



## Morphological Deviations in Pakistani English and British English in the Formation of Comparative Adjectives and Subject-Verb Agreement: A Corpus Based Study

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### Abstract

The present research study intends to find out the Inflectional Morphological Deviations that exist in Pakistani English and British English. Pakistani English is now being considered an individual language variety. It is found to be deviant at almost all linguistic levels from the other varieties of English like British English. This research study tries to find out the Inflectional Morphological deviations in the formation or use of Comparative Adjectives, and in the Subject-verb Agreement (subject being a collective noun) in Pakistani English and British English. It is a Corpus based comparative research study. Corpus is compiled from British English Fiction (consisting of more than million words) and from Pakistani English Fiction (more than one million words). The software employed to conduct the research study is AntConc 5.3.9. Research tools that were used for data collection and analysis include Wordlist, Concordance Tool and Cluster tool. This study provides help to English Language students especially to those who are interested in linguistic variation of Englishes.

**Keywords:** Inflectional Morphology, Collective noun, Comparative Adjectives Morphological Deviations, Pakistani English Fiction, British English Fiction

### 1. Introduction

Morphology is something that is primarily concerned with word formation, “a branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure and how they are formed” Aronoff & Fudeman, (2011). Plag, (2018) elaborates **Word-formation** as a complex process. Word Formation is a complex process. **Affixation** is one of the most important word formation processes in English grammar and morphology. Affixation is the process in which a new bound morpheme is added to the base morpheme to make it a new word with different meaning. This addition of the new morpheme causes the change in the word class or it may bring about the change in the grammatical function of the word. The new bound morpheme that is attached to the base or stem is called an ‘**affix**’ (Plag, 2003). Affixes that fall into the category of bound morphemes are further categorized into derivational morphemes and **inflectional morphemes**.

Derivational bound morphemes are to make new words that belong to a different word-class from that of the stem word as the addition of the bound derivational morpheme –ness to the base ‘happy’ converts the adjective happy into a noun ‘happiness’. The other category of the bound morphemes includes the affixes that don’t cause the formation of new lexical items in the language. These bound morphemes, when added to the stem morpheme, does not bring about the change of word class or grammatical category of the word. Rather the aspect of the grammatical function of a word is indicated by this process of affixation. The category is named as **Inflectional morphological affixation**. Number, person, case, aspect and tense are indicated through inflectional morphemes. Inflectional morpheme indicates the grammatical function of a word whether it is singular or plural, in present tense or past tense, progressive or perfect and comparative or superlative. There are basically eight inflectional morphemes in English language. Two of them namely -‘s (possessive) and plural -s are affixed with the nouns. The other four inflections are –s third person singular, -ed past tense, -ing present participle and -en past participle that are used with the verbs. The remaining two inflection include –er comparative and –est superlative that are attached with the adjectives.

Booij, (2000) points out inflection is that process of the creation that must have syntactic relevance. In English, for example, a verb must agree to its subject. A verb must be in agreement to its subject in accordance with the categories of number or person. But this syntactic relevance of inflection is not true for the morphological processes in all languages. Booij asserts the association of inflection with paradigms. Paradigm may be considered to be a set of cells to be filled with different categories of number, person, gender etc.

The term, ‘World Englishes’, is an umbrella term with a number of interpretations (Bolton, 2006). The spread and emergence of the English language has given rise to a number of varieties of English. It has also caused the emergence of the terms like ‘New Englishes’ or ‘World Englishes’. World Englishes are the varieties of English that are legitimate and have their own norms like those of standard varieties of British English and American English. These varieties of English are deviant from each other because of the influence of the culture or nation in which they are being used. These deviations cause the formation of a number of varieties that are significantly variant from a single standard variety.

### 2. Literature Review

The English language used in Pakistan is known as Pakistani English or Pinglish (PE) that is different from other standard varieties like British English or American English in terms of phonology, lexicon, syntax and grammar. Pakistani English enjoys the status of an independent English variety. Baumgardner (1988, 1993), Talaat (1993, 2002), Rehman, (1991) have presented the variety of English being used in Pakistan as an identical variety of English which

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is being nativized. English has been bestowed the status of official language in Pakistan along with Urdu language. Only a small number of speakers of English in Pakistan use it as their first language. Majority of speakers use it as their second or third language (Mehboob, 2012).

