmodifiers, but semantically premodifiers are more complex than postmodifiers because they are not explicit, specific, and elaborate semantically. Varantola (1984, p. 140) writes in this regard, "the main tendency is that the general texts often opt for a semantically more explicit type." Tables CD19, and CD20

present the comparison of nominal groups which contain either only premodification, or only postmodification; the data may be utilised to investigate the two types of complexities which work in opposite direction. That is to say that premodification procures condensation, or word economy, and syntactic simplicity, but the condensation results in semantic complexity. On the other hand, postmodification may procure semantic simplicity in the form of explicitness, but it results in syntactic complexity. At the levels of papers, and sections, the difference between the frequency count of premodification, and postmodification surfaces as 08%; the frequency count of premodification is 08% approximately higher than the postmodification count. In case of an investigation which may take only the two forms of modification, premodification is used for specialised readers while postmodification is used in case of generalized readers. It is due to the fact that condensation of premodification may accommodate much information in fewer words, but it overloads semantic processing on the part of readers. In this study, the ambiguity of the counts is resolved by taking the third linguistic form of modification which comprises both types of modification. In comparison, Jucker (1992) displays the percentages of premodification in different sections of British dailies which are recorded comparatively in the following table.

Table CD21 *Comparison of Density between British & Pakistani Papers (Sectionwise)*

CATEGORY	BRITISH	PAKISTAN
<i>Sports</i>	51.44%	41.37%
<i>Arts/Entertainment</i>	53.95	39.94
<i>Business</i>	56.07	37.46
<i>Home/National</i>	53.15	38.23

(Jucker, 1992: 108 (From Table 6.1))

Biber et al. (1999) suggest that the strength in number of premodifiers of a head noun increases the overall complexity of the whole noun phrase. The comparison may be elaborated in



reference to the statement of Varantola (1984) who is of the view that in case of specialised audience, compact premodifying noun phrase structure is utilised which facilitates the expression of heavy information in verbal economy. Comparatively, the British dailies entertain more specialised readers as native speakers than those of Pakistani English dailies because Pakistani readers who are second, or foreign language users of English so they do not share the competence and performance levels of the native users.

Table CD22 *All Papers both Premodification & Postmodification*

CATEGORY	BOTH PRE & POST MODIFICATION	TOTAL MODIFICATION
<i>The Nation</i>	$1017=101700/3373=30.15$	3373
<i>The News International</i>	$929=92900/3124=29.74$	3124
<i>Dawn</i>	$895=89500/3177=28.17$	3177
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>	$893=89300/3238=27.58$	3238
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>	$519=51900/1939=26.77$	1939
TOTAL	$4253=425300/14851=28.64\%$	14851

Table CD23 *All Sections both Premodification & Postmodification*

CATEGORY	BOTH PRE & POST MODIFICATION	TOTAL MODIFICATION
<i>Sports</i>	$694=69400/2478=28.01$	2478
<i>Entertainment</i>	$602=60200/2281=26.39$	2281
<i>Business</i>	$1004=100400/3534=28.41$	3534
<i>City</i>	$891=89100/3364=26.49$	3364
<i>National</i>	$857=85700/3194=26.83$	3194
TOTAL	$4048=404800/14851=27.26\%$	14851

Tables CD22 and CD23 present the density of the most complex form of modification; the form of modification procures semantic elaboration because it specifies, and clarifies meaning, but at the same time this form of modification is the most complex one. Both the tables surface approximately similar frequency count which is almost 28%. Taking the count of only

postmodification, and the count of both premodification, and postmodification together display the combined frequency count as 66%; this count surfaces the syntactic complexity of the register which in turn procures semantic simplicity. The style may be expected in view of the academic nature of the second language learning, and its use in official situations.

