Phrasal Verbs in Context with Reference to Cyril Almeida's Selected Feature Articles in the Daily Dawn: A Corpus Based Approach

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A research dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of MS in English

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DECLARATION

I, Muhammad Hussain, registration No. 249-FLL/MSENG/F-12, a student of MS in English at international Islamic University, do hereby solemnly declare that the thesis entitled, "Phrasal Verbs in Context with Reference to Cyril Almeida's Selected Feature Articles in the Daily Dawn: A Corpus Based Approach", submitted by me in partial fulfillment for the degree of Masters of Philosophy in English , is my original work , except acknowledgment and citied works in the thesis, and has not been submitted or published earlier and shall not be submitted in future for obtaining any degree from this or in any other university.

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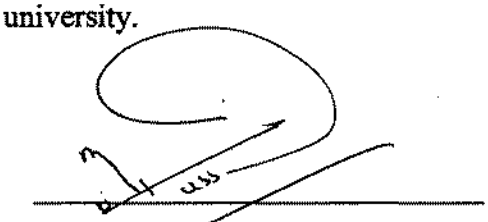

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates phrasal verbs in context with reference to Cyril Almeida's selected feature articles to find out recurrent patterns, the use of the most frequent phrasal verbs by the columnist in his articles and to analyze the importance of context in learning phrasal verbs. Learning phrasal verbs in isolation, without providing context, is problematic for learners/students especially in the context of Pakistan. The aim of this study is to find out the most frequent phrasal verbs in Almeida's feature articles (Daily Dawn) in order to identify, discuss and suggest learning of phrasal verbs in context which may be useful for students as well as for teachers in learning-teaching process. The study has been carried out by close reading; identifying, classifying and suggesting learning/teaching phrasal verbs in context. The results show that the columnist has used phrasal verbs frequently with particle 'up', 'out' and 'on'. It was further revealed that meaning of phrasal verbs found in one dictionary may not be the same in the others. Hence, contextual meanings are more important as learning phrasal verbs in context could be more productive for students rather than cramming over a list of phrasal verbs found in grammar books. Furthermore, it was found out that there is difference between contextual meanings and dictionary meanings of phrasal verbs. Therefore, phrasal verbs need to be learnt and taught through context for better comprehension.

DEDICATION

Dedicated to My late Dearest "i" who left me forever (mother is usually called as "i" in Marri Language)

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Phrasal verbs are used in written as well as in spoken English. They are known for their brevity, conciseness and multifunctional meanings. Furthermore, the extensive use of phrasal verbs in writings of everyday use, particularly newspapers and conversational English, has made phrasal verbs important for the students. Phrasal verbs play an important role in daily conversation while communicating to others. Due to replacement of particle, phrasal verbs change their meanings whereas verbs remain the same which causes confusion on the part of readers particularly students. Moreover, it is a difficult and censuring area because of their dual meaning i.e. literal and idiomatic meaning. Almost every reader/listener in general, particularly students face problems in comprehension of both, written and spoken in terms of phrasal verbs.

1.1 Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs usually contain a preposition or an adverb or both. While learning English, phrasal verbs are as important as other components of English Grammar. It has been observed that Phrasal verbs are very significant part of daily conversational English and the use of phrasal verbs in texts has created confusion for students because of their multi meanings among Pakistani Students. Pakistani and foreign learners become frustrated because of the dual meanings of phrasal verbs as Liao and Fukuya (2004) argue that native speakers, particularly Chinese learners avoid using English phrasal verbs in conversational and written English. Similarly students in Pakistan are given a list of phrasal verbs for cramming in order to learn them by heart which creates problem for students in academic career because a phrasal verb is made up of a verb and one, two or three particles which jointly make a single unit of meaning.

The particle can be an adverb, a preposition, or a word that can act as either an adverb or a preposition (Stephens, 2002). Due to the replacement of particle while verb remains the same causes confusion on the part of readers particularly students as Mortimer (1972) states that there are hundreds of two-part verbs in English language such as 'bring up', 'carry on' and 'put up' which are enough to understand when the meaning of the whole two-part of verb is equal to the meaning of the sum of its two parts. He further argues that in many cases knowing the meaning of the parts does not help us to know the meaning of the whole. Thus, it is difficult to understand the meaning of "bring up" when the meaning of 'bring' is added to the meaning of 'up' for instance; he brought up a point. Furthermore, one also cannot understand the meaning of "bring up" in the sentence: She brought up a family.

Additionally, different varieties in meanings of phrasal verbs have also created problems for learners as phrasal verbs have sometimes a link to the basic meaning of the verb and sometimes they don't create any link. They are formed with the help of particle word which can be a preposition and adverb. Learning phrasal verbs as whole is very important regardless of their composed formation i.e. verb + adverb and verb + Preposition. According to Cornell (1985), there are at least 700 phrasal verbs in everyday use in English as well as 3000 established phrasal verbs including hundreds of two-part verbs. It has been found that large numbers of phrasal verbs are idiomatic in nature, in the sense; their meanings cannot be drawn from the verb element.

Foreign students usually avoid using phrasal verbs owing to idiomatic meaning and duel meaning, as Cornell (1985) focuses on the semantic and collocational problems that arise with phrasal verbs but he overlooked the problem of structure. In addition to the above lines, according to the Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs (1995), Fraser (1976) and Akbari

(2009) the English language consists of almost 48 particles to form phrasal verbs which have been shown in the table 1.1.

Table 1.1: English Particles Used to Form Phrasal Verbs

aback	about	above	across	after
against	ahead	along	among	apart
around	as	aside	at	away
back	before	behind	below	beneath
between	beyond	by	down	for
forth	forward	from	in	into
of	off	on	onto	out
over	overboard	past	around	through
to	together	towards	under	up
upon	with	without		

And the following 38 verbs in Table 1.2 are commonly used to combine with different particles:

Table 1.2: Common English Verbs Used to Form Phrasal Verbs

break	bring	call	cast	come	cut	do	fall	get	give
go	hang	hold	keep	kick	knock	lay	lie	live	look
make	move	pass	play	pull	push	Put	run	send	set
sit	stand	stay	stick	take	talk	throw	turn		

Fraser (1976) points out that some verbs can co-exist with only one particle, for example, *book up, flag down, jack up,* and *jot down* whereas other verbs can form a phrasal verb with approximately every particle for instance the verb *'get'*. He further explains that according to syntactic features; one has even no basis to foretell which verbs can combine with which particle and which cannot. He finally argues that only non-stative verbs combine with a particle. However, stative verbs such as *know, want, hear, hope, resemble* never combine with a particle (*hear out* is an exception).

This study reveals that learning phrasal verbs in isolation is problematic for Pakistani learners until context is given to the students. The study is carried out in order to find out the phrasal verbs which have been used frequently in feature articles written by Cyril Almeida. It is found that learning/teaching phrasal verbs in context could be one of the best methods in order to

comprehend phrasal verbs. Corpus software has been used to find out frequently used phrasal verbs with context.

1.2 **Corpus Linguistics**

Corpus is large collection of text in which a specific variety or use of language is analyzed which is converted to plain text in order to make the selected text machine readable so that one can do linguistic investigation. The word corpus has been taken from Latin language meaning body. The data usually very large, is investigated in soft form, the size could be approximately one to hundreds of millions words. Collections of texts were used in language study in middle ages when lists of words of particular texts were made. The Brown corpus of Standard English is considered as the first modern electronically readable corpus which consisted of one million words of American English Texts which was printed in 1961.

The second generation corpora also known as mega corpora which consist of 500.000 and 1 million words which have been used by many researchers in their research works whereas it was further modified when a corpus of texts on computer was collected in order to study language as well as making dictionaries. Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary (1987) could access twenty million words with addition of new texts which was named and produced as Bank of English; however, further addition of data has converted the Bank of English (BoE) which had 320 million words. Another large corpus named as The British National Corpus was produced by Oxford University in 1991 to 1994 which contained 100 million words of British English. However, the corpus of contemporary American English was considered one of the large and balanced corpuses in American English from the year 1990 to 2008 which contained 385 millions of text with 20 millions words every year. The corpora are limited to subjects' field and terminology researches which has full text rather than samples as it can be used to identify terms which may have been used in text at any page. Not only it gives terms identification but it

also points out conceptual and linguistics information. The historical corpora which are known as Hilsinki corpus of English Texts were produced by the University of Helsinki. The corpus holds old, middle as well as texts from early modern English period which had 1.5 million words.

There are many types of corpora which are written or spoken language, large size of literary texts of one or many languages. The text could be one whole speech, newspaper and book as well. Different corpora are given below. The texts that do not belong to a single text type, subject, field or register are usually known as general corpora for instance British National Corpus is one of the examples. The texts that are selected from a particular subject area or dialect are usually known as sub language corpora. The translated texts into one or more languages are considered as parallel corpus which is an appealing area for researchers because of its provision of deep insight of the nature of translations. It is generally applied on similar texts of different languages as well as one can do analysis of different varieties of a single language. In similar circumstance of communication, language and varieties are compared in corpus.

Consequently, keeping in mind large data, the corpus software for this study was chosen in order to identify phrasal verbs used in one year articles written by Cyril Almeida. The data was analyzed through AntConc corpus toolkit and in later stage; the data was analyzed through concordance tool which is one of the feature of AntConc software.

1.3 AntConc Corpus Toolkit Software

It is software which is used to analyze English text including Korean, Chinese, Japanese, and the language that is according to Unicode standard. It is also known as multi-platform and multi-purpose corpus analysis toolkit. Furthermore, it has a powerful concordance including word and key word frequency generator, tools for cluster and lexical analysis as well as a word distribution plot. It has also a choice for simple wildcard searchers, (Laurence, p.1). I used AntConc software in this study in order to find out the frequency of phrasal verbs in feature articles. Additionally, a

central tool of concordance software was also used in order to find out the most frequent used phrasal verbs by columnist and contextual meanings of the target phrasal verbs were also pointed out.

Concordance is considered as central tool which is used in corpus analysis software that has a wide range of features which are used in corpus analysis by researchers. It is used to show that how target corpus is searched through search terms. These search terms could be words, phrases or substrings. Key words in context can also be pointed out through concordance. Researcher used concordance as a tool to find out the target phrasal verbs and found out the frequency as well as context of the required phrasal verbs.

Referring back to the topic of this thesis, it has been found that different similar studies have been conducted in order to exploring the area of phrasal verbs. This thesis deals with phrasal verbs in context with reference to Cyril Almeida's selected feature articles in Daily Dawn which is read in Pakistan as well as it has known status. The aim of the study is to seek for frequently used phrasal verbs in Almeida's feature articles in order to identify, discuss and suggest teaching of phrasal verbs in context which may be useful for teachers as well as students in teaching-learning process. Cyril Almeida is a famous columnist, reporter and assistant editor at Dawn Newspaper. His articles usually contain lots of phrasal verbs which make his writing different from other columnists.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

Comprehension and understanding of phrasal verbs is a difficult area which creates problems for students/learners of English Language. Moreover, students in Pakistan are asked to cram a specific list of phrasal verbs which is forgotten and causes lack of interest in their learning process. Due to replacement of particle, phrasal verbs change their meaning whereas verbs

remain the same which causes confusion on the part of readers particularly students because students identify the meaning of phrasal verbs by verbs identification; however, the replacements of particles change the meanings of phrasal verbs. Therefore, a systematic study was needed in order to know the contextual meanings of phrasal verbs so that the problem faced by students in understanding phrasal verbs may be resolved.

1.5 Research Questions

1-What are frequently used particles in the selected articles of Cyril Almeida?

2-What are the most frequent verbs with frequently particles?

3-What the variations are between contextual and selected dictionaries' meanings?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study may broaden the academic horizon of the students on account of phrasal verbs. It suggests that learning phrasal verbs in context may be helpful for the students in learning phrasal verbs. It may be valuable for educational institutions for selection and inclusion of the daily Dawn in terms of teaching/learning phrasal verbs which are frequently used in day to day life. It may also be helpful for the students particularly for those who read English newspaper articles in order to prepare the paper of current affairs for different competitive exams and preparing the most relevant phrasal verbs of daily life and would learn phrasal verbs more easily in context rather than cramming. It may give them new ideas for improving their reading and writing skills when they understand idiomatic expression especially phrasal verbs in their academic life.

1.7 Thesis Organization

Chapter first is on introduction of the study, background of the study, statement of the problem, scope and significance of the study. Chapter two is on literature review which describes the background of the study in which the researcher analyzed different thesis, books and articles of

his research domain and brought evidence for this thesis and it is on research method, process of data collection, and source of data. Chapter Three is about data Analysis especially to analyze the selected articles in terms of phrasal verbs. Chapter four deals with conclusion, findings and recommendations and bibliography and appendixes were given at the end.

1.8 Justification of the Study

The researcher was interested in undertaking research on the topic regarding phrasal verbs because of its importance and pervasive use in written and conversational language of daily life. Moreover, learning phrasal verb is a difficult and censuring area because of dual meanings i.e. literal and idiomatic meaning. Almost every reader/listener in general, particularly students face problems in comprehension of both, written and spoken in term of phrasal verbs. It has been observed that students become frustrated when they can't comprehend the exact meaning of phrasal verbs. The complication that is faced by students in the use of phrasal verbs is that verbs remain same whereas particles keep on replacing. Students extract meaning of phrasal verbs according to verb identification whereas replacements of particles change meanings of phrasal verbs. These replacements of particles change the meaning of verbs which causes confusion for the students. The researcher selected 'Daily Newspaper' because a newspaper gives a complete context. An article has the nature of narrative and discusses a complete issue. Furthermore, a variety of issues are discussed on daily basis in newspapers which cover almost the entire walk of life and one can find varieties of phrasal verbs related everyday life in newspapers that is why researcher decided to take newspaper as the area of the study.

Dawn was selected because of its well known status and it is read particularly by students in Pakistan in order to prepare for the paper of current affairs which is conducted in competitive examination. They face problem while extracting the exact meaning of phrasal verbs when they

try to read these articles as they are given a list of phrasal verbs at school and college level and even in the books of grammar to cram. As the study suggests that learning phrasal verbs in context can be more beneficial for students because meanings of phrasal verbs may vary from dictionary to dictionary. Online phrasal verb dictionary and online Cambridge dictionary were selected for this study in order to be acquainted with the difference between contextual and dictionary meanings as well as to know variations in meanings of phrasal verbs because learners particularly students use online dictionaries in order to understand meaning of any word nowadays because of rapid increase in the field of technology. Therefore, these two online dictionaries were selected so that researcher may know variation in meanings in dictionaries regarding phrasal verbs as well as to see the contextual meanings of phrasal verbs used by the columnist. Cyril Almeida's columns were specifically selected as a pattern for this research because doing a study on all columnists was beyond the approach of researcher because of time constraints. The columnist was selected because of frequent use of phrasal verbs.

1.9 Chapter Summary

This chapter introduces Phrasal verbs which have been investigated for the present study. It also introduces the corpus linguistics including its approach for the present study. It also shows statement of the problem, research questions, significance of the study, thesis organizations. Finally it gives justification of the study.

The following chapter gives overview of the previous general research on phrasal verbs. It also gives review of related corpus research, followed by research methodology.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Phrasal Verb

Several researchers and linguists define phrasal verbs in different ways. Phrasal verbs are considered as single semantic unit that cannot be comprehended by individual meaning (Biber et al., p.403). Darwin and Gray (1999) define phrasal verbs "a verb + particle combination that functions as a single verb, both parts giving up meaning in order to form a new lexical item" (p. 65). Moreover, phrasal verbs are further defined by Quirk et al (1985); a phrasal verb as a multi-word verb that possesses either syntactic or semantic features to some degree and behaves as a single grammatical form.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010), a verb combined with an adverb or a preposition, or sometimes both, to give a new meaning, (p.1101). Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2005) defines phrasal verb as "a group of words that is used like a verb and consists of a verb with an adverb or preposition after it" (p.1232), likewise, Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners (2002) defines it as "a combination of words that is used like a verb and consists of a verb and an adverb or preposition" (p.1062). Online Cambridge Dictionary defines phrasal verbs as "a phrase that consists of a verb, a preposition or a adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its parts"

2.2 Origin and Development of Phrasal Verbs

Inseparable prefix words were used in old English; however, the phrasal verbs which are used in post modern era, are different from old English as one could find rare use of phrasal verbs in old time. Particles were added at the beginning of verbs in order to use them as phrasal verbs. One can compare those prefixed verbs to current phrasal verbs, for instance, modern verb 'to burn' to

old English 'bærna' and 'to burn up' to old English Phrasal verbs to 'forbærnan'. Phrasal verbs in past gave idiomatic meaning as it was difficult to extract the meaning even from root of the verbs. It was a rare case, when particles were used after verbs in old English.

Prefixed verbs were no more useful for the learners in Middle English as the pre verbal particles lost its productivity even in old English as few writers begin to write with post particle verbs. The development of phrasal verbs slowed down because of borrowing words from French Language as there was competition in semantic field. (Baugh and Cable 340, Fischer 386).There was shift in term of syntax in Middle English; however, phrasal verbs gained importance in fifteenth century. It was noted by Tanaba that 162 phrasal verbs were used in The Paston Letters as old English 'forbrecan' was shaped as "to break up". Moreover, Phrasal verbs were divided into three categories till late Middle English i.e. 1) Old English-style inseparable particle + verb (understand, overtake); 2) phrasal verbs including verb + separable particle (take up, write up); and 3) nominal compounds derived from the first two (outcry, write-off) (Fischer 386).

Additionally, Phrasal verbs gained more productivity in early modern English as they were used by William Shakespeare in his plays. A study was cited by Hiltunen of Castillo in which 5744 phrasal verbs were pointed out. It was further dig out that phrasal verbs were used abundantly in Early Modern English dramatic text because of their several meanings as well as productivity. It was noted by Akimoto (1999) that phrasal verbs were used more in dramas and letters rather than essays and academic writings. Inseparable prefix verbs were the basic form of phrasal verbs in Old English, however, separable forms were also there. Old English OV syntax was ignored by the Norman Conquest and Old Norse and this catalyzed the production of separable adverbial particles and phrasal verbs in Middle English. Phrasal verbs received more importance in dramas rather than formal text in Early Modern English and in present day English, Phrasal verbs are used in written as well as in conversational English. They are

frequently known for their brevity, conciseness and multifunctional meanings. Furthermore, the extensive use of phrasal verbs in writings of everyday use, particularly newspapers and conversational English, has made it important for the students, at intermediate, upper intermediate and higher levels, to grasp.