Pakistani English is an indigenized variety of English (Baumgardner, 1990). It has got the status of official language in Pakistan and is being used in law, commerce, business, higher education and media. It has been indigenized as it takes loan words from Urdu and other local varieties of language used in Pakistan as for example *Kacchi abadi, goonda, ajrak, paan etc.* Pakistani English has also got its identity in word formation. Baumgardner, (1990) presents a number of words most commonly used in Pakistani English like the words: *bearer, cent percent, an air cooler, country liquor* only to mention a few examples. ( p.61). Moreover, grammatical and semantic shifts from standard British norms also caused a lot of word formation in Pakistani English as for example chargesheeted from *charge and sheet* and *move over* etc. It has its own significant phonology, Lexicology, Morphology, Syntax and pragmatics.

Meboob & Ahmar, (2008) provide a detailed study on the phonology of Pakistani English. Pakistani English speakers have invariant vowel realization in their speech. Unlike British English, Dental stops instead of dental fricatives and retroflex stop instead of alveolar stops are frequent.

Morphologically, Pakistani English also presents a contrast to British English. The auxiliary verbs are usually omitted in PakE where they are to be used in British English (Raman, 1990, p.57). Pakistani English is also indigenized in its use of consonants and vowels. Mamboos & Ahmar (2004) termed Pakistani English variety as acrostic in its use of consonants. In most of the situations, consonant /r/ is articulated where it is not in standard British English.

Mehmood R., 2009 presents a detailed 'Lexico-grammatical Analysis of Noun Phrase in Pakistani English'. The research study explores the divergent trends in PakE from BrE and AmE regarding the use of noun at lexical and grammatical level. It is a corpus driven study to analyze the deviations in Pakistani English from other standard varieties of English. A corpus comprised of 2.1 million words was composed and a reference was made with that of BNC, Bon and COCA. 29 text categories like news, articles, editorials, text books etc were employed to collect data from the corpus. This study tries to answer some significant questions. The research study analyzes different aspects of noun phrase. It provide answers to such questions as How Pakistani English is deviant from British or American English at NP level?, Does it show similar trends at NP level to that of British and American English and if there exist any difference at Micro level in Pakistani, British and American English?. The research study successfully identifies the differences occurring in Pakistani English from other Englishes in all the investigated six areas of noun phrase.

## 2.1 Significance of the Study

The present worldwide spread of English has given rise to the study of English language varieties. The World Englishes has become the emerging and a significant field of research study. A lot of work has already been done with regard to the English language acquisition, ESL Learners' difficulties and language variations. Morphological deviation has also been studied by the researchers with perspective of some specific ESL varieties. A lot of research is conducted on different varieties of language keeping in view their contrastive features. Morphology is a significant aspect in the study of language. Inflectional Morphology holds an inquisitive significance in the study of morphological aspects of a language or languages. But less work is done, from a Corpus based comparative perspective on Inflectional Morphological deviations with respect to Native and non-Native varieties of English. The present study contributes to the body of literature by finding out the inflectional deviations in Pakistani English Fiction in contrast with British English Fiction from a comparative perspective. The study is helpful for the future researchers of Language variations, FL of English varieties and EFL teachers in eliminating their confusions regarding the set norms of inflections. It is significantly helpful to EFL students and teachers to be aware of the inflectional deviations in the varieties of English to have a better understanding of Inflectional deviations in the said varieties of English.

## 2.2 Purpose of the Study

A learner of English language finds a lot of difficulty while confronting the speakers of English language from different sociolinguistic context using different inflectional morphological constructions. The foreign learner is perplexed with the variation being used by different Native and non-Native speakers of English like She sings a song (in BE), and She sing a song (in CE) that which is correct and which is incorrect. Or When a British Native speaker uses the word 'forwards', and an American uses rather the word 'forward'. All these deviation that are acceptable in one speech community but contradicted in the other are the cause of confusion for English language learners. The present study seeks to find out the set norms (acceptable variations) of the said varieties of English and how these varieties are different in the acceptability of these norms, as the norms that are acceptable used in a single speech community are considered deviant in the other speech community. And what inflectional deviations are found in the different sociolinguistic varieties of English namely Pakistani English and British English.

## 2.3 Research Objectives

1. To find out the Inflectional Morphological deviations in PEF and BEF in formation of comparative adjectives and S-V agreement.
2. To compare and contrast the inflectional deviations found in PEF and BEF in comparative adjectives and S-V agreement
3. To analyse the frequency of these inflectional deviations in PEF and BEF

### 3. Research Methodology

This is a quantitative, empirical research study that uses corpus methodology to find out the inflectional morphological variations in PEF and BEF, in the formation of comparative adjectives and S-V agreement.