### 6.5. Density of Nominal Group at Syntactic Functions

Table CD24 *Form & Function (Paperwise)*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED-SUBJECT	UNMODIFIED-OBJECT	UNMODIFIED TOTAL
<i>The Nation</i>	611=61100/1627=37.55	182=18200/1627=11.19	1627
<i>The News International</i>	899=89900/1876=47.92	127=12700/1876=6.77	1876
<i>Dawn</i>	834=83400/1823=45.79	174=17400/1823=9.54	1823
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>	745=74500/1762=42.28	131=13100/1762=7.43	1762
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>	434=43400/1061=40.90	68=6800/1061=6.41	1061
TOTAL	3523 OF 8149=43.23	682 OF 8149=8.57	8149 OF 23000=35.43

Table CD25 *Form & Function (Sectionwise)*

CATEGORY	UNMODIFIED-SUBJECT	UNMODIFIED-OBJECT	UNMODIFIED TOTAL
<i>Sports</i>	710=71000/1522=46.65	112=11200/1522=7.36	1522
<i>Entertainment</i>	834=83400/1719=48.52	211=21100/1719=12.27	1719
<i>Business</i>	612=61200/1466=41.75	92=9200/1466=6.28	1466
<i>City</i>	602=60200/1636=36.8	115=11500/1636=7.03	1636
<i>National</i>	765=76500/1806=42.36	152=15200/1806=8.42	1806
TOTAL	3523=352300/8149=43.23	628=62800/8149=8.37	8149=814900/2300=35.43

Tables CD24 and CD25 present the comparison of unmodified nominal group frequency counts at subject, and object functions in view of papers, and sections. In reference to both papers, and sections, the subject function displays above 43% frequency count of simple nominal

group while the direct object function gathers frequency count of only 8.5%; the difference is 35%.

Table CD26 *Form & Function (Paperwise)*

CATEGORY	MODIFIED-SUBJECT	MODIFIED-OBJECT	MODIFIED TOTAL
<i>The Nation</i>	527=52700/3373=15.62	935=93500/3373=27.72	3373
<i>The News International</i>	613=61300/3124=19.62	834=83400/3124=26.7	3124
<i>Dawn</i>	571=57100/3177=17.97	821=82100/3177=25.84	3177
<i>The Frontier Post FP</i>	498=49800/3238=15.38	912=91200/3238=28.17	3238
<i>Balochistan Times BT</i>	380=38000/1939=19.6	492=49200/1939=25.37	1939
TOTAL	2589 OF 14851=17.43%	3994 OF 14851=26.89%	14851 OF 23000=64.67

Table CD27 *Form & Function (Sectionwise)*

CATEGORY	MODIFIED-SUBJECT	MODIFIED-OBJECT	MODIFIED TOTAL
<i>Sports</i>	390=39000/2478=15.74	698=69800/2478=28.17	2478
<i>Entertainment</i>	383=38300/2281=16.8	719=71900/2281=31.52	2281
<i>Business</i>	619=61900/3534=17.52	894=89400/3534=25.3	3534
<i>City</i>	649=64900/3364=19.29	797=79700/3364=23.7	3364
<i>National</i>	548=54800/3194=17.16	889=88900/3194=27.83	3194
TOTAL	2589=258900/14851=17.43%	3997=399700/14851=26.9%	14851=1485100/23000=64.57

Tables CD26 and CD27 present the frequency counts of modified nominal group at the subject and the object functions in reference to papers, and sections. At the subject function, the frequency count is 17.43% in both papers and sections. On the other hand, the frequency count of modified noun phrase at the object function is above 26.9% in both papers and sections.

Table CD28 Based on Table 10 (Aarts, 1971, p. 290)

CATEGORY	LIGHT NOUN PHRASE	HEAVY NOUN PHRASE
SUBJECT	6749=674900/11502=58.68%	1149=114900/5459=21.05%
NON-SUBJECT	4753=475300/11502=41.32%	4310=431000/5459=78.95%
TOTAL	11502=1150200/16961=67.81%	5459=545900/16961=32.19%

Table CD29 Based on Table 6.5 (Jucker, 1992, p. 115)

CATEGORY	LIGHT NOUN PHRASE	HEAVY NOUN PHRASE
SUBJECT	11767=1176700/27136=43.37%	4364=436400/15864=27.51%
NON-SUBJECT	15369=1536900/27136=56.64%	11500=11500/15864=72.49%
TOTAL	27136=2713600/43000=63.11%	15864=1586400/43000=36.9%