2.3 Syntactic Features of Phrasal Verbs

Quirk et al, (1985) define that a phrasal verb is syntactically a lexical verb followed by morphologically invariable particle and functions as a single verb. As particles can be classified in three categories such as a) *against, among, as, at, beside, for, from, into, on top*, b)spatial adverbs such as *aback, ahead, apart, aside, astray, away, back* and c) prepositional adverbs such as about, above, across, after, down, in, off, out). Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999) dig out three major syntactic features of PVs as follows:

2.3.1 Phrasal Verbs that Require Prepositions

Specific preposition has been preferred by a number of phrasal verbs which should be considered as single unit. According to Quirk et al (1985) there are phrasal-prepositional verbs and recommended that "a common sign of idiomatic status ... is the existence of a one-word paraphrase" (p. 1160). The examples can been seen as *put up with* 'tolerate', *look up to* 'admire', and *do away with* 'abolish'. The prepositions *with*, *to*, and *with* were added to *put up*, *look up*, and *do away*, resulting in more complex phrasal verbs.

2.3.2 Transitive and Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs can also be classified as transitive or intransitive as it is known to all that a transitive phrasal verb requires an object to convey a complete sense of sentence, for instance, she usually fills in the blanks in hurry. The Phrasal verb fills in precedes the object 'the blanks'.

Whereas some phrasal verbs are intransitive as they do not need any object, without object, they can convey a complete sense, for example the *plane took off*. In this case, the phrasal

verb *took off* does not take an object. According to Eastwood (1994), Intransitive verbs are used to explain that someone is doing something; the sense of sentence becomes complete without any object.

2.3.3 **The Separability of Phrasal Verbs**

The transitive phrasal verbs have a separate syntactic feature because direct object is put between the verb and particles which makes it separable phrasal verbs while in some places it is inseparable. However, the separation is obligatory when the direct object is a pronoun. To sum up, the grammatical pattern of PVs is like: "verb ± direct object ± adverb ± preposition" (Quirk et al., 1985, p.1161).

2.4 Phrasal verbs Complexity

L2 learners face problems while learning phrasal verbs as well as Pakistani English learners, however, even for those whose L1 has similarity to English. As Darwin and Gray (1999) points out that not only learners with non-Germanic native languages experience this difficulty with phrasal verbs, however, according to Dagut and Laufer (1985), Hulstijn and Marchena (1989), Dutch, English as a Second Language, learners also face confusion because they misunderstand or avoid English phrasal verbs although there are similar constructions in their native language.(p.66).

English as second Language learners face difficulty while learning phrasal verbs whether syntactic, semantic, or a combination, have been increased by the highly prolific nature of the phrasal verbs in English. Comprehension and understanding of phrasal verbs is a difficult area and create problems for students/learners of English Language. Moreover, students in Pakistan are asked to cram a specific list of phrasal verbs which is forgotten and causes lack of interest in their learning process. Due to replacement of particle, phrasal verbs change their meaning whereas verbs remain same which causes confusion on the part of readers particularly students,

as the nature of phrasal verbs is considered as highly productive as Cornell, (1985) points out that although they were only used in speech and informal writing, nowadays, it is accepted that phrasal verbs can be found in all registers; comic books; street slang as well as most academic forms of the language.

According to Gaston (2004) the phrasal verbs are one of the mysterious structures in English for second language learners because there is not any difference in form between prepositions in prepositional verbs and particles in phrasal verbs. This similarity is shown in the example below: First, she ran into the house. (Verb + preposition). Second, she ran into him at the house. (Verb + particle): In first example she physically ran inside a house whereas in second example she was not running, nor did she make forceful physical contact with him. These two prepositions have the same form, but have very different functions. The first one is a preposition whereas the second one is a particle related to the idiomatic phrasal verb 'run into' means to meet unexpectedly.

Additionally, Side (1990) argues that Phrasal verbs cause great difficulty for learners because of their great quantity as well as the combination of verbs and particles which are completely haphazard as there are a confusing number of combinations of verbs and particle. Additionally, many phrasal verbs have multi meaning which does not appear to be the sum of two or three parts. The use of isolated phrasal verbs in course book without any proper context and by the way, teachers teach them which increase the confusion for the learners. The learners are asked to learn them by heart, implying that there isn't any systematic way of learning phrasal verbs.

"Learning phrasal verbs is an enduring source of difficulty for many Japanese learners of English. The confusion may be largely attributable to the fact that English lexicalizes orientation

schemas differently from Japanese. That is, English encodes orientation spatial senses in particles whereas Japanese encodes these senses in the verb itself" (Yasuda, 2010, p. 251).

2.5 Semantic Features of Phrasal Verbs

Quirk et al (1985) points out that one can explain the meaning of phrasal verbs with one-word verbs. Phrasal verbs were divided into three main categories such as , first "free, non-idiomatic construction", in which the individual meaning is understandable, second, "semi-idiomatic construction", in which particles give aspectual meaning whereas verbs holds its meaning, and the third one is "highly-idiomatic construction", where special meaning is given by joining verb and particles.

Furthermore, phrasal verbs can also be divided by semantic domain in term of their core meanings as most phrasal verbs have core meanings in only one domain; however, many of them have multiple meanings, especially activity verbs. Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (LGSWE) mentions seven common semantic domains of phrasal verbs (Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (cited by Martin, 2006, p.20).

- Activity intransitive, e.g. get on, look out, move in.
- Activity transitive, e.g. bring in, fill in, get out of, keep up, pull up, pull down, make up, take in.
- Mental transitive, e.g. make out, find out, give up, look forward to.
- Communication transitive, e.g. bring up, call in, and come out with.
- Occurrence intransitive, e.g. break down, grow up, and set in.
- Aspectual intransitive, e.g. carry on, go ahead, hang on.
- Aspectual transitive, e.g. keep on, start off.

2.6 Relevant General Research

Phrasal verbs are considered as one of the important areas of English language. Phrasal verbs in English are considered as one kind of composition that is used frequently and constitutes the greatest difficulty for language learners. They have also been well-studied in modern linguistics since early days (Bolinger, 1971; Kolln & Funk, 1998; Jackendoff, 2002).

Many researches were carried out by different researchers on, why phrasal verbs are avoided by learners. The researchers in these studies also tried to find out how phrasal verbs are easy to comprehend if they are taught through context because learning phrasal verbs in isolation have been one of major cause of learner's avoidance. More attention was given to phrasal verbs as Cornell (1985) argues that in curriculum for English as a foreign language, phrasal verbs have been considered as important component because they are learned intensively by learners.

Celce-Murcia and Larson-Freeman (1983) argue that few non-Germanic languages have phrasal verbs which are difficult and complicated for them to learn. It was further asserted that it is almost difficult to speak and understand conversational English without having good knowledge regarding phrasal verbs.

A study was carried out by Dagut and Laufer (1985) in which the performance of Israeli students was investigated regarding phrasal verbs as the students were divided into three groups in order to take three different tests i.e. verb memorization test, a multiple choice test, and a verb translation test including three types of phrasal verbs (literal, figurative and completive). It was revealed in the result that one-word verbs were used frequently rather than phrasal verbs. It was further pointed out that learners avoided using figurative phrasal verbs. Moreover, the researchers argued that avoidance at the end of Israeli learners was because of structural differences between L1 and L2.

Another study was conducted by Hulstijin and Marchena (1989) in which the Dutch learners were divided into two groups i.e. intermediate and advance level. The result revealed that neither Dutch learners avoided using phrasal verbs nor they faced any obstacle in their semantic and structural use. However, it was pointed out in result that Dutch learners avoided using those phrasal verbs which have bit similarities to Dutch language. The researcher concluded that not only difference but also similarities between L1 and L2 could also be one of the causes of avoidance among learners.

Side, (1990) proposes learners face problems while learning phrasal because of combination of verbs and particles randomly. It makes the learners confused when the verbs remain the same whereas particles keep on changing because of their multi meaning as figurative phrasal verbs create more problems for learners because of their idiomatic meanings. The use of phrasal verbs in course book is also problematic for learners as well as the teachers ask the learners to learn them by heart as there isn't any systematic way of learning phrasal verbs.

Laufer and Eliasson(1993) further investigated phrasal verbs in which two reasons were pointed out for avoidance of phrasal verbs: syntactic and lexical. It was revealed in result that avoidance occurs because of similarities, difference between L1 and L2 and due to complication in second language. The result further revealed that learners avoided using phrasal verbs whose first language does not have grammatical category like Hebrew. However, the learners whose first language has phrasal verbs like Swedish did not avoid using phrasal verbs. It was further dig out that avoidance did not occur because of any inherent complexity nor learners' avoidance reduced because of idiomatic meaning similarity between L1 and L2.

Few grammarians, as Kolln et al (1998) are in the point of view that phrasal verbs comprise only those combinations that form an idiom, i.e., a phrase whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of parts.

Kaminska (2001) argues that Native speakers acquire phrasal verbs (literally or figuratively) at early stages, however, usually late by foreign learners because of the difficulty in grammar as well as it is difficult to deduce their meaning from the meanings of the separate words because of their idiomatic or figurative sense of meaning Furthermore, some phrasal verbs have a multitude of different meanings depending on the context. For instance, the American Heritage Dictionary cites seventeen different meanings of the phrasal verb 'pick up'.

Another study was carried out by Liao and Fukuya(2002) in which learners were selected from advance and intermediate level in order to find out the avoidance of Chinese learners regarding phrasal verbs including types; Literal and figurative as well as tests types; multiple-choice, translation and recall were used. They carried out the study in two stages in which multiple-choice questions were given to fifteen students first in order to know the avoidance of native speakers towards phrasal verbs usage over one-word verbs. The phrasal verbs literal and figurative were to be identified in which the researcher wanted to know how far semantic complexity caused an obstacle in learning or using phrasal verbs. The learners were divided into three independent groups of advance and three intermediate learners. One of the above mentioned three tests were taken by each of the six groups. It was revealed that intermediate learners whose L1 was lacking the structure of phrasal verbs used one-word verbs rather phrasal verbs. It was further pointed out in the result that less figurative phrasal verbs were produced in translation by advance learners whereas their focus was on literal phrasal verbs. The concluding result showed that the avoidance of phrasal verbs on the end of learners was because of interlangual development regardless of the L1 and L2 similarities and differences.

Hall (2002) classified Phrasal verbs in three ways: 1) to describe an action literally, for example: *They usually go out went out of the village.* The majority of phrasal verbs are used in this way. 2) To intensify or emphasize an action, for example: *It's been pouring down all day.*3) as verbs with a special meaning, for example: *The child was run over while walking in the street.* On the other hand, like normal verbs, phrasal verbs may be:

1. Transitive, as in: Mother *looks after the children.*
2. Intransitive as in: *When we arrived, he got up.*

Many studies have been carried out in which researcher studied about contextualizing phrasal verbs. Skufaki (2003, cited by Mansoor Ganji, p.2) investigated how far learners use conceptual metaphor in order to know the meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs. In the study, meanings of unknown idiomatic phrasal verbs were hunched through context of sentences and the types of conceptual metaphors were described. The result revealed that conceptual metaphors were the strategy in order to comprehend the meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs.

Phrasal verbs were further investigated when Rundell (2005, cited by Mansoor Ganji, p.2) carried out a research in which he the metaphorical meaning of a few phrasal verbs were investigated that many ideas could be developed as metaphorical alterations such as preside over indicate the meaning of being at higher position whereas skates over is used to hide the truth and swept over shows the powerful effect of someone's emotions. It was further concluded that more abstract notions of time are usually conceptualized in term of space.

Another study was carried out by Crutchley (2007) in which he selected learners of 6 to 11 years. Furthermore, picture selection tasks were adopted in order to test verb-particles construction. Result pointed out that semantic strategy may not be applied by children in order to learn phrasal verbs; however, they were made use of syntactic features of the verbs. The results

further revealed that holistic approach was used by children in order to comprehend the meaning of unknown particles verbs rather than analytic approach.

Different computational studies have been carried out in order to take out unlisted phrasal verbs from large corpora or productive lexical rules are being constructed to create new cases (Villavicencio, 2003; Villavicencio, 2006).Other studies follow semantic regularities for example they studied about the particle 'up' whereas token identification of phrasal verbs is much less compared to the extraction, are described a regular expression based simple system.(Cook & Stevenson, 2006).

Schmitt and Siyanova (2007) further investigated on the study of phrasal verbs in which the researchers focused different aspects of phrasal verbs learning. It was investigated in the study the multi-word compared to one-word verbs in written as well as spoken English in term of L1. The researchers tried to find out how far second language environment affects the use of phrasal verb. The learners were divided into two groups of 56 students of each who were native and nonnative speakers. It was revealed in the result that nonnative speakers were less interested in using multi-words verbs compare to native speakers in informal spoken context. Moreover, second language environment did not affect the use of phrasal verbs. It was further shown in corpus analysis of the same verbs pair that one-word verbs are more frequently used in spoken and written discourse.

Another study regarding learning phrasal verbs in order to know how far working in pair or peer is useful for students in order to grasp the meaning of phrasal verbs rather than individual studies. The study was carried out by Nassaji, H. and Tian, J. (2010) in which two types of output tasks (reconstruction close tasks and reconstruction editing tasks) were investigated. It

was found out in results that working in groups' collaboration was more useful than learning in individually.

Kharitonova (2013) conducted a study in which his focus was to analyze lexical transfer, avoidance and influence of Norwegain and Russian languages influence on English learning. It was revealed in the study that Russain try to avoid using phrasal verbs whereas Norwegain don't. It was further pointed out that Norwegain try to use those English phrasal verbs which have some similarity to Norwegains.

No systematic corpus research has been conducted in Pakistan so far regarding phrasal verbs therefore a systematic study was carried out by the researcher so that phrasal verbs could be learned and taught in context rather than in isolation in order to reduce the avoidance of phrasal verbs in Pakistani learners.

2.7 Corpus Research

There has been growing interest in the field of corpus linguistics in the past few decades. In corpus linguistics, a corpus (or corpora in the plural form) can be referred to as a principled collection of electronic texts usually stored on a computer available for qualitative and quantitative analysis (O' Keffe, McCarthy, & Carter, 2007). Conrad (1999) discussed three distinct characteristics of corpus-based research. Firstly, corpus-based research uses a principled collection of naturally-occurring texts. Naturally-occurring texts do not only refer to written texts, but also include spoken ones or a mix of both types. Corpora can be gathered and built from various sources, such as academic textbooks, newspapers, magazines, students' work, conference, classrooms, political speeches, TV series, the Internet, etc. Aside from sources of texts, to serve the principled collection purpose, the size and design of the corpus should be emphasized to ensure that the corpus contains good representative samples and proper varieties

of texts. Reppen (2010) suggested that there is no specific size of a corpus that fits all studies. Studies of common grammatical features can rely on small-size corpora, while far bigger corpora are required for the research of less common features. Secondly, since corpora comprise a great deal of texts and they are stored on a computer, the corpus-based studies can benefit from the use of computers and specially designed software to analyze the samples from corpora. Many aspects or complex patterns of language can be discovered by using corpus software together with a researcher's judgment. Thirdly, corpus-based studies include both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Quantitative analysis helps to obtain the results, such as the number of occurrences, and the major patterns in any corpora being studied. On the other hand, the function of language or how a word or phrase is used in various situations can be achieved through qualitative analysis.

A corpus based study was conducted by Liao and Fukuya (2004) in which researcher selected 85 students: 15 of them were native undergraduate students whereas 30 were advance level Chinese graduate students in order to know why they avoid using phrasal verbs while the others 40 were Chinese speakers who were the students of intermediate level. The researcher applied three types of test for them i.e. multiple choice, translation and recalling type of tests in which the students' knowledge regarding lexical and figurative meanings were tested. The Chinese students were divided into six groups and were given one test to each group whereas the multiple-choice test was given to native speakers. It was revealed in result that the intermediate learners used one word verbs rather than phrasal verbs because of lacking PV in their L1. However, the students of advance level used more PVs than intermediate. It was further revealed in the tests that advance as well as intermediate students preferred to use literal PVs rather figurative ones. Moreover, the researchers came to know through result of the study that learners avoid using phrasal verbs because of inter-language development, not because of the difference between L1 and L2. It was further dig out that this avoidance occurs because of semantic and

syntactic difficulties. To sum up, the researchers came up with the idea that if exposure of L2 is given to learners, the fear of using L2 could be avoided.

Phrasal verbs have been target of study in different corpora recently as Gardner and Davies (2007) have worked on phrasal verbs in British National Corpus. Their findings reveal that the combination of small number of twenty lexical verbs with eight adverbial particles accounts for more than one half of the 518,923 phrasal verbs occurrences in the mega corpus. It was further pointed out those only twenty five phrasal verbs account for nearly one third of all phrasal verbs occurrences in the BNC. Moreover, It is further points out that many form such as "back, out, down, up" occur as particles rather than prepositions. However, "under, by and across" hardly plays a role of particles but mostly as prepositions. In addition to this, pick. Point and carry are usually occurring in combination of phrasal verb rather than lexical verb.

Another corpus study has been carried out in which Trebits (2009) studied the frequency of these combinations in the written documents of the European Union. In the study, the researcher pointed out all the occurrences of the phrasal verbs in the corpus including most frequent and productive lexical verbs and particles forming phrasal verbs. The researcher has come up with a list of the most productive lexical verbs and particles. The researcher identified 130 lexical verbs types as well as 14 particles in a total 1031 PVs constructions. It was further revealed in the study that from the top 50 lexical verbs in the center of excellence in urban education, the following 11 were frequently appeared in function as phrasal verbs constructions such as, "work, take, set, report, put, open, make, go, call, bring, base".

A corpus-based study was carried out by Akbari (2009) in which he investigated the Malaysian ESL learners' use of phrasal verb combinations. Furthermore, the corpus of the study comprised a number of the secondary level students' narrative compositions sampled from the EMAS corpus. It was revealed in the result that learners used phrasal verbs inaccurately both

syntactic as well as semantic use. He further pointed out that phrasal verbs were used by learners which were not specified in curriculum. It was also revealed that learners avoided using idiomatic types of phrasal verbs. The study discussed that obstacles being faced by Malaysian learners, however, the study suffered because of many methodological shortcomings.

Many other studies have been done to analyze the reasons of avoidance of Phrasal verbs among students as Yasuda (2010) in spite of high occurrences of phrasal verbs, learning phrasal verbs has been a complicated area for students. He asserted that it is difficult for Japanese learners to learn phrasal verb because of difference in lexicalizes orientation schemes between English and Japanese as English encodes them in particles whereas they are encoded in verb itself in Japanese Language. The researcher in this study selected 115 English Language students of a private university of Japan; the students were divided into two groups: a control group of 56 students who were taught through root learning whereas the second one was experimental group of 59 students who were taught through cognitive method. The researcher pointed out orientational metaphors could be created through five particles i.e. a) that the particles off can be used for the meaning of protection, cancelling, prevention, departure, stopping and separation, b) the particles down can be used for suppressing, lowering, defeating as well as for the meaning of decreasing, c) the particle up can be used for accessible, visible and completion, d)the particle out can be used for searching, removing, finding and excluding, e) the particle into can be used for changing. It was revealed in result that there was not any difference in their performance. It was further dig out that the experimental group was able to derive the meaning of phrasal verbs through metaphorical thought. The researchers sum up his result by stating that cognitive approach is more important or useful than traditional approach of root learning.