### 3.1 Corpus Compilation

Corpora were compiled from BEF and PEF, each comprised of more than million words. Each sample text in a corpus is comprised of 8000-10000 words.

### 3.2 Corpus Software (tools)

The research study uses the software AntConc, version (3.5.9) to conduct the research. The tools of the software that are employed to collect the data include

KWIC, Concordance tool, Collocation tool, and Cluster tool.

## 4. Data Collection

200 words were collected from BEF corpus and 200 words from PEF corpus that comprised of comparative adjective –er inflectional morpheme and positive adjective used with ‘more’ using the cluster tool.

120 collective nouns were collected from BEF corpus and 120 collective nouns were collected from PEF corpus. They were analyzed in their agreement with verb (either singular or plural) making use of cluster tool.

In the next step, all the collected forms of Comparative adjectives were organized in tabular form. Five comparative adjectives were selected with the highest frequencies that contained similar inflected morphemes in both of the corpora. And then their total frequencies were found out in both of the corpora using the Wordlist tool. Then their examples were collected for comparative analysis.

And then the comparative adjectives with deviated inflected morphemes were found out from the collected adjectives from both of the corpora. Their frequencies were searched out in both of the corpora to have the Comparative Adjectives with deviated inflectional morphemes that were most frequent in any of the corpus.

All the comparative adjectives were organized in a table with their frequencies. Then, at last, examples of the comparative adjectives with their deviated inflected forms were searched out for the sake of evidence.

Then all the collected collective Noun from both of the corpora were searched out again using the Cluster tool to check their agreement with the subject whether they are used with a singular verb with embedded Inflected –s(3<sup>rd</sup> person singular) morpheme or they are used with a plural verb form with a –Zero inflected morpheme. Then, these collective nouns were searched in their context using the Concordance tool to collect their examples. The same collective nouns were searched out in BEF corpus to find out their subject-verb agreement. To collect the examples for evidence, they were found out in their context using the concordance tool. Then all the collective nouns with their singular verbs and with plural verbs were organized in tables with their frequencies with singular verb forms and plural verb forms.

In the last phase, after the arrangement of all the collected data in tables, relevant examples from both of the corpora were gathered in a comparative sequential form for their detailed comparative analysis. After that all the collected examples were analyzed with keen observation.

## 5. Data Analysis

Though there are cases when Pakistani English uses the same rules of the formation of inflectional morphemes as are used in British English, but many times Pakistani English is deviant from British English variety in the use of or the formation of some of the Inflectional morphemes. Pakistani English shows some deviations in the formation of comparative adjectives and in the use of Present Tense verb or Past Tense Verb as with Collective Nouns as Singular and Plural subjects as is shown from the collected data below.

### 5.1 Inflectional Morphological Deviations in British English Fiction and Pakistani English fiction in the use of comparative Adjectives

In English the basic rule for the formation of the comparative degree of adjective is that the positive degree of adjective, if it consists of one syllable, takes an –er morpheme to form the comparative degree of adjective as for example wiser from the positive adjective ‘wise’, and it uses the word ‘more’ before the positive degree of adjective to make its comparative form when the positive adjective consists of more than one syllables as for example ‘more enthusiastic’ from the adjective ‘enthusiastic’. Most of the times Pakistani English uses the same rules for the formation of comparative degree of adjective as are found in British English as is seen in the examples given below.

**Table 1: Use of Comparative Degree of Adjective without deviation in BEF & PEF**

Comparative Adj.	Freq. in PEF	Freq. In BEF
Taller	22	17
Bigger	34	27
Sadder	1	5
More Beautiful	5	2
More Generous	3	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>52</b>

Examples:

British: He would have been taller than Richard

Pakistani: He was taller than Father ...

The above two examples drawn from British English fiction and Pakistani English fiction respective use the comparative degree of the adjective ‘tall’. In both the examples the comparison is made using a comparative adjective

‘taller’ that has the same morphological structure; a base morpheme -tall and an inflectional morpheme -er. There is no deviation in the formation of the comparative degree of adjective ‘tall’.

British: This thing was not only bigger than a murder; it was bigger than Cologne.

Pakistani: They’re big men. Bigger men.

The first example taken from British English fiction uses a comparative adjective ‘bigger’ composed of two morphemes; a base morpheme -big and the other one is an inflectional morpheme -er attached to the base morpheme with doubling of the consonant ‘g’. Same morphological structure is employed in the second example that is derived from Pakistani English fiction, to make the comparative of the adjective ‘tall’.