Table CD30 Based on Table 3 (Akinlotan, 2018, p. 130)

CATEGORY	LIGHT NOUN PHRASE	HEAVY NOUN PHRASE
SUBJECT	1917 74%	686 26%
DIRECT OBJECT	616 41%	830 57%

Table CD31 Based on Table. 3 (Akinlotan, 2018, p. 130)

CATEGORY	LIGHT NOUN PHRASE	HEAVY NOUN PHRASE
SUBJECT	3523=352300/6112=57.64%	2589=258900/6112=42.36%
DIRECT OBJECT	682=68200/4679=14.58%	3997=399700/4679=85.42%

Table CD 32

CATEGORY	LIGHT NOUN PHRASE	HEAVY NOUN PHRASE
SUBJECT	$3523=352300/8149=43.23$	$2589=258900/14851=17.43\%$
DIRECT OBJECT	$628=68200/8149=8.37$	$3997=399700/14851=26.9\%$
TOTAL	$8149=814900/2300=35.43$	$14851=1485100/2300=64.57$

Table CD33 *Simple & Complex NPs at Syntactic Functions (Nigerian English)*

(Akinlotan, 2018, p. 130, Table 3)

FUNCTION	SIMPLE	COMPLEX	TOTAL
SUBJECT	1917 74%	686 26%	2603 100%
SUBJECT COMPLEMENT	147 27%	393 73%	540 100%
APPOSITION	25 35%	47 65%	72 100%
DIRECT OBJECT	616 41%	830 57%	1446 100%
INDIRECT OBJECT	20 19%	86 89%	106 100%
OBJECT COMPLEMENT	21 25%	62 75%	83 100%
PREPOSITIONAL OBJECT	393 35%	715 65%	1108 100%
ADVERBIAL	286 94%	18 06%	304 100%
TOTAL	3425 56%	2837 44%	6262 100%

Table CD34

*Simple & Complex NPs at Syntactic Functions (Pakistani English)*

FUNCTION	SIMPLE	COMPLEX	ALL
SUBJECT	3523=352300/6112=57.64%	2589=258900/6112=42.36%	6112=611200/2300=26.57%
SUBJECT COMPLEMENT	86=8600/269=31.97%	183=18300/269=68.03%	269=26900/23000=1.17%
APPOSITION	36=3600/520=6.92%	484=93.08%	520=52000/23000=2.26%
DIRECT OBJECT	682=68200/4679=14.58%	3997=399700/4679=85.42%	4679=467900/23000=20.34%
INDIRECT OBJECT	22=2200/32=68.75%	10=1000/32=31.25%	32=3200/23000=0.14%
OBJECT COMPLEMENT	488=48800/1027=47.52%	539=53900/1027=52.48%	1027=102700/23000=4.47%
OBJECT OF PREPOSITION	3271=327100/10254=31.9%	6983=698300/10254=68.10%	10254=1025400/23000=44.58%
ADVERBIALS	41=4100/107=38.32%	66=6600/107=61.68%	107=10700/23000=0.47%
ALL	8149=814900/23000=35.43%	14851=1485100/23000=64.57%	23000=100%

Aarts (1971), Quirk et al. (1985), and Jucker (1992), compare the frequency of nominal group at subject, and non-subject functions. This study takes the frequency count of three types of nominal group at eight major syntactic functions like the study conducted by Akinlotan (2018) as displayed in the data analysis chapter. Aarts (1971) presents (58.68%) of Light noun phrase at subject function while at non-subject function the frequency count stands at (41.32%) while the heavy noun phrase category records (21.05%) at subject, and (78.95%) at non-subject functions. The results of Jucker (1992) reiterate a similar trend: (43.37%) is the frequency count of light noun phrase at subject function, and (56.64%) at non-subject functions. In the like manner, a frequency count of (27.51%) of heavy noun phrase is displayed at subject while (72.49%) at non-subject functions. In order to diagnose the relationship of linguistic form, and syntactic function