Another corpus based study was conducted by Zarifi and Mukundan(2014) in which they selected five primary level students in order to find out the creativity and unnaturalness in the use

of phrasal verbs. The result of the study revealed that Malaysian learners use phrasal verbs as it was found in the study that unusual forms of idiomatic phrasal verbs are created by the Malaysian learners. It was further suggested by the researcher to the teachers and material developers that the material which can unable learners to learn idiomatic phrasal verbs be provided to students.

Following the above all studies, another study has been carried out by Maryam and Jayakaran (2015) entitled "A review on studies of phrasal verbs construction in ESL context" in which the researcher tried to find out theoretical and methodological issues with different studies which were conducted since three decades. The analysis result revealed the developments and paradigm shifts in this era. It was revealed in previous studies that the research findings have not been incorporated into classroom activities and English Language Teaching Materials. However, the study that was carried out by the above mentioned researchers claimed that not sufficient researchers have been conducted on the use of phrasal verbs in ESL Textbook. Therefore, the study recommended that more studies are needed to analyze how phrasal verbs are treated in textbooks which can help material developers to present this important component part of English Grammar (phrasal verbs) more effectively based on research findings.

The following researches have been carried out so far in which they argued that phrasal verbs are avoided because phrasal verbs are complicated and difficult for learners to comprehend.

Table 2.1

Students	**Researchers & Years**
Israeli	Hulstijn & Marchena, 1989
Dutch	Hulstijn & Marchena, 1989
Arab	Ayadi, 2010; Kharma & Hajjaj, 1989
Swedish	Laufer & Eliasson, 1993
Chinese	Liao & Fukuya, 2002; Yan, 2010
Malaysian	Akbari, 2009

Iranian	Khatib & Ghannadi, 2011
Thai	Saiya, 2011
Norwegian	Kharitonova, 2013
Russian	Kharitonova, 2013
French	Redmond, 2013
Malaysian	Zarifi and Mukundan (2014)
Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)	Choorit and Supakorn (2014)
A review on studies of phrasal verbs construction in ESL context	Maryam & Jayakaran (2015)

(Note: Adopted from Abdulmoneim Mahmoud's work, January 2015, p.2)

It is quite true that many researchers have done research on phrasal verbs i.e. the avoidance of ESL and EFL learners regarding phrasal verbs; frequently used phrasal verbs; semantic features; however, no systematic research has been done so far in Pakistan regarding phrasal verbs in context. This study may broaden the academic horizon of the students on account of phrasal verbs. Students in Pakistan are asked to cram a specific list of phrasal verbs which is forgotten and causes lack of interest in their learning process. Due to replacement of particle, phrasal verbs change their meaning whereas verbs remain same which causes confusion on the part of readers particularly students. Therefore, teaching English through newspaper, in term of phrasal verbs can be more beneficial for students (intermediate, upper intermediate and higher level) in the course of their learning as it provides a context.

Although many studies have examined the complications of phrasal verbs in various angles such as the combination of structures, semantic features, frequently used phrasal verbs, and the avoidance of phrasal verbs among ESL and EFL learners, very little systematic research has been conducted regarding phrasal verbs in context in Pakistan.

The purpose of this study is to broaden the academic horizon of the students on account of phrasal verbs. It will suggest teaching phrasal verbs by teaching English newspaper columns which may be helpful for students in learning process. It may be valuable for educational institutions for selection and inclusion of the daily Dawn in term of teaching/learning phrasal

verbs that are frequently used in day to day life. It may also be helpful for the students in preparing the most relevant phrasal verbs of daily life and would learn phrasal verbs more easily in context rather than cramming. It may give them new idea improving their reading and writing skill when they understand idiomatic expression especially phrasal verbs in their academic life. It would, therefore, raise learners' awareness towards the appropriate use of phrasal verbs in various registers or modes of communication. Finally, English language learners can adapt the methodology of this study for future research on other phrasal verbs in the same or different linguistic aspects. This would encourage students to learn English language independently.

2.8 METHODOLOGY

In this part, I have discussed data collection, types of data and the method of data analysis:

2.8.1 Data Collection

Seventy articles written by Cyril Almeida in daily Dawn from November 2012 to November 2013 were selected for the study. The data were put in tables first in order to find out the numbers of phrasal verbs used by the columnists. Moreover, the data were analyzed through close reading and all the phrasal verbs were written in separate sheets.

2.8.2 Types of Date

Articles of one year were selected which has already been mentioned in the above section. The types of data were feature articles which were written by Cyril Almeida on different political and social issues by using phrasal verbs frequently.

2.8.3 Process of Data Collection and Analysis

The data were collected from online website and were downloaded first. They were put in different folders month wise and the date was mentioned on every article. After doing that, all phrasal verbs were written on sheets and shown in tables. Furthermore, data were converted into plain text in order to make them readable for AntConc corpus software.

Additionally, data was analyzed through software AntConc in which all verbs were identified with particles. The most recurrent particles were pointed out and were put in separate sheet according to their categories. The most frequent used particles were, 'up, out, on, in, over, off, with and 'for' were shown in separate section. Apart from keeping the most frequent use of particles in separate section, the data were again uploaded on AntConc software in order to find out the most recurrent verbs with the above mentioned particles. Moreover, these verbs were identified first and the data was selected for further analysis according to frequency.

I selected particles "up", "out" and "on", because of their most frequent use by the writer after analysis; however, the particle 'with' was selected because of its least use. The data were further analyzed and the most frequent verbs with the above mentioned particles were indentified and put into tables. Furthermore, I selected two online dictionaries: online Cambridge dictionary and online dictionary of phrasal verbs in order to find their dictionary meanings. The reason for selection of two online dictionaries was to know diverse meanings of the selected recurrent phrasal verbs as students use online dictionaries nowadays in order to seek meaning of a word. In addition to this, researcher also found out contextual meanings of the target phrasal verbs by doing close reading of the feature articles. In a nutshell, conclusion was drawn in the light of analysis and recommendations were made in the light of findings.

2. 9 Chapter Summary

This chapter gives a detail overview of phrasal verbs in different perspectives including its origin and its Complexity. It also gives review of related general research sequential. It also offers overview of corpus research in the area of phrasal verb. In addition, it also gives a short detail of methodology of the present study.

The following chapter deals with data analysis and discussion.

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CHAPTER 3

DATA ANALYSIS

This Chapter contains two parts: first part of the analysis in which all recurrent phrasal verbs were identified with the help of corpus software AntConc and in second part of the analysis, top ten phrasal verbs were selected according to their frequency and put in tables in order to find out their dictionary and contextual meanings. Afterwards, researcher has found out their dictionary and contextual meanings. The difference in meanings of the selected dictionaries was discussed and contextual meanings were also drawn by close readings.

3.1 Description of Data

3.1.1 The Particles Used Frequently:

In the tables which are given below, the most frequent phrasal verbs with particle 'up' were identified. I found in the analysis that forty one phrasal verbs were used with particle 'up' by the columnist in his articles. Of which end up, clean up and pick up, were the most frequent ones. As they are given below:

Table 4.1: The following frequently used verbs identified with particle "up"

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

#	KWIC	File
1	it to the national level and you	end up with that rumour that ju
2	ht of the population, the PML-N	ended up agitating everyone. Th
3	a pretty poor idea. For then you	end up with a problem that far c
4	e last months of CJ Iftikhar may	end up looking like the last mon
5	licit objective \x97 could he still	end up doing some good, despit
6	\x93As it stands, the PPP could	end up with 50 seats or 60 (in t
7	they get greedy and nasty and	end up doing something that an
8	by dysfunctional grid, you\x92ll	end up where the PPP has ende
9	x92ll end up where the PPP has	ended up presiding over the ne
10	e PTI ticket in NA-117 but may	end up as a provincial assembly
11	ghan government. They either	end up dead or injured or their
12	e by themselves, and if they do	end up ruling, they will have to
13	ividually looks like plain-speak	ends up looking a whole lot mo
14	his flock, he, and his flock, could	end up in a bloodier entanglem
15	\x93Many of the Mehsud IDPs	ended up staying with relatives
16	at anyway. Even now, he might	end up supporting Manzoor Wa
17	aning, sets out to do it, it either	ends up as a transparent veneer

File
10-11-2012
01-09-2013.
3-2-2013.txt
4-8-2013.txt
06-01-2013.
9-12-2012.tx
15-9-2013.tx
16-12-2012.
16-12-2012.
17-04-2013.
18-11-2012.
23-6-2013.tx
26-05-2013.
26-05-2013.
27-03-2013.
27-04-2013.
31-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 9

Hit	KWIC		File
1	ivilians have failed, others have	picked up the slack. The judician	4-11-2012.b
2	hich can fairly reliably expect to	pick up at least half of the 85-od	5-5-2013.txt
3	Bahawalpur division we should	pick up seats. Other districts like	9-12-2012.b
4	ctor; without private investment	picking up, the medium-term tra	10-02-2013.
5	will remain our priority. We will	pick up the threads where we le	10-05-2013.
6	s, the debate at the periphery is	picking up again: must it be a ch	16-12-2012.
7	ata and election fever begins to	pick up, the districts of D.I. Khan	27-03-2013.
8	Seraiki province, he could have	picked up many, many votes.\x9	28-03-2013.
9	party is relying on principally to	pick up more seats in the south.	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 8

Hit	KWIC		File
1	e committee that was tasked to	clean up the constitution and th	7-4-2013.txt
2	t the worst of the worst \x97 to	clean up the system some and s	17-2-2013.b
3	alternative? Three:\xA0a partial	cleaning-up. The focus on Article	20-01-2013.
4	evices, the politicians will never	clean up their own house. A Qac	20-01-2013.
5	misdirection and it\x92s time to	clean up our own mess ourselve	26-05-2013.
6	to knock out the politicians and	clean up the system and becaus	27-1-2013.b
7	n. \x93When the state wants to	clean up, it does. A few years ag	27-03-2013.
8	Hamid Tayyab, was sent here to	clean up. He went after the grou	27-03-2013.

Table 4.2: The following frequently used phrasal verbs were identified with particle "Out"

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 16

Hit	KWIC		File
1	e religious right are all trying to	figure out how to hold on to the	01-12-2012.
2	thing better. But it\x92s hard to	figure out why. Was it always th	02-06-2013.
3	nevitable: Afghanistan has to be	figured out, and there\x92s only	6-10-2013.b
4	ems. The why is easy enough to	figure out: the land of perma-cri	9-6-2013.txt
5	e it out, read between the lines,	figure out what he can do and w	11-05-2013.
6	, people will ask. Surely, we can	figure out a way to all live along	13-10-2012.
7	ring and coordination has to be	figured out. You know it, I know	14-07-2013.
8	y slide. BB and Sharif eventually	figured out the problem, but the	16-12-2012.
9	sidekicks? Or can we somehow	figure out how to pause the syst	16-12-2012.
10	\x92s over, let\x92s try and	figure out what it meant. First, th	20-01-2013.
11	h the system, for the bottom to	figure out the top means busine	20-10-2012.
12	t be \x97 the rogue mullah will	figure out one of two things. To	21-07-2013.
13	litary following isn\x92t hard to	figure out: it doesn\x92t. The sec	25-08-2013.
14	it long enough and people can	figure out the real reasons. For t	27-10-2013.
15	have to stick around longer to	figure out that they do, or mayb	31-03-2013.
16	tration plants. It took a while to	figure out what\x92s going on. I	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 6

Hit	KWIC		File
1	nravel Pakistan. Not so much, it	turns out. They know they shoul	3-2-2013.txt
2	nce over how many voters will	turn out for the PTI on May 11. F	07-05-2013.
3	92t repeat the mistake of 1989,	turning out the lights and never	25-11-2012.
4	ints vs breaking point. Qadri, it	turns out, was a pressure point c	27-1-2013.b
5	nt for the democratic project. It	turned out Qadri wasn\x92t a ve	27-1-2013.b
6	rtainty at the moment: who will	turn out to vote on May 11 and	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	?P-nominated caretaker PM will dole out big state contracts to h	24-3-2013.b
2	ıst meets the important people, doles out some money and leav	27-04-2013.
3	ıdded that the jobs were largely doled out to members of Watto	27-04-2013.

Table 4.3: The following frequently used phrasal verbs which were identified with particle "on"

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 16

Hit	KWIC	File
1	;sarily of the kind speculation is focusing on. Think less coup or	01-12-2012.
2	?TI.\x94 Determined to keep the focus on the PTI, and by extensic	07-05-2013.
3	:er helped too. Everyone was so focused on the stubborn refusal	8-12-2012.b
4	ou may be wondering. Why not focus on how we\x92ll get throu	10-03-2013.
5	ırganised. We haven\x92t really focused on the party and keepin	12-5-2013.b
6	lay, we\x92re businessmen and focus on self-interest. There is n	13-04-2013.
7	gramme recipients, a relentless focus on accommodating her co	15-04-2013.
8	former PML-Q strongman) just focused on the politics of biradi	15-04-2013.
9	at the destination: in addition to focusing on prisoner releases, th	18-11-2012.
10	personal electability instead of focusing on a loyal party cadre t	19-05-2013.
11	e:\xA0a partial cleaning-up. The focus on Articles 62/63, tweakec	20-01-2013.
12	s a disproportionate and unjust focus on Lahore. Along the 100-	21-04-2013.
13	y a misanthrope too \x97 but to focus on him is to miss the poin	21-07-2013.
14	rse, as 2011 proved. But a mind focused on survival, and continu	23-12-2012.
15	r set-up, a code of conduct that focuses on verifiable neutrality a	24-3-2013.b
16	big deal. But Afghans are more focused on something else: the e	25-11-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 9

Hit	KWIC	File
1	activism. But when one populist takes on another, the controvers	4-8-2013.txt
2	RE: Confident, buoyant, ready to take on all comers: the Pakistan	9-12-2012.b
3	he PML-N and joined the PTI to take on Asif, said: \x93The PML-	13-04-2013.
4	at erodes the space you need to take on the enemy. Have a look	15-9-2013.b
5	ugh excuse to revisit Hanif\x92s take on July 1977. But the Sikan	18-08-2013.
6	d that\x92s before a decision is taken on whether to try and sha	20-01-2013.
7	in NWA is and why it must be taken on. \x91North Waziristan	20-10-2012.
8	e the will to do it. Leadership to take on a threat and deal with th	20-10-2012.
9	esn\x92t seem quite enough to take on a juggernaut like the PM	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 8

Hit	KWIC	File
1	-and-now-we\x92d-just-like-to- move-on way. Mission liquidatic	3-2-2013.txt
2	s that the world could, well, just move on. We have nukes, we ha	3-2-2013.txt
3	ered, or even trained quickly, to move on command and in conc	18-08-2013.
4	rgument goes. And for genuine movement on the reconciliation	18-11-2012.
5	and the righteous outrage will move on, a new cause to champ	21-07-2013.
6	even bigger. If Afghanistan has moved on in the last decade, sig	25-11-2012.
7	now that Afghanistan may have moved on or are they just stubb	25-11-2012.
8	nted two gestures to help them move on from Mumbai: wrap up	30-6-2013.b

Table 4.4: The following frequently used verb were identified with particle "with"

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 19

Hit	KWIC		File
1	ign policy challenge: will it cut a	deal with the US or will it creep	3-2-2013.txt
2	b. But neither are the ones who	deal with the outside world, whc	3-2-2013.txt
3	ve for civilians when it comes to	dealing with the army can\x92t l	4-11-2012.b
4	. He\x92s never actually had to	deal with anything. The closest t	7-7-2013.txt
5	b have the necessary policies to	deal with the serious challenges	10-05-2013.
6	) in Punjab \x97 how will Sharif	deal with extremism if returned	10-05-2013.
7	npossible. What about all those	deals with militants in Punjab? F	11-05-2013.
8	t city against Asif in a reciprocal	deal with the PTI hours before v	12-5-2013.b
9	more and it would have felt like	dealing with the after-effects of	16-3-2013.b
10	in Afghanistan and will have to	deal with the consequences of tl	16-3-2013.b
11	istan \x97 and we\x92ll have to	deal with the consequences of o	16-3-2013.b
12	Muslims when it is struggling to	deal with its own Muslims is a q	16-3-2013.b
13	y proved the sticking point in a	deal with Tariq Anees, will be Da	20-4-2013.b
14	adership to take on a threat and	deal with the consequences, fea	20-10-2012.
15	ks/deal phase and then have to	deal with the double headache c	22-9-2013.b
16	itutions that were never built to	deal with internal threats of the	23-02-2013.
17	\x92ve got five years, I\x92ll	deal with this in my way, on my	25-08-2013.
18	I work on soon. And that meant	dealing with the boys too. The Ir	30-6-2013.b
19	lucated and versatile enough to	deal with tough questions from	31-03-2013.

3.1.2 Summary

In the first part of the analysis, the researcher found out all the phrasal verbs which were used by the columnist. It was found in the first part of the analysis that the columnist has used 41 phrasal verbs which contain particle 'up', 34 phrasal verbs contain particles 'out', 25 phrasal verbs which carry the particle 'on', 17 phrasal verbs with 'off', 14 with 'over and into', whereas 9 phrasal verbs with particle 'in', 2 phrasal verbs contain particle 'with' and 1 with particle 'for' have been used by the columnist.

It was found in the analysis that particle 'up, out, and 'on' were used frequently and particle 'with' the least. This is why; top ten frequently used phrasal verbs with above mentioned particles were selected for further analysis.

3.2 The Most Frequent Used Particles with Recurrent Verbs:

After finding out all the most frequent particles which were used by columnist in his articles, the researcher used 'concordance' in order to know the most frequent used phrasal verbs. Moreover, two dictionaries were consulted in order to find out the meanings of selected recurrent phrasal verbs in dictionaries and contextual meanings. After analysis, researcher compared dictionaries meaning with contextual meanings; difference and similarities in meanings were pointed out and made recommendation in the light of the analysis. The most recurrent top ten selected phrasal verbs which were found out are given below. (See appendix for the contextual meanings of the following phrasal verbs)

1. End up, pick up, and clean up
2. Figure out, turn out, and dole out
3. Focus on, take on, move on
4. Deal with

In this part of the analysis, the researcher found out top ten the most frequent phrasal verbs which were used by the columnist. They were further analyzed and their contextual meanings were identified: (end up, clean up and pick up)

End up (Separable) — table (4.5)

Article Title	**Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary**	**Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary**	**Article Context**	**Contextual Meanings**
A stalwart faces a challenge from an upstart Date published 17-4-2013	Become or do something unplanned	to finally be in a particular place or situation:	"Whether Kahlon, who has lobbied hard for the PTI ticket in NA-117 but may end up as a provincial assembly candidate, will rally behind Haq is an open question, even for Haq."	The writer has used 'end up' in his articles in the sense of 'finally to be a particular position or finally to be agree for the position of' as it is has been written in this context.