British: I don’t know why the past is always sadder if there’s something a bit beautiful about it.

Pakistani: ...listening to the kind of music guaranteed to make you feel sadder than any of the circumstances of your life merit ...

The next example of the comparative adjective taken from the two corpora is of ‘sadder’ a comparative degree of adjective that is made of two morphemes. One morpheme -sad is the base morpheme, to which is attached the other morpheme that is inflectional morpheme. The second example that is from Pakistani English fiction corpus uses the same inflectional morpheme with the base morpheme -sad to make it comparative degree of adjective and uses no deviational inflectional morpheme.

British: She looked more alive than he had ever seen her; more beautiful, and more dangerous. / ‘a more beautiful universe’.

Pakistani: Nagasaki is more beautiful to her than ever before.

Another example of adjective to see if the two varieties of English language use any inflectional deviation in the formation of comparative adjective, taken out from British English fiction and Pakistani English fiction is provided by the adjective ‘beautiful’. The adjective ‘beautiful’ takes a morpheme ‘more’ used to talk about comparison to get its comparative form. Same is the case with the example taken from Pakistani English fiction. The adjective beautiful doesn’t take an -er inflectional morpheme to make the comparative form of the adjective. The example of the adjective ‘beautiful’ again shows no inflectional deviation in the two varieties of English language.

British: The ancient walls once pierced only by arrow slots, long since remodelled to allow more generous windows are the colour of honey,

Pakistani: rules and regulations of a more generous and noble era.

The above mentioned examples, drawn from the British English fiction and Pakistani English fiction use the comparative degree of the adjective ‘generous’ used with another morpheme ‘more’ to make a comparison. Both the examples employ the same morpheme for the purpose of drawing comparison and use no inflectional deviation in the formation of the comparative degree of the adjective ‘generous’.

In the above examples from BEF Corpus and PEF Corpus, it is seen that the comparative degree of many adjectives like ‘taller’, ‘bigger’ and ‘sadder’ is formed in the same way by using the suffix -er with the positive degrees of adjective in both of the varieties of language. Similarly, in the other examples where the adjectives are composed of more than one syllable as in the example of ‘beautiful’, comparative degree of adjective is formed in the same way in case of the both language varieties.

But the formation of comparative degree of adjective is not always done in the same way in Pakistani English and British English. Where British English uses morpheme -er with the positive degree of adjective to form its comparative degree, Pakistani English uses a deviant way for the same adjectives to make them comparative. The variety of English being used in Pakistan provides examples of inflectional morphological deviations from British English in the formation of comparative degree of adjectives from the positive degree of adjectives as it adds ‘more’ before the positive degree of adjective to make it comparative where British English uses an -er with the positive degree of adjective.

**Table 2: Deviational Comparative Adjective Forms in British English and Pakistani English**

BEF comparative Adj.	Freq.	PEF Comparative Adj.	Freq.
Angrier	2	More Angry	3
Closer	81	More Close	1
Gentler	2	More Gentle	1
Happier	10	More Happy	1
Harsher	3	More Harsh	1
Smaller	60	More Small	1
Steadier	1	More steady	1
Timier	2	More tiny	1
Wealthier	1	More wealthy	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

Examples:

British: —and I certainly didn’t know what you’ve just told me about her trouble, or I’d have been angrier still—

Pakistani: More angry at myself for giving you the excuse you wanted to get rid of him.

The two examples ; the first one example from BEF Corpus uses the comparative adjective 'angrier', using the morpheme -er with positive adjective, to compare the situation of being angry with a previous situation but in the second example that is taken from PEF Corpus 'more' is used with the positive adjective to make it comparative adjective.

British: He was here in the cool night, stronger and closer than at any time since I had left Ashley.

Pakistani: It was an especially cold day in May and though I did love the bluffs, I'd been hoping for a more close-fitting day.

In the above example the comparative adjective of the word 'close' is formed by adding the inflectional morpheme -er to the positive adjective 'close' that is used otherwise in Pakistani English fiction as the example shows. Comparative adjective form of the word 'close' is formed with the use of 'more'. The comparative adjective form 'closer' is used 80 times in the British English fiction and in the Pakistani English fiction corpus this comparative adjective is provided with the word 'more' though the frequency of 'more close' is not much closer to the frequency of the comparative adjective in British English fiction.

Pakistani: I told him about finding a dying dolphin on Karachi's beach, its dark skin like rubber, its large eyes more gentle than any human eyes.