more delicately, the two categories of heavy and light noun phrases are analysed at two syntactic functions like subject, and direct object only to highlight the tendency of these two categories. In this regard, the results of Akinlotan (2018) surfaces (74%) light noun phrase frequency count at subject, and (41%) at direct object function. In case of heavy noun phrase, Akinlotan (2018) records (26%) frequency count at subject, and (57%) at object. This current study counts (57.64%) light noun phrases at subject, and (14.58%) at direct object function. Likewise, heavy noun phrase frequency count at subject stands at (42.36%) while at direct object the count stands at (85.42%). On the basis of these four studies, syntactic function may be discerned as an influential factor causing variation of nominal group. The differences among the figures of the four studies establish variation at the level of variety, register, and genre. The comparison of the frequency counts at two functions of subject, and object in the conclusion chapter is made in view of End Weight Principle, Ease of Processing, and Given vs. New information. The higher count of unmodified nominal group at subject function, and a lower count at direct object function indicate observance percentage of the above mentioned three principles. Likewise, the higher count of modified nominal group at object function facilitates the observance of the very three concepts. The observance of these concepts may share higher expectation in a second language usage context because these principles facilitate communication. The concept of End Weight states that heavy, or complex nominal groups may be relegated to the end of a clause. Similarly, the principle of Ease of Processing states that relegating heavy and complex nominal groups to the end facilitates processing both for the producer, and the receiver of a text. Likewise, new information is relegated to the end of a clause in order to express it in an elaborated way.

## 6.6. Conclusion

This study searches and documents the current linguistic forms of nominal group in reference to the functions they perform in a sentence in Pakistani English newspapers; the newspaper language is a sub variety of Pakistani English which is a variety of English in itself. Mainly nominal group vary in reference to premodification and postmodification patterns; these variations in the linguistic forms are not independent of the functions they carry out at the level of sentence. In order to study or to investigate the connections or relations of these nominal linguistic forms in reference to syntactic functions, newspapers provide valuable data in the form of authentic material because the newspaper texts are developed as linguistic performance in relation to real life activities. Likewise, a newspaper captures language in its current stage, and foretells its future trends.

It is a common observation that it is generally the case with almost every writer that they choose from their repertoire of the available linguistic forms in view of their targets which are both the reader(s), and what they want to transfer or communicate to them; so the choice of linguistic forms is not a random phenomenon in general so is the case with nominal groups. A news reporter develops a news story in view of the target reader(s), the register (newspaper), and the genre which is generally termed as topic. These linguistic choices which they make surface in the form of different linguistic patterns are in the current sense different patterns of premodification and postmodification. The choice of these patterns in the papers is not robotic because every news story developer does not address one type of reader(s) every time they write; this is the reason that the newspaper stories vary in different newspapers and in different sections of a newspaper. This study documents these variations in the linguistic forms of nominal groups



in reference to the five sections of sports, entertainment, business, city, and national news in the five sampled newspapers based on the five major cities of Pakistan.

In order to investigate these nominal patterns in view of functions, these patterns are classified into two main groups of Simple, and Complex nominal groups. Simple nominal groups are further categorized into, only noun head, only Proper noun head, and only Pronoun head. Likewise, complex nominal groups are categorized into only premodification, only postmodification, and both premodification and postmodification. These categories are further classified on the basis of number of premodifiers, and the number and the type of postmodifiers like phrase and clause. The study investigates the relationship of these patterns of nominal groups at different syntactic functions mainly at subject and object functions in order to investigate the application of End Weight Principle in view of these newspapers, and the selected sections of these newspapers.

A tension in the sense of the concept of Young Modulus, a concept developed in Physics, persists on the mind of a writer in general, and news report writers in particular that how much and how long their readers may comprehend the message conveyed through their writings. Keeping in view the decoding capacity and capability of readers, a news story writer adjusts the condensation of their writing because it promotes ambiguity, but it relaxes the burden of space consumption in writing. So, the tension continues that how to convey the sense in the shortest possible space. Likewise, it depends on medium, register, and genre that how much detachment and attachment is generally exercised in them in general, and specifically on the paper. In addition, it depends on the policy of the newspapers concerned in relation to the level of the freedom of expression. In the like manner, it depends on the level of authenticity of a news story; in case a new story is quite authentic, the details of the story may be fully elaborated in the form