Pick up (separable) (table 4.6)

Article Title	Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary	Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary	Article Context	Contextual Meanings
Article Title: After drubbing in 2008, JUI-F poised for comeback) Date of publicatio n: 28-3-2013	a)Improve(b)Intransiti ve) c)Learn Quickly d)Collect (person) e)Receive(broadcast) f)Pick someone up	a)to increase or improve b)to answer the phone c)to start something again after an interruption (pick something up) d)to learn a new skill or language by practicing it rat her than being taught it e)to learn interesting or useful informatio n from someone or something f)to buy something cheaply (of a piece of electrical equipment) g)to receive a signal h)to notice and react to something i)to catch an illness from someone or something, caused by bacteria or a virus	"Had Faisal Kundi resigned from the National Assembly a couple of months ago to demand a Seraiki province, he could have picked up many, many votes."	The Columnist used 'pick up' in the sense of ' to collect' as writer states that:

Clean up (separable optional) (table 4.7)

Article Title	Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary	Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary	Article Context	Contextual Meanings
Article Title: The real sin Date of Publicatio n: 2013-04-07	a)Tidy and clean b)Profit, sometimes suddenly	a)to win a lot of money b)to stop illegal or dish onest activity in a place or organization c)to stop or limit the vi olence, sex, d)or bad behaviour sho wn orcontained in progr ammes or books, maga zines, etc., to make them more acceptable	Only exist in their Zia-era guise because the committee that was tasked to clean up the constitution and that gave us the 18th Amendment was unable to say no to Maulana Fazlur Rehman and those of his right-wing ilk on the committee.	The Columnist used 'clean up' in the sense of to stop illegal and dishonesty or to clean the system from dishonest people as it has been stated

The researcher identified the following verbs which were used by the columnist with the particle 'out' frequently in his articles:

5. Out: (Figure out, turn out, and dole out)

Figure out (separable optional) (table 4.8)

Article Title	Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary	Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary	Article Context	Contextual Meanings
Article Title: The real sin Date of Publication: 2013-04-07	Find the answer to a problem	to finally understand something or someone, or find the solution to a problem after a lot of thought	"How that squares with Nawaz's pre-election promise of the civilians leading and the military following isn't hard to figure out: it doesn't".	The columnist used ' figure out' in the sense of " to understand" has it was been mentioned in the following context

Turn out (Separable intransitive optional) (table 4.9)

Article Title	Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary	Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary	Article Context	Contextual Meanings
Article Title: Imran predicts victory, but does not rule out coalition) Date of Publication: 7-5-2013	a)Produce b)Produce an unexpected result c)Stop a light(Separable Optional) d)Attend	a)to happen in a particular wa y or b)to have a particular res ult, especially an u nexpected on	"Ultimately, the gap between the exuberance of Khan and the caution of party members is about a difference over how many voters will turn out for the PTI on May 11"	The columnist used 'turn out' in the sense of 'to go' as the writer states.

Dole out (separable optional) (table 4.10)

Article Title	Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary	Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary	Article Context	Contextual Meanings
Article Title: Stumbling out of the gates Date of Publication: 2013-03-24	Give out, distribute	to give something, usually money, to several people	"Say, the PML-N is afraid a PPP-nominated caretaker PM will dole out big state contracts to help win votes. The code of conduct can limit the rupee value of contracts the caretakerscan award.	The writer used ' dole out ' in the sense of ' to give or distribute ' as it has been stated

The researcher identified the following verbs which were used by the columnist with the particle 'on' frequently in his articles. The identified phrasal verbs were further analyzed with context in feature articles:

6. On: (Focus on, take on, move on)

Focus on (table 4.11)

Article Title	**Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary**	**Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary**	**Article Context**	**Contextual Meanings**
Article Title- Imran predicts victory, but does not rule out coalition Date published -- 07-05-2013	Concentrate	To give a lot of attention to one particular subject or thing.	Determined to keep the focus on the PTI, and by extension himself, instead of on electables and constituency candidates, Khan believes he has found a winning strategy	The columnist used 'focus on' in the sense of to concentrate and to give attention as it has been stated

Take on (Separable optional) (table 4.12)

Article Title	**Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary**	**Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary**	**Article Context**	**Contextual Meanings**
Article Title ----- PML-N recovers lost ground in Punjab Published Date – 9-12-2012	a)Allow Passenger on a ship or a plan b)Assume a responsibility c)Employ	a)To accept particular job or responsibility	Confident, buoyant, ready to take on all comers: the Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz in Punjab is a party unrecognisable from a year ago".	In this context, the columnist used 'take on' in the sense of ' to allow' as it has been mentioned in the article

Move on (Intransitive & separable Optional) (table 4.13)

Article Title	Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary	Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary	Article Context	Contextual Meanings
Slipping off the agenda Published Date— 3-2-2013	a)Change the subject or your job b)Make people move from a place	a)to leave the plac e where you are staying and go somewhere else to start a new activity	Confident about even our weakest assumption and steeped in a culture of conspiracy, it never really occurred to us that the world could, well, just move on.	In this context, the writer used 'move on' for the sense of ' to leave or move from a place to go ahead' as the writer states that

The researcher identified the following verb 'deal' which was used by the columnist with the particle 'with' frequently in his articles. The identified phrasal verb was further analyzed with context in feature articles:

7. Particle ' with' (deal with inseparable) (table 4.14)

Article Title	Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary	Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary	Context	Contextual Meanings
Article Title : A fierce contest in a rural outpost) Date of publicatio n: 20-4-2013	a)Be about, use as a subject matter	a)to talk to someone or meet someone, espec ially as part of your job (deal with somebody)	But the second, Rana Mannan, Iqbal's relative whose candidacy proved the sticking point in a deal with Tariq Anees, will be Danyal Aziz's other running mate on a provincial assembly seat	In this context, the columnist used 'deal with' in the sense of 'to meet or talk to someone as part of your job in order to solve a problem or issue' as it has been stated

3.2.1 Summary

In the second part of the analysis, the top ten phrasal verbs were selected according to this sequence: a) Three most frequent used phrasal verbs were selected with the particle 'up': end up, pick up and clean up ; b) three most frequent used phrasal verbs were selected with the

particle 'out': figure out , turn out, and dole out, c) three most frequent used phrasal verbs were selected with the particle ' on': focus on, take on , and move on, and d) one most frequent used phrasal verb was selected with particle 'with' : deal with.

The data was further analyzed with the help of two online dictionaries i.e. online phrasal verbs dictionary and online Cambridge dictionary because it has been observed that learners particularly students use online dictionaries in order to find out meaning of words. Furthermore, contextual meanings of the target phrasal verbs were pointed out by close reading of the articles. It was further investigated the difference between dictionaries' meanings and the contextual meanings of the articles.

3.3 Variation between Meanings of Phrasal Verbs in Selected Dictionaries and Columnist's Contextual Meanings

In this part of the analysis, the researcher did a comparative study in order to analyze the dictionaries' meanings and contextual meanings of the phrasal verbs used in feature articles. It was found in this part of the analysis that meaning of a phrasal verb shown in one dictionary, was not found in the other. I have found variation in meaning of a single phrasal verb in online dictionaries. It was further identified that even contextual meanings does not match with the meanings found in dictionaries. The variations in dictionaries and contextual meanings are given below:

The following variations as shown in tables were found in dictionaries meanings and contextual meanings in second part of the analysis:

The particle 'up' (table 4.15)

The phrasal verb 'end up' was used by the columnist in the sense of the following contextual meanings whereas both dictionaries meanings have slight differences which are given below in the table.

Meaning according to online phrasal verbs dictionary:	**Meaning according to online Cambridge dictionary:**	**Contextual Meanings**
a)Become or do something unplanned	a)to finally be in a particular place or situation:	a)Finally to be in a particular position b)To stop c)Stop doing something

It was found in the data analysis that phrasal verb 'end up' was used in the sense of different meanings in both dictionaries as it has been mentioned in above table of findings. Slight difference can be seen in meaning of dictionary and in the contextual meanings.

1) The phrasal verb 'pick up' was used by columnist in the sense of the following contextual meanings whereas dictionaries meanings have some differences:

Table 4.16

Meanings according to online phrasal verbs dictionary:	**Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary :**	**Contextual Meanings**
a)Improve b) Learn Quickly c)Collect d)Receive(broadcast) e)Pick someone up	a)to increase or improve b)to answer the phone c) to start something again after an interruption (pick something up), d)to learn anew skill or language by practicing it rat her than being taught it e)to learn interesting or useful information from someone or something, f) to buy something cheaply, g) of a piece of electrical equipment) to receive a signal h) to notice and react to something, i) to catch an illness from someone or something, caused by bacteria or a virus	a)to collect b)Take advantage c)To improve d)To start something again after an interruption

In above table 4.16, it can be observed that in online phrasal verbs dictionary, the meaning of 'pick up' differs with the meaning of online Cambridge dictionary as online phrasal verbs dictionary shows one of the meanings " to collect' however, Cambridge dictionary does not contain the meaning similarly online Cambridge dictionary shows one of the meanings of pick up 'to start something again after an interruption' however, online phrasal verbs dictionary does not contain this meaning. The columnist has used 'pick up' in both senses which is available in one dictionary, however, it is not mentioned in second dictionary. Hence, It is the only context that may give an exact idea and guess of the exact meanings of the phrasal verbs.

1) The phrasal verb 'clean up' was used by columnist in the sense of the following contextual meanings whereas the meanings of dictionaries vary.

Table 4.17

Meaning according to online phrasal verbs dictionary	**Meaning according to online Cambridge dictionary:**	**Contextual Meanings**
a)Tidy and clean , b) Profit, sometimes suddenly	a)to win a lot of money, b)to stop illegal or dishonest a ctivity in a place or organization, c) to stop or limit the violence, se x, or bad behaviour shown orcon tained in programmes or book s, magazines, etc., to make them more acceptable	a)To stop illegal or dishonesty b)Clean the system c)To clean something partially

It was been found after analysis that online phrasal verb dictionary does not show the meaning of 'clean up' as 'to stop something illegally, whereas online Cambridge dictionary differs in meaning. Whereas, the columnist has used 'clean up' for different senses as it has been mentioned in above table as evidence. One can only understand the above mentioned phrasal verbs whenever there is a context.

The Particle 'out'

1) The phrasal verb 'figure out' was used by columnist in the sense of the following contextual meanings whereas dictionaries meaning have some difference in meanings:

Table 4.18

Meaning according to Online phrasal verbs dictionary:	**Meaning according to Online Cambridge dictionary:**	**Contextual Meanings**
a)Find the answer to a problem	**a)**to finally understand something or someone, or find the solution to a problem after a lot of thought:	a)Understand b)To solve a problem c)Fins a solution d)Point out

In above table, it can be seen that dictionaries' meanings have variation, however, columnist used 'figure out; in different senses. As dictionaries show one similar meaning; however, the columnist has used it in four different senses.

2) The phrasal verb 'turn out' was used by columnist in the sense of the following contextual meanings whereas dictionaries meanings vary from contextual meanings: **(Table 4.19)**

Meaning according to online phrasal verbs dictionary:	**Meaning according to online Cambridge dictionary:**	**Contextual Meanings**
a)Produce, b) Produce an unexpected result, c) Stop a light, d) Attend	a)to happen in a particular way or to have a particular result, especially an unexpected one: b)to be known or discovered finally and surprisingly c)If people turn out for an event, they go to be there or to watch	a) to finally discover b) to go c) to discover surprisingly d) to stop

If we analyze the table (4.19), the online phrasal verb dictionary does not contain the meaning of 'turn out' in the sense of 'to go' whereas, online Cambridge dictionary shows the meaning of 'turn out' as 'to go'. The columnist has used 'turn out' in the sense of 'to go'. Thus,

it can be said that there is variation in dictionaries' meanings whereas columnist used it in one sense as of 'to go'.

3) The phrasal verb 'dole out' was used by columnist in the sense of the following contextual meanings whereas similarities in meanings have been found:

Table 4.20

Meaning according to online phrasal verbs dictionary	**Meaning according to online Cambridge dictionary**	**Contextual Meanings**
a)Give out b)distribute	a)to give something, usually money, to several people	a)to give b)to distribute

It has been found in data analysis that in the use of 'dole out' both dictionary contain similar meanings and columnist has also used 'dole out' in the similar sense as it is mentioned in the both dictionaries. Researchers have observed similarities in the use of 'dole out'.

The Most Frequent used Phrasal Verbs with Particles 'on'

1- After analysis , the researcher found similarity in dictionaries and contextual meanings of 'focus on':

Table 4.21

Meaning according to online phrasal verb dictionary:	**Meaning according to online Cambridge dictionary**	**Contextual Meanings**
a)To Concentrate	a)To give a lot of attention to one particular subject or thing.	a)To pay attention b)To concentrate

It has been found in analysis in the above table that in the use of 'focus on' both dictionary contain similar meanings and columnist also used 'focus on' in the similar sense as it is

mentioned in the both dictionaries. Researchers have observed similarities in the use of 'focus on' in the meaning of dictionaries and contextual meanings.

1- After analysis, the researcher found the difference in dictionaries and contextual meanings of 'take on':

Table 4.22

Meaning according to online phrasal verbs dictionary:	**Meaning according to online Cambridge dictionary:**	**Contextual Meanings**
a)Allow Passenger on a ship or a plan b)Assume a responsibility c)Employ	a)To accept particular job or responsibility	To accept To allow To employ Assume responsibility

It has been found after analysis in the table 4.22 that the phrasal verb 'take on' has different meanings in both dictionaries as online phrasal verb dictionary gives different meanings and online Cambridge dictionary shows others. If we see contextual meanings, the columnist used it in few other senses. For instance, a meaning of 'take on' as 'to accept' has been drawn from contextual meaning; however, it cannot be seen in dictionaries' meanings.

2) After analysis, the researcher found the following dictionaries and contextual meanings of 'move on'

Table 4.23

Meanings according to online phrasal verbs dictionary:	**Meaning according to Cambridge dictionary**	**Contextual Meanings**
a)Change the subject or your job b)Make people move from a place	a)to leave the place where you are staying and go somewhere else b)to start a new activity	a)to leave or move from a place to go ahead b)to carry out the order c)to change

It has been found in above data analysis as shown in above table 4.23 that both dictionaries; online phrasal verbs dictionary and online Cambridge dictionary show different senses of the phrasal verb ' move on' as it has been mentioned in above table as an evidence. It can further be seen that the columnist has used it for varieties of meanings which can be seen in one dictionary whereas cannot be in the other, because the columnist has used it in three different senses.

Particle 'with'

The least used particle 'with' by the columnist; however, the verb 'deal' frequently used by columnist. That's why researcher selected it for analysis.

1) After analysis, the researcher found differences in dictionaries and contextual meanings of phrasal verb 'deal with'

Table 4.24

Meanings according to online phrasal verbs dictionary:	**Meaning according to online Cambridge dictionary:**	**Contextual Meanings**
a)Be about, use as a subject matter	a)to talk to someone or meet someone, especially as part of your job (deal with somebody) b)To take action in order to achieve something or in order to solve a problem (deal with something) c)to be about or be on the subject of something	a)To solve a problem b)To face or talk with someone c)To meet d)Take action in order to solve a problem

It has been found after data analysis that phrasal verbs 'deal with' has been shown in one sense by online phrasal verbs dictionary, however, online Cambridge dictionary shows different meanings as it has been mentioned in above table as evidence. However, the columnist as used it different contextual meanings.

3.4 **Chapter Summary**

This Chapter has investigated phrasal verbs in context. Findings of the study show the particle 'up' , 'out', and 'on' were used by columnist frequently and the verbs which have been used frequently were: end, pick, clean with particle "'up' ; figure, turn, and dole with particle 'out' ; focus , take and move with particle 'up', and deal with particle 'with'. The chapter further shows the variation in dictionaries' meanings and contextual meanings of phrasal verbs.

The following chapter gives detail over findings, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

4.1 Summary

The study was carried out to analyze phrasal verbs in context. The first chapter of the study deals with introduction including statement of the problem, significance of the study, research methodology, chapter division and justification of the study. Second chapter deals with literature review which has two parts. In the first part, general researches, related to phrasal verbs have been discussed whereas the second part contains recent corpus studies and research methodology and Chapter three discusses data analysis. The data analysis has three parts. In first part of analysis, all the recurrent particles were found out with the help of AntConc corpus software, in second part of analysis, the top ten the most frequent phrasal verbs were found out and in third part of the analysis their dictionary and contextual meanings were identified. Chapter four contains findings, conclusion and recommendations. By following research questions a) what are frequently used particles in the selected articles of Cyril Almeida b) what are the most frequent verbs with frequently used particles c) what variations are their between contextual and selected dictionaries meanings; the given findings were drawn:

4.2 Findings

In first phase of the analysis all the particles used frequently by the columnist in his articles of one year, were shown. It was carried out with the help of AntConc corpus software. Through the analysis of this part, it was found that the columnist used 41 phrasal verbs which contain particle 'up', 34 contain particle 'out', 25 phrasal verbs which consist the particle 'on', 17 phrasal verbs

were used with particle 'off', 14 phrasal verbs were used with particles 'over' and 'into', whereas 9 with particle 'in', 2 phrasal verbs contain particle 'with' and 1 with particle 'for'.

It was analyzed in the first part that first focus of the columnist was particle 'up' because it has been used 41 times with different phrasal verbs. Second frequently usage was particle 'out' and third one was particle 'on' likewise in sequence, off, over, into, in, with and least the particle 'for' was used. Therefore , the researcher selected the top three particles 'up', 'out' and 'on' including one least used particle ' with' for second of the analysis.

In second phase of the analysis, the researcher again used AntConc in order to know the most frequent verbs which were used with the above top three particles frequently. It was further revealed in second part of the analysis that a) the verb end, pick and clean had been used frequently with particle 'up', b) figure, turn and dole were used frequently with particle 'out' and, c) the verb, focus, take and move were used frequently 'on' and, d) deal was used frequently with particle 'with'.

In the second phase of analysis, the most frequent used phrasal verbs were a) the phrasal verb ' end up' was used 17 times , pick up was used 9 times, whereas clean up has been used 8 times, b) 'figure out' was used 16 times, 'turn out' was used 6 times, and 'dole out' was used 3 times, c) 'focus on' was used 16 times, 'take on' 9 times, and 'move on' was used 8 times, d) 'deal with' was used 19 times in one year articles by columnist.