British: This gentler Monster lurked within these Groves. / I spotted tablecloths, bed sheets, curtains, and even a soft, white fabric which reminded me of the gentler items of ladies' apparel.

In the above two examples, comparative adjectives are formed again in two deviant ways. In the example from PEF corpus comparative adjective 'more gentle' is formed to compare the quality of gentleness of the eyes of dolphin with that of the human. But in the later examples from BEF corpus comparative adjective 'gentler' is formed by adding the suffix -er to the positive degree of adjective 'gentle'. And there is found no example of the word 'gentler' in Pakistani English fiction corpus. The only comparative adjective form of the word 'gentle' to be found in the corpus is 'more gentle'.

Pakistani: Indeed, nothing made Murad Badshah more happy than the distress of the rich.

British: Did you ever meet anybody happier than Jennifer?

These above two examples from PEF Corpus and BEF Corpus clearly show the deviation in the formation of the comparative adjective of the same word happy. The second example that is taken from the British English fiction corpus highlights the rule that In British English the formation of comparative and superlative degrees of adjective follows the basic rule of the formation of degrees of adjective that is common with an adjective having a single syllable. It follows the rule of adding the suffix -er at the end of the positive adjective. In Pakistani English the formation of the comparative degree of the adjective 'happy' is otherwise. In Pakistani English corpus the comparative form of happy is made with the use of the word 'more' with the positive degree of adjective 'happy'.

Pakistani: I light up and puff delicately, but it doesn't taste so different from what I'm used to, and it doesn't seem to be any more harsh on my throat.

British: He was dark-haired and saturnine, and he came from a drier, harsher land.

Another example of deviation of Pakistani English from British English variety in the formation of comparative adjective is of the adjective 'harsh'. In PEF corpus example, Comparative adjective of the word harsh is formed by adding the suffix -er to the positive degree harsh as is usually the way of forming comparative adjectives in case of adjectives composed of one syllable. In British English word harsher is used to compare the quality of the harshness of a land with some other piece of land.

Pakistani: I had been too hard on myself Omi was capable of being far more small-hearted, it was clear.

British: They'd post look-outs, they'd avoid all ships, or ships smaller than a certain size, or ships that turn towards them, or --'

Another example of deviation in the formation of comparative adjective form is clear in the above two sentences taken from PEF Corpus and BEF Corpus. In Pakistani English the adjective small is used with the word 'more' to compare the soft-heartedness of a person with that of the other while in the example from British English Corpus comparative adjective smaller is used; positive degree of adjective 'small' + suffix -er, to compare the size of ships. Thus the formation of the comparative adjective form from a similar adjective occurs in two different ways.

Pakistani: And with a final tug the machhar's string is cut, leaving it to flop onto its back and drift gracefully/more steady in death than it was in life...

British: These coils, Traveler explained, provided a steadier and more secure light than that afforded by acetylene lamps, and were less prone to coat the dials of the instruments with soot.

Another example of inflectional morphological deviation in BEF and PEF corpora is in the formation of the comparative adjective from the positive adjective 'steady'. In the example taken from Pakistani English fiction 'more steady' is used as the comparative adjective of the word steady. But in the example drawn from British English fiction, word steadier made of positive degree of the adjective 'steady' with the addition of the suffix -er to that positive degree of adjective to compare the quality of light.

Pakistani: ...now I saw the tiny woman on the sofa, surrounded by piles of fabric. Was it fabric or more tiny people?

British:... and the lake felt both tinier and greater than it had before; tinier because at any moment they could see only a short distance around them.

The Formation of the comparative degree of adjective in the two varieties of English in case of the adjective 'tiny' also presents an example of inflectional deviation. In Pakistani English, 'more tiny' is used as the expression of comparison

but in the example taken from the British English fiction corpus word ‘tinier’ is used to compare the size of the lake with its previous size. So, a same adjective ‘tiny’ has two different formations of comparative degree in case of the two different English corpora.

Pakistani: I tried not to dwell on the comparison; it was one thing to accept that New York was more wealthy than Lahore...

British: At the Academy everybody seemed cleverer and wealthier than she.

Another example that highlights the inflectional morphological deviation is indicated by the word ‘wealthy’ that is the positive degree of adjective. It also, like all the above examples of deviation in the formation of comparative adjective, takes two different ways for the formation of its comparative form. In PEF corpus, it uses the word more with the first degree of adjective ‘wealthy’ to show comparison between the state of two different cities, while in the BEF corpus, the word ‘wealthier’ is used as the comparative degree of adjective to compare the possession of wealth of a girl with any other person.