of postmodification, if not, premodification is utilised. In a similar manner, it depends on the estimate of readers about their linguistic capabilities in the mind of writers, and the shared schema in the mind of news writers and their readers. In case, a writer considers something as a shared schema with readers either as something already mentioned, or shared part of world knowledge, the writer opts for condensation-expressing in a few words like premodification in nominal group instead of postmodification. On the other hand, if a writer surfaces something new in a news story text, they relegate that thing to the end of a sentence, and elaborate it in more words like in the form of postmodification; the practice is termed as End Weight Principle, or Ease of Processing, or old versus new. Furthermore, it depends on the space available for a topic in the newspaper for the publication of a news story. In addition, it also depends on the level of familiarity writers mentally claim with their readers; the more the level of the familiarity, the less is the number of words or space consumed. In the like manner, it depends on writers that how much expressive or ambiguous they are. In the same way, it depends on the nature of a news story that how much welcoming the level of the story is to its target readers.

All the five newspapers in this study present higher frequency count of complex nominal group as (64.57%) in comparison to the simple noun phrase as (35.43%); none of the papers documents less than 60% frequency of complex nominal groups. This comparison in figures represents the tendency of the second language news story writers that they prefer elaboration over condensation which is in accordance to the common sense due to the fact that second language readers may not generally share the linguistic competence and performance level of native users of a language. Likewise, none of the papers as register higher count of complex noun phrase at the subject function in comparison to the object function. The average frequency count of complex nominal group is (42.36%) at the subject function while (85.42%) at the object

function. On the other hand, simple noun phrases document higher frequency count of (57.64%) at the subject while (14.58%) at that of the object. This comparison reflects the enrich application of End Weight Principle in the news stories by Pakistani news writers in English newspapers.

Collectively, the sports sections of the selected newspapers use (1522/4000=38.05%) simple noun phrases, and (2478/4000=61.95%) complex noun phrases; none of the sports sections document less than (57%) frequency count of complex noun phrases. The frequency count of complex noun phrases is more than (50%) while that of the simple noun phrases is (43%) which surfaces the tendency of the writers for elaboration instead of condensation. The sports sections document (39/04=9.75%) complex noun phrases at the subject function while (69.8/04=17.45%) at the object function. On the other hand, the sections document (71/04=17.75%) frequency count of simple noun phrases at the subject function while (11.2/04=2.8%) at the object function; the comparative counts of both complex and simple noun phrases at both subject and object functions suggest the application of End Weight Principle in Sports sections of these papers.

The Entertainment sections use (1719/4000=42.98%) simple noun phrases, and (2281/4000=57.03%) complex noun phrases collectively; it surfaces an overall decrease in the use of complex noun phrases from sports sections, but still the frequency count of complex noun phrases is more than (50%), and higher than that of simple noun phrases. The lowest frequency count of complex noun phrases appear (51.6%) in the entertainment section of *The News International* while the highest frequency count (48.4%) of simple noun phrases occurs in the same newspaper. These counts suggest the overall tendency of these sections for elaboration instead of condensation. The use of complex noun phrase surfaces elaboration, and specification,

but promotes complexity. Likewise, these frequency counts reveal that the entertainment section is less complex in comparison to the sport section of these papers. In the like manner, this section uses  $(38.3/04=9.58\%)$  complex noun phrase at the subject function and  $(71.9/04=17.98\%)$  at the object function. On the other hand,  $(83.4/04=20.85\%)$  simple noun phrases surface at the subject function while  $(21.1/04=5.28\%)$  appear at the object function; both the counts of simple and complex noun phrases are in line with the End weight Principle.