In third phase of the analysis, I wanted to see the contextual and dictionaries meanings of the most frequent used top 10 phrasal verbs a) end up, pick up, and clean up, b) figure out, turn out and dole out, c) focus on, take on and move on, and d) deal with.

After analysis, the researcher has found the following variation in the given meanings of the both dictionaries i.e. online phrasal verbs dictionary and online Cambridge dictionary. Furthermore, the researcher also identified the contextual meanings used by columnist of the top ten selected phrasal verbs.

a) The online phrasal verbs dictionary shows the meaning of 'end up' as become or do something unplanned, however, online Cambridge dictionary defines it as 'to finally be in a particular place or situation'. Besides, according to contextual meanings, the columnist used it in the sense of a) Finally to be in a particular position, b) to stop, and c) stop doing something.

b) The columnist used the phrasal verb ' pick up' in the sense of ' to collect' in his articles , however, online Cambridge dictionary does not show this meaning whereas this meaning is existing in online phrasal dictionary. Furthermore, it was revealed that the columnist has used 'pick up' as contextual meaning of 'to start something again after an interruption', however, online phrasal verbs dictionary does not show this meaning whereas it is existing in online Cambridge dictionary.

c) The results reveal that the meaning of phrasal verb ' clean up' can be seen as 'tidy and clean as well as profit sometimes suddenly in online phrasal verbs dictionary , however, columnist has used it in the sense of ' to stop something illegal, to clean the system. Whereas one of meaning given by online Cambridge dictionary match the sense in which columnist used it in his articles.

d) The phrasal verb ' figure out ' was used in the sense of ' to find the answer to a problem' in online phrasal verb dictionary whereas online Cambridge dictionary defines it as 'to finally understand something or someone, or find the solution to a problem after a lot of thought'; however, the contextual meaning of ' figure out' was

found as ' to understand' which matches with the meaning of online Cambridge dictionary but does not match with the meaning shown in online phrasal verbs dictionary and other contextual meaning are: to solve a problem. Find a solution and 'point out'.

e) The contextual meanings of the phrasal verb 'turn out' are: 'finally discover, to go, and 'to stop' however, online phrasal verb dictionary does not show these meanings whereas meanings in online Cambridge dictionary are slightly similar to contextual meanings in which columnist used it in his article.

f) The columnist used 'dole out' in the sense of 'to distribute' his articles, has similarity to the meanings of online Cambridge and phrasal verbs dictionary as both dictionaries have shown the meaning of 'dole out' as ' to distribute.

g) It was also found in the analysis that the contextual meaning 'to concentrate', in which the columnist used the phrasal verb 'focus on' in his articles, is similar to the meanings of online Cambridge and phrasal verbs dictionary.

h) It was further observed that the columnist used ' take on' in the sense of ' to accept' which was not seen in both dictionaries which shows that phrasal verbs can easily be comprehended with exact meaning if context is given because sometimes dictionaries does not contain the exact meaning of certain phrasal verbs as it has been mentioned above.

i) The results further revealed in the analysis that the phrasal verb 'move on' was used in the sense of 'a)Change the subject or your job, b)Make people move from a place by the columnist ;however, online Cambridge dictionary defines it as, a)to leave the place where you are staying and go somewhere else, and b)to start a

new activity whereas columnist used it in the sense of ' to change' as well as to leave a place or move so similarity and difference is meanings were found.

j) The phrasal verb 'deal with' was used by the columnist in the sense of 'to solve a problem, b) to face or talk with someone, c) to meet, d) take action in order to solve a problem, however, online phrasal verbs dictionary defines it as 'Be about, use as a subject matter' which is dissimilar to the contextual meanings in which the columnist used it in his articles. Consequently, the dictionary does show the meaning for which the columnist used it in his articles.

Conclusion and recommendations are made below in the light of above analysis:

The result of the study shows that the columnist used phrasal verbs frequently in his feature articles in daily Dawn newspaper which is read on daily basis. One can find phrasal verbs related to everyday life in articles which are published in Dawn. In order to understand English newspaper, one should comprehend phrasal verbs properly. Further, English Newspaper; particularly Dawn is read by most of the students in order to prepare current affairs for competitive examination therefore they should have good comprehension level regarding phrasal verbs which are used in articles of English newspapers and books. It has also been found that the columnist used phrasal verbs with particles, 'up', 'out' and 'on' frequently in his feature articles. This study also pointed out the ways phrasal verbs were used in these feature articles. Moreover, the contextual and dictionary meanings of the most frequent phrasal verbs were also pointed out and analyzed. It has been further observed that even the meanings of phrasal verbs vary from one dictionary to the other. The variation in meanings in these online dictionaries could also be problematic for students because online dictionaries are being consulted by the students nowadays in the wake of rapid development in the field of technology and mobile devices.

Therefore, learning and teaching phrasal verbs in context and contextual meanings could be more helpful for students in order to know the exact meaning of phrasal verbs.

4.3 Recommendations

The results of the study reflect that phrasal verbs were frequently used by the columnist in his feature articles. Students avoid reading or writing any piece of writing in which phrasal verbs have been used frequently because a list of phrasal verbs is given to students in Pakistan in order to cram them which has created frustration among learners. It was revealed in the study that even meanings of a phrasal verbs found in one dictionary may not be seen in the others as it was mentioned in analysis and results. It is problematic for students in order to comprehend the exact meaning of phrasal verbs. Consequently, from the findings and conclusion, following recommendations are given for learners particularly students and these could be useful for teachers in order to teach phrasal verbs with context.

1. Students should be informed that English is very rich in the use of Phrasal verbs as a single phrasal verb has multi meanings. Students should be taught that in phrasal verbs, verb remains same whereas particles change. This change of particle could be problematic for them. As it has been given below:

   a) Take in

   b) Take off

   c) Take on

In order to comprehend or understand phrasal verbs, one can take the help of contextual meanings through which the exact meaning of the target phrasal verbs can be achieved.

2. The study revealed that the columnist used phrasal verbs frequently in his feature articles which contain particles, 'up', 'out' and 'on', followed by off, over and into.

It is recommended that the phrasal verbs which contain the above mentioned particles may be focused so that one may understand any piece of writing in which one finds phrasal verbs frequently.

3. Phrasal verbs are used by the columnists in English newspapers in Pakistan in their articles as it has been pointed out in the study so it is recommended that students, particularly, the ones who read articles on daily basis in order to prepare for the paper of current affairs paper for competitive examination, should try to learn phrasal verbs in context rather than isolation, furthermore , it has also been found in the study that meaning of a single phrasal verbs may vary from dictionary to dictionary , the meanings in one dictionary may not be in the other dictionary , Therefore, contextual meaning is more important .
4. It is also recommended that inclusion of any Standard English newspaper, particularly Dawn, in terms of teaching any grammatical point; particularly phrasal verbs may increase the comprehension level of students regarding the exact meanings of phrasal verbs that are used in everyday life. Articles may be given to students in order to find out the contextual meaning of phrasal verbs because an article has its own complete entity.
5. A list of phrasal verbs in isolation should not be given to students because it increases frustration of students which may create lack of interest among students towards their studies as well as in preparation for any competitive examination.
6. Consulting one dictionary in order to know or comprehend the meanings of phrasal verbs may not be sufficient because it is possible that a meaning of phrasal verb may not be the one which is in your dictionary as it has been revealed in result that a meaning that is

existing in one dictionary may not be in the other dictionary which may results wrong interpretation of the text and it may causes failure of students in examination because of wrong interpretation therefore contextual meaning should be focused and consulted.

7. Different articles should be given to students in order to use phrasal verbs according to the context which may increase the comprehension level of students or learners. .
8. Students, who read daily Dawn in order to prepare the paper of current affairs, may consult different feature articles in order to comprehend contextual meanings of phrasal verbs because a newspaper gives varieties of phrasal verbs regarding everyday life and most of the social, political, cultural, educational and religious issues are discussed in these articles by writers frequently.

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Appendix 1

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 17

Hit	KWIC		File
1	it to the national level and you	end up with that rumour that ju:	-10-11-2012
2	nt of the population, the PML-N	ended up agitating everyone. Th	01-09-2013.
3	a pretty poor idea. For then you	end up with a problem that far c	3-2-2013.txt
4	e last months of CJ Iftikhar may	end up looking like the last mon	4-8-2013.txt
5	licit objective \x97 could he still	end up doing some good, despi	06-01-2013.
6	\x93As it stands, the PPP could	end up with 50 seats or 80 (in th	9-12-2012.b
7	they get greedy and hasty and	end up doing something that an	15-9-2013.b
8	dy dysfunctional grid, you\x92ll	end up where the PPP has ende	16-12-2012.
9	x92ll end up where the PPP has	ended up: presiding over the ne:	16-12-2012.
10	ne PTI ticket in NA-117 but may	end up as a provincial assembly	17-04-2013.
11	fghan government. They either	end up dead or injured or their f	18-11-2012.
12	le by themselves, and if they do	end up ruling, they will have to l	23-6-2013.b
13	dividually looks like plain-speak	ends up looking a whole lot mo:	26-05-2013.
14	his flock, he, and his flock, could	end up in a bloodier entanglem	26-05-2013.
15	\x93Many of the Mehsud IDPs	ended up staying with relatives	27-03-2013.
16	at anyway. Even now, he might	end up supporting Manzoor Wa	27-04-2013.
17	aning, sets out to do it, it either	ends up as a transparent veneer	31-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 9

Hit	KWIC		File
1	ivilians have failed, others have	picked up the slack. The judician	4-11-2012.b
2	hich can fairly reliably expect to	pick up at least half of the 85-od	5-5-2013.txt
3	Bahawalpur division we should	pick up seats. Other districts like	9-12-2012.b
4	tor; without private investment	picking up, the medium-term tr:	10-02-2013.
5	will remain our priority. We will	pick up the threads where we le	10-05-2013.
6	s, the debate at the periphery is	picking up again: must it be a ch	16-12-2012.
7	ata and election fever begins to	pick up, the districts of D.I. Khan	27-03-2013.
8	Seraiki province, he could have	picked up many, many votes.\x9	28-03-2013.
9	party is relying on principally to	pick up more seats in the south.	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 8

Hit	KWIC		File
1	e committee that was tasked to	clean up the constitution and th	7-4-2013.txt
2	t the worst of the worst \x97 to	clean up the system some and s	17-2-2013.t
3	alternative? Three:\xA0a partial	cleaning-up. The focus on Articl	20-01-2013.
4	evices, the politicians will never	clean up their own house. A Qac	20-01-2013.
5	misdirection and it\x92s time to	clean up our own mess ourselve	26-05-2013.
6	to knock out the politicians and	clean up the system and becaus	27-1-2013.t
7	n. \x93When the state wants to	clean up, it does. A few years ag	27-03-2013.
8	Hamid Tayyab, was sent here to	clean up. He went after the grou	27-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 8

Hit	KWIC		File
1	politicians campaigning; voters	turning up at rallies and at pollir	03-03-2013.
2	by villages. As the sun sets, they	turn up on the road and attack.\;	20-11-2012.
3	by villages. As the sun sets, they	turn up on the road and attack.\;	20-11-2013.
4	ms uninterested, who won\x92t	turn up at jalsas or corner meeti	21-04-2013.
5	n always print a few pamphlets,	turn up at shops that cater to wc	21-07-2013.
6	mzama, Liberty or Jinnah Super	turn up at the Karak local admin	21-07-2013.
7	never looking back until Osama	turned up. Both are big assumpt	25-11-2012.
8	ons. Except multiple candidates	turned up on the same seat. Eve	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 5

Hit	KWIC		File
1	ut no one seems to understand.	Steps up the chief to reassure hi	-10-11-201
2	2t have solutions. That itself is a	step up from the cohort that can	4-11-2012.t
3	make us feel that someone will	step up, staunch the flow of bloc	16-3-2013.t
4	campaign that is as much about	stepping up to the next level of	24-4-2013.t
5	Wattoo, son of Manzoor Wattoo,	steps up to a podium to address	27-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 4

Hit	KWIC		File
1	they\x92ll always find a way to	screw up; give someone else a c	16-12-2012.
2	roject by doing a pretty good of	screwing up when in charge. The	16-12-2012.
3	ent \x97 and look, it\x92s more	screwed up than ever. The Bangl	10-03-2013.
4	en came calling: umm, this may	screw up our export plans; some	01-09-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 4

Hit	KWIC		File
1	se, while the other side, Nawaz,	makes up his mind \x97 it gives	25-08-2013.
2	Pasha. The rest Khan has had to	make up himself, and, as anothe	7-7-2013.txt
3	atters are three things: time, the	make-up of the state, and vigila	21-07-2013.
4	with the personal arrogance to	make up his mind and then swo	11-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	ctoral jigsaw. Amidst all the sho	ring up of defences and quiet ca	01-12-2012.
2	ys one Sharif aide, voluntarily b	ringing up the fraught issue of r	12-5-2013.b
3	and ideas \x97 ideas like saunte	ring up to the Taliban, peace pip	26-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	nstakingly through intelligence;	drawing up a plan of action; clea	18-08-2013.
2	oup to come up with a solution:	draw up a code of conduct \x97	24-3-2013.b
3	pposition representation could	draw up the code of conduct, se	24-3-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	y that only the gods could have	conjured up. Arrogant, out of to	4-8-2013.txt
2	re works. Often in ways it is not	conjured up for. Which brings u	06-01-2013.
3	truct. But now the Taliban have	conjured up a masterstroke: ins	03-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	ıile PTI and Haq are expected to	put up a fight, Irfan Ali Javed, thı	17-04-2013.
2	v much resistance the army will	put up. And how much resistanc	14-07-2013.
3	up. And how much resistance is	put up depends on how the arm	14-07-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	nily base, is desperately playing	catch up in NA-117 by rushing f	17-04-2013.
2	to understand Pakistan have to	catch up with the people who ar	02-06-2013.
3	ties. Will the parties themselves	catch up? We have five years to	19-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	ls, has enough grenades in it to	blow up a candidacy. Closer to tl	2013-04-14
2	wanted peace, the next he was	blowing up stuff, the moment af	3-11-2013.b
3	ge Pakistani. Nobody likes to be	blown up, even if they happen tc	3-11-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	you and your bearded buddies	come up with an edict and decid	21-07-2013.
2	ie electing a president, that will	come up just once in their five-y	28-7-2013.b
3	as fallen to an outside group to	come up with a solution: draw u	24-3-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC		File
1	om the provincial field in Sindh	pipes up now in the media, you	01-09-2013
2	n, someone \x97 many \x97 will	pipe up about drones and what	27-10-2013

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC		File
1	drunkenly the night before and	roughed up the young man and	15-04-2013.
2	s an option, then: a few women	roughed up, a few shopkeepers\	21-07-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	counter-intelligence needs to be beefed up. That\x92s a job for b	8-9-2013.txt
2	tic version: the civilians want to beef up the intel and security ap	15-9-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ks who can\x92t resist trying to speed up a maddeningly slow ra	27-1-2013.b
2	ht into that idea and suggested speeding up the trial. Sorry, that	30-6-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	es being shelled out annually to prop up a broken electricity sect	10-02-2013.
2	mph. Five, ten, fifteen billion to prop up an ailing Pakistani econ	30-6-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ked like it could burst has been walled up again: by taking on Kh	4-8-2013.txt
2	ce that Gen K appears to have swallowed up. The former DG ISI	23-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	at the mercy of the court. Or he mans up \x97 and the court has	4-8-2013.txt
2	n, it could also be used to pull a man up. Khan, the victim of the i	29-9-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ment has lost its writ; next step: wrap up government and install	-10-11-2012
2	p them move on from Mumbai: wrap up the trial in the Pindi AT	30-6-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	says one Sharif aide, voluntarily bringing up the fraught issue of	12-5-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	os for himself? It may not quite add up to a Churchillian riddle w	16-6-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

oncordance Hits 1

it	KWIC	File
1	have long feared it is: yes, it will roll up its sleeves, yes, it will get	9-6-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

oncordance Hits 1

it	KWIC	File
1	on the democratic forces will be ratcheted up so high by the non	27-1-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

oncordance Hits 1

it	KWIC	File
1	le for a partisan show meant to whip up the party base. But wha	30-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

oncordance Hits 1

it	KWIC	File
1	ace that Gen K appears to have swallowed up. The former DG IS	23-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

oncordance Hits 1

it	KWIC	File
1	2s what the civilian alternatives line up as. To acknowledge that	16-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	s will switch sides if the PML-N links up with the Jamaat-i-Islam	16-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ary Committee are too timid to speak up, rendering what they k	8-12-2012.t

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	. Except the PTI hasn\x92t quite lived up to the hype. Nothing lef	01-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ntre doesn\x92t have to get its guard up. A neat, temporary arr	25-08-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	s is where it gets interesting. In hauling up Khan for possible co	4-8-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	nning mate. Ali Abbas Khokhar summed up his family\x92s infl	27-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	d far from Lahore. A few hands shot up. \x93Didn\x92t you feel	21-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	s a PML-Q MNA. Now inactive, caught up in the struggle betwe	27-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	perfidious Americans will never give up trying to break Pakistan.	3-2-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ed and kitschy entertainment is served up. Like shaadis are brea	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	d so, ironically, better placed to take up the task Khan wants to t	11-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ntials running around trying to stitch up winning coalitions. If yo	03-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 16

Hit	KWIC	File
1	e religious right are all trying to figure out how to hold on to the	01-12-2012.
2	thing better. But it\x92s hard to figure out why. Was it always th	02-06-2013.
3	evitable: Afghanistan has to be figured out, and there\x92s only	6-10-2013.t
4	ems. The why is easy enough to figure out: the land of perma-cri	9-6-2013.txt
5	e it out, read between the lines, figure out what he can do and w	11-05-2013.
6	, people will ask. Surely, we can figure out a way to all live along	13-10-2012.
7	ring and coordination has to be figured out. You know it, I know	14-07-2013.
8	y slide. BB and Sharif eventually figured out the problem, but the	16-12-2012.
9	sidekicks? Or can we somehow figure out how to pause the syst	16-12-2012.
10	\x92s over, let\x92s try and figure out what it meant. First, th	20-01-2013.
11	h the system, for the bottom to figure out the top means busine	20-10-2012.
12	t be \x97 the rogue mullah will figure out one of two things. To	21-07-2013.
13	litary following isn\x92t hard to figure out: it doesn\x92t. The sec	25-08-2013.
14	it long enough and people can figure out the real reasons. For t	27-10-2013.
15	have to stick around longer to figure out that they do, or mayb	31-03-2013.
16	tration plants. It took a while to figure out what\x92s going on. I	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 6