All the above examples of the formation of comparative adjectives show the inflection deviations that exist in British English fiction and Pakistani English fiction. Where the standard variety of English, British English uses the addition of the suffix -er at the end of the positive degree of adjective to form its comparative degree, Pakistani English uses a deviated way for the formation of the comparative degree of adjective as it uses the word ‘more’ with the positive degree of adjective to make it comparative.

### 5.2 Inflectional Morphological Deviations in Subject-Verb Agreement (When subject is a Collective Noun) In PEF and BEF

Collective nouns are used to name the members of a group. Usually, according to standard British English, Collective noun in singular form takes a singular verb as for example ‘ family is happy’, and a plural collective noun is supposed to take a plural verb as for example ‘ Families visit this place daily’. According to British English standards, a singular collective noun is not supposed to take a singular verb all the time. But this is not always the case in Pakistani English as could be seen from the data collected from Pakistani English fiction. A lot of examples both from British English fiction and Pakistani English fiction are collected to examine the controversial case of subject- verb agreement in case of singular collective noun that are explained below with the help of tables and examples as well.

**Table 3: Collective Noun-verb Agreement in BEF**

BEF Singular Collective Noun -Verb Agreement		
Collective Noun	Singular verb freq.	Plural Verb freq.
Team	9	2
Party	11	3
Staff	0	4
Family	9	4
Government	4	2
Crew	3	2
Class	3	3
Couple	1	2
Committee	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>

**Table 4: Collective Noun-Verb Agreement in PEF**

PEF Singular Collective Nouns -Verb Agreement)		
Collective Noun	Singular Verb Freq.	Plural Verb Freq.
Team	4	0
Party	10	0
Staff	2	0
Family	47	0
Government	8	0
Crew	2	0
Class	1	0
Couple	2	0
Committee	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>

Examples:

British pl. ...his team were decoys...

British sing. ...the local team gets shut out...

Pakistani: Well, right now your team is asking you to stay.

The first collective noun in the tables to exemplify the fact that Pakistani English deviates from British English in singular collective noun-verb agreement from British English is the word ‘team’. The first example with the collective noun team that is taken from the British English fiction takes a plural verb ‘were’. But the same collective noun in the

second example that is also taken from British English corpus is used with a singular verb (a third person singular verb) gets. These two examples with a same collective that takes two different verbs, one taking singular verb and the other taking a plural verb, shows that a collective noun is treated as singular as well as plural in British English. But on the other hand is the example from Pakistani English Fiction corpus that has taken a singular verb 'is'. And there is found no other example from Pakistani English corpus that provides evidence of a collective noun being used with a plural verb that makes it clear that a singular collective is treated as a single subject and it is supposed to take a singular verb.

British pl. A party of young men ...were drinking coffee.

British sing.... this is a party after all.

Pakistani: ... some party was in progress.

The second example to highlight the inflectional morphological deviations that exist in Pakistani English in comparison with British English is provided by the singular collective noun 'party'. The first two examples having the collective noun 'party' in them are drawn from British English fiction corpus but the verb taken by the two collective nouns is not the same in both examples. In one example the word 'party' is followed by a plural verb ' a party ...were drinking...' and in the second example the same collective noun party is treated as singular and it has received a singular verb with it that is 'is'. So, the same singular collective noun 'party' is considered singular at one time and a plural at some other time. But in Pakistani English it is considered a singular subject that is to take a singular verb. The above example, extracted from the Pakistani English fiction corpus, shows. A singular verb 'was' is used with the collective noun party and there is no other example with the singular collective noun 'party' is extracted from Pakistani English corpus. The collective noun 'party' is found to be treated only as a singular verb in Pakistani English corpus.

British pl. He never disparaged vigilance in his staff-it was what they were there for.

British pl. ... the duty-free staff were helping the injured passengers...

Pakistani: The entire staff was aware that they could arrive any day and at any hour.