The business sections of these papers surface  $(1466/5000=29.32\%)$  simple noun phrase, and  $(3534/5000=70.68\%)$  complex noun phrases; none of the business sections document a frequency count of complex noun phrases below (66%). The highest frequency count recorded by complex noun phrases in the sections is (73.8%) by *The Nation* while the lowest frequency count of simple noun phrases is recorded (26.2%) by the same business section. None of the business sections presents a frequency count of more than (33%) of simple noun phrases. The frequency counts of both simple and complex noun phrases suggest that business section keeps higher level of complexity than those of other sections so far. Out of  $(1466=29.32\%)$  simple noun phrases,  $(61.2/05=12.24\%)$  appear at the subject function while  $(9.2/05=1.84\%)$  appear at the object function. On the contrary,  $(61.9/05=12.38\%)$  complex noun phrases surface at the subject function while  $(89.1/05=17.82\%)$  of the complex noun phrases appear at the object function. The business section of *The News International* surfaces equal percentage of complex noun phrases at both subject and object functions.

In the City news sections,  $(1636/5000=32.72\%)$  simple noun phrases, and  $(3364/5000=67.28\%)$  complex noun phrases are utilised; the count of complex noun phrase is double of the frequency count of the simple noun phrases. The highest frequency count of complex noun phrases is (71.4%) in *The Nation*, and the lowest frequency count is (62.5%) in *Balochistan*

*Times*. The highest frequency count of simple noun phrases is (37.5%) in *Balochistan Times* while the lowest is (28.6%) in *The Nation*. The noun phrases used in this section are more complex than sports, and entertainment sections, and less complex than business section. This section makes use of (67.28%) complex noun phrases, out of which (64.9/05=12.98%) appear at the subject function while (79.7/05=15.94%) appear at the object function. Out of (32.72%) simple noun phrases, (60.2/05=12.04%) simple noun phrases appear at the subject function while (11.5/05=2.3%) appear at the object function; these counts display a strong tendency of complex noun phrases for the object function, and simple noun phrases for the subject function in the section.

The National or Home sections of these papers surface (1806/5000=36.12%) simple noun phrases, and (3194/5000=63.88%) complex noun phrases, collectively. The highest frequency count of simple noun phrase is recorded (37.6%) in *The Frontier Post* while the lowest is recorded (33.3%) in *The Nation*. Likewise, the highest frequency count of complex noun phrases is recorded (67.7%) in *The Nation* while the lowest is recorded (62.4%) in *The Frontier Post*. There are (54.8/05=10.96%) complex noun phrases at the subject function, and (88.9/05=17.78%) at the object function in the section. On the other hand, there are (76.4/05=15.28%) simple noun phrases utilised at the subject function while (15.2/05=3.04%) utilised at the object function.

The highest frequency count (70.68%) of complex noun phrases in the business section of the selected newspaper present it as the section with maximum level of noun phrase complexity which is followed by the City section with (67.28%) which in turn is followed by the National news section with (63.88%) complexity. The second last on the rank of noun phrase complexity

stands the Sports section, and the least complex of all the five sections is the Entertainment section.

Likewise, on the basis of the frequency count of complex noun phrases, the most complex of all the five papers is *The Nation* with (67.46%) complex noun phrases, which is followed by *The Frontier Post* with (64.76%), which in turn is followed by *Balochistan Times* with a frequency count of (64.63%). The second last on the complexity rank in view of complex noun phrases with a count of (63.54%) stands *Dawn*, and the least complex of all is *The News International* with a count of (60.48%)

This study is a step ahead in the exploration and investigation of nominal group complexity in the current use of English nominal group in the English as a second language writing of Pakistani English newspapers which explores both premodification, and postmodification patterns at the level of register, and genres; it investigates ahead of the dichotomy of simple, and complex nominal groups, and further classifies simple, and complex nominal groups into sub categories for fine grain investigation. Earlier studies developed in this area of studies prior to this one, investigated the group in a dichotomy of simple and complex nominal group. These studies were followed by studies related to the investigation of either patterns of premodification, or postmodification. Later on, the area was enriched by studies related to variation in premodification, or postmodification in different registers, and genres.

This study explores the description of one aspect of the Pakistani variety of English; the variety may be explored from multi linguistic perspectives like syntax, semantics, phonetics, etc. Likewise, syntax of the variety may be explored at different levels like at the level of clause,

phrase, etc. In the like manner, the variety may be explored in view of different registers, and genres.

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