Hit	KWIC		File
1	nravel Pakistan. Not so much, it	turns out. They know they shoul	3-2-2013.txt
2	ence over how many voters will	turn out for the PTI on May 11. I	07-05-2013.
3	92t repeat the mistake of 1989,	turning out the lights and never	25-11-2012.
4	oints vs breaking point. Qadri, it	turns out, was a pressure point c	27-1-2013.b
5	int for the democratic project. It	turned out Qadri wasn\x92t a ve	27-1-2013.b
6	rtainty at the moment: who will	turn out to vote on May 11 and	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 5

Hit	KWIC		File
1	free pass at home. Governing b	rings out the worst in the PPP. C	01-09-2013.
2	se, to take stock first before figu	ring out what has to be done. Pc	25-08-2013.
3	7 for now \x97 is less about figu	ring out what to do, but about fi	25-08-2013.
4	g out what to do, but about figu	ring out how to fit the new, post	25-08-2013.
5	tehsil of Okara district. Slogans	ring out in praise of the Wattoo:	27-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC		File
1	nd why the ECP can\x92t really	keep out the bad eggs under the	17-2-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC		File
1	he DGI the favourite because he	kept out of the election in Punjal	6-10-2013.b
2	kistanis trying to prevent being	kept out of the reconciliation loc	18-11-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	s talking silly about drones and	sorting out militancy with hugs a	20-10-2012.
2	vate sector can sometimes help	sort out. Cattle rustling is a big c	28-04-2013.
3	me. Once this ticket business is	sorted out, the winners will have	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	ieration and revival. The PML-N	reached out to the grassroots. It	06-01-2013.
2	ffort over the past two weeks to	reach out to the electorate; an ef	07-05-2013.
3	g negotiations with the PML-N,	reaching out to other senior figu	20-4-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	; bark and bite. Say you want to	knock out the bad eggs at the n	17-2-2013.b
2	of the existing laws \x97 and so	knock out some undesirable pol	17-2-2013.b
3	g point. He came threatening to	knock out the politicians and cle	27-1-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	and smarter campaigning could	eke out a further chunk of seats	01-12-2012.
2	ML-Q alliance is still expected to	eke out seats in Punjab on the b	9-12-2012.b
3	locked in, works the margins to	eke out re-election as president,	30-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	s a pretty decent track record of	chucking out its dictators and a	7-7-2013.txt
2	rs resign under pressure, or are	chucked out somehow, and are	17-2-2013.b
3	s and harasses. To get its way, it	chucks out one prime minister. T	27-1-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	ot necessarily his Geppetto \x97	set out to resolve: political malai	16-3-2013.b
2	tices: corruption and bribery, as	set out in details 78 and 79 in th	17-2-2013.b
3	es have much of that when they	set out from Kandahar all those	23-6-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	nts to beguile and confuse; and work out a tenuous balance of p	4-11-2012.b
2	apital would be better spent on working out a post-2014 arrang	22-9-2013.b
3	let\x92s see how that\x92s working out. SRAP Dobbins visit	30-6-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	, we got our guy, now let\x92s get outta here. Confident about	3-2-2013.txt
2	irst time, the politicians have to get out there and fight a new ga	03-03-2013.
3	What\x92s important is that we get out of this mess the country	10-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	chance of knocking him and his government out demanded; no,	10-03-2013.
2	ago. As a new party, PTI has to go out and target all voters. The	13-04-2013.
3	twilight of his career, Gen K has gone out on a bit of a limb. He	26-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	P-nominated caretaker PM will dole out big state contracts to h	24-3-2013.b
2	ust meets the important people, doles out some money and leav	27-04-2013.
3	dded that the jobs were largely doled out to members of Watto	27-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ured up. Arrogant, out of touch, lashing out, clueless, desperate \	4-8-2013.txt
2	rs, a PML-N campaign manager lashed out at the media and the	10-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ured up. Arrogant, out of touch, lashing out, clueless, desperate \	4-8-2013.txt
2	s, a PML-N campaign manager lashed out at the media and the	10-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ake of Doha, the Foreign Office put out a smug, self-congratulat	30-6-2013.t
2	ask the boys to use the ISPR to put out their smug, self-congrat	30-6-2013.t

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ble is to be delayed. And time is running out. Still, the rumour mi	-10-11-201
2	as yet to materialise and time is running out. Third, if there is a fa	30-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	it did 20 years after the Soviets pulled out, but unwinnable wars	3-2-2013.txt
2	essential if the country is to be pulled out of the disastrous spir	10-02-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	gured out the problem, but they started out early; Khan is already	16-12-2012.
2	om the beginning. When Imran started out in politics, he knew n	29-9-2013.t

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	wd-pleasing tricks were slowly rolled out. With the star attractic	07-05-2013.
2	n in Afghanistan, only to slowly roll out the \x91double game\x9	23-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	the past five years and you can map out what the next five year:	11-05-2013.
2	ved at his home to secure it and map out the visit, an objection w	25-08-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	de or two but what needs to be washed out of the system is the	4-11-2012.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	catch up? We have five years to find out. The writer is a member	19-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	on us and politicians needing to fan out among the people, the T	03-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	sition to democracy on track by sniffing out grenades before the	16-6-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	92s no one in the PML-N who stands out as a logical foreign m	16-6-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	lamist narrative is the easiest to trot out, or, conversely, the most	15-9-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	summer. After Yusuf Raza was forced out by the Supreme Cour	30-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	)nd why the ECP can\x92t really keep out the bad eggs under the	17-2-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	Then, someone behind Wattoo shouts out, \x93Long live PPP.\x	27-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	x92s politics of opposition were drowned out by the jeering and	29-9-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ory. It\x92s just an amorphous feeling out there, a hope even, th	21-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	nes are installed, fairy lights to blot out the night sky are fitted a	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 16

Hit	KWIC	File
1	sarily of the kind speculation is focusing on. Think less coup or e	01-12-2012.
2	TI.\x94 Determined to keep the focus on the PTI, and by extensic	07-05-2013.
3	er helped too. Everyone was so focused on the stubborn refusal	8-12-2012.b
4	ou may be wondering. Why not focus on how we\x92ll get throu	10-03-2013.
5	rganised. We haven\x92t really focused on the party and keepin	12-5-2013.b
6	lay, we\x92re businessmen and focus on self-interest. There is n	13-04-2013.
7	gramme recipients, a relentless focus on accommodating her co	15-04-2013.
8	former PML-Q strongman) just focused on the politics of biradi	15-04-2013.
9	t the destination: in addition to focusing on prisoner releases, th	18-11-2012.
10	personal electability instead of focusing on a loyal party cadre t	19-05-2013.
11	e:\xA0a partial cleaning-up. The focus on Articles 62/63, tweakec	20-01-2013.
12	s a disproportionate and unjust focus on Lahore. Along the 100-	21-04-2013.
13	a misanthrope too \x97 but to focus on him is to miss the poin	21-07-2013.
14	rse, as 2011 proved. But a mind focused on survival, and continu	23-12-2012.
15	r set-up, a code of conduct that focuses on verifiable neutrality a	24-3-2013.b
16	big deal. But Afghans are more focused on something else: the e	25-11-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 9

Hit	KWIC		File
1	activism. But when one populist	takes on another, the controvers	4-8-2013.txt
2	RE: Confident, buoyant, ready to	take on all comers: the Pakistan	9-12-2012.b
3	he PML-N and joined the PTI to	take on Asif, said: \x93The PML-	13-04-2013.
4	at erodes the space you need to	take on the enemy. Have a look	15-9-2013.b
5	ugh excuse to revisit Hanif\x92s	take on July 1977. But the Sikan	18-08-2013.
6	d that\x92s before a decision is	taken on whether to try and sha	20-01-2013.
7	in NWA is and why it must be	taken on. \x91North Waziristan	20-10-2012.
8	e the will to do it. Leadership to	take on a threat and deal with th	20-10-2012.
9	esn\x92t seem quite enough to	take on a juggernaut like the PM	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 9

Hit	KWIC		File
1	from their midst. So what\x92s	going on? Think of it as pre-elec	03-03-2013.
2	, Gen K, no more. The show will	go on, without you. Saying no is	6-10-2013.b
3	pon enough they shrugged and	got on with their lives. And yet, r	7-7-2013.txt
4	i candidate. Immediately, Awan	got on the phone, and for the ne	15-04-2013.
5	e, soon or ever. But how about	go on, give us some more \x97 t	26-05-2013.
6	nd Eid in their hometowns or to	go on umrah this Eid or to choo	28-7-2013.b
7	e only option, but who\x92s he	got on the inside? Who\x92s the	29-9-2013.b
8	n the inside track on what\x92s	going on in the TTP, who\x92s u	29-9-2013.b
9	a while to figure out what\x92s	going on. Education, health, gas,	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 9

Hit	KWIC		File
1	activism. But when one populist	takes on another, the controvers	4-8-2013.txt
2	RE: Confident, buoyant, ready to	take on all comers: the Pakistan	9-12-2012.b
3	he PML-N and joined the PTI to	take on Asif, said: \x93The PML-	13-04-2013.
4	at erodes the space you need to	take on the enemy. Have a look	15-9-2013.b
5	ugh excuse to revisit Hanif\x92s	take on July 1977. But the Sikan	18-08-2013.
6	d that\x92s before a decision is	taken on whether to try and sha	20-01-2013.
7	in NWA is and why it must be	taken on. \x91North Waziristan	20-10-2012.
8	e the will to do it. Leadership to	take on a threat and deal with th	20-10-2012.
9	esn\x92t seem quite enough to	take on a juggernaut like the PM	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 7

Hit	KWIC		File
1	or Khan\x92s fate, the court can	rely on sober opinion counsellin	4-8-2013.txt
2	lines. As for Khan, the court can	rely on a legal consensus that is	4-8-2013.txt
3	eir financial and legal standing.	Relying on good faith and coopc	17-2-2013.b
4	generally poor, biradiri, Haq is	relying on two factors to help hi	17-04-2013.
5	f workers and we\x92ll have to	rely on voters directly.\x94 The f	24-4-2013.b
6	e headline stuff that the party is	relying on principally to pick up	28-04-2013.
7	ani and the PPP. The Gilanis are	relying on two factors to carry tl	30-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 7

Hit	KWIC		File
1	he like. The TTP came knocking:	hang on, we\x92ll go to the afte	01-09-2013.
2	n\x92t have to. Drift, ineptitude,	hanging on for the sake of hang	06-01-2013.
3	ude, hanging on for the sake of	hanging on, clinging on to suckl	06-01-2013.
4	he initial reaction of many was,	hang on, that\x92s the ECP\x92s	8-12-2012.b
5	spot a damp firework a mile off.	Hang on to your seats, Qadri is	17-2-2013.b
6	A wily politician tries to	hang on CYRIL ALMEIDA Share '	27-04-2013.
7	status in the National Assembly;	hangs on to the provincial gove	30-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 8

Hit	KWIC		File
1	-and-now-we\x92d-just-like-to-	move-on way. Mission liquidatic	3-2-2013.txt
2	s that the world could, well, just	move on. We have nukes, we ha	3-2-2013.txt
3	ered, or even trained quickly, to	move on command and in conc	18-08-2013.
4	rgument goes. And for genuine	movement on the reconciliation	18-11-2012.
5	e and the righteous outrage will	move on, a new cause to champ	21-07-2013.
6	even bigger. If Afghanistan has	moved on in the last decade, sig	25-11-2012.
7	now that Afghanistan may have	moved on or are they just stubb	25-11-2012.
8	nted two gestures to help them	move on from Mumbai: wrap up	30-6-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 4

Hit	KWIC		File
1	hen praise to Allah and let\x92s	get on with the business of an el	06-01-2013.
2	) aside and let the other players	get on with the business of deci	8-12-2012.b
3	nchor unshakeable. Khan could	get on with the business of polit	29-9-2013.b
4	ks to get over the rejection and	get on with being team players.	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 4

Hit	KWIC		File
1	e all trying to figure out how to	hold on to their pieces of the ele	01-12-2012.
2	e PPP needs a chunk of seats to	hold on to power at the centre. I	01-12-2012.
3	l from Sindh and Balochistan to	hold on in Islamabad. The Sharif	01-12-2012.
4	ne former. Strap yourself in and	hold on to your seat: the weeks .	16-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 4

Hit	KWIC		File
1	overed the big, bad bullies have	turned on each other and left th	-10-11-2012
2	pened. And even now, an about-	turn on the U-turn that may or r	01-09-2013.
3	s everything. Imagine if it were	turned on its head: we, Pakistan,	23-6-2013.b
4	else as president would have to	turn on its head the system of th	25-11-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	vious of Lahore and the money	lavished on it; money which has	21-04-2013.
2	t apologetic about the attention	lavished on Lahore. Far from it. '	21-04-2013.
3	us money and time Yusuf Raza	lavished on Multan during his fc	30-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	twithstanding has always been	aligned with the PML-N. In settl	24-4-2013.b
2	in over local players previously	aligned with Wattoo. A key supp	27-04-2013.
3	for the local police, which is still	aligned with his more powerful	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	pparently, the third option was settled on because it posed the l	18-11-2012.
2	an for Afghanistan before it can settle on its own strategy. Implic	18-11-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	th the PML-N, just as they were knocking on the PTI\x92s doors	9-12-2012.t
2	candidates and their supporters knocking on his door. But come	21-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	n. Remember those rose petals heaped on the sick little man wh	8-12-2012.t
2	ia out \x97 blame will surely be heaped on. But that\x92s for sor	22-9-2013.t

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	, the PPP candidate is happy to trade on his party's continuing a	28-04-2013.
2	, the PPP candidate is happy to trade on his party\x92s continui	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	sumptions those narratives are built on. Wandering around Afg	25-11-2012.
2	lectoral strategy in the south is built on two familiar planks: neu	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ryone else has almost gleefully leapt on the chief\x92s words ar	-10-11-201

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	a further twist in the tale: Iqbal insisted on selecting Aziz\x92s r	20-4-2013.t

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	if he yells about something and keeps on yelling about it, the PM	3-11-2013.t

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	\x97 because voters eventually catch on to their representatives	7-4-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	the military will let the civilians lead on India relations? A cluele	8-9-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ıt of pressure that is brought to bear on them. There was Qadri.	27-1-2013.t

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	g on for the sake of hanging on, clinging on to suckle at the teats	06-01-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	f quite reasonably think, so you switch on more lights and fans a	9-6-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	especially be relishing this, the call on the election is ultimately	30-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	that it\x92s new, an urge to push on, upwards instead of in c	02-06-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	nd where that isn\x92t possible, banking on triangular and quadi	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	gruntled, the old PTI worker will bring on board. Already some h	24-4-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 19

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ign policy challenge: will it cut a deal with the US or will it creep	3-2-2013.txt
2	b. But neither are the ones who deal with the outside world, whc	3-2-2013.txt
3	ve for civilians when it comes to dealing with the army can\x92t l	4-11-2012.b
4	e. He\x92s never actually had to deal with anything. The closest t	7-7-2013.txt
5	o have the necessary policies to deal with the serious challenges	10-05-2013.
6	) in Punjab \x97 how will Sharif deal with extremism if returned	10-05-2013.
7	mpossible. What about all those deals with militants in Punjab? F	11-05-2013.
8	t city against Asif in a reciprocal deal with the PTI hours before v	12-5-2013.b
9	more and it would have felt like dealing with the after-effects of	16-3-2013.b
10	in Afghanistan and will have to deal with the consequences of tl	16-3-2013.b
11	istan \x97 and we\x92ll have to deal with the consequences of o	16-3-2013.b
12	Muslims when it is struggling to deal with its own Muslims is a q	16-3-2013.b
13	cy proved the sticking point in a deal with Tariq Anees, will be Da	20-4-2013.b
14	adership to take on a threat and deal with the consequences, fea	20-10-2012.
15	ks/deal phase and then have to deal with the double headache c	22-9-2013.b
16	itutions that were never built to deal with internal threats of the	23-02-2013.
17	\x92ve got five years, I\x92ll deal with this in my way, on my	25-08-2013.
18	work on soon. And that meant dealing with the boys too. The Ir	30-6-2013.b
19	ducated and versatile enough to deal with tough questions from	31-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC		File
1	)twithstanding has always been	aligned with the PML-N. In settle	24-4-2013.b
2	in over local players previously	aligned with Wattoo. A key supp	27-04-2013.
3	for the local police, which is still	aligned with his more powerful	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 6

Hit	KWIC		File
1	but never really threatening to	take over. The deal struck, like th	15-9-2013.b
2	ansition has seen Afghan forces	take over much of the responsit	20-11-2012.
3	ansition has seen Afghan forces	take over much of the responsit	20-11-2013.
4	yyum Karzai, being groomed to	take over? And if not Karzai or h	22-11-2012.
5	neans others die. Religiosity has	taken over, and there\x92s noth	28-7-2013.b
6	antled. In its place, the army has	taken over and is trying to creat	31-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 5

Hit	KWIC		File
1	A woman\x92s touch	wins over a rural electorate CYR	15-04-2013.
2	llessly from village-to-village to	win over new voters and secure	20-4-2013.b
3	So what the soft touch can\x92t	win over, intimidation and threa	21-04-2013.
4	harras and Ajmal has worked to	win over local players previousl	27-04-2013.
5	e opposition where possible by	winning over as many electable:	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 4

Hit	KWIC		File
1	cratic project to be paused and	hand over the reins to a team of	13-1-2013.b
2	in eastern Afghanistan in areas	handed over to their control by	20-11-2012.
3	in eastern Afghanistan in areas	handed over to their control by	20-11-2013.
4	x92t mean the country is being	handed over to the Taliban. The	23-6-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	npaign mode and appears to be looking over his shoulder. The tl	17-04-2013
2	? Most obviously: the party was looking over its shoulders at the	19-05-2013
3	ncies: candidates are constantly looking over their shoulders. Init	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	the fate of a single man is not hanging over the entire process.	6-10-2013.t
2	pall of uncertainty and fear that hangs over much of Afghanistar	22-11-2012.
3	he upcoming campaign season hangs over all of Fata and Khybe	27-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	order where armies threaten to cross over \x97 and Pakistan pre	8-9-2013.txt
2	id-reaction Indian battle groups cross over into Pakistan, we nuk	8-9-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	, he has said, it\x92s our war, get over it and get with the scrip	26-05-2013.
2	ll have the same three weeks to get over the rejection and get or	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	hairs elsewhere. Cue politicians falling over themselves to grab t	03-03-2013.
2	my means it. The politicians are falling over themselves to grab t	03-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ery time there is a power riot, it blows over quickly enough. Dea	7-7-2013.txt
2	Long battered by crisis but now blown over by the tendrils of sta	9-6-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ectacle that may or may not get pulled over before it gets to its t	28-7-2013.b
2	be almost sure it won\x92t get pulled over. And that, when it ar	28-7-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	t \x97 the pressure could easily tip over to breaking point. But b	27-1-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	n the by-election and our voters went over to Ghaffar Dogar (the	30-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	x92s a Nawaz government that presided over the call for talks. T	3-11-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ability in Afghanistan would not spill over into Pakistan. But with	18-11-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 4