The singular collective noun 'staff' as gathered from Pakistani English fiction corpus and British English fiction corpus presents another example that intensifies the fact that there exist inflection morphological deviations in Pakistani English and British English and that the inflectional morphemes are used the same in the two varieties. In the first example taken from the British English fiction corpus, the singular collective noun staff is considered in singular context and therefore it is followed by a singular verb 'was'. The other example bearing the same collective noun that is also drawn from British English fiction corpus is considered to be plural and therefore it receives a plural verb 'were'. The two different verbs, singular and plural, are taken by the same subject, the same singular collective noun show that it is considered singular as well as plural in British English. But on the other side is the example taken from the Pakistani English fiction corpus 'staff was aware' a singular collective noun with a singular subject and there is available no other example of the collective noun staff that takes a plural verb morpheme. It is treated only as singular subject and is always supposed to take a singular verb or a present tense -s morpheme with a verb base form.

British pl. My family . . . they were killed by Croup and Vandemar.

British sing. The family goes back further....

Pakistani: ...my family gives it to you...

The singular collective noun 'family' is treated differently in the two mentioned varieties- singular as well as plural. The first example with the collective noun 'family' shows it to be a plural subject as it is followed by a plural verb that is following a third person singular pronoun used for the collective noun 'family'. The second example that is derived from the British English fiction corpus again contain the collective noun 'family' but this time, the collective noun is considered singular and it takes a singular verb 'goes' that is the combination of the verb base form 'go' and along with that it takes 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular morpheme -es that indicates the number of the subject 'family' being singular. On the opposite side, there is the example provided from the Pakistani English fiction corpus that uses the collective noun 'family' with a singular verb 'gives' that enlightens the fact that the collective noun 'family' is a single subject so is followed by a single verb 'gives'. The word 'gives' is comprised of two morphemes the one 'give' is the verb base form and the other one is the present tense morpheme -s that clarifies that the number of the collective noun 'family' is singular.

British: The government have reached their point of decision. /... the government rather regret ...

British: the American government has resorted to using some expensive and ingenious surveillance techniques.

Pakistani: '... when the Nazi Government falls'. /

'where the embattled government realises its isolation.'

British English treats the collective noun 'government' as singular as well as plural. As the above mentioned example that is derived from the British English fiction corpus uses 'have reached' with the collective noun 'government' which means that it is considered plural as the morpheme 'have' has the embedded meaning in itself that it is plural, present perfect tense morpheme as it is used with the past participle form 'reached'. The second example, also taken from British English fiction corpus, takes the collective noun 'government' as singular as it is followed by 'has' that is a singular, present perfect Tense morpheme as it is followed by a past participle 'resorted'. But on the other side, the same collective is treated as singular as is shown in the example taken from the Pakistani English fiction corpus. In this example the word 'government' is being followed by a singular verb 'falls' that supports this noun 'government' to be singular. And the verb 'falls' is comprised of two morphemes; one is 'fall' base form, present tense form, and

the second morpheme –s is the present tense s morpheme that tells it to be singular subject in Present tense. And there is found no other example of the collective noun ‘government’ being treated as a plural in this corpus.

British: ...the science crew come and go.

British: The crew is rested.

Pakistani: ‘the camera crew was getting ready ...’

The above two examples are taken from British English fiction corpus and the third one is taken from the Pakistani English fiction corpus. In one of the two examples from British corpus, the collective noun ‘crew’ is treated as plural and it takes plural verb forms. The sentence is in present indefinite tense so the subject ‘crew’ takes the first form of verb ‘come’ and ‘go’. Both of the verbs ‘some’ and ‘go’ has the embedded plural morpheme in them as they show that when used without 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular –s morpheme, it is plural morpheme with no phonological representation as it is being used with a plural subject, for if the word ‘crew’ were treated as singular then it would be a single subject preceding a verb with –s morpheme. The second example from the British English fiction corpus takes a singular verb ‘is’ that indicates that the collective noun ‘crew’ is singular. On the contrary is the example taken from Pakistani English fiction corpus to contradict the argument that collective noun can be treated as plural. In the above mentioned example from Pakistani fiction, the collective noun ‘crew’ is following a singular verb form ‘was’ that proves it to be a singular noun used in Past tense. And there is no other example to support that the collective noun ‘crew’ is treated as plural in Pakistani English fiction.

British: that a rebellious middle class was too well mannered to pose a physical threat.

British: ... the middle class have to be kept under control.

Pakistani: We’re uncomfortable around them because they remind us that class is fluid.

In the first example, the collective noun ‘class’ follows a singular verb ‘was’ that indicates the noun ‘class’ to be a singular noun as it is followed by a singular, past tense morpheme. Whereas the second example taken from the British English fiction corpus denotes the collective noun ‘class’ to be a plural subject because it follows a plural verb ‘have’. But on the contrary, there is example of the collective noun ‘class’ being used with a singular present tense verb that shows it to be a singular subject and there in Pakistani English corpus no other example is found as to argue that the same collective noun is treated as plural. The only evidential example that are traceable in Pakistani English fiction corpus is that of the noun being used with a singular verb.