Hit	KWIC	File
1	econciliation front, Afghans are looking for two gestures in parti	18-11-2012.
2	li combine, the establishment is looking for a counter-narrative,	20-01-2013.
3	gely rural and poor and always looking for an escape, to jobs at	20-4-2013.b
4	hat and Hangu, maulana is still looking for winning horses.\x94	28-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	grounds to stall the results and wade into the electoral arena. C	02-06-2013.
2	te dots. The Decider decided to wade into the election schedule	4-8-2013.txt
3	adjacent constituency \x97 has waded into NA-139 in a campai	24-4-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	? They look a bit like Musharraf going into February 2008. The w	01-12-2012.
2	\x92t do this \x97 allow drones, go into NWA, take out Taliban s	3-2-2013.txt
3	ure factions of the TTP now and go into the Afghan-settlement p	22-9-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	. \x93I\x92m not going to get drawn into numbers. But if it\x9	07-05-2013.
2	t remains cagey, refusing to be drawn into speculation about hi	10-05-2013.
3	utious mood, still refusing to be drawn into speculation about hc	12-5-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ach coincided with NFC money pouring into the provincial coffe	06-01-2013.
2	' development money has been poured into his own companies	28-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	small bore \x97 until its effects come into focus. That Kayani ext	8-12-2012.b
2	rvival, the ultimate self-interest, comes into the reckoning. Cowe	23-02-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	xtremist. The Good Extremist is plugged into the arteries of the I	16-3-2013.b
2	now well his representative was plugged into the state to help ge	19-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	s why Khan is surging: he\x92s tapped into the non-voter in eve	5-5-2013.txt
2	inism: Khan as a Pakhtun could tap into the Pakhtun psyche, wh	29-9-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ırds hard issues, they invariably slip into background discussion:	23-02-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	·e and deeply opposed to being dragged into the epic mess that	3-2-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

oncordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	There wasn\x92t much thought put into it or preparation. And th	9-6-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	Salmaan Taseer\x92s killer was whipped into a murderous frenz	16-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	PPP vote bank; and the money pumped into the agricultural sec	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	minded faction before belatedly jumping into the race as an inde	24-4-2013.t

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ans the Indians will be about to plunge into their election campa	14-07-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	acy theories. As parliament was sworn in, the normality of it all t	02-06-2013.
2	nny thing. Hours before he was sworn in as one of the big boys,	9-6-2013.txt
3	et the PM elected and a cabinet sworn-in but too few to guarant	10-03-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	't \x97 and now may have been reined in by a Lahore High Cour	7-4-2013.txt
2	t the same time to his theory of reining in the TTP. There is a thir	29-9-2013.t
3	oblem for everyone else: how to rein in Taliban Khan? The writer	29-9-2013.t

1	nbition, greed and a bit of farce thrown in \x97 the politics of thi	05-04-2013.
2	handful of five rupee notes are thrown in the air and children sc	17-04-2013.
3	the PML-Q, the family has since thrown in its lot with the PPP. Tc	27-04-2013.
4	th frequently delights in telling, throwing in a choice word or tw	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	s were always going to suffer a dip in their public appeal mid-te	06-01-2013.
2	elections,\x94 Khan says of the dip in the PTI\x92s popularity af	07-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	e survival instinct of Pakistan to kick in. At least the survival insti	15-9-2013.t
2	e, Nawaz\x92s default response kicked in: I\x92m not ready yet, I	25-08-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	how which direction they\x92re pulling in. Elections have a way (	-10-11-2012

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	lik Zaheer Abbas Khokhar, who clocked in 19,000 votes in an ele	07-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	as put him on the map, the first step in the long road to politicall	20-01-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	rate has tuned out, if it had ever tuned in to begin with. Some, th	21-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ent,\x94 the aide says, his voice trailing off. Maryam Nawaz, thou	12-5-2013.tx
2	\x94 Awan continued, her voice trailing off.	15-04-2013.
3	g your men, but \x85 The voice trailed off. But. But. But. But, he a	23-02-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 3

Hit	KWIC	File
1	on occasion but never actually getting off the fence. Because of	10-03-2013.
2	he PM-as-FM-and-DefMin idea getting off to a good start. Epitor	30-6-2013.tx
3	c92s election campaign is yet to get off the ground. In constituen	2013-04-14

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ys did it themselves, perhaps to head off the possibility of yet an	14-07-2013.
2	an to be shut out and unable to head off harmful choices by the	23-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 2

Hit	KWIC	File
1	sharraf\x92s ministers in 2008; picking off PPP heavyweights ou	19-05-2013.
2	and vulnerable as ever to being picked off by the enemy the arm	26-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ore lights and fans at home and turn off the lights in factories an	9-6-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ble accident or a few others are sold off to settle some dispute? .	21-07-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	n-led transition. But Zardari has fended off that moment becaus	06-01-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	deeply unpopular ANP and PPP clean off the board. He made th	3-11-2013.t

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	one in particular that is hard to shake off. Why do you let your r	23-02-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	97 the old bag of tricks is being dusted off. The purpose is alway	16-12-2012.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	go so wrong? The wheels have come off; the gavel of history is	4-8-2013.txt

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	whom. With most races having kicked off just a week ago, the a	28-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	e than that, my wings had been cut off by Pervaiz Elahi,\x94 Kas	22-04-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ut Mian sahib has a tendency to go off on his own tangent,\x94 t	12-5-2013.b

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ll pick up the threads where we left off in 1999 before Musharra	10-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	and their representatives keep drifting off, goldfish-like, in purs	26-05-2013.

Concordance | Concordance Plot | File View | Clusters/N-Grams | Collocates | Word List | Keyword List

Concordance Hits 1

Hit	KWIC	File
1	ach other and left the victims to walk off with the prom queen, ir	-10-11-201:

Appendix 2

End up

Article Context	Contextual Meaning	Article Context	Contextual Meaning
1)Take the testing of the judicial waters in Balochistan and magnify it to the national level and you **end up** with that rumour that just won't die **Article Title**-- Outrage central **Published Date**-- 10-11-2012	In this context, the writer has used **'end up'** in the sense of **'finally to be a particular position'** as it is has been written in this context that: "national level and you **end up** with that rumour that just won't die"\	2)And so, instead of angering or alienating or alarming possibly just one segment of the population, the PML-N **ended up** agitating everyone. **Article Title**- Ninety days **Published Date**- 1-9-2013	In this context, the P.V **'end up'** again has been used in the sense of **"to stop'** as it has been described in this context
3)For then you end up with a problem that far outlives the military departure of the US from your backyard **Article Title**-- Slipping off the agenda **Published Date**-- 3-2-2013	The columnist has used **'end up'** in the sense of **' to finally be in a position to solve'** as the writer has used it in this context,	4) The last months of CJ Iftikhar may **end up** looking like the last months of Musharraf. **Article Title** -Tainted love **PublishedDate4**-8-2013	In this context **'end up'** has been used in the sense of **'be in a position at final stage'** as the writer has used it in this context
5) But assume Qadri fails in his explicit objective — could he still **end up** doing some good, despite his manifestly malign intentions? **Article Title**————— -Collateral benefits **Published Date**-- 6-1-2013	The columnist has used ' end up' in the sense of **' to stop something'** as the writer has used it that "could he still end up doing some good.	6)The leader continued: "As it stands, the PPP could **end up** with 50 seats or 80 (in the full 342-member National Assembly) **Article Title** -PML-N recovers lost ground in Punjab **Published Date**-- 9-12-2012	The columnist used **'end up** 'in the sense of 'to **finally be in a position** of' as he mentioned it in the article.
7) A deal is struck, the Taliban get what they want, but then they get greedy and hasty and **end up** doing something that angers or alienates the country. **Article Title** -An ugly narrative **Published Date** - 15-9-2013	The columnist has used **'end up'** in the sense of **'stop doing something'** as it has been used by the writer in this article.	8) You'll **end up** where the PPP has **ended up**: presiding over the near-collapse of the power sector while more than trebling the price of electricity. **Article Title**-- An old bag of tricks **Published Date**-- 16-12-2012	The columnist has used' **end up'** in the sense of **'to finally be in a position of'** as it has been mentioned in this article.

9) Whether Kahlon, who has lobbied hard for the PTI ticket in NA-117 but may **end up** as a provincial assembly candidate, will rally behind Haq is an open question, even for Haq. **Article Title**-A stalwart faces a challenge from an upstart **Published Date**-- 17-4-2013	In This context '**end up**' has been used in the sense of '**finally be in a position of** 'as columnist has used it in this article	10) They either **end up** dead or injured or their families are threatened. **Article Title**--- The view from Afghanistan **Published Date** - 18-11-2012	In this context ' **end up**' has been used in the sense of ' **finally they will be in position**' as the writer has used it that they will at the end either end up dead or injured'
11) They will have to learn to accept they can't rule by themselves, and if they do **end up** ruling, they will have to behave themselves this time. **Article Title**-- The new Bonn **Published Date**- 23-6-2013	In this context the writer has used '**end up**' for the sense of '**stop doing something**' as writer states in this article.	12) If the Pied Piper marches too far ahead of his flock, he, and his flock, could **end up** in a bloodier entanglement. **Article Title**-- Straight talk or double-talk? **Published Date**—26-5-2013	12) The columnist has used '**end up**' in the sense of **to finally stopping something**' as the writer has mentioned it in his article.
13) For side-by-side what individually looks like plain-speak **ends up** looking a whole lot more like doublespeak. **Article Title**-- Straight talk or double-talk? **Published Date**-- 26-5-2013	The columnist has used '**end up**' in the sense of '**to stop**' as it has been mentioned by the writer.	14) Many of the Mehsud IDPs **ended up** staying with relatives wherever their homes are. **Article Title**-- Campaigning in the shadow of the Taliban **Published Date**— 27-3-2013	The columnist has used 'end **up**' in the sense of '**finally in the position of**' as the writer has mentioned that IDPs ended up staying at relative house.
15) Even now, he might **end up** supporting Manzoor Wattoo on the NA seat a day or two before the election." **Article Title**-- A wily politician tries to hang on **Published Date**-- 27-4-2013	The phrasal verb '**end up**' has been used in the sense of '**to stop**' as it has been mentioned in the article.	16) It either **ends up** as a transparent veneer, or triggers unexpected, and undesirable, consequences. **Article Title**-- Notes from south KP, SWA **Published Date**-- 31-3-2013	The columnist has used '**end up**' in the sense of '**finally be in position of**' as the writer has mentioned it in his article.

Pick up

Article Context	Contextual Meaning	Article Context	Contextual Meaning
1) The good news is that where the civilians have failed, others have **picked up** the slack. **Article Title--** Shadow over the democratic project **Published Date** 4-11-2012	In this context the writer has used '**picked up**' in the sense of **'took advantage'** as the columnist mentioned it in his article.	The PML-N is suddenly neck-and-neck with the PPP, which can fairly reliably expect to **pick up** at least half of the 85-odd seats in south Punjab and interior Sindh and a handful of seats from the rest of Punjab and from Balochistan and KP. **Article Title--** The second wave **Published Date--**5-5-2013	2)The writer in this context used ' **picked up**' again for the sense of **'to collect'** as it has been mentioned that: "PPP, which can fairly expect to pick up at least half of the 85-odd seats in south Punjab and interior Sindh"
3)In the old Bahawalpur division we should **pick up** seats. **Article Title---** PML-N recovers lost ground in Punjab **Published Date---** 9-12-2012	The columnist has used 'pick **up**' in the sense of 'to **collect'** as it has been mentioned by the writer in his article.	4) The banks are having such an easy time lending to the government that they're ignoring the private sector; without private investment **picking up.** **Article Title---** The case against reforms **Published Date--** 10-2-2013	The columnist has used **'pick up'** in the sense of **'to improve'** as it has been mentioned in the article.
5) We will **pick up** the threads where we left off in 1999 before Musharraf derailed it. **Article Title--** Nawaz warns against split mandate **Published Date--** 10-5-2013	In this context writer has used '**pick up'** for the sense of **'to start something again after an interruption'** as it has been mentioned by the writer.	6)Through manipulations and interventions, the debate at the periphery is **picking up** again: **Article Title--** An old bag of tricks **Published Date--** 16-12-2012	The phrasal verb ' pick up' has been used in the sense of **'to start something again after an interruption'**
7)As spring transforms the fertile plains of this gateway to Fata and election fever begins to **pick up,** **Article Title--** Campaigning in the shadow of the Taliban **Published Date--** 27-3-2013	The columnist has used **'pick up'** in the sense of **'to begin again'** as the writer has used it in this article.	8) Had Faisal Kundi resigned from the National Assembly a couple of months ago to demand a Seraiki province, he could have **picked up** many, many votes." **Article Title--** After drubbing in 2008, JUI-F poised for comeback **PublishedDate**28-3-13	In this context the writer has used **'pick up'** in the sense of **'to collect'** as the writer has used it in the article.

9) But it's not the headline stuff that the party is relying on principally to **pick up** more seats in the south. **Article Title**-- Notes from south Punjab **Published Date**-- 28-4-2013	In this context , the writer has used ' **pick up'** in the sense of ' **to collect'** as it has been mentioned in this article		

Clean up

Article Context	Contextual Meaning	Article Context	Contextual Meaning
1)Only exist in their Zia-era guise because the committee that was tasked to **clean up** the constitution and that gave us the 18th Amendment was unable to say no to Maulana Fazlur Rehman and those of his right-wing ilk on the committee. **Article Title**-- The real sin **Published Date**-- 2013-04-07	In this context writer has used **'clean up'** in the sense of **'to stop illegal and dishonesty'** as it has been stated that " the committee that was tasked to clean up the constitution.	2)For Qadri and his ilk, a paper tiger isn't good enough to get the job they want done done, i.e. banishing from politics at least the worst of the worst — to **clean up** the system some and serve as a warning to the rest. **Article Title**— The logic of controversy **Published date**-- 17-2-2013	The writer has used the phrasal verb **'clean up'** in the sense of **'to clean the system from illegal and** dishonest activities'.
3) Three: a partial cleaning-up. **Article** —Locked and reloaded, already? **Date**—20-1-2013	The columnist has used **'cleaning up'** in the sense of ' **to clean something partially'** as it has been mentioned by the writer'	4) Left to their own devices, the politicians will never **clean up** their own house. **Article Title**- Locked and reloaded, already? **Published Date**--- 20-1-2013	The writer again used **'clean up'** in the sense of, **to eradicate illegal and dishonest task** as he mentions that "the politicians will never clean up their own house".
5)Non-state actors a misdirection and it's time to **clean up** our own mess ourselves. **Article Title**- Straight talk or double-talk?	The writer in this context again used **'clean up'** in the sense of ' **to clean the system whatever wrong we did with it'** as it has been mentioned in the article by columnist.	6) He came threatening to knock out the politicians and **clean up** the system and because his message chimed so perfectly with the army's timeworn	In the context, the phrasal verb **'clean up'** has been used in the sense of **'to eliminate dishonest and clean our system'** as the writer states in this article.

Published Date--26-5-2013		criticisms. **Article Date**-- Towards breaking point? **Published Date**- 27-1-2013	
7/8) When the state wants to **clean up**, it do. A few years ago, the station commander in D.I. Khan, Brig Hamid Tayyab, was sent here to **clean up**. **Article Title**-- Campaigning in the shadow of the Taliban **Published Date**-- 27-3-2013	The writer has used '**clean up**' in the sense of '**eliminate bad elements from system**' as it has been mentioned by the writer.		

Particle 'out': Figure out, turn out, and dole out

Figure out

Article Context	Contextual Meaning	Article Context	Contextual Meaning
1)The PML-Q, ANP and the religious right are all trying to **figure out** of the electoral jigsaw **Article Title**-- A game-changing deal? **Published Date**--1-12-2012	The writer has used '**figure out**' in the sense of "**Understand**" in this context.	2) But it's hard to figure out why. **Article Title**-- A new script **Published Date**--2-6-2013	
3) Afghanistan has to be figured out, and there's only one guy to do it. **Article Title**--- Don't do it, Prime Minister **Published Date**--6-10-2013	In this context, **figure out'** has been used in the sense of ' **to solve** ' as it is mentioned that: "Afghanistan has to be figured out"	4) The why is easy enough to figure out: the land of perma-crisis threw up an unexpected and pleasant surprise. **Article Title**--- Team N takes centre stage **Published Date**-----9-6-2013	In this context, the writer has used ' **figure out'** in the sense of **"to solve** " as the writer states that: "The why is easy enough to figure out".
5) As with everything Sharif, you have to tease	The meaning of '**figure out'** which can be	6) We can **figure out** a way to all live alongside	The meaning of' **figure out'** can be extract from

it out, read between the lines, **figure out** what he can do and what he will do. **Article Title**--- Decision time **Published Date**--- 11-5-2013	extract from this context is that, the writer used it in the sense of **"To understand.**	in peace and happiness, people will say. **Article Title**--- Denial, confusion and obfuscation **Published Date**-- 13-10-2012	this context is that, the columnist has used it in the sense of **"find a solution'** as it has been mentioned by the writer.
7) Boys, the PM is saying, this business of intel sharing and coordination has to be **figured out**. **Article Title**----Belling the cat **Published Date**-----14-7-2013	The writer has used **'figure out'** in the sense of 'to **understand** 'as it has been mentioned by the columnist.	(8)BB and Sharif eventually figured out the problem. **Article Title**--- An old bag of tricks **Published Date**-- 16-12-2012	The meaning of **'figure out'** from this context can be taken as **'to solve'** as it has been used by the writer in his article.
9) Or can we somehow **figure out** how to pause the system. **Article Title**--- An old bag of tricks **Published Date**--- 16-12-2012	The phrasal verb 'figure **out'** has been used in the sense of **'to understand'** as the columnist mentioned it in his article.	(10)NOW that that's over, let's try and figure out what it meant. **Article Title**--- Locked and reloaded, already? **Published Date**-----20-1-2013	The columnist has used **'figure out'** in the sense of **'to understand'** as he has mentioned it in his article.
11) A few may object; it will take a while to filter through the system, for the bottom to **figure out** the top means business. **Article Title**--- The consensus myth **Published Date**--- 20-10-2012	In this context , the writer has used **'figure out'** in the sense of " **to understand** " as the writer states that: "For the bottom to **figure out** the top means business.	12) If he is clever — and he could just be — the rogue mullah will **figure out** one of two things. **Article Title**--- Carefree in Karak **Published Date**--- 21-7-2013	In this context, the columnist has used **'figure out'** in the sense of **'point out'** as it has been mentioned in the article.
13)How that squares with Nawaz's pre-election promise of the civilians leading and the military following isn't hard to **figure out**: **Article Title**--- A slow surrender? **Published Date**-----25-8-2013	The meaning ' **to understand'** of **'figure out'** can be drawn from this context	14) Of course, talk about it long enough and people can **figure out** the real reasons. **Article Title**--- Lying to ourselves **Published Date**--- 27-10-2013	The columnist has used **'figure out'** in the sense of **'to understand'** as it is mentioned in the article.
15) You have to stick	The writer again has	16) It took a while to	The 'figure **out'** has

around longer to **figure out** that they do, or maybe just can, eventually, work. **Article Title**— Notes from south KP, SWA **Published Date**— 31-3-2013	used ' **figure out'** in the sense of " **to understand** " as the writer states that: "You have to stick around longer to figure out that they do.	**figure out** what's going on. Education, health, gas, roads — the usual suspects in the list of voters' development demands **Article Title**— Notes from north Punjab **Published Date**— 14-4-2013	been used in the sense of **'to understand'** as the columnist has mentioned it in his article.

Turn out

Article Context	Contextual Meaning	Article Context	Contextual Meaning
1) The Western world, led by the US, is surely working to some kind of plan in its great game to unravel Pakistan. Not so much, it **turns out.** **Article Title**— Slipping off the agenda **Published Date**— 3-2-2013	In this context the writer has used **'turn out'** in the sense of **'to discover finally**; as it has been mentioned in the article by the columnist.	2) Ultimately, the gap between the exuberance of Khan and the caution of party members is about a difference over how many voters will **turn out** for the PTI on May 11. **Article Title**— Imran predicts victory, but does not rule out coalition **Published Date**— 7-5-2013	In this context the P.V **'turn out'** has been used in the sense of **'to go'** as the writer states that "how many voters will turn out for the PTI on May 11.
3) That, and the conviction the West won't repeat the mistake of 1989, **turning out** the lights and never looking back until Osama **turned up.** **Article Title**— Notes from Afghanistan **Published Date**--25-11-2012	In this context, the columnist has used **"turn out'** twice which gives two different meanings. In first it gives the meaning of **'to stop'** whereas in second context, it has been used in the meaning of **'to discover surprisingly'**	4) It **turned out** Qadri wasn't a very effective pressure point, let alone a breaking point. **Article Title**– Towards breaking point? **Published Date**-- 27-1-2013	The columnist has used 'turn **out'** in the sense of **'finally discovered'** as it has been mentioned in the article by the writer.
5) The disconnect between the confidence	In this context **'turn out'** has been used in		

of the macro analysts and the wariness of the micro watchers is rooted in a fundamental uncertainty at the moment: who will **turn out** to vote on May 11 and for whom. **Article Title**-- Notes from south Punjab **Published Date**-- 28-4-2013	the sense of **'to go'** as it has been mentioned in the article.		

Dole out

Article Context	Contextual Meaning	Article Context	Contextual Meaning
1)Say, the PML-N is afraid a PPP-nominated caretaker PM will **dole out** big state contracts to help win votes. **Article Title**-- Stumbling out of the gates Published Date-- **24-3-2013**	In this context , the writer has used ' **dole out** ' in the sense of ' **to give out or distribute** '	2)Wattoo hasn't been seen around here (NA-146) much. When he comes, he just meets the important people, **doles out** some money and leaves. **Article Title**-- A wily politician tries to hang on **Published Date**-----27-4-2013	2)The columnist has used ' **dole out'** in the sense of ' to distribute' as writer has used it in the context that: "he just meets the important people, **doles out** some money and leaves"
3)Aqdas added that the jobs were largely **doled out** to members of Wattoo's local political network, ensuring they would mobilise voters come election time. **Article Title**-- A wily politician tries to hang on **Published Date**——— 27-4-2013	In this context, the writer has used **'dole out** 'in the sense of **'to distribute'** as it has been mentioned by the writer.		

Focus on

Article Context	Contextual Meaning	Article Context	Contextual Meaning
1) There is stuff afoot; just not necessarily of the kind speculation is **focusing on.** **Article Title**-- A game-changing deal? **Published Date**- 1-12-2012	The columnist has used **'focus on'** in the sense of **'to give attention'** as it has been mentioned by the writer in his article.	2) Determined to keep the **focus on** the PTI, and by extension himself, instead of on electables and constituency candidates, Khan believes he has found a winning strategy. **Article Title**- Imran predicts victory, but does not rule out coalition **Published Date**- 7-5-2013	The columnist has used **'focus on'** in the sense of **'to concentrate'** as the writer has used it in his this context of the article.
3) The Gilani ouster helped too. Everyone was so **focused on** the stubborn refusal of the PPP to write the damn Swiss letter that the circumvention of the ECP's final authority in the disqualification process went unnoticed. **Article Title**— Pushing back **Published Date**- 8-12-2012	The columnist has used **"focus on'** in the sense of **'to give a lot of attention'** as it has been mentioned by the writer.	4) Why not **focus on** how we'll get through election season, or why the speculation that there won't be one after all refuses to go away, you may be thinking. **Article Title**— on to the next stage **Published Date**- 10-3-2013	The columnist has used **'focus on'** in the sense of **'to concentrate** 'as it has been mentioned in the article.

		pack **Published Date**- 13-4-2013	
7)Sui gas connections, a phenomenal number of Benazir Income Support Programme recipients, a relentless **focus on** accommodating her constituents, helping them navigate the fraught world of the thanna and katchery. **Article Title**– A woman's touch wins over a rural electorate **Published Date** - 15-4-2013	The columnist has used 'focus **on'** in the sense of '**to concentrate'** as it has been mentioned in the context in this context.	8) Chaudhry Ameer Hussain (the former PML-Q strongman) just **focused on** the politics of biradiri, not on facilities to the people." **Article Title** - A woman's touch wins over a rural electorate **Published Date** - 15-4-2013	The phrasal verb '**focus on'** has been used in the sense of **'to concentrate'** as the writer has used it in this context.
9) But the HPC's two-point agenda on this trip hints at the destination: in addition to **focusing on** prisoner releases, the HPC wanted Pakistani assurances on facilitating talks in a third country, most likely one of the Gulf states. **Article Title**– The view from Afghanistan **Published Date**- 18-11-2012	The columnist has used '**focus on'** in the sense of **'to give attention'** as the writer has mentioned it in this context.	10) But in the end, the N-League did give significant weightage to personal electability instead of **focusing on** a loyal party cadre **Article Title** End of the electables? **Published Date**– 19-5-2013	The columnist has used '**focus on'** in the sense of **'to give attention'** as the writer has mentioned it in this context.
11) The **focus on** Articles 62/63, tweaked and energised by men in uniform when in-charge, is a cudgel to whack at least some politicians over the head with. **Article Title** - Locked and reloaded, already? **Published Date**- 20-	The columnist has used '**focus on'** in the sense of '**to pay attention** 'as it has been used in this context by the writer.	12)a PML-N rival asked rhetorically, denouncing what he saw as a disproportionate and unjust **focus on** Lahore **Article title**- Notes from central Punjab **Published Date**- 21-4-2013	The columnist has used '**focus on'** in the sense of '**to concentrate'** as it has been mentioned in this context.

1-2013			
13) Our mullah in Karak may be a bigot, misogynist and possibly a misanthrope too — but to **focus on** him is to miss the point. **Article Title**--Carefree in Karak **Published Date**- 21-7-2013	The columnist has used **'focus on'** in the sense of **'to pay attention'** as the writer has used it in this context.	14) Indispensability is not immune to events, of course, as 2011 proved. But a mind **focused on** survival, and continuity, can adjust when the unexpected hits. **Article Title**-- **The creeping coup** **Published Date**-- 23-12-2012	The columnist has used **'focus on'** in the sense of **'to concentrate'** as he mentioned it in his article in this context.
15) It has fallen to an outside group to come up with a solution: draw up a code of conduct — presently non-existent — for the caretaker set-up, a code of conduct that **focuses on** verifiable neutrality and non-partisanship **Article title**- Stumbling out of the gates **Published date**-- 24-3-2013	The phrasal verb **'focus on'** has been used in the sense of **'to pay attention'** as it has been mentioned in this context.	16) But Afghans are more **focused on** something else: the elections in 2014. **Article Title**-- Notes from Afghanistan **Published Date**--25-11-2012	The columnist has used 'focus **on'** in the sense of **'to concentrate'** as it has been mentioned by the writer.

Take on

Article Context	Contextual Meaning	Article Context	Contextual Meaning
1) But when one populist **takes on** another, the controversy meter goes through the roof. **Article Title—** Tainted love **Published Date** 4-8-2013	The writer has used **'take on'** in the sense of ' **to accept**' as it has been stated that: "But when one populist **takes on** another"	2) Confident, buoyant, ready to **take on** all comers: the Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz in Punjab is a party unrecognisable from a year ago. **Article Title** ----- PML-N recovers lost ground in Punjab **Published Date** -9-12-2012	In this context, the columnist has used **'take on'** in the sense of ' **to allow'** as it has been mentioned that all comers in the party"
3) Imran Ashraf, a former Asif protégé and two-term MPA who recently quit the PML-N and joined the PTI to **take on** Asif, said: "The PML-N always wins here because no other party contests against them. **Article Title**--- An old warrior still leads the pack **Published Date** -13-4-2013	In this context, the columnist has used "take **on'** in the sense of **'to employ'** as it has been mentioned in the article.	4) Aug 17 would have been a good enough excuse to revisit Hanif's take on July 1977. **Article Title**--- Being Pakistan **Published Date**-18-8-2013	The columnist has used **'take on'** in the sense of **"assume responsibility"** as it has been mentioned in the article.
5) And that's before a decision is **taken on** whether to try and shape overall results and mould the incoming assemblies to serve certain purposes. **Article Title—** Locked and reloaded, already? **Published Date**- 20-1-2013	The columnist has used 'take **on'** in the sense of **'to assume a responsibility'** as it has been used in the article.	6) Leadership to **take on** a threat and deal with the consequences, fearsome or not. **Article Title**- The consensus myth **Published Date**- 20-10-2012	The columnist has used 'take **on'** in the sense of **'to accept'** as it is used in article.
7) Stuff like putting senior officers before the cameras	The columnist has used **'take on'** in the sense of **'assuming**	8) Three weeks doesn't seem quite enough to **take on** a	The columnist has used **'take on'** in the sense of **'to assume or accept**

and microphones and explaining what the threat in NWA is and why it must be **taken on.** **Article Title**-The consensus myth **Published Date**- 20-10-2012	**responsibility'** as it has been used is the article.	juggernaut like the PML-N with momentum. **Article Title**---Notes from north Punjab**Published Date**-- 14-4-2013	**responsibility** as the writer has used it in his article.

Move on

Article Context	Contextual Meaning	Article Context	Contextual Meaning
1) Confident about even our weakest assumption and steeped in a culture of conspiracy, it never really occurred to us that the world could, well, just **move on.** **Article Title**--Slipping off the agenda **Published Date**--- 3-2-2013	In this context, the writer has used **'move on'** in the sense of **' to leave or move from a place to go ahead'** as the writer states that: " it never really occurred to us that the world could, well **,just move on**"	2) But in a kind of we've-tried-to-fix-it-but-it-won't-get-fixed-and-now-we'd-just-like-to-move-on way. **Article Title**-- Slipping off the agenda **Published Date**-- 3-2-2013	In this context the columnist has used **'move on'** in the sense of **'to leave a place'** as it has been stated by the writer in this article.
3) Dependent on a thousand moving parts and strings that can't simply be ordered, or even trained quickly, to **move on** command and in concert. **Article Title**-- Being Pakistan **Published Date**-- 18-8-2013	The columnist has used **'move on'** in the sense of **'to carry out the order'** as it has been stated by the writer in this context	4) In a day or two, a week at most, the next outrage will arrive and the righteous outrage will **move on**, a new cause to champion and get all excited about. **Article Title**-- Carefree in Karak **Published date**-- 21-7-2013	In this context , the writer has used ' **move on'** in the sense of **'to leave a place and go ahead'** as the writer states that: "The next outrage will arrive and the righteous outrage will move on".
5) If Afghanistan has **moved on** in the last decade, significantly or even just a little bit, why is our army still clinging to a version of the past? **Article Title**-- Notes from Afghanistan **Published Date**-- 25-	The writer uses ' **move on'** in the sense of ' **to leave or move from the place where you are staying or to go somewhere else'** as it has been mentioned that: "If Afghanistan has moved on in the last	6) Do the generals here even know that Afghanistan may have **moved on** or are they just stubborn and unwilling to accept they were wrong? **Article Title**-- Notes from Afghanistan	The writer has used **'move on'** in the sense of **'to change'** as it has been stated by the columnist in this context.

11-2012	decade, significantly or even just a little bit".	**Published Date**-- 25-11-2012	
7) The Indians have long wanted two gestures to help them **move on** from Mumbai: wrap up the trial in the Pindi ATC of those implicated in the Mumbai attacks, and muzzle Hafiz Saeed and ilk a bit. **Article Title**-- The missing PM **Published Date**-- 30-6-2013	The writer in this contexts uses ' **move on'** in the sense of ' **to leave a place or a point to move/proceed** further' as it has been mentioned that: "The Indians have long wanted two gestures to help them move on from Mumbai".		

Deal with

Article Context	Contextual Meaning	Article Context	Contextual Meaning
1) Will it cut a **deal with** the US or will it creep further towards nuclearisation? **Article Title**-- Slipping off the agenda **Published Date**--- 3-2-2013	In this context, the writer has used 'deal with' in the sense of 'to solve a problem' as the columnist has used it in this article.	2) But neither are the ones who **deal with** the outside world. **Article Title**-- Slipping off the agenda **Published Date**-- 3-2-2013	The phrasal verb **'deal with'** has been used in the sense of **'to face or talk to outside world'** as it has been used by the columnist.
3) The learning curve for civilians when it comes to **dealing with** the army can't be simulated. **Article Title**--- Shadow over the democratic project **Published Date**-- 4-11-2012	The columnist has used 'deal with' in the sense of 'to talk or to meet' as the writer has used it in this context.	4) Imran's case is even worse. He's never actually had to **deal with** anything. **Article Title**--- Our turn next? **Published Date**-- 7-7-2013	The phrasal verb **'deal with' in** this context has been used in the sense of **'take action in order to solve a problem'** as columnist has used it in this context.
5) It needs to have a very clear majority for it to have the necessary policies to **deal with** the serious challenges the country faces.	The columnist has used **'deal with'** in the sense of **'to solve'** as he mentioned it in this article.	6) How will Sharif **deal with** extremism if returned to power? **Article Title**-- Nawaz	In this context, the phrasal verb **"deal with'** has been used in the sense of **'to solve the problem of extremism'** as it has been mentioned

Article Title--- Nawaz warns against split mandate **Published Date**-- 10-5-2013		warns against split mandate **Published Date**-- 10-5-2013	in the article.
7) What about all those **deals with** militants in Punjab? **Article Title**--- Decision time **Published Date**- 11-5-2013	The columnist has used '**deal with**' in the sense of '**to face or talk to**' as it has been stated by the writer in his article.	8)Referring to the PPP's Awan withdrawing her candidacy in Sialkot city against Asif in a reciprocal **deal with** the PTI hours before voting began **Article Title**-- Welcome to the victory party **Article Date**-- 12-5-2013	In this context, the writer has used '**deal with**' in the sense of '**to talk**' it has been mentioned in the article.
9) Anything more and it would have felt like **dealing with** the after-effects of a heavy desi meal on the way to the hangman's noose. **Article Title**-- The clouds refuse to part **Published Date**- 16-3-2013	The phrasal verb '**deal with**' has been used in the sense of '**to solve a problem**' as the writer has used it in this article.	10) The Americans have failed in Afghanistan and will have to **deal with** the consequences of their failure. **Article Title**-- The clouds refuse to part **Published Date**-- 16-3-2013	The columnist has used '**deal with**' in the sense of '**to face**' as the writer has used it in this article.
11) Our army has won in Afghanistan — and we'll have to **deal with** the consequences of our success. **Article Title**-- The clouds refuse to part **Published Date**-- 16-3-2013	The writer has used '**deal with**' in the sense of '**to face**' as the columnist has used it in this context.	12)But the second, Rana Mannan, Iqbal's relative whose candidacy proved the sticking point in a **deal with** Tariq Anees, will be Danyal Aziz's other running mate on a provincial assembly seat. **Article Title**-- A fierce contest in a rural outpost **Published Date**-- 20-4-2013	The columnist has used '**deal with**' in the sense of '**to talk in order to solve**' as the writer has used it in this article
13) Pakistan can't bargain with a gun to its own head, and the US doesn't want to **deal with** the consequences of putting a gun to Pakistan's head. **Article Title**-- Relationship drift Published Date-- 20-10-	The Phrasal verb '**deal with**' has been used in the sense of '**to take action in order to solve**' as the writer has used it in this context.	14) Better to further degrade the under-pressure factions of the TTP now and go into the Afghan-settlement phase with the TTP problem under control than to allow the TTP to recover during a talks/deal phase and	The columnist has used '**deal with**' in the sense of '**to face**' the writer has mentioned it in this context.

2013		then have to **deal with** the double headache of coaxing the Afghan Taliban into an Afghan settlement while simultaneously pressuring them to distance themselves from their TTP friends. **Article Title**-- The talks confusion **Published Date**-- 22-9-2013	
15)But to cut a **deal now with** the TTP would force into the open what the world has long suspected of the boys, that whether it be out of cowardice, fear or sympathy, the boys love the Taliban. And that would look terrible, especially with an Afghan settlement yet to be achieved. **Article Title**- The talks confusion **Published Date**-- 22-9-2013	The phrasal verb **'deal with'** has been used in the sense of **'to talk someone in order to solve a problem'** as the writer has used it in this context.	16)We just aren't there yet, where a people and institutions that were never built to **deal with** internal threats of the present scope and scale are rattled, hammered and shaken enough to learn how to respond meaningfully **Article Title**-- Broken, but not enough yet **Published Date**-- 23-2-2-13	The columnist has used **'deal with'** in the sense of **'To take action in order to solve'** as it has been used in this context.
17) I'll deal with this in my way, on my own clock. **Article Title**-- A slow surrender? **Published Date**-- 25-8-2013	The columnist has used **'deal with'** in the sense of **'to solve'** as it has been stated by the writer in the article.	18) And that meant dealing with the boys too. **Article Title**--- The missing PM **Published Date**-- 30-6-2012	The phrasal verb **'deal with'** has been used in the sense of **'to talk to someone'** as it has been stated by the writer in this article.
19)He went on to describe how the new crop of JUI-F political workers is often clean-shaven, educated and versatile enough to **deal with** tough questions from voters: **Article Title**-- Notes from south KP, SWA **Published Date**-- 31-3-2013	The columnist has used **'deal with'** in the sense of **'to solve'** as it has been stated by the writer in this article.		