British: Beside a window, half hidden by the curtain, a couple are copulating against the wall./

The couple were at the end of the bar.

British: The couple disappears arm in arm.

Pakistani: A couple walks out together. /

The royal couple was blessed with a son.

In the first example from BEF, the word ‘couple’ is followed by a plural verb ‘are’. The use of the plural verb ‘are’ after the word couple makes clear the fact that the particular collective noun is treated as plural noun .Same is the case with the second example, also drawn from the British English fiction corpus, the word couple again goes with a past tense plural verb ‘were’. The use of the verb ‘were’ highlights the noun to be a plural subject. The next example drawn from the British English fiction corpus uses the word ‘disappears’ with the collective noun ‘couple’. The word ‘disappears’ is comprised of three morphemes. The first one morpheme is –dis, second one is -appear and third one is –s (Present tense singular morpheme). Morpheme –appear indicates that it is about tense, the –s morpheme says that the subject is third person singular in the present tense.

In the first instance from Pakistani corpus, the word ‘couple’ is used with the verb ‘walks’. The word ‘walks’ contains two morphemes; one is –walk and the other is –s (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular, present tense morpheme). Morpheme –walk indicates the subject ‘couple’ to be in the present Tense and the –s morpheme indicated that the subject ‘couple’ is a 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular subject. The other instance shows the word ‘couple’ used again with a singular verb ‘was’. The verb ‘was’ conveys two meanings that the subject ‘couple’ is singular and it is used in the Past Tense. But no examples are found with the collective noun ‘couple’ in Pakistani English Fiction that takes with it a plural verb.

British: Committee for Concerned Citizens, which was opposed to independence.

British: ...the residents’ committee organize the defence of Grosvenor Place.

Pakistani: There was a piece of photographic evidence that the Committee claims it lost.

The collective noun ‘committee’ takes both a singular as well as a plural verb according to the evidence provided by the British English fiction corpus. The first one example use the collective noun ‘committee’ with the verb ‘was’ that indicates that the word committee is treated as a singular subject. The second example, again from British English fiction corpus, shows that the word ‘committee’ is treated as a plural as it precedes the verb ‘organize’ that is a single morpheme that conveys two things that the subject is used in Present Tense and it is a plural subject because here, the verb ‘organize’ is used without an –s (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular morpheme). The third one example is taken out from the Pakistani English fiction Corpus. The example takes a singular verb ‘claims’ with the collective noun ‘committee’. The verb ‘claims’ is made of two morphemes; Present Tense morpheme –claim, and 3<sup>rd</sup> person Singular morpheme –s. the two morphemes of the verb ‘claims’ highlights that collective noun ‘committee’ is treated as singular. No providence is provided of the collective noun ‘committee’ used as a plural in Pakistani English Fiction Corpus that suggests that the collective nouns are being treated as singular only.

Evidence provided by all the above examples of the use of collective noun in both the corpora the British English fiction and Pakistani English fiction makes it to be identified that all the collective nouns are taken as a singular in Pakistani English Fiction, but the British English Fiction takes them both as singular as well as plural.

**Table 9: Frequencies in S-V Agreement Deviations**

Collective Noun-Verb Agreement	Freq in PEF	Freq. in BEF
Collective N- Sing. Subject	86	41
Collective N-Plural Subject	0	23

The data shown in the above table compares the frequency difference in Pakistani English and British English in the use of singular versus plural subject in agreement with singular collective noun. The number of collective noun with singular subject in PEF is 86 and in BEF it is 41 that is less than the number of singular verb used with collective noun. On the other side, BEF shows a greater frequency of plural verb used with collective noun in comparison with PEF where the use of plural verb with collective noun is 0. Thus PEF data shows that Pakistani English shows inflectional deviation in using the collective noun as it seems to be always using a singular verb with a collective noun but British English uses the collective nouns with both plural and singular verbs.

## 6. Conclusion

All the data collected and analyzed regarding comparative Adjectives and Collective N-V agreement shows that a number of times Pakistani English uses the same inflectional morphological structures as are used in British English but sometimes it shows deviations. So, it can be derived from the collected data that though there exist a number of inflectional morphological deviations in Pakistani English fiction and British English fiction but many a times both of the languages uses the same inflectional morphological structures in the formation of words.